

POPULATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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Introduction

According to the United Nation's document, the world population increased from about 5 million in year 7000 BC to about 300 million at the first year AD and to about 4000 million in 1976; this means that it took about 7000 years for the world population to increase by about 295 but it took only 1975 years to be increased by about 3,700 million. The world population is expected to be 6,494 million by year 2000 according to the UN Population Projection i.e. it is expected to increase by about 64 per cent during the next twenty five years with average annual rate of increase of about 2.56.

One aspect of the effect of the world rapid population growth on the world economic situation is inflation, the level of which has reached double figures world wide for the first time; creating extreme anxiety among governments in the developed and developing countries, who are trying to cope with it. Inflation results when demand exceeds supply; world demand for goods and services has expanded at about 4 per cent per year from 1950-1975, nearly tripling during this 25 year span. About half of all production gains were absorbed by population growth during this period and about half by increases in per capita consumption - meanwhile it has become increasingly difficult to expand the supply of many strategic goods. The result has been scarcity -

induced inflation; the impact of these conditions on the price and availability of such essential resources as food and energy has become dramatically evident during the seventies. Prices of petroleum, firewood, cereals, soyabeans and fish have affected the world economy. With the four million consumers already on the scene and 200,000 more added each day, the inflationary pressures may grow dramatically and without a slowdown in the growth of the population, it may not be manageable.

Two thirds of the world population are living in the developing countries, and those are in fact responsible about most of the world population growth. While the average annual population growth rate was 1 per cent in the developed countries during 1970-75, it reached 2.5 in the developing countries during the same period and then population is expected to double within 28 years only.

Socio-economic development aims to improve the standard of living for the whole of population, men, women and children. The improvement of the standard of living means better food, education, health care, more opportunity for gainful employment, social security, etc. There are many indicators to measure the standard of living and its improvement over time; one of those is the growth of per capita income adjusted for growth of population. Thus the relation between the growth of a nation's income and that of its population is

fundamental to the improvement of the standard of living. The higher the rate of population growth the more difficult it is to raise the per capita income, and subsequently improve the standard of living.

The rapid population growth in the developing countries has weakened the optimistic spirit of the fifties when the belief was strong that massive capital input and technological aid would have effects on them similar to those they had in the postwar european recovery, in short because that population growth nullifies much of what is gained by economic development programmes and may affect even their recent standard of living.

The developing countries from the demographic point of view are characterised by:-

1. Crude birth rate higher than 30 per thousand
2. Rate of natural increase higher than 2 per cent per year
3. More than one third of the population are children aged under 15 and dependancy ratio around 100
4. Infant mortality rate more than 100 and expectation of life at birth near 50 years

The high fertility rates increase the number of children who go through a 15 year period of dependency before they can enter the labour force and in the meantime require food, clothing, medical care, education, training etc., from their families, societies and governments,

reducing the ability of both to save and invest in the economy.

The economy of developing countries cannot easily expand to meet the increase in the total demand for goods and services, created by the rapid population growth.

Lack of capital, raw material and technology, economic infrastructure such as energy, transportation systems and communications capacity, lack of managerial skills, all restrict the ability of the economy to satisfy a greater demand for domestically-produced consumption goods.

Rapid population growth can be expected to produce strong pressure toward unemployment and under-employment in the developing countries, since their economy has more difficulty in providing employment to the continuous flow of young people who enter the labour force owing to the lack of their resources and the inability of their economy to persuade the government into job creativity as mentioned before.

The high growth rate increases the illiteracy problem in the developing countries not only owing to the lack of the required funds for literacy and education programmes but also because the pyramidal distribution of age groups in a rapidly growing population means that the ratio of trained teachers to school-age children is often decreasing; as a result the number of illiterate adults in the world increased from 700 million in 1950 to 800 million in 1975.

The high infant and childhood mortality rates represent another waste of the resources in the developing countries, owing to the fact that all expenditures in food, health, etc., are spent without any return to their country.

The 1965-75 decade can be described as the period of world awakening to the problems of rapid population increases and their effects for individuals, societies and the world. Since about 1965 new population policies and programmes leading to a reduction in the high birth rates have been initiated by scores of national governments and by the United Nations, other international agencies and many more governmental organisations and institutions.

Population and Socio-Economic Development in Egypt

Egypt is one of those developing countries which is suffering from the over-population problem. An examination of the demographic pressures it has been experiencing during the last forty years emphasises the important part that population can play in a nation's affairs. A sudden decline in the level of mortality with no concomitant change in the level of fertility resulted in a rapid increase in the population.

The official estimate⁽¹⁾ of Egypt's population in 1973 was 35.6 million, produced by a natural rate^r increase 2.26%, one of the highest in the world.

1. The statistical information used in this section is based on the available data published by the Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics (CAPMS), Cairo, Egypt.

The total area of Egypt is about 386,000 square miles located in the north-eastern corner of the African continent; also some 25,000 additional square miles on the Sinai Peninsula on the Asian continent east of the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Suez, but about 95 per cent of this area is desert. The desert and the Nile⁽¹⁾ not only epitomise the physical characteristics but also set the pattern of the 99 per cent of the Egyptian population living in the Delta and the narrow fertile strip of land bordering the Nile, which is called the Valley. The total area under cultivation is approximately 3 per cent of the total area.

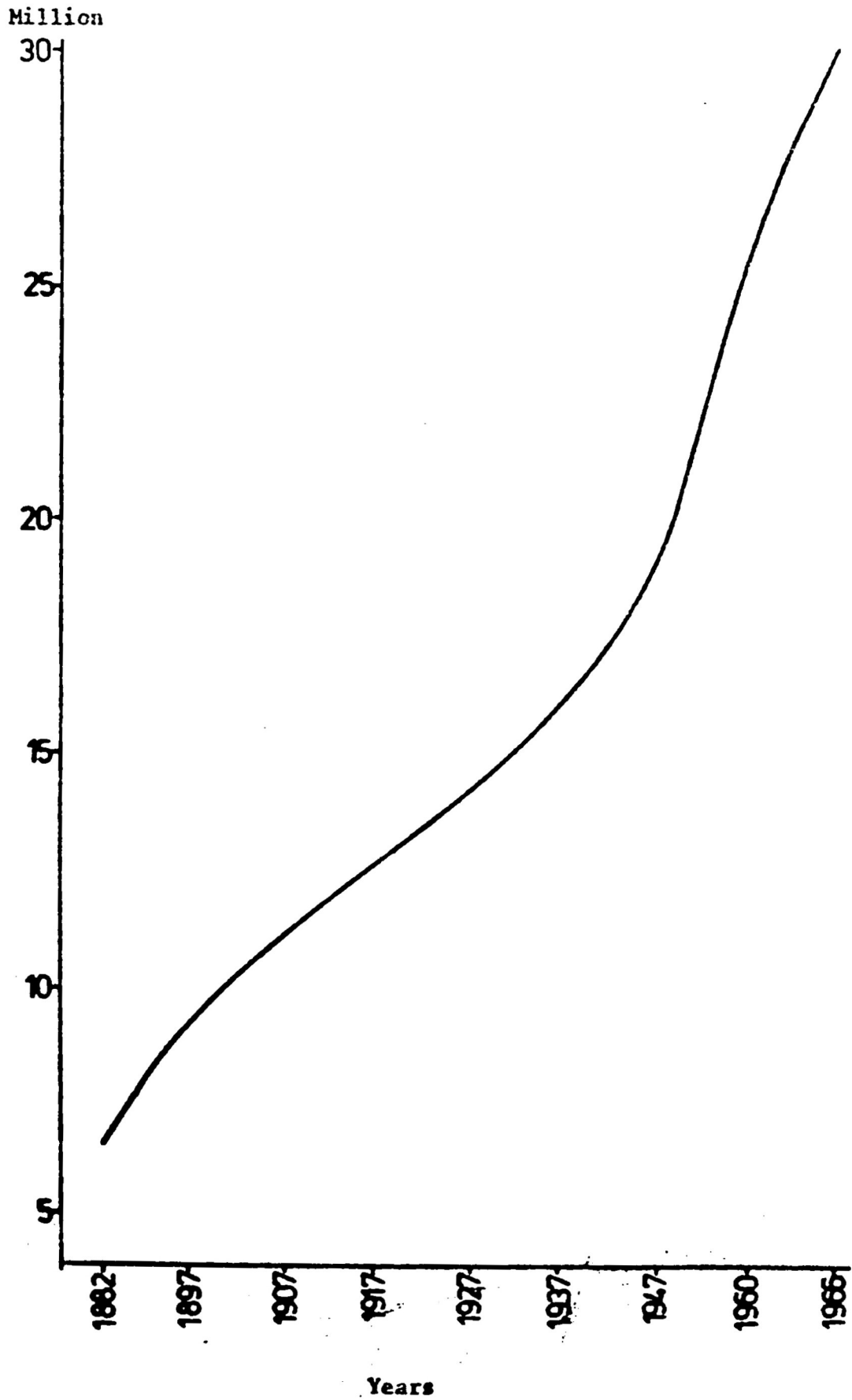
According to the censuses taken since 1882, the total population of Egypt increased from 6.7 million in 1882 to about 30 million in 1966 and to about 33.2 million in 1970, Table (1) and Figure (1). The rate of natural increase accelerated rapidly in recent years, since the first doubling of the number of population occurred in 1927 the second in 1961 and the third is expected to happen ten years from now.

The annual number of live births and deaths followed a different course; live births have increased from about 673,733 as an average during the thirties to about

1. The Nile is about 4000 miles long. It runs through Tanzania, Congo, Kenya, Uganda, Sudan, Ethiopia and Egypt.

FIGURE (1)

Total Population in Egypt
(Census Years)

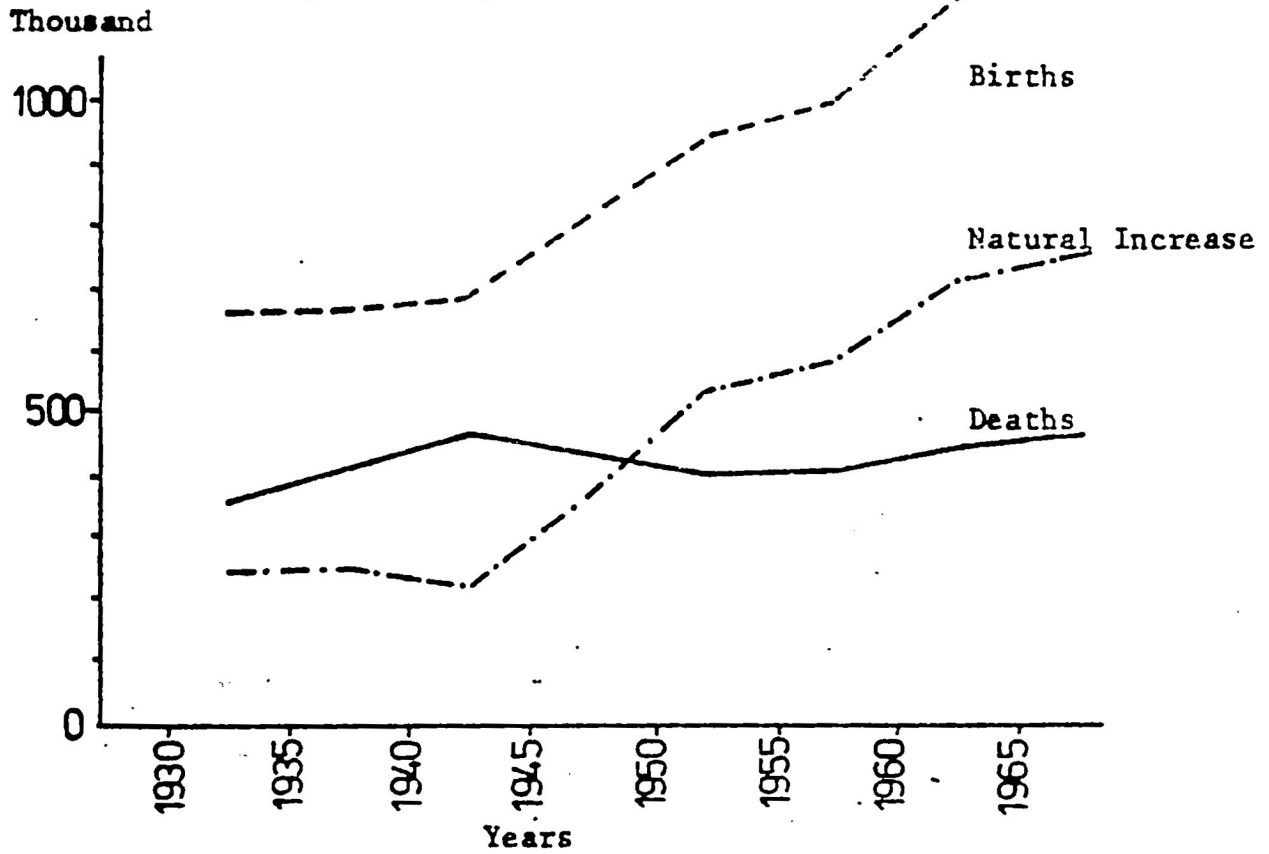


1,187,816 as an average during the sixties. This, in contrast to the number of deaths which remained almost stationary, increased from about 389,658 as an average during the thirties to about 453,199 as an average during the sixties. As a consequence the difference or the excess of births over deaths exhibits a remarkable increase from about 284074 to about 734617 during the same period, Fig. (2). The same inference emerges from the inspection of the trend of the crude birth and death rate. The crude birth rates have fluctuated since the beginning of this century about a relatively high level of more than 40 per thousand. However, a small decline can be noticed starting in the year 1960 when the birth rate dropped from 43.9 in 1961 to 38.2 per thousand in 1968. While the birth rate has shown this relative mobility, the death rate has rapidly declined from 26 per thousand during the thirties to 15 per thousand during the sixties. This led to a sharp increase in the rate of natural increase which reached its maximum level in 1961, 2.8 per cent, Fig. (3). The infant mortality rate decreased from about 400 per thousand at the beginning of this century to 151 in 1930 and to 127 in 1966; accordingly the life expectancy at birth has increased from about 59.5 for males and 42.5 for females in 1947 to 48.49 for males and 51.25 for females in 1966.

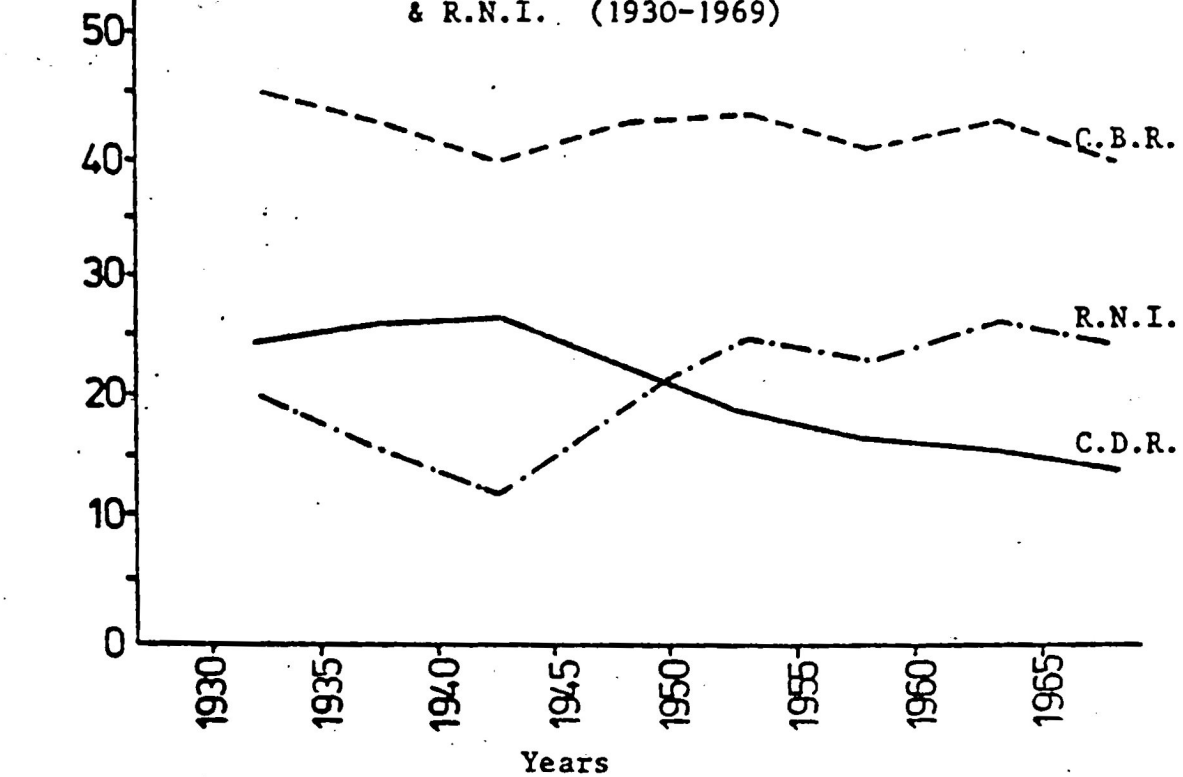
The high stable birth rate and the declining death rates produce a young population with a proportion of children less than fifteen years old, about 39 per cent in 1937

FIGURE (2)

Reported Births, Deaths & Natural Increase
(1930-1969)

FIGURE (3)

Rate per Thousand
Reported C.B.R., C.D.R.,
& R.N.I. (1930-1969)



increasing to 42.8 in 1960 and in 1966 reaching about 45.6 per cent, Fig. (4) . Accordingly the dependency ratio has increased from 87.9 in 1937 to 96.47 in 1966.

The average marriage age amongst the population rose from 24.2 in 1947 to 26.3 years in 1970 for males, and from 18.6 to 20.2 years for females during the same period.

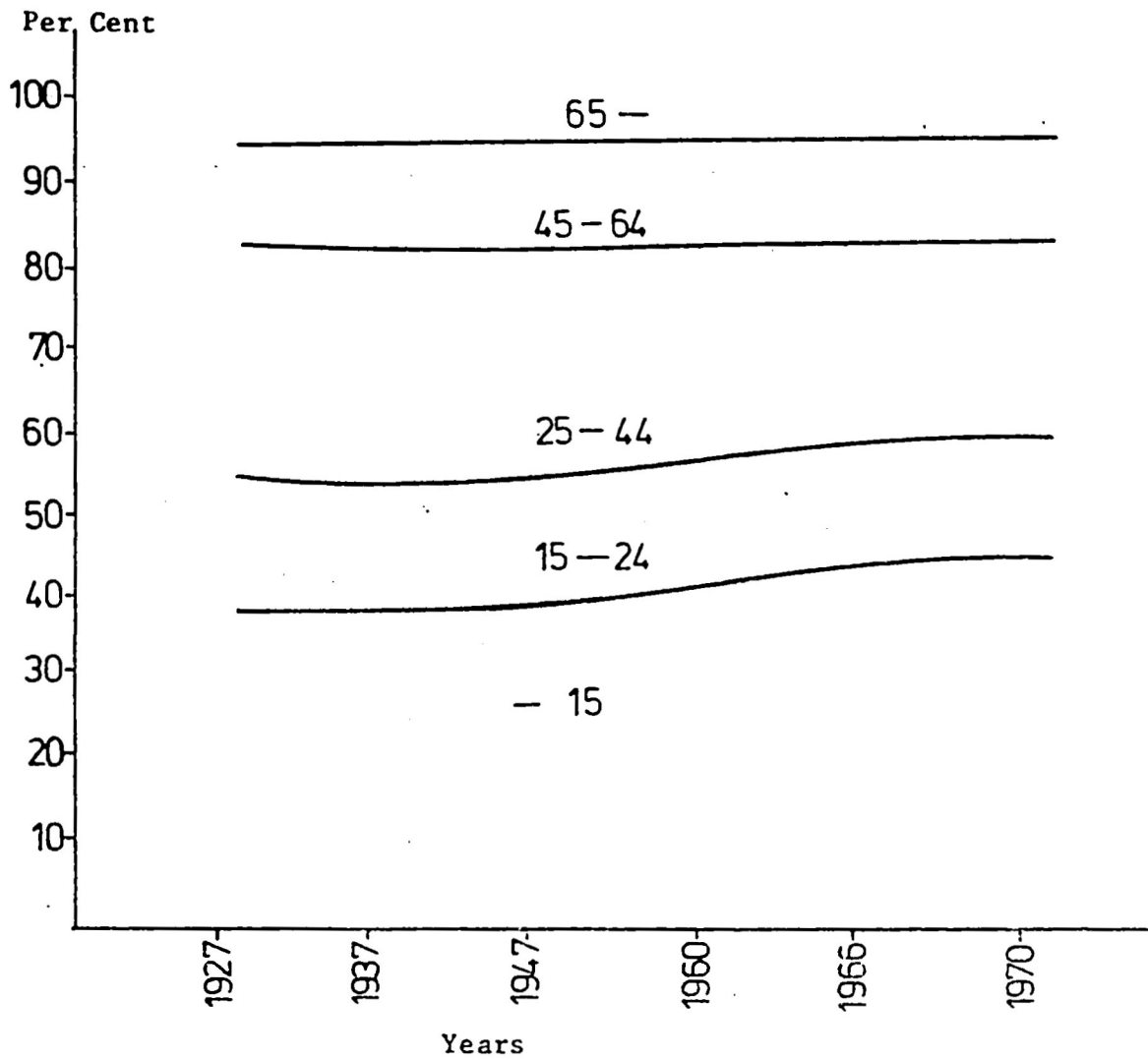
The crude marriage rate has declined from 14.5 thousand during the fourties to about 9.7 per thousand during the sixties; the crude divorce rate declined from 4.3 per thousand during the same period. Moslems represent 90 per cent of the total population and inspite of the permitted polygamy by the Moslem religion, the polygamous households represented 4 per cent only in 1966.

The urban population represented 40 per cent of the total population in 1966 as against 28 per cent only in 1937; that upward trend due to the internal migration; where the people in the rural area whom are working in the traditional sector of family and subsistance, agriculture and handicrafts are moving to modern sectors of organised agriculture, commerce and industry.

The high population growth rate, not matched by comparable increase in the habitable area or by significant emigration, implies rising population density, which was 466 persons per square kilometre in 1937, increased to about 546 person per square kilometre in 1974, and reached 845 person per square kilometre in

FIGURE (4)

Per cent Distribution of Population by
Broad Age Groups for Egypt: 1927-1970



1966. These averages conceal considerable regional variation largely due to the differential impact of interval migration; Cairo - the capital with its 4 million population in 1966 - the largest city in Africa - accounts for 14 per cent of the total population, its population density reached more than 19,000 person per square kilometre in 1966, whereas it was 7957 person per square kilometre in 1937.

The percentage of the economic active population in agriculture was 69 per cent in 1937 and declined to 58 per cent in 1960 and to 53 per cent in 1970 but the number increased as a result of the population growth. The increase in the population coupled with the high percentage of total active population working in agriculture and with the limited area under cultivation caused a high rate of under employment. While the population increased by about 342 per cent during 1897-1970 the cultivated area increased by about 117.6 per cent and the crop area by about 160 per cent only during the same period, and as a result the per capita cultivated area decreased from 0.33 (1) in 1937 to 0.20 feddan in 1966 and to 0.18 feddan only in 1970, Table (2) .

The total national income (at constant prices) increased from £E 806⁽²⁾ million in 1952/53 to £E 1766 million in 1969/70, showing an increase of 216 per cent.

1. 1 Feddan = 4200.8835 sq.m

2. £E - Egyptian pound equivalent to US \$2.56

During the same period the per capita income (at constant prices) rose from £E 37.1 to £E 35.2 with an increase of 69.7 per cent only owing to the increase of the population by about 155 per cent.

The consumption of commodities and services has increased since the fifties. The total consumption - personal consumption plus governmental consumption - increased from £E 1762.2 million in 1964/5 to £E 2656.6 million in 1969/70, that is an increase of 50.7 per cent or an annual average rate of about 10 per cent.

On the other hand the gross national product rose from £E 2191.8 million in 1964/65 to 2926.8 million in 1969/70, with an increase of £E 755 million, equal to 33 per cent, that is an annual average rate of 6.6 per cent only.

That great increase in consumption resulting from the growth of population and from the increase in the individual needs for consumer goods and services led to a corresponding increase in the ratio of total consumption to gross domestic product till it amounted to 91 per cent in 1969/70. This accordingly resulted in the stagnation of the percentage of the gross domestic product saved, and the local saving failed to finance the investment required for the development plans, a matter which induced the state to depend to some extent on foreign resources in financing the investment, thus increasing the deficit in the balance of payments and foreign indebtedness; this undoubtedly impedes economic growth.

The government provides free education services at the different stages of education; the primary stage is

compulsory. As a result the number of primary stage pupils has increased from 1.6 million in 1952 to 3.8 million in 1972, and the per centage of illiterates to total population of 10 years and over has decreased from 75 per cent in 1947 to 65 per cent in 1966. In spite of that improvement and the increase in education expenditure, the number of illiterates has increased from about 10.1 million in 1947 to about 12.9 million in 1966 owing to the rapid growth of population.

Many more facts and examples could be given about the struggle between the socio-economic development efforts in the country and the rapid growth of population, which made it clear to the government that if it continued it would not only frustrate all hope of progress but would even threaten the present level of welfare.

Some efforts have been made to face this national problem since 1953.

The government established the national commission for population problems; its main object was to carry out research about the growth of population.

A few units for family planning were established on an experimental basis in 1955. Since then its number has increased gradually from 8 in 1955 to 3000 in 1972, Table (3). The aims of these units are the following:-

- a. Raising the social level of family through restricting the number of children according to the people's desire and income.

- b. Raising the health level of the family and particularly the mother's health which was weakened by frequent pregnancies.
- c. Fighting abortion⁽¹⁾ by preventing pregnancy whenever the latter is undesirable.
- d. Providing medical treatment for infertility thus, solving some of the social problems of the family arising therefrom.

In May 1962 the government declared in the National Charter, that the population problem is the most serious obstacle that faces the Egyptian people in their drive towards raising the standard of production in their country in an effective and efficient way. Since then the problem has evoked national concern. In 1965 the Supreme Council for Family Planning (changed to the Supreme Council for Population and Family Planning in 1974) under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister was established by presidential decree. That Supreme Council with members at the ministerial level is concerned mainly with the policy of formulating symbolic support for the National Family Planning Programme. The Family Planning Executive Board acts as the secretariat of the(SCFPF). Programme activities are carried out throughout the Health Ministry's existing network of clinics and hospitals as well as the units established by the

1. Abortion only permitted to save the life of the mother

Social Affairs Ministry.

The main target of the programme was to accelerate the adoption of family planning so as to reduce the birth rate from about 42 per thousand in 1965 to 30 per thousand in 1978.

The number of acceptors of family planning services offered in the national programme up to 1970 is shown in Table (4) . By 1972 the distribution of family planning centres were as shown in Table (3) . In 1973 a new plan was declared aiming mainly to reduce the crude birth rate from 33.6 per thousand in 1973 to 23.6 per thousand in 1982 (a one per thousand decline per year).

In addition to the national programme, Egypt has a private Family Planning Association which became a member of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) in 1963. The Association provides family planning services in about 500 clinics. The Association is an independent body but it works within the framework of national policy laid down by the Supreme Council.

Table(1)

The Population of Egypt in the Census
Years and the Annual Rate of Growth

YEAR	Population in Millions			Annual Rate of Growth
	Male	Female	Total	
1882	3.345	3.367	6.712	
1897	4.914	4.755	9.669	2.9%
1907	5.917	5.573	11.191	1.6%
1917	6.369	6.341	12.718	1.3%
1927	7.057	7.120	14.178	1.1%
1937	7.967	7.954	15.921	1.2%
1947	9.392	9.575	18.967	1.9%
1960	13.118	12.967	26.085	2.6%
1966	15.176	14.900	30.076	2.6%

Source: (C.A.P.M.S. 1969)

Table (2)

Cultivated Area and Crop Area in Egypt

YEAR	Cultivated Area		Crop Area	
	Million Feddans(1)	Per Capita	Million Feddans	Per Capita
1897	5.1	0.35	6.8	0.71
1907	5.4	0.48	7.6	0.67
1917	5.3	0.41	7.7	0.60
1927	5.5	0.39	8.7	0.61
1937	5.3	0.33	8.4	0.53
1947	5.8	0.31	9.2	0.48
1960	5.9	0.23	10.2	0.39
1966	6.0	0.20	10.4	0.34
1968	6.0	0.19	10.9	0.34
1969	6.0	0.19	10.9	0.34
1970	6.0	0.18	10.9	0.33

1 Feddan = 4200.8835 Sq.m.

Source: based on data from (C.A.P.M.S., 1971)

Table (3)
Distribution of Family Planning Centres

YEAR	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Centres	E.C. (1)	Centres	E.C.	Centres	E.C.
1966	575	31051	1416	1948	1991	2276
1970	908	2159	2122	1385	3030	1617

(1) E.C.: eligible couples, i.e. the average number of married women in the fertile age group per Family Planning Centre

Source: (The Supreme Council for Family Planning, 1971)

Table (4)
Yearly and Cumulative Numbers of Acceptors of Family Planning Programme Services⁽¹⁾ by Methods in Thousands

YEAR	Yearly				Cumulative			
	IUD	Orals	Others	Total	IUD	Orals	Others	Total
1966	24	150	-	174	24	150	-	174
1967	51	90	-	141	75	240	-	315
1968	47	87	-	134	122	327	-	449
1969	55	93	-	148	177	420	-	597
1970	57	115	34	206	234	535	34	803
1971	79	72	70	221	313	607	104	1024
1972	85	77	75	237	338	684	178	1261

1. Contraceptives are selling at subsidised prices with free services for IUD insertions

Source: 1966-1970 (Supreme Council for Family Planning, 1971)
1971-1972, (The World Bank, 1974)

STATISTICS

Preliminary Results of the 1976 Egyptian General Population and Housing Census *

* Source : The central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics,
Cairo, Egypt.

Table (1)
Total Increase in the Population Between
The 1960, 1966 and 1976 Censuses.

Census Year	Population	Total In- crease dur- ing the In- tercensal periods	Average Annual Rate of Increase during intercensal periods
1960	26085326		
		3990532	2.54 %
1966	30075858		
		8152322	2.31 %
1976	38228180		

Table (2)
Percentage of Rural and Urban Population
In census Years 1960-1976

Census Year	Percentages of Rural and Urban Population In census Years 1960-1976.		
	Urban	Rural	Total
1960	37.4	62.6	100
1966	40.5	59.5	100
1976	43.9	56.1	100

Table (3)
Percentage Distribution of the Population
By Religion in Census Years 1960-1976

Census Year	Moslems	Christians	Others	Total
1960	92.63	7.33	0.04	100.00
1966	93.24	6.74	0.02	100.00
1976	93.67	6.32	0.01	100.00

Table (4)
Percentage Age Distribution of the Population In
Census Years 1960 and 1976.

Census Year	Age Group			Total
	Less than 12 years	12-64 years	65 years and over	
1960	35.5	61.0	3.5	100.0
1976	31.6	65.5	2.9	100.0

Table (5)
Percentage Distribution of the Population At Age
Of Marriage (16 Years for Females and 18 Years For Males)
By Sex and Marital Status In 1960 and 1976 Censuses.

Marital Status	Sex	1960 Census	1976 Census
Never-Married	Male	24.3	30.5
	Female	12.1	19.7
	Total	17.9	24.9
Married	Male	72.0	66.9
	Female	67.5	64.7
	Total	69.6	65.7
Divorced and Widowed	Male	3.7	2.6
	Female	20.4	15.6
	Total	12.5	9.4
Total	Male	100.0	100.0
	Female	100.0	100.0
	Total	100.0	100.0

Table (6)

Percentages of the Economically Active Population
(Individuals 6 Years and Over) By Sex In Census Years 1960 and
1976

Census Year	Males	Females	Both Sexs
1960	55.1	4.8	30.1
1976	52.9	9.2	31.5

Table (7)

Percentage Distribution of the Population by Sex And
Educational Status in 1960 and 1976 Censuses

Educational Status	1960 Census			1976 Census		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Illiterates	56.9	84.0	70.5	43.2	72.0	56.5
Able to Read and Write	32.6	12.4	22.5	33.2	16.2	25.1
Qualifications below high degree	9.0	3.4	6.2	20.4	11.6	16.2
High Qualifi- cations	1.5	0.2	0.8	3.2	1.2	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Remark: In 1960 the N.S. was added to the illiterates; and able to read but not to write was added to those able to read and write, for the sake of comparison with the 1976 census preliminary results.

Table (8)
Average Size of Household and Average Number of Rooms per Household
and Average Number of Persons per Room In Census Years
1960 and 1976

Governorate	Average Size of Household		Average Number of Rooms Per Household	Average Number of Persons per Room	
	1960	1976	1976	1960	1976
Cairo	4.8	4.8	2.5	2.3	1.9
Alexandria	5.0	4.9	2.5	2.0	1.9
Port-Said	5.2	5.0	2.3	1.2	2.1
Suez	5.0	4.8	2.7	1.2	1.8
Total of Urban Governorates	4.9	4.8	2.5	2.1	1.9
Damietta	5.4	5.3	3.0	2.2	1.7
Dakahlia	5.4	5.6	3.2	1.8	1.7
Sharkia	5.2	5.6	3.8	1.5	1.5
Kalyubia	5.0	5.3	2.9	1.8	1.8
Kafr-el-Sheikh	5.8	6.1	3.4	2.0	1.8
Gharbia	5.1	5.1	3.0	1.8	1.8
Menoufia	5.0	5.5	3.2	1.7	1.7
Behera	5.6	6.3	2.9	2.2	2.2
Ismailia	5.3	5.2	2.9	2.2	1.8
Total of Lower Egypt Governorates	5.3	5.6	3.1	1.8	1.8
Giza	4.8	5.0	2.8	2.0	1.8
Beni-Suef	4.3	4.8	2.9	1.6	1.7
Fayoum	4.5	5.2	3.0	1.8	1.7
Minya	4.5	5.0	3.0	1.8	1.6
Assyut	4.9	5.3	2.7	2.1	2.0
Souhag	5.1	5.2	2.3	2.5	2.5
Kena	4.7	5.0	2.4	2.5	2.1
Asswan	4.4	4.7	2.0	1.5	1.6
Total of Upper Egypt Governorates	4.7	5.0	2.7	2.0	1.8
Total of Frontier Governorates	-	5.9	2.0	-	1.9
TOTAL	5.0	5.2	2.8	1.9	1.8

B. Some Statistics Concerning Family Planning Services in Egypt during,1977.*

* Source: The Population and Family Planning Board, Cairo ,Egypt.

Table (1)

Reporting status of family planning units by type of unit
during December 1977.

Type of unit	No. of units
M.C.H. Centres	214
Health Bureau	386
Rural Health Centres	584
Rural Units	1569
Hospitals	267
Total	2920
Ministry of Social affairs	442
Other Units	188
Total	3550
Units Providing I.U.D. Service	902

Table (2)

Reporting status of family planning units by
regional sector during December 1977.

Sectors	No.of Units
Urban	1272
Rural	2278
Total	3550
Urban Gov.	411
Lower Egypt.	1738
Upper Egypt.	1350
Frontiers	51
Total	3550

Table (3)

Number of cycles distributed by F.P. units and unnumber of I.U.D.S
inserted till the end of december
1977.

Governorates	Cycles distributed from Jan-Dec. 1977.	I.U.D.S. inserted from Jan-Dec.1977.	I.U.D. inserted from the start of the program till Dec.1977.
Cairo	1027176	32009	233201
Alexandria	443253	18858	148610
Port-Said	83248	370	1355
Suez	57131	1382	1623
Damietta	131719	153	2083
Ismailia	38663	502	2178
Dakahlia	407052	3323	22303
Sharkia	315591	4141	32866
Kalyubia	214540	4263	22705
Munufia	182512	5174	35253
Gharbia	424471	3637	31514
Kafre ^{FL}	140644	3714	27139
Behera	251633	6579	43771
Giza	288977	7844	50887
Fayum	71035	774	5590
Beni-Suef	60907	374	3612
Menia	123051	293	5158
Asyut	63482	810	9831
Sohag	70025	112	1552
Qena	55114	88	1051
Aswan	33706	34	1205
New Valley	14652	48	286
Matruh	5662	49	367
Red Sea	1017	15	15
Sinai	-	-	80
Total	4505250	94546	684235

(100)

Table (4)

Number of Cycles distributed by F.P. centers (conventional methods) during December 1977.

Governorates	During December 1977			from Jan-December 1977		
	Condoms	Diaphr- agm	creams	Condoms	Diaphr- agm	Creams
Cairo	14394	19	20	201522	3627	1031
Alexandria	10069	14	82	148489	4261	977
Port-Said	15114	--	--	59675	--	--
Suez	2880	--	--	38448	--	286
Damietta	2508	--	71	4392	--	303
Ismailia	--	--	--	120	--	--
Dakahlia	4848	6	3	46424	50	375
Sharkia	131	--	--	3363	15	47
Kalyubia	9278	--	2	102623	161	459
Munofia	826	--	--	19676	145	594
Gharbia	1327	1	11	18225	188	137
Kafr El Shiekh	311	--	--	2603	5	--
Behera	8628	--	5	48507	18	194
Giza	1187	8	15	22262	1011	590
Fayum	473	--	--	8162	4	65
Beni-Suef	14435	--	12	52942	2	14
Menia	720	--	--	2435	277	89
Asyut	1452	1	12	29268	24	139
Sohag	114	--	--	1035	--	--
Qena	389	--	--	9916	25	30
Aswan	2116	--	--	13355	432	4
New Valley	284	--	--	6571	--	--
Matruh	--	--	6	4450	--	57
Red Sea	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sinai	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	91484	49	239	844463	10245	5391

Table (5)

Contraceptives distributed to F.P. Centres from January-
December 1977.

Governorates	Orall pills	Loops	Creams	Condoms
Cairo, Kalyubia	1991614	39060	1320	3995424
Alexandria	576944	30700	414	161047
Port-Said	221962	4810	--	26080
Damietta, Dakahlia	88200	3000	--	11520
Sharkia	51000	--	--	--
Munufia	344200	11270	--	33840
Gharbia	371150	15205	--	54566
Kafr El-Shiekh	177550	7000	--	--
Behera	656396	5000	--	14400
Ismailia	204750	6825	--	10368
Giza	95250	1000	--	288000
Fayum	387900	2700	444	173664
Beni-Suef	61530	30	--	32400
Menia	75310	1520	--	126288
Asyut	119790	4250	--	31968
Sohag	112190	120	--	288
Qena	82100	200	72	2880
Aswan	80250	418	--	23472
Total	5970421	135608	2622	5070583

Table (6)
Contraceptives distributed to pharmacies from
January - December 1977.

Governorates	Orall Pills	Condoms
Cairo, Kalyubia	392399	2707200
Alexandria	63045	761904
Port-Said	18675	32688
Suez	11174	43488
Damietta	20489	75456
Ismailia	16945	84960
Sharkia	28951	332208
Munufia	14854	161712
Gharbia	46582	378144
Kafr El-Sheikh	14833	57312
Behera	13889	208080
Gueza	34353	261504
Fayum	7062	82944
Beni-Suef	6262	82512
Menia	10922	94896
Asyut	7825	475056
Sohag	10430	190368
Qena	16361	244080
Aswan	10780	66240
Dakahlia	26601	238752
Total	772432	6579504