TABLE 1. Vignettes used to compare respondents' circumcision recommendations with preferences and recommendations of hypothetical mothers, doctors and potential husbands

Vignette	Set A: Mother's preference vs. doctor's recommendation	Set B: Mother's preference vs. future husband's preference
First	Hanan is the mother of a girl who has reached the age of circumcision and she does not want to circumcise her. One day Hanan brings the girl to the doctor for a checkup and the doctor says that the girl should be circumcised. Do you recommend that she circumcise the girl or not?	Noha is the mother of a girl who has reached the age of circumcision. She doesn't want to circumcise her daughter, but hopes that her daughter will marry a traditional Egyptian man. What do you recommend she do?
Second	Mona's daughter has reached the age of circumcision and Mona wants to circumcise her. She went to the doctor for the girl to have a checkup and the doctor told her that the girl should not be circumcised. Do you recommend that she circumcise the girl or not?	Niveen is also the mother of a girl who has reached the age of circumcision. She wants to circumcise her daughter, but hopes that her daughter will marry a progressive Egyptian man. What do you recommend she do?
Response options	Mother should circumcise Mother should not circumcise Don't know	Mother should circumcise Mother should not circumcise Mother should follow doctor's opinion Don't know

TABLE 2. Selected personal and household characteristics of married women aged 25–36 with at least one daughter, by study sample, Greater Cairo area, Egypt, 2014

Characteristic	Full sample (N=410)	Qualitative sample (N=29)
Mean age	31.3	32.0
Mean age at first marriage	20.0	19.6
Mean age of husband	36.9	38.1
Mean age difference with husband	5.5	6.1
Education		
Illiterate	16	17
Primary/literate	16	31
Preparatory/incomplete secondary	9	0
Secondary	44	45
>Secondary	15	7
Employed	15	7
Circumcised	92	90
Mean age at circumcision†	9.6	9.6
Area of residence		
Urban	66	79
Rural	34	21
Religion		
Muslim	68	86
Christian	32	14
Wealth quintile		
1 (poorest)	20	17
2	23	21
3	19	24
4	18	24
5 (wealthiest)	20	14
Mean no. of children (range, 1–5)	2.6	2.9
Mean no. of daughters (range, 1–5)	1.6	1.9
Mean age of daughters‡		
All (range, 0–19)	6.8	7.4
Oldest (range, 0–19)§	7.8	8.8
Youngest (range, 0–19)§	5.5	5.9
Mean age of daughter at circumcision/intended circumcision††	10.7	10.7

†Among circumcised women. ‡There were 661 daughters in the full sample and 54 in the qualitative sample. §If a woman had one daughter, the daughter was classified as both the older daughter and the youngest daughter. ††Includes all daughters who had been or were expected to be cut. *Note:* All values are percentages unless otherwise indicated.

TABLE 3. Odds ratios (and 95% confidence intervals) from logistic regression analyses assessing associations between women's characteristics and their intention to seek a doctor's opinion on whether to circumcise their daughters, by sample

Characteristic	Full sample (N=408)	Muslims (N=278)
Age	1.05 (0.97–1.13)	1.04 (0.96–1.12)
Education		
Illiterate (ref)	1.00	1.00
Literate/primary	1.42 (0.50–3.98)	1.84 (0.59–5.78)
Preparatory/incomplete secondary	2.32 (0.77–7.03)	3.29 (0.94–11.50)
Complete secondary	2.84 (1.14–7.08)*	3.41 (1.21–9.67)*
>Secondary	1.78 (0.56–5.60)	1.93 (0.52–7.22)
Employed		
No (ref)	1.00	1.00
Yes	0.44 (0.19–1.00)*	0.43 (0.18–1.03)
Area of residence		
Rural (ref)	1.00	1.00
Urban	0.62 (0.37–1.04)	0.62 (0.35–1.09)
Religion		
Christian (ref)	1.00	na
Muslim	11.08 (4.79–25.66)**	na
Wealth quintile		
1 (poorest) (ref)	1.00	1.00
2	1.34 (0.59–3.02)	1.65 (0.70–3.90)
3	2.01 (0.86–4.68)	2.02 (0.82–4.95)
4	1.10 (0.46–2.63)	1.19 (0.47–3.02)
5 (wealthiest)	2.35 (1.01–5.47)*	2.90 (1.15–7.34)*
No. of daughters	1.04 (0.76–1.41)	0.96 (0.70–1.32)
Constant	*0.006 (0.000–0.086)***	*0.077 (0.006–1.076)*

*p<.05. **p<.01. *Notes:* Analysis omits two women for whom information on wealth status was unavailable. ref=reference category. na=not applicable.

FIGURE 1. Percentages of respondents (with 95% confidence intervals) who had been circumcised and who reported their circumcision intention for their oldest daughter, by religious affiliation
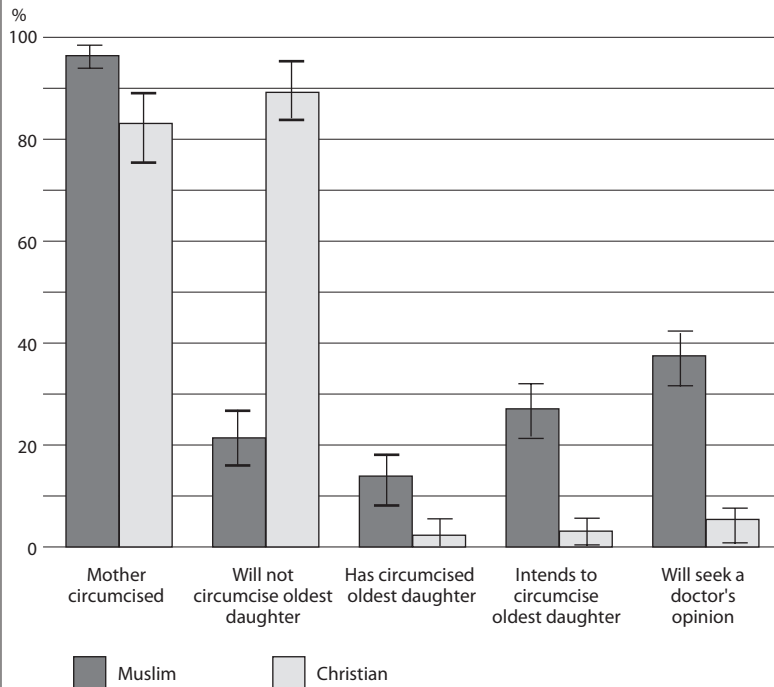
FIGURE 2. Percentage of respondents (with 95% confidence intervals) whose recommendations to mothers in vignettes always followed their own preference or the preferences and recommendations of the hypothetical mother, doctor or future husband, by respondent's circumcision intentions for her own daughters
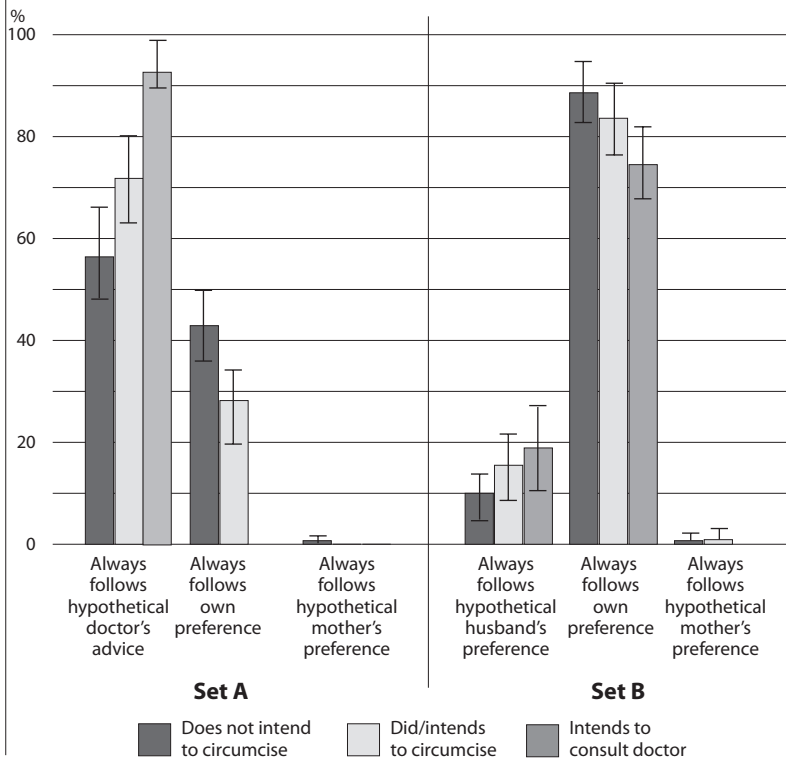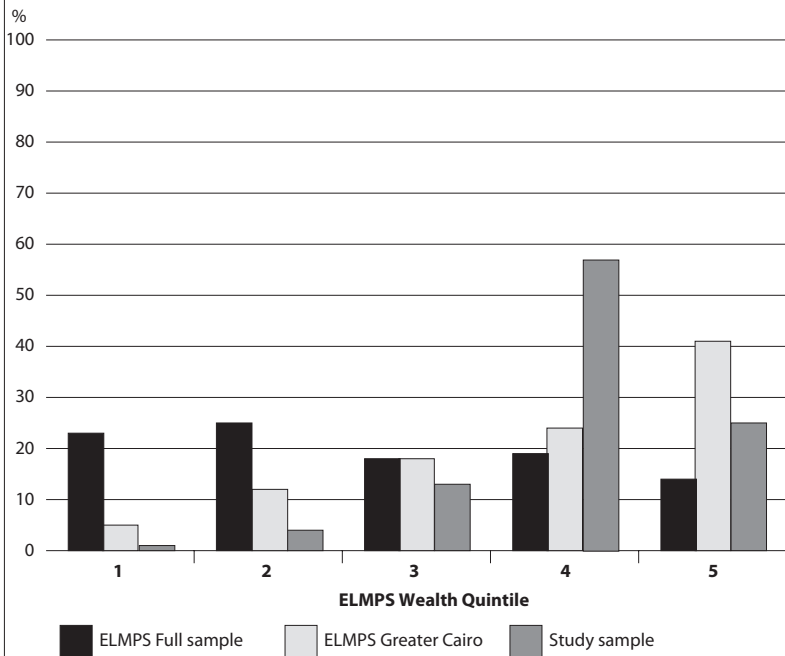
TABLE 4. Odds ratios (and 95% confidence intervals) from logistic regression analyses assessing associations between respondents' characteristics and their knowing that FGC is illegal

Characteristic	Odds ratio
Age	1.04 (0.96–1.13)
Education	
Illiterate (ref)	1.00
Primary/literate	1.59 (0.55–4.64)
Preparatory/incomplete secondary	1.74 (0.26–11.65)
Complete secondary	1.29 (0.39–4.28)
>Secondary	2.03 (0.82–5.07)
Employed	
No (ref)	1.00
Yes	1.59 (1.27–1.99)**
Area of residence	
Rural (ref)	1.00
Urban	0.93 (0.70–1.23)
Religion	
Muslim	3.34 (1.88–5.95)**
Christian (ref)	1.00
Wealth quintile	
1 (poorest) (ref)	1.00
2	0.91 (0.37–2.23)
3	0.99 (0.64–1.51)
4	0.90 (0.46–1.76)
5 (wealthiest)	2.11 (1.69–2.64)**
No. of daughters	0.87 (0.77–1.00)*
Constant	*0.040 (0.002–0.773)**

*p<.05. **p<.01. *Notes:* Analysis excluded 54 women who answered "don't know" to the question regarding the legality of female genital cutting or refused to answer. FGC=female genital cutting. ref=reference category.

APPENDIX FIGURE 1. Comparison of respondents' household wealth with that of households in the nationally representative 2012 Egypt Labor Market Panel Survey

Note: ELMPS=Egypt Labor Market Panel Survey