

**CHILDREN IN
EGYPT**

2016

A STATISTICAL DIGEST

unicef 
unite for children



CHILDREN IN EGYPT 2016

A STATISTICAL DIGEST



The Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), Egypt
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Egypt
January 2017

Statistics contained in this publication are those available up to January 2017 and refer to 2016 and/or previous years. CAPMAS and UNICEF encourage the use, reproduction and dissemination of the data. The material may be copied, downloaded and printed for private study, research and teaching purposes, or for use in non-commercial products or services, using the following citation:

The Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (Egypt), and UNICEF Egypt (2017). *Children in Egypt: a statistical digest 2016*. Cairo, Egypt

The electronic copy of *Children in Egypt: a statistical digest 2016* can be accessed through:

www.capmas.gov.eg
www.unicef.org/egypt

© The Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Egypt. January 2017

United Nations Children's Fund, Egypt (UNICEF)
87, Misr Helwan Agricultural Road, Maadi, Cairo, Egypt
Telephone: (20-2) 25265083-7
Fax: (20-2) 25264218

Website:
www.unicef.org/egypt

Cover photo:
© UNICEF/2012/AMINA MANSOUR

The content presented in this publication does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics or the United Nations Children's Fund in Egypt.

FOREWORD BY THE CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PUBLIC MOBILIZATION AND STATISTICS

Achieving sustainable development has received significant attention over the past few years. And for decades, the Egyptian Government has been exerting tremendous efforts to improve the lives of all of its citizens, especially children, thus marking concrete steps toward comprehensive social and economic development.

Children constitute a large and important segment of the Egyptian population, and the efforts exerted to improve the wellbeing of this age group are among the main pillars for building human capital, preparing for an effective realization and utilization of children's potential. All international organizations, global summits of Arab and regional conferences have acknowledged and agreed on the urgency of child protection and on ensuring children's basic rights, and Egypt was among the first to call for the World Summit for Children and to sign the Convention on the rights of the Child (1989).

Adopting appropriate development policies rely heavily on data and statistics. The Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) recognizes the importance of the child development stage, and is continuously providing data and statistics to support social and economic development. One important step in that direction is the present cooperation between CAPMAS, the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM), and the Ministry of Investment and International Cooperation (MIIC) with the valuable technical support of UNICEF in the production of the publication, *Children in Egypt 2016*, which provides key and highly relevant statistics on the situation of children in Egypt.

CAPMAS aspires for this publication to have a pivotal role in shaping policies and plans aimed at the development of children in Egypt.



General Abu Bakr Al-Gendy
Head of CAPMAS
Arab Republic of Egypt

FOREWORD BY MINISTRY OF INVESTMENT AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Realizing the rights of the child is the foundation of a prosperous society and a sustainable future. When children do not have an equal opportunity to reach their potential as they grow into adulthood, it is not only these children, but the entire society that suffers the consequences. This concept is embodied in Egypt's commitment to attain sustainable and inclusive development, with a special focus on previously marginalized segments of society. This commitment is further reflected by Egypt's early and active contribution to the shaping, implementation, and follow-up of the global and ambitious Sustainable Development Goals' (SDGs).

The National Committee to Follow Up on the Implementation of the SDGs, of which the Ministry of Investment and International Cooperation is Coordinator, was established to ensure the effective monitoring of progress, identification of areas where further efforts are needed, and efficient coordination between all stakeholders. In that context, we realize that timely, relevant, and accurate data is crucial to accelerating progress for children and achieving the SDGs. Data is not only important for measuring progress, but also for informing policy making, and identifying gaps and challenges to ensure our timely response. The right data guides efforts and directs resources to where they are most needed, and where they will have the strongest impact. The present publication is one solid step on that way.

Children in Egypt 2016 equips us with a comprehensive database on the situation of children, and with this edition, I recognize the privileged position we are in by having a dedicated chapter on child-related SDGs. I am glad to see that data is available for over two thirds of the child indicators, which are recommended globally for the SDGs. I would like to acknowledge the efforts that the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), headed by Major General Abo Baker, is advancing, as well as their commitment to make this a regular publication, and to further advance the bridging of information gaps. In addition, I would like to extend our appreciation to UNICEF, a valuable development partner, for their support to CAPMAS on this publication, as well as to our broader efforts to advance children's rights within national policies and programs.

It is only by working together that we can forge the pathway to inclusive and sustainable development that leaves no one behind. Strengthening partnerships, and enhancing capacities, especially for data, will enable us to make a positive and lasting contribution to the lives of Egyptian children, and secure a better future for all.



Sahar Nasr
Minister of Investment and International Cooperation
Arab Republic of Egypt

PREFACE BY UNICEF

Understanding children's living conditions and the progress that is being made in protecting their rights requires a comprehensive set of updated and high quality data. These data, together with research evidence, represent key prerequisites to supporting decision makers in shaping policies and programme interventions (including improving targeting) for the progressive realization of the rights of every child to survival, development, protection and participation. Child-focused social and economic statistics are vital to give visibility to children's issues in national policy debates, to better identify children in need, and to highlight positive trends and progress.

Children in Egypt is an annual statistical digest bringing together a wide spectrum of data relevant to child wellbeing. This publication, which reflects the current situation of children in Egypt, aims to give decision makers, professionals, and the general public access to a comprehensive selection of the most recent and high-quality statistics available on children, to support effective planning, management, research, and policy making in Egypt.

After the release of two consecutive editions of the report in 2014 and 2015, and a thorough revision of the report structure and methodology, the 2016 edition of the statistical digest is launched jointly with the Government of Egypt (GoE) as a national publication, underlining the strong partnership between UNICEF and key GoE partners. UNICEF acknowledges the pivotal role of the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) in providing the majority of data, and their continued efforts to address information gaps related to monitoring child wellbeing. In addition, UNICEF acknowledges the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) and the Ministry of Investment and International Cooperation (MIIC) for their efforts to inform the contents of the report, and their support in its wider dissemination. UNICEF partnerships with CAPMAS, NCCM, and MIIC aim to bring evidence closer to decision makers for the realization of child-wellbeing through better-informed policy decisions and implementation.

All the data presented in the digest is from primary and secondary statistical sources. These represent official national data (derived from administrative sources or household surveys), in some cases accompanied by data extracted from international databases managed mainly by United Nations' agencies, which contain standardized statistics intended for international comparison. Statistical sources include the following:

- **CAPMAS:** Egypt in Figures; the Statistical Yearbook; various statistical database/press releases; the Statistical Abstract; and the Household Expenditure Income and Consumption Survey (HEICS).
- **Ministry of Education:** Statistical yearbooks.
- **Ministry of Finance:** Financial Monthly Bulletin, and data from the annual budget.
- **Ministry of Planning:** Economic indicators database.
- **Ministry of Health and Population:** Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- **Al-Azhar Al-Sharif:** Education statistics.
- **Ministry of Social Solidarity:** Children without parental care statistics.

The dissemination strategy of this knowledge product will be executed through the UNICEF partnerships with CAPMAS, NCCM and MIIC. CAPMAS will transform *Children in Egypt 2016* into a database using DevInfo¹, yielding a comprehensive and interactive web-based database covering all the indicators for child wellbeing in Egypt. NCCM, in partnership with UNICEF, will contribute to producing a series of policy briefs extracted from the statistical digest, to bridge the gap between the wealth of data available in Egypt and policy makers, and pave the road for more efficient data and evidence-based policy-making. The MIIC will mainstream the use of the statistical digest as a key tool to monitor the progress achieved for children under the Sustainable Development Goals' (SDGs) global agenda.



Bruno Maes
Representative of UNICEF in Egypt

¹ DevInfo is a UN-sponsored and endorsed data dissemination application currently utilized in more than 100 countries to monitor socioeconomic data.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The *2016 Children in Egypt* statistical digest was prepared under the supervision of Leonardo Menchini (Ph.D.), the former Chief of Social Policy and Monitoring and Evaluation who led the development of the earlier two editions. The report was then supervised by Bilal Kiswani (Ph.D.), Social Policy Specialist. Manar Soliman, Knowledge Management and Statistics Officer leads the development of DevInfo application for the digest; Lina Nabarawy, Social Policy and Monitoring and Evaluation Consultant, led the update of the 2016 edition and the development of the new chapter on child-related SDGs.

UNICEF recognizes the valuable contributions and supervision of Amal Ali Nour Al-Deen, Head of Population Statistics and Census Sector, Amal Fouad Mohammed Under Secretary, Population Studies and Research Center, Soad Ahmed Elhawary, General Director of Fertility and Population Estimation, Yosr Ahmad, Head of Sustainable Development Unit.

UNICEF also acknowledges the pivotal role and contribution to the publication of the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood in specific the guidance of Dr. Maissa Shawky, Deputy Minister of Health and Population and Director of NCCM and Hala Abou-Ali, the former Director of NCCM.

Comments and suggestions from colleagues of UNICEF Egypt are acknowledged with gratitude. Errors and omissions are entirely the responsibility of the authors. The contents of this publication do not necessarily reflect the policies or the views of UNICEF.

Special thanks goes to Mariam Sami for managing the editing, design and printing of the publication, Nihal Sharara for her thorough technical editing and suggestions, and Ahmed Samir for the design of the report.

INTRODUCTION

Children in Egypt 2016 is a national publication that aims to improve accessibility to existing official data in order to meet a wider range of user needs. It contains over 200 statistical tables organized in 15 thematic chapters, covering essential dimensions of child wellbeing. The chapters included are:

1. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
2. Demography
3. Births and Perinatal Care
4. Child and Maternal Mortality
5. Immunization and Health
6. Child and Adult Nutrition
7. Water and Sanitation
8. Housing and Household Possessions
9. Education
10. Child Protection
11. HIV and AIDS
12. Hepatitis B & C
13. Youth and Adolescence
14. Monetary Poverty and Inequality
15. Economy and Public Expenditure

For the first time, this year's digest presents a separate chapter on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and evaluates the current situation in Egypt with reference to the progress achieved on child-related SDG targets and indicators. The SDGs build on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the eight time-based anti-poverty targets that the world committed to achieve by 2015. The MDGs, adopted in 2000, aimed at an array of issues that included eradicating extreme poverty, hunger, disease, gender inequality, and access to water and sanitation. The new SDGs, and the broader sustainability agenda, go much further than the MDGs in addressing the root causes of poverty and the universal need for development that works for all people.²

Egypt committed to achieving the results of the MDGs in 2000, and as of 2015 it had "reached gender equality in the ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education; halved the mortality rate of children under-five, immunized millions of children and thus eradicated polio and combated the centuries old stigma of Female Genital Mutilation, thus decreasing rates by 13% from 2008 to 2014."³ Following Egypt's progress in implementing the MDGs, the government of Egypt has already taken progressive steps regarding the SDGs. In February 2016, Egypt officially launched its Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS): Egypt Vision 2030, aligning its long-term goals with the UN SDGs' economic, social and environmental aspects.⁴ The targets and indicators of the SDGs are comprehensive and give an informative summary of key child priority indicators.

² UNDP on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) post-2015 Development Agenda

³ UNDP, A defining year for the UN for Egypt and for Sustainable Development <http://www.eg.undp.org/content/egypt/en/home/presscenter/articles/a-defining-year-for-the-un--for-egypt-and-for-sustainable-development.html>

⁴ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/?p=11793>

KEY FINDINGS

The following section demonstrates the main findings of the *Children in Egypt 2016* digest, with references for navigation for more details provided on each topic. Detailed tables within the chapters include the same statistics mentioned below, disaggregated by region and socioeconomic background characteristics, among other criteria.

Demography and Child Population: Egypt's population reached 90 millions in December 2015 making it one of the most populous in the Middle East and Africa. The total population has been growing at a rate of roughly 2 per cent annually between 2000 and 2015. The proportion of people living in urban areas has remained steady over the past 10 years, with almost 43 per cent of the population located in urban areas. As per CAPMAS 2016 demographic figures, the child population between 0 and 17 years of age is 33.4 million, representing 37.1 per cent of the total population. (Chapter 2)

Challenges Facing Population Growth Rate: The acceleration in population growth poses a number of challenges, common among other developing countries with similar characteristics. Rapid population growth poses great concern with reference to the ability of governments to provide services like education, health, potable water and sanitation; and complicates government poverty alleviation efforts. Egypt's population size of 90.1 million in 2016 reflects an acceleration in demographic dynamics and growth in fertility rates in recent years. The fertility rate has been increasing gradually, from 3.1 children per woman in 2005 to 3.5 in 2014. (Chapter 3)

Child Poverty: Despite the Egyptian government's efforts and strategies to reduce poverty, child monetary poverty has been on the rise over the past 15 years, both in absolute numbers and in percentages, with a marked acceleration since 2010/2011. National poverty rates, according to the CAPMAS Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIECS) rose from 20 per cent in 2005 to almost 28 per cent in 2015. In 2013, 28.8 per cent of children were reported to be living in extreme monetary poverty, compared to 21 per cent in 1999/2000. Over the last 3 decades, Egypt has recorded important progress in many child well-being dimensions (in child survival, education, and access to water); however, multidimensional poverty remains widespread. Based on the Child Multidimensional Poverty Analysis conducted, almost 3 out of every 10 children in 2014 suffered from multidimensional poverty (a child is considered multidimensionally poor when severely deprived in at least 2 wellbeing dimensions) (SDG 1, Chapter 14)

Child Malnutrition: Malnutrition among children under-five years of age can be measured using various indicators, including stunting, wasting, underweight, anaemia, and other food insecurity indicators. In 2014, nationwide rates of stunting affected approximately 21.4 per cent of under-five children; while wasting was recorded at 8.4 per cent, and underweight at 5.5 per cent nationwide. The highest prevalence of stunting was found in urban and rural Upper Egypt with rates of 24.8 per cent in rural Upper Egypt and 29.8 per cent in urban Upper Egypt. However, the rate of wasting among children under five years is almost consistent among all regions. The breastfeeding practices for children under the age of two is a great determinant of child health and wellbeing. Negative breastfeeding practices (refraining from breastfeeding, non-exclusive breastfeeding for children under 6 months of age, and pre-lacteal feeding) in Egypt continue to grow as the proportion of exclusively breastfed children under 6 months of age dropped from 56 per cent in 2000 to 40 per cent in 2014. (SDG 2, Chapter 6)

Child and Maternal Mortality: Egypt has achieved remarkable improvements in reducing maternal and child mortality. According to a Ministry of Health (MoH) press release in 2016, maternal mortality in 2015 was 49 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births; which is below the global mortality ratio of 70. Between 2005 and 2014, under-five mortality rates dropped from 41 to 27 deaths per 1,000 live births. Under-five mortality rates are not evenly spread across all regions in Egypt, and are concentrated in rural areas. (SDG 3, Chapter 4)

Education: Egypt has made significant progress towards expanding access to basic education, and closing the gap between boys' and girls' enrolment. According to the latest release of the Ministry of Education's (MoE) Statistical Yearbook 2015/16, the net enrolment rate in primary education was 92 per cent, while it was around 83 percent in preparatory school, and approximately 60 per cent in secondary school. However, many children do not attend school. According to the 2006 census, some 8.1 per cent or 1.4 million children between 6 and 17 years of age were never enrolled in school or dropped out of basic education. (SDG 4, Chapter 9)

Child Protection: Although the rate of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) has been declining, Egypt still ranks among the highest countries worldwide where the practice is widespread in terms of absolute numbers. The Egypt Health Issues Survey (EHIS) 2015 indicated that 87 per cent of women between 15 and 49 years of age have undergone FGM/C - a slight decline from 91 per cent in 2008. However, data from the Egypt Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS) of 2014 confirmed a lower prevalence of FGM/C among younger women. The trends in the prevalence of the practice among girls between 15 and 17 years of age dropped 15.4 percentage points from 76.5 in 2005 to 61.1 per cent in 2014. (SDG 5, Chapter 10)

Youth Participation and Employment: In 2015, the number of unemployed persons stood at 3.6 million with an unemployment rate of 13 per cent. For youth between 15 and 29 years of age, unemployment reached 26 per cent. The situation is worse for female youth, with an unemployment rate reaching nearly 37 per cent. (SDG 8, Chapter 13)

Disciplinary Practices and Violence: Discipline is an integral part of child rearing. It shapes a child's self-control and behaviour and is crucial for child development and socialization. However, its nature can vary, as violent physical and psychological disciplinary practices - even if culturally and socially accepted - have negative impacts on a child's mental and social development, and violate child's right to protection from any form of violence. According to the 2014 EDHS, 93 per cent of children in Egypt have been subject to some form of violent disciplinary practice by their parents/caregivers, often in combination with non-violent discipline. Only 4 per cent of children experienced exclusive non-violent disciplinary practice. (SDG 16, Chapter 10)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER

15

1 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SGDs)

CHAPTER

36

2 DEMOGRAPHY

- Population Size and Composition 37
- Fertility, Mortality and Life Expectancy 42
- Appendix: Data from international sources 46

CHAPTER

49

3 BIRTHS AND PERINATAL CARE

- Births and Fertility 50
- Antenatal Care 54
- Delivery Care 58
- Postnatal Care 64
- Perinatal Care for Young Mothers 66

CHAPTER

67

4 CHILD AND MATERNAL MORTALITY

- Child Mortality 68
- Maternal Mortality 72
- Appendix: Data from International Sources 73

CHAPTER

75

5 IMMUNIZATION AND HEALTH

- Immunization 76
- Treatment of Pneumonia and Diarrhoea 85
- Exposure to Smoking 89
- Appendix: Data from International Sources 90

CHAPTER

92

6 CHILD AND ADULT NUTRITION

- Child Nutrition 93
- Breastfeeding 104
- Adolescent Malnutrition 109
- Adult Malnutrition 111

CHAPTER

115

7 WATER AND SANITATION

- Access to Water 116
- Access to Sanitation Facilities 122
- Hand Washing 128

CHAPTER

129

8 HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD POSSESSIONS

- Housing Characteristics 130
- Household Possessions 135

CHAPTER

140

9 EDUCATION

- Education System 141
- Literacy and Educational Attainment 142
- Education Access and Participation 143
- School Retention and Progress 158
- Quality of Education 165
- Gender Equality in the Education System 171
- Community Schools 173
- Appendix: Data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics and other international sources 175
 - Illiteracy 175
 - Education Access and Participation 176
 - School Retention and Progress 179
 - Quality of Education 180
 - Gender Equality in the Education System 181

CHAPTER

182

10 CHILD PROTECTION

- Early Marriage 183
- Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) 185
- Child Work and Labour 199
- Disciplinary Practices and Violence 202
- Birth Registration 205
- Children without Parental Care and Child Care Arrangements 206

CHAPTER

209

11 HIV AND AIDS

- Prevalence of HIV and AIDS 210
- Knowledge of HIV and AIDS 212

CHAPTER

220

12 HEPATITIS B AND C

- Prevalence of Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) 221
- Knowledge and Information on the Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) 225
- Prevalence of Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) 231
- Knowledge and Information on the Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) 233

CHAPTER

239

13 YOUTH AND ADOLESCENCE

- Demography 240
- Fertility and Perinatal Care among Young Mothers 240
- Literacy and Education 242
- Labour Force Participation and Unemployment 243
- Nutrition and Hygiene Practices 245
- Tobacco Use among Adolescent Students 248
- Protection 252
- HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis B and C 254
- Time Use 258

CHAPTER

261

14 POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

- Poverty and Inequality 262
- Child Poverty 265
- Multidimensional Child Poverty 267
- Appendix: Data from international sources 272

CHAPTER

273

15 ECONOMY AND PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

- Gross Domestic Product and Inflation 274
- Public Spending 275
- Social Protection 276
- Employment and Unemployment 280
- Appendix: Data from international sources 284

DATA SOURCES 286



1

**CHILD RELATED
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS**

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 1.01: Sustainable Development Goal 1 - End poverty in all its forms everywhere

SDG Target	SDG Indicator for Children	Year	Value	Details in Chapter	Notes
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1a Proportion of children below the international poverty line of \$1 PPP	2009	4.9%	14. Poverty and Inequality	
	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line of \$1 PPP	2013	4.4%	14. Poverty and Inequality	
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	2015	27.8%	14. Poverty and Inequality	
	1.2.1a Proportion of children (aged 0-17) below the national poverty line *	2013	28.8%	14. Poverty and Inequality	
	1.2.2 Proportion of children living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	2014	29.5%	14. Poverty and Inequality	
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1a Percentage of children receiving a child or other social grant *			GAP	
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1 Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes			GAP	
	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	2015	health: 5.1% education: 12.6% social protection: 5.6%	15. Economy and Public Expenditure	Data for 2016 and 2017 are based on planned financial budget.
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups			GAP	

* UNICEF adjusted indicator for child age group

Sources:

CAPMAS, Household, Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey (HIECS)

UNICEF (2010) Trends of Child Poverty and Disparities in Egypt between 2000 and 2008

Ministry of Finance, Egypt's Budget Financial Statement for the fiscal year 2014/15-2016/17

Ministry of Finance, Financial Monthly Bulletins

CAPMAS, MoSS and UNICEF, Child Multidimensional Poverty Analysis, 2016 based on data from Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Note:

Data Gaps refer to unavailability of data for a specific indicator in the country

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 1.02: Sustainable Development Goal 1 - End poverty in all its forms everywhere, 2005-2016

SDG Indicator for Children	Unit	2005	2008	2009	2010	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.1.1a Proportion of children below the international poverty line of \$1 PPP	percentage	5.0		4.9					
1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line of \$1 PPP	percentage	3.4				4.4	-	-	-
1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	percentage	19.6	-			26.3	-	27.8	-
1.2.1a Proportion of children (aged 0-17) below the national poverty line *	percentage	22.1	-			28.8	-	-	-
1.2.2 Proportion of children living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	percentage						29.5		
1.3.1a Percentage of children receiving a child or other social grant *		GAP							
1.a.1 Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes		GAP							
1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	percentage of total government expenditure	-	health: 4.7% education: 11.9% social protection: 1.4%	-	-	health: 4.4% education: 11.3% social protection: 3.5%	health: 4.4% education: 12.0% social protection: 5.0%	health: 5.1% education: 12.6% social protection: 5.6%	health: 5.2% education: 11.5% social protection: 7.5%
1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups		GAP							

* UNICEF adjusted indicator for child age group

Sources:

CAPMAS, Household, Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey (HIECS)
 UNICEF (2010) Trends of Child Poverty and Disparities in Egypt between 2000 and 2008
 Ministry of Finance (2016) Egypt's Budget Financial Statement 2016/17
 Ministry of Finance, Egypt's Budget Financial Statement for the fiscal year 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17
 Ministry of Finance, Financial Monthly Bulletins

Note:

Data Gaps refer to unavailability of data for a specific indicator in the country

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 1.03: Sustainable Development Goal 2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

SDG Target	SDG Indicator for Children	Year	Value	Details in Chapter	Notes
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	2015	<5.0%	-	The State of Food Insecurity in the World introduced a suite of food security indicators, which measures separately the four dimensions (availability, access, stability, and utilization) of food security.
	2.1.1a Rate of exclusive breastfeeding among infants under 6 months *	2014	39.7%	6. Child and Adult Nutrition	
	2.1.1b Prevalence of anaemia in women of reproductive age and children aged 6-59 months *	2014	women: 25.2% children: 27.2%	6. Child and Adult Nutrition	
	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	GAP			
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (moderate and severe) among children under-five	2014	21.4%	6. Child and Adult Nutrition	
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition among children under-five, by type (wasting and overweight)	2014	wasting: 8.4% overweight: 14.9%	6. Child and Adult Nutrition	
	2.2.2a Prevalence of underweight among children under-five *	2014	5.5%	6. Child and Adult Nutrition	

* UNICEF adjusted indicator for child age group

Sources:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, The State of Food Insecurity in the World, 2015
Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014
Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) stat compiler <<http://www.statcompiler.com/>>

Note:

Data Gaps refer to unavailability of data for a specific indicator in the country

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 1.04: Sustainable Development Goal 2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, 2005-2015

SDG Indicator for Children	Unit	2005	2008	2010	2014	2015
2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	percentage of total population	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0
2.1.1a Rate of exclusive breastfeeding among infants under 6 months *	percentage	-	53.2	-	39.7	-
2.1.1b Prevalence of anaemia in women of reproductive age and children aged 6-59 months *	percentage	women: 39.4 children: 48.5	-	-	women: 25.2 children: 27.2	-
2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)		GAP				
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (moderate and severe) among children under-five	percentage	22.9	28.9	-	21.4	-
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition among children under-five, by type (wasting and overweight)	percentage	wasting: 4.8	wasting: 7.2	-	wasting: 8.4 overweight: 14.9	-
2.2.2a Prevalence of underweight among children under-five *	percentage	5.0	6.0	-	5.5	-

* UNICEF adjusted indicator for child age group

Sources:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, The State of Food Insecurity in the World, 2015
 Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014
 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) stat compiler <<http://www.statcompiler.com/>>

Note:

Data Gaps refer to unavailability of data for a specific indicator in the country

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 1.05: Sustainable Development Goal 3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

SDG Target	SDG Indicator for Children	Year	Value	Details in Chapter	Notes
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births	2015	49 deaths per 100,000 live births	4. Child and Maternal Mortality	
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	2014	91.5%	3. Child Births and Perinatal Care	
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under-five years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-five mortality per 1,000 live births	2014	27 deaths per 1,000 live births	4. Child and Maternal Mortality	
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality per 1,000 live births	2014	14 deaths per 1,000 live births	4. Child and Maternal Mortality	
	3.2.2a Infant mortality per 1,000 live births *	2014	22 deaths per 1,000 live births	4. Child and Maternal Mortality	
	3.2.2b Coverage of DTP3 containing vaccine *	2015	93%	5. Immunization and Health	
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1a HIV incidence per 100 susceptible person years *	2015	<0.1%	11. HIV-AIDS	
	3.3.1b HIV/AIDS deaths per 100,000 population *	2015	<500	11. HIV-AIDS	
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population			GAP	
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population			GAP	
	3.3.3a Malaria deaths per 100,000 population *	2012	0		
	3.3.4a Prevalence of hepatitis B surface antigen in children under 5 *	2015	0.2%	12. Hepatitis B and C	
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	2014	80%		
	3.7.1a Antenatal care attendance (4 or more visits) *	2014	82.8%	3. Births and Perinatal Care	
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 15-19) per 1,000 women in that age group	2014	56 births per 1,000 women	13. Youth and Adolescence	

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

» Table 1.05: Sustainable Development Goal 3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (continued)

SDG Target	SDG Indicator for Children	Year	Value	Details in Chapter	Notes
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1a Proportion of children aged 0-5 months and 4-5 months who are fully immunized and estimated number of pregnant women needing ARV for preventing MTCT *	2014	full immunization: 91.0% ARV: 260	11. HIV-AIDS 5. Immunization and Health	Data refer to proportion of children aged 28-29 months that are fully immunized
	3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	2015	473		
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	GAP			
	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	GAP			
	3.9.2a Proportion of under 5 deaths related to diarrhoeal diseases *	2013	5%		
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1a Prevalence of current tobacco use among females aged 15-19 years	2015	0.3%		
	3.a.1b Prevalence of current tobacco use among males aged 15-19 years	2015	16.1%		
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1 Health worker in duty density per 1,000 population	2012	2.6 health workers per 1,000 population		

* UNICEF adjusted indicator for child age group

Sources:

Ministry of Health and Population, Maternal Mortality Bulletin, 2012 and 2014
 Ministry of Health and Population (2016) press release
 Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014
 WHO Vaccine-Preventable Diseases Monitoring System, 2016 Global Summary, Official Country Estimates
 UNAIDS, AIDSinfo online database
 World Health Organization (2015) World Health Statistics 2014
 CAPMAS Egypt in Figures 2016

Note:

Data Gaps refer to unavailability of data for a specific indicator in the country

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 1.06: Sustainable Development Goal 3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages, 2005-2015

SDG Indicator for Children	Unit	2005	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015
3.1.1 Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births	deaths per 100,000 live births	60	55	-	50	53	52	49
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	percentage	74.2	78.9	-	-	-	91.5	-
3.2.1 Under-five mortality per 1,000 live births	deaths per 1,000 live births	41	28.3	-	-	-	27	-
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality per 1,000 live births	deaths per 1,000 live births	19.7	16.3	-	-	-	14.0	-
3.2.2a Infant mortality per 1,000 live births *	deaths per 1,000 live births	33.2	24.5	-	-	-	22.0	-
3.2.2b Coverage of DTP3 containing vaccine *	percentage	98	97	97	93	97	94	93
3.3.1a HIV incidence per 100 susceptible person years *	percentage of adults aged 15-49	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
3.3.1b HIV/AIDS deaths per 100,000 population *	absolute number for all ages	<200	<200	<500	<500	<500	<500	<500
3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population		GAP						
3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population		GAP						
3.3.3a Malaria deaths per 100,000 population *		-	-	-	0	-	-	-
3.3.4a Prevalence of hepatitis B surface antigen in children under 5 *		-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	percentage	79.0	80.1	-	-	-	80.0	-
3.7.1a Antenatal care attendance (4 or more visits) *	percentage	58.4	66	-	-	-	82.8	-
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 15-19) per 1,000 women in that age group	births per 1,000 women aged 15-19	48	50	-	-	-	56	-

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

►► **Table 1.06: Sustainable Development Goal 3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages, 2005-2015** (continued)

SDG Indicator for Children	Unit	2005	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015
3.8.1a Proportion of children aged 0-5 months and 4-5 months who are fully immunized and estimated number of pregnant women needing ARV for preventing MTCT *	percentage and absolute number	Full immunization: 88.7%	Full immunization: 91.7%	ARV: 161	ARV: 213	ARV: 237	full immunization: 91.0% ARV: 260	ARV: 280
3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	number per 1,000 population	-	-	-	505	502	505	473
3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution		GAP						
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)		GAP						
3.9.2a Proportion of under 5 deaths related to diarrhoeal diseases *	percentage	-	-	-	5.4	5.0	-	-
3.a.1a Prevalence of current tobacco use among females aged 15-19 years	percentage	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.3
3.a.1b Prevalence of current tobacco use among males aged 15-19 years	percentage	-	18.9	-	-	-	-	16.1
3.c.1 Health worker in duty density per 1,000 population	health workers per 1,000 population	-	2.4	2.5	2.6	-	-	-

* UNICEF adjusted indicator for child age group

Sources:

Ministry of Health and Population, Maternal Mortality Bulletin, 2012 and 2014
 Ministry of Health and Population (2016) press release
 Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014
 WHO Vaccine-Preventable Diseases Monitoring System, 2016 Global Summary, Official Country Estimates
 UNAIDS, AIDSinfo online database
 World Health Organization (2015) World Health Statistics 2014
 CAPMAS Egypt in Figures 2016

Note:

Data Gaps refer to unavailability of data for a specific indicator in the country

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 1.07: Sustainable Development Goal 4 - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

SDG Target	SDG Indicator for Children	Year	Value	Details in Chapter	Notes
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.4.1 Percentage of children who achieve minimum proficiency standards in reading and mathematics at end of: (i) grade 2, (ii) primary and (ii) lower secondary, TIMSS score	2007	mathematics: 391 Science: 408	9. Education	Data refer to TIMSS average mathematics and science achievement for 8th grade students.
	4.1.1a Completion rate (primary, lower, secondary, upper secondary) *	2012	89.3%	9. Education	Data refer to the students enrolled in primary education in the Ministry of Education system and exclude Al-Azhar education.
	4.1.1b Gross intake ratio for the first grade of primary education) *	2016	99.6%	9. Education	
	4.1.1c Out-of-school rate (primary, lower secondary) *	2014	1.1%	9. Education	Data refer to children in the official primary school-age range who are not enrolled in either primary or secondary schools.
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1 Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being (ECDI and other measures)	GAP			
	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	2016	moE: 28.0%		Data for EDHS refer to the children aged 5 years who ever attended early childhood education whether formal or informal while MoE only includes those enrolled under the official ministry of education.
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the last 12 months	2014	prim: 92.4% sec: 77.7%		Data refer to the net attendance ratio.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

» Table 1.07: Sustainable Development Goal 4 - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all (continued)

SDG Target	SDG Indicator for Children	Year	Value	Details in Chapter	Notes
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills				GAP
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1 Parity indices for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated, gender parity index in net enrolment rates, 1= perfect parity	2016	pre-prim: 1.00 prim: 1.02 prep: 1.07 sec: 1.05	9. Education	Data refer to the students enrolled in the Ministry of Education system and exclude Al-Azhar education.
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, and achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Percentage of youth/adults proficient in literacy	2015	youth: 95.2%	9. Education	
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)				GAP
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.1a Percentage of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary with a pedagogic university qualification *	2016	pre-prim: 82.6% prim: 87.6% prep: 81.6%	9. Education	

* UNICEF adjusted indicator for child age group

Sources:

TIMSS International Mathematics Report, 2007 and TIMSS International Science Report, 2007
CAPMAS, Indicators of Social Statistics database
Ministry of Education, Statistical Yearbook, 2006/07-2015/16
UNESCO Institute for Statistics, data centre, Education database
CAPMAS, Labour Force Survey

Note:

Data Gaps refer to unavailability of data for a specific indicator in the country

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 1.08: Sustainable Development Goal 4 - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, 2005-2016

SDG Indicator for Children	unit	2005	2007	2008	2010	2014	2015	2016
4.4.1 Percentage of children who achieve minimum proficiency standards in reading and mathematics at end of: (i) grade 2, (ii) primary and (ii) lower secondary, TIMSS score	score	-	mathematics: 391 science: 408	-	-	-	-	-
4.1.1a Completion rate (primary, lower, secondary, upper secondary) *	percentage	-	-	-	86	-	-	-
4.1.1b Gross intake ratio for the first grade of primary education) *	percentage	-	92.5	92.87	95.14	91.5	100.3	99.6
4.1.1c Out-of-school rate (primary, lower secondary) *	percentage	3*	2*	-	1*	1	-	-
4.2.1 Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being (ECDI and other measures)		GAP						
4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	percentage		MoE: 16.7	EDHS 5 yrs: 52 MoE: 18.0	MoE: 18.4	EDHS 5yrs: 77.8 MoE: 26.4	MoE: 27.7	MoE: 28.0
4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the last 12 months	percentage					prim: 92.4 sec: 77.7		
4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills		GAP						
4.5.1 Parity indices for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	gender parity index in net enrolment rates, 1= perfect parity	-	Pre-prim: 0.95 Prim: 1.02 Prep: 1.05 Sec: 1.12	Pre-prim: 0.95 Prim: 0.99 Prep: 1.03 Sec: 1.06	Pre-prim: 0.95 Prim: 0.99 Prep: 1.05 Sec: 1.08	Pre-prim: 0.99 Prim: 1.02 Prep: 1.09 Sec: 1.07	Pre-prim: 1.00 Prim: 1.02 Prep: 1.08 Sec: 1.08	Pre-prim: 1.00 Prim: 1.02 Prep: 1.07 Sec: 1.05
4.6.1 Percentage of youth/adults proficient in literacy	percentage	-	-	-	youth: 89.1 adults: 70.0	youth: 95.9	youth: 95.2	-

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

» Table 1.08: Sustainable Development Goal 4 - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, 2005-2016 (continued)

SDG Indicator for Children	unit	2005	2007	2008	2010	2014	2015	2016
4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)		GAP						
4.c.1a Percentage of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary with a pedagogic university qualification *	percent-age	-	-	-	pre-prim: 75.2 prim: 84.5 prep: 75.8	pre-prim: 81.5 prim: 86.1 prep: 77.4	pre-prim: 82.3 prim: 87.0 prep: 79.6	pre-prim: 82.6 prim: 87.6 prep: 81.6

* UNICEF adjusted indicator for child age group

Sources:

TIMSS International Mathematics Report, 2007 and TIMSS International Science Report, 2007
CAPMAS, Indicators of Social Statistics database
Ministry of Education, Statistical Yearbook, 2006/07-2015/16
UNESCO Institute for Statistics, data centre, Education database
CAPMAS, Labour Force Survey

Note:

Data Gaps refer to unavailability of data for a specific indicator in the country

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 1.09: Sustainable Development Goal 5 - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

SDG Target	SDG Indicator for Children	Year	Value	Details in Chapter	Notes
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex			GAP	
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15-49) subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by form of violence	2014	total: 14.0% physical: 13.5% sexual: 2.7%	-	
	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months			GAP	
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	2014	age 15: 2.0% age 18: 17.4%	10. Child Protection	Data refer to ever-married women and girls who were married by exact age 15 and 18.
	5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting	2015	87.2%	10. Child Protection	
	5.3.2a Proportion of girls aged 15-17 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting *	2014	61.1%	10. Child Protection	
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, minutes per day	2015	<u>domestic care</u> males: 102 females: 297 <u>care work</u> males: 110 females: 138	13. Youth and Adolescence	

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

» Table 1.09: Sustainable Development Goal 5 - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (continued)

SDG Target	SDG Indicator for Children	Year	Value	Details in Chapter	Notes
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	2014	contraceptive use: 22.5%	-	Data refer to proportion of ever-married women mainly responsible for decision to use contraception.
	5.6.2 Whether or not laws and regulations are in place to guarantee women aged 15-49 access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	GAP			

* UNICEF adjusted indicator for child age group

Sources:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014
 Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015
 CAPMAS (2016) Egypt's National Time-Use survey, 2015

Note:

Data Gaps refer to unavailability of data for a specific indicator in the country

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 1.10: Sustainable Development Goal 5 - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, 2005-2016

SDG Indicator for Children	unit	2005	2008	2010	2014	2015	2016
5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex		GAP					
5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15-49) subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by form of violence	percentage	physical: 15.7	-	-	total: 14.0 physical: 13.5 sexual: 2.7	-	-
5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months		GAP					
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	percentage	age 15: 2.5 age 18: 16.6	age 15: 2.5 age 18: 16.6	-	age 15: 2.0 age 18: 17.4	-	-
5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting	percentage	95.8	91.1	-	92.3	87.2	-
5.3.2a Proportion of girls aged 15-17 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting*	percentage	76.5	74.4	-	61.1	-	-
5.4.1 Time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, minutes per day	minutes per day	-	-	-	-	<u>domestic care</u> males: 102 females: 297 <u>care work</u> males: 110 females: 138	-
5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	percentage	Contraceptive use: 14	Contraceptive use: 10.1	-	Contraceptive use: 22.5	-	-
5.6.2 Whether or not laws and regulations are in place to guarantee women aged 15-49 access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education		GAP					

* UNICEF adjusted indicator for child age group

Sources:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014

Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015

CAPMAS (2016) Egypt's National Time-Use survey, 2015

Note:

Data Gaps refer to unavailability of data for a specific indicator in the country

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 1.11: Sustainable Development Goal 6 - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

SDG Target	SDG Indicator for Children	Year	Value	Details in Chapter	Notes
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Percentage of households using safely managed drinking water services	2014	97.8%	7. Water and Sanitation	Improved sources include water piped into the residence/plot, public tap, tube-well/borehole and protected water from a well/spring, and bottled water.
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1a Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services	2014	97.8	7. Water and Sanitation	Data refer to proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities.
	6.2.1b Households with a hand washing facility with soap and water	2014	89.7%	7. Water and Sanitation	
	6.2.1c Percentage of population practising open defecation	2014	0%	7. Water and Sanitation	Data refer to the population with no sanitation facility.

Sources:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 1.12: Sustainable Development Goal 6 - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, 2005-2014

SDG Indicator for Children	unit	2005	2008	2010	2014
6.1.1 Percentage of households using safely managed drinking water services	percentage of households	97.8	98.2	-	97.8
6.2.1a Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services	percentage of population	89.5	91.9	-	90.1
6.2.1b Households with a hand washing facility with soap and water	percentage of households	-	-	-	89.7
6.2.1c Percentage of population practising open defecation	percentage of population	1.1	-	-	0

Sources:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014

Table 1.13: Sustainable Development Goal 7 - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

SDG Target	SDG Indicator for Children	Year	Value	Details in Chapter	Notes
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.	7.1.1 Percentage of households with electricity access	2014	99.8%	8. Housing and Household Possession	
	7.1.2 Percentage of households with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	2005	Clean fuel: 99.6%	8. Housing and Household Possession	Data refer to the households which use clean cooking fuels which is liquid fuels and gas.

Sources:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 1.14: Sustainable Development Goal 7 - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, 2005-2014

SDG Indicator for Children	unit	2005	2008	2010	2014
7.1.1 Percentage of households with electricity access	percentage of households	99.4	99.6	-	99.8
7.1.2 Percentage of households with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	percentage of households	Clean fuel: 99.6			

Sources:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014

Table 1.15: Sustainable Development Goal 8 -Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

SDG Target	SDG Indicator for Children	Year	Value	Details in Chapter	Notes
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.	8.5.2 Youth unemployment rate	2015	31.1%	13. Youth and Adolescence	Data refer to youth aged 15-24 years.
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.	8.6.1 Proportion of youth aged 15-29 years not in education, employment or training	2012	35.3%	-	Data refer to youth aged 15-29 instead of aged 15-24 in the standard SDG indicator.
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour	2014	7%	10. Child Protection	
	8.7.1a Percentage and number of children aged 5-17 years working under hazardous conditions *	2014	5.6%	10. Child Protection	

* UNICEF adjusted indicator for child age group

Sources:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey 2014

CAPMAS Administration

European Training Foundation, *Young People not in Employment, Education or Training, 2015*

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 1.16: Sustainable Development Goal 8 -Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, 2005-2015

SDG Indicator for Children	unit	2005	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015
8.5.2 Youth unemployment rate	percentage	-	-	24.8	34.7	32.1	31.3
8.6.1 Proportion of youth aged 15-29 years not in education, employment or training	percentage	-	-	-	35.3	-	-
8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour	percentage	-	-	-	-	7.0	-
8.7.1a Percentage and number of children aged 5-17 years working under hazardous conditions *	percentage	-	-	-	-	5.6	-

* UNICEF adjusted indicator for child age group

Sources:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey 2014

CAPMAS Administration

European Training Foundation, *Young People not in Employment, Education or Training, 2015*

Table 1.17: Sustainable Development Goal 16 - Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

SDG Target	SDG Indicator for Children	Year	Value	Details in Chapter	Notes
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.2 Homicide and conflict-related deaths per 100,000 people	2011	2703 deaths per 100,000 people	-	Intentional Homicide refers to unlawful death purposefully inflicted on a person by another person. Data on intentional homicide also include serious assault leading to death and death as a result of a terrorist attack.
16.2 End abuse, exploitations, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1 Percentage of children aged 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the last month	2014	physical: 78.0% psychological: 91.1%	10. Child Protection	Data refer to children aged 1-14 years instead of 1-17 years in the SDG indicator.
	16.2.3 Percentage of young women and men aged 18-24 years who have experienced sexual violence by age 18			GAP	
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Percentage of children under 5 whose births have been registered with civil authority	2014	99.4%	10. Child Protection	

Sources:

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) online global statistical series

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Note:

Data Gaps refer to unavailability of data for a specific indicator in the country

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 1.18: Sustainable Development Goal 16 - Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, 2005-2014

SDG Indicator for Children	unit	2005	2008	2010	2011	2014
16.1.2 Homicide and conflict-related deaths per 100,000 people	deaths per 100,000 people	522	967	1,839	2,703	
16.2.1 Percentage of children aged 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the last month	percentage	-	-	-	-	physical: 78.0 psychological: 91.1
16.2.3 Percentage of young women and men aged 18-24 years who have experienced sexual violence by age 18		GAP				
16.9.1 Percentage of children under 5 whose births have been registered with civil authority	percentage	-	-	-	-	99.4

Sources:

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) online global statistical series
Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Note:

Data Gaps refer to unavailability of data for a specific indicator in the country



2

DEMOGRAPHY

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

POPULATION SIZE AND COMPOSITION

Table 2.01: Total population and percentage residing in urban areas, 2005-2015 (mid-year)

	Total population	Urban
	(thousands)	(percentage)
2005	70,653	42.7
2006	72,008	42.5
2007	73,644	43.1
2008	75,194	42.9
2009	76,925	43.0
2010	78,685	43.0
2011	80,530	42.8
2012	82,305	42.9
2013	84,629	42.8
2014	86,814	42.7
2015	88,958	42.7

Source:

CAPMAS (2016) *Egypt in Figures 2016*, data on percentage of urban population are from various editions of CAPMAS *Egypt in Figures* and CAPMAS *Statistical Yearbook*.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 2.02: Population annual absolute change and growth rate, 2000-2015

	Absolute annual change	Annual growth rate
	(thousands)	(percentage)
2000	1,335	2.1
2001	1,323	2.1
2002	1,330	2.0
2003	1,337	2.0
2004	1,339	2.0
2005	1,350	1.9
2006	1,355	1.9
2007	1,636	2.3
2008	1,550	2.1
2009	1,731	2.3
2010	1,760	2.3
2011	1,845	2.3
2012	1,775	2.2
2013	2,324	2.8
2014	2,185	2.6
2015	2,144	2.5

Source:

CAPMAS (2016) *Egypt in Figures 2016*. Annual growth rates are calculated by UNICEF.

Table 2.03: Total population, by region, mid-2015

	2015	
	Population	Share of total Egyptian population
	(thousands)	(percentage)
Urban Governorates	15,509	17.4
Lower Egypt	38,129	42.9
Urban Lower Egypt	10,767	12.1
Rural Lower Egypt	27,362	30.8
Upper Egypt	32,755	37.9
Urban Upper Egypt	10,410	12.0
Rural Upper Egypt	22,345	25.9
Frontier Governorates	1,594	1.8
Urban Frontier	1,080	1.3
Rural Frontier	514	0.6

Source:

Calculated from CAPMAS (2016) *Egypt in Figures 2016*.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 2.04: Average household size, by urban/rural residence, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(average number of individuals per household)</i>			
Average household size				
Total Egypt	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.1
Urban	4.5	4.2	4.1	3.8
Rural	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.4
Upper Egypt	5.7	5.4	5.3	-
Lower Egypt	5.3	4.8	4.5	-

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

This table is based on de jure household members, i.e. persons who usually live in the household.

Table 2.05: Population distribution, by age group and gender, 1st January 2016

Age group	2016					
	Total		Females		Males	
	<i>(thousands)</i>	<i>(percentage)</i>	<i>(thousands)</i>	<i>(percentage)</i>	<i>(thousands)</i>	<i>(percentage)</i>
0-4	10,200	11.3	4,910	5.4	5,291	5.9
5-9	9,470	10.5	4,566	5.1	4,904	5.4
10-14	8,492	9.4	4,112	4.6	4,381	4.9
15-19	8,705	9.7	4,234	4.7	4,472	5.0
20-24	9,266	10.3	4,533	5.0	4,733	5.3
25-29	8,715	9.7	4,278	4.7	4,438	4.9
30-34	6,985	7.8	3,447	3.8	3,539	3.9
35-39	5,480	6.1	2,704	3.0	2,776	3.1
40-44	4,919	5.5	2,438	2.7	2,480	2.8
45-49	4,514	5.0	2,239	2.5	2,276	2.5
50-54	3,919	4.4	1,950	2.2	1,968	2.2
55-59	3,200	3.6	1,596	1.8	1,604	1.8
60-64	2,347	2.6	1,175	1.3	1,172	1.3
65-69	1,650	1.8	831	0.9	819	0.9
70-74	1,089	1.2	554	0.6	535	0.6
75+	1,134	1.3	576	0.6	557	0.6
Total	90,086	100.0	44,141	49.0	45,945	51.0

Source:

CAPMAS (2016) Egypt in Figures 2016.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 2.06: Population distribution, by selected age groups, 1st January 2016

age group	2016	
	Population (thousands)	Percentage of total (percentage)
0-4	10,200	11.3
0-14	28,163	31.3
0-17	33,386	37.1
10-19	17,197	19.1
15-24	17,971	19.9
25-29	8,715	9.7
15-64	58,051	64.4
65+	3,873	4.3

Source:

Data calculated by UNICEF on the basis of absolute numbers presented in CAPMAS (2016) *Egypt in Figures 2016*.

Table 2.07: Sex ratio in total population, 1986-2015

	Total	Urban	Rural
	<i>(number of males per 100 females in the population)</i>		
1986	105	106	104
1996	105	105	105
2006	105	104	105
2012	104	-	-
2013	104	-	-
2014	104	-	-
2015	104	-	-

Source:

Total Population data from CAPMAS (2016) *Egypt in Figures 2016*. Urban/rural data are from CAPMAS, *Population by Sex, Urban and Rural Percentage in Census Years (1886-2006)*.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 2.08: Child, old age and total dependency ratios, 1996-2015

	1996	2006	2012	2013	2014	2015
	<i>(dependents per 100 people in the working age population, 15-64)</i>					
Child dependency ratio	64.0	49.1	48.2	48.2	48.5	48.5
Old age dependency ratio	5.7	5.7	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7
Total dependency ratio	69.8	54.8	55.0	55.0	55.2	55.2

Source:

Calculated by UNICEF using data extracted from: CAPMAS, *Population Distribution By Age Groups, Sex, Final Results of Population Census 1996 and 2006*. Data starting 2012 are derived from population data available in the CAPMAS Statistical Yearbook 2014 and Egypt in Figures 2016.

Note:

The **child dependency ratio** is the ratio between the population aged 0-14 to population aged 15-64, multiplied by 100.

The **old age dependency ratio** is the ratio between the populations aged 65 and older to the population aged 15-64, multiplied by 100.

The **total dependency ratio** is the ratio of the sum of the dependent population (aged 0-14 years and 65 or older years) to the population of working age, 15-64 years, multiplied by 100. The figures reflect the number of 'dependents' in the population for every 100 persons of working age.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

FERTILITY, MORTALITY AND LIFE EXPECTANCY

Table 2.09: Total fertility rates, by residence, 2000-2014

	2000	2003	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(average number of children per woman aged 15-49)</i>				
Total	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.5
Urban	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.9
Rural	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.8
Urban Governorates	2.9	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.5
Lower Egypt	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.4
Urban Lower Egypt	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.0
Rural Lower Egypt	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.6
Upper Egypt	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.8
Urban Upper Egypt	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.2
Rural Upper Egypt	4.7	4.2	3.9	3.6	4.1
Frontier Governorates	3.8	-	3.3	3.3	3.9

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

The total fertility rate is the average number of children per woman, and reflects the average number of live births that a woman would have by age 50 if she were subject, throughout her life, to the age-specific fertility rates observed in the reference year/period. The fertility rates refer to the three-year period before the survey.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 2.10: Age specific fertility rates, 2000-2014

Age Group	2000	2003	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(births per 1,000 women)</i>				
15-19	51	47	48	50	56
20-24	196	185	175	169	213
25-29	208	190	194	185	200
30-34	147	128	125	122	134
35-39	75	62	63	59	69

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey 2014.

Note:

The age-specific fertility rate measures the number of births to women of a specified age or age group per 1,000 women in that age group, in a specific year/period. The fertility rates from the Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys refer to the three-year period before the survey.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

Table 2.11: Crude birth and death rates and natural population increase, 2000-2015

	Crude birth rate	Crude death rate	Rate of natural increase
	<i>(per 1,000 population)</i>		
2000	27.4	6.3	21.1
2001	26.7	6.2	20.5
2002	26.5	6.4	20.1
2003	26.2	6.5	19.7
2004	25.7	6.4	19.3
2005	25.5	6.4	19.1
2006	25.7	6.3	19.4
2007	26.5	6.1	20.4
2008	27.3	6.1	21.2
2009	28.8	6.2	22.6
2010	28.7	6.1	22.6
2011	30.3	6.1	24.2
2012	31.9	6.4	25.5
2013	31.0	6.0	25.0
2014	31.3	6.1	25.2
2015	30.2	6.5	23.7

Source:

CAPMAS (2016) *Egypt in Figures 2016* and CAPMAS (2016) *Statistical Births and Deaths Bulletin, 2015*.

Note:

The **crude birth rate** indicates the number of live births occurring during the year, per 1,000 population (at mid-year). The **crude death rate** is the number of deaths occurring during the year, per 1,000 population (at mid-year). Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate gives the **rate of natural increase**, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration, per 1,000 population (at mid-year).

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 2.12: Crude birth and death rates and natural increase, by urban/rural residence, 2010-2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	<i>(per 1,000 population)</i>					
Crude birth rate						
Total	28.7	30.3	31.9	31.0	31.2	30.2
Urban	26.6	27.3	28.4	32.7	33.1	-
Rural	30.3	32.6	34.4	29.7	31.0	-
Crude death rate						
Total	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.0	6.1	6.5
Urban	6.7	6.6	7.1	7.9	8.1	8.5
Rural	5.7	5.7	5.9	4.7	4.7	4.9
Rate of natural increase of the population						
Total	22.6	24.2	25.5	25.0	25.2	23.7
Urban	19.9	20.7	21.3	24.8	25.0	-
Rural	24.6	26.9	28.5	25.1	25.3	-

Source:

CAPMAS (2014) *Egypt Statistical Abstract 2014* and CAPMAS (2016) *Egypt in Figures 2016* and CAPMAS (2016) *Statistical Births and Deaths Bulletin, 2015*.

Note:

The **crude birth rate** indicates the number of live births occurring during the year, per 1,000 population (at mid-year). The **crude death rate** is the number of deaths occurring during the year, per 1,000 population (at mid-year). Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the **rate of natural increase**, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration, per 1,000 population (at mid-year).

Table 2.13: Total number of births and deaths, 2010-2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	<i>(thousands)</i>					
Total births	2,261	2,442	2,630	2,622	2,720	2,684
Total deaths	483	493	530	511	532	573

Source:

CAPMAS (2016) *Egypt in Figures 2016* and CAPMAS (2016) *Statistical Births and Deaths Bulletin, 2015*.

Note:

Data include deaths and births occurring only in Egypt.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 2.14: Life expectancy at birth, 2006-2015

	Males	Females
	(years)	
2006	66.5	69.1
2007	66.9	69.6
2008	67.4	70.0
2009	67.8	70.5
2010	68.2	70.9
2011	68.6	71.4
2012	69.0	71.8
2013	69.4	72.2
2014	69.7	72.5
2015	70.1	72.9

Source:

CAPMAS (2016) *Egypt in Figures 2016*.

Note:

The Life expectancy at birth refers to the average number of years that a new-born infant would live if current age-specific mortality patterns at the time of her/his birth were to stay the same throughout her/his life.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

APPENDIX: DATA FROM INTERNATIONAL SOURCES

Table 2.15: Total population and percentage urban, 1990-2015

	Total	Percentage Urban
	(thousands)	(percentage)
1990	56,397	43.5
1995	62,435	42.8
2000	68,335	42.8
2005	74,942	43.0
2010	82,041	43.0
2011	83,788	43.0
2012	85,661	43.0
2013	87,614	43.0
2014	89,580	43.1
2015	91,508	43.1

Source:

Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision*. Data on the percentage of urban are from: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision*.

Table 2.16: Population absolute change and growth rate, 1990-2015

	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015
Annual average absolute change, thousands	1,208	1,180	1,321	1,420	1,893
Annual average growth, %	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.2

Source:

Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision*. Annual averages absolute change are calculated by UNICEF. Accessed in May 2016.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 2.17: Child dependency ratio, 1990-2015

Age group	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
	<i>(ratio per 100 population aged 15-64, 20-64 or 25-64)</i>					
0-14	75.4	71.2	62.0	53.5	50.6	53.8
0-19	111.9	110.0	100.5	88.6	78.5	78.7
0-24	159.8	155.8	149.3	136.5	121.7	113.9

Source:

Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision*. Accessed May 2016.

Note:

The data are based on estimate figures 1950-2015. The data for the age group 0-14 years refer to the ratio between the population aged 0-14 and the population aged 15-64.

The data for the age group 0-19 years refer to the ratio between the population aged 0-19 and the population aged 20-64.

The data for the age group 0-24 years refer to the ratio between the population aged 0-24 and the population aged 25-64.

Table 2.18: Total and old age dependency ratios, 1990-2015

	Total dependency ratio	Old age dependency ratio
	<i>(population aged 0-14 and 65+ per 100 population 15-64)</i>	<i>(population aged 65+ per 100 population 15-64)</i>
1990	84.1	8.6
1995	80.1	8.9
2000	70.7	8.7
2005	61.6	8.1
2010	58.4	7.8
2015	62.3	8.5

Source:

Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision*. Accessed in May 2016.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 2.19: Net migration and net migration rate, 1990-2015

	Net migration (yearly average)	Net migration rate
	(thousands)	(per 1,000 population)
1990-1995	-453	-1.5
1995-2000	-204	-0.6
2000-2005	-68	-0.2
2005-2010	-279	-0.7
2010-2015	-216	-0.5

Source:

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision*. Accessed in May 2016.

Note:

Net migration is the number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants over a period. **The net migration rate** is the number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants over a period divided by the person-years lived by the population of the receiving country over that period. It is expressed as the net number of migrants per 1,000 population.



3

**BIRTHS AND
PERINATAL
CARE**

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

BIRTHS AND FERTILITY

Table 3.01: Total number of births, 2000-2015

	Number of births
	<i>(thousands)</i>
2000	1,752
2001	1,741
2002	1,767
2003	1,777
2004	1,780
2005	1,801
2006	1,854
2007	1,950
2008	2,051
2009	2,217
2010	2,261
2011	2,442
2012	2,630
2013	2,622
2014	2,720
2015	2,684

Source:

CAPMAS (2016) Egypt in Figures 2016 and CAPMAS (2016) Statistical Births and Deaths Bulletin, 2015.

Note:

Data include births occurring only in Egypt.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 3.02: Age-specific fertility rates and total fertility rate among women aged 15-49, 2000-2014

Age group	2000	2003	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(number of children per 1,000 women)</i>				
15-19	51	47	48	50	56
20-24	196	185	175	169	213
25-29	208	190	194	185	200
30-34	147	128	125	122	134
35-39	75	62	63	59	69
40-44	24	19	19	17	17
45-49	4	6	2	2	4
	<i>(average number of children per woman)</i>				
Total fertility rate	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.5

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014.

Note:

The age specific fertility rate measures the annual number of births to women of a specified age group per 1,000 women in that age group.

The total fertility rate is the average number of children a woman would bear over the course of her lifetime if current age-specific fertility rates remained constant throughout her childbearing years. The current total fertility rate is usually taken as an indication of the number of children women are having at the present.

Rates are for three-year period before the survey.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 3.03: Fertility rate and mean ideal number of children among men and women aged 15-49, by age and background characteristics, 2015

	2014	2015			
	Total fertility rate	Mean ideal number of children			
		Females		Males	
		15-24	Total 15-49	15-24	Total 15-49
	<i>(average number of children per woman aged 15-49)</i>	<i>(mean number)</i>			
Total	3.5	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.4
By marital status					
Never married	-	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.0
Married	-	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.6
Widowed/ divorced/ separated	-	2.7	3.0	(2.6)	3.1
By location					
Urban	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.2
Rural	3.8	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.5
Urban Governorates	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.0
Lower Egypt	3.4	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.2
Urban Lower Egypt	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.1
Rural Lower Egypt	3.6	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.2
Upper Egypt	3.8	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.7
Urban Upper Egypt	3.2	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.5
Rural Upper Egypt	4.1	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.9
Frontier Governorates	3.9	2.9	3.2	3.9	3.9
By education					
No education	3.8	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.7
Primary incomplete	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.7
Primary complete, some sec.	3.5	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.2
Sec. complete, higher	3.5	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.4
By wealth quintile					
Poorest	3.6	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.7
Second	3.6	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.5
Middle	3.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.4
Fourth	3.5	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.3
Richest	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.1

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Issues Survey, 2014 and Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Means are calculated based on respondents who gave numeric responses. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 3.04: Percentage of births preceded by any medical care during pregnancy, by background characteristics, 2000-2008

	2000	2005	2008
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
Total	85.3	92.9	94.4
<u>By location</u>			
Urban	90.6	93.9	95.4
Rural	81.9	92.3	93.7
Urban Governorates	88.8	92.7	96.0
Lower Egypt	88.9	95.1	95.2
Urban Lower Egypt	92.5	96.5	94.3
Rural Lower Egypt	87.6	94.7	95.4
Upper Egypt	80.7	91.2	92.9
Urban Upper Egypt	91.6	93.8	96.0
Rural Upper Egypt	76.8	90.2	91.7
Frontier Governorates	74.7	83.1	88.1
<u>By mother's education</u>			
No education	75.3	86.8	89.4
Primary incomplete	83.1	90.8	91.1
Primary complete, some sec.	90.3	94.4	94.8
Sec. complete, higher	95.6	97.0	97.1
<u>By wealth quintile</u>			
Poorest	-	87.1	89.6
Second	-	91.6	93.2
Middle	-	93.7	95.1
Fourth	-	95.9	96.3
Richest	-	96.6	97.4

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005 and 2008.

Note:

Data refer to the percentage of all births where mothers received any medical care for any reason (i.e. for ante-natal care, for a tetanus toxoid injection, and/or for care unrelated to the pregnancy) during pregnancy. Data are for the five-year period before the survey.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

ANTENATAL CARE

Table 3.05: Antenatal care visits, by background characteristics, 2000-2014

	Any antenatal care				Regular antenatal care			
	2000	2005	2008	2014	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage of births)</i>							
Total	52.9	69.6	73.6	90.3	36.7	58.4	66.0	82.8
By location								
Urban	70.4	82.2	85.0	92.8	53.9	74.7	80.5	87.8
Rural	41.9	62.1	66.9	89.2	25.9	49.1	57.4	80.5
Urban Governorates	74.1	84.0	89.2	94.1	56.0	78.9	85.1	90.9
Lower Egypt	53.5	78.0	75.0	93.7	38.9	66.5	67.7	87.1
Urban Lower Egypt	71.2	88.4	82.8	95.4	56.2	80.6	79.9	90.1
Rural Lower Egypt	47.2	74.7	72.8	93.3	32.8	62.0	64.2	86.3
Upper Egypt	44.3	57.5	65.9	85.3	27.2	45.0	56.4	75.6
Urban Upper Egypt	65.1	75.8	81.8	89.3	49.8	65.7	75.4	82.9
Rural Upper Egypt	36.9	50.6	59.9	83.8	19.2	37.2	49.2	72.8
Frontier Governorates	44.6	68.1	71.0	86.9	28.5	58.8	64.7	78.7
By mother's education								
No education	33.9	48.2	54.6	80.1	17.2	35.6	45.0	68.8
Primary incomplete	45.2	64.2	68.2	82.9	27.7	51.2	58.3	75.3
Primary complete, some sec.	58.8	70.3	74.1	89.3	41.6	57.1	64.6	80.5
Sec. complete, higher	75.0	85.6	83.6	94.3	60.3	76.3	77.7	88.4
By wealth quintile								
Poorest	-	46.7	53.5	83.8	-	30.7	41.4	72.0
Second	-	59.0	64.4	87.1	-	45.3	55.8	76.7
Middle	-	71.0	73.7	90.9	-	59.1	64.2	83.5
Fourth	-	84.2	85.7	93.2	-	76.1	80.8	88.1
Richest	-	92.1	92.4	96.1	-	86.9	89.8	93.1

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

Data on any antenatal care refer to the percentage of all births where mothers received any antenatal care from a skilled health provider. Data on regular antenatal care refer to the percentage of births whose mothers received at least four antenatal visits during their pregnancy. Data refer to the five-year period before the survey.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 3.06: Antenatal care, by type of provider, 2000-2014

Antenatal care provider	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage of births)</i>			
Doctor	52.7	69.5	73.3	90.0
Trained nurse/midwife	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
No care/No skilled provider	47.1	30.4	26.4	9.7

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

Data refer to the percentage distribution of births by type of provider of antenatal care. Data are for the five-year period before the survey. Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 3.07: Percentage of births protected against neonatal tetanus, by background characteristics, 2005-2014

	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage of births)</i>		
Total	71.5	76.4	74.4
By location			
Urban	61.8	66.2	67.9
Rural	77.4	82.6	77.4
Urban Governorates	57.8	62.8	63.8
Lower Egypt	73.9	81.3	75.1
Urban Lower Egypt	63.9	69.3	66.8
Rural Lower Egypt	77.1	84.8	77.1
Upper Egypt	74.0	76.7	76.6
Urban Upper Egypt	64.4	68.1	72.9
Rural Upper Egypt	78.0	80.2	78.0
Frontier Governorates	69.0	68.7	64.6
By mother's education			
No education	72.2	77.6	75.1
Primary incomplete	72.2	76.9	71.2
Primary complete, some sec.	73.6	78.0	74.1
Sec. complete, higher	70.2	75.2	74.5
By wealth quintile			
Poorest	73.0	79.0	74.0
Second	77.4	84.4	79.1
Middle	77.4	82.2	78.0
Fourth	72.2	77.4	75.5
Richest	55.1	58.1	62.7

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

Data refer to the percentage of all births that were protected against neonatal tetanus. A birth is considered to be fully protected if: (a) the mother had two tetanus toxoid injections during her pregnancy; (b) the mother had a tetanus toxoid injection during her pregnancy plus an additional injection in the 10 years prior to the pregnancy; or (c) the mother did not have a tetanus toxoid injection during pregnancy but had at least five injections prior to the pregnancy. Data are for the five-year period before the survey. Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 3.08: Exposure of women to safe pregnancy messages, by background characteristics, 2005-2014

	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage of ever-married women aged 15-49)</i>		
Total	28.6	20.6	46.4
By location			
Urban	32.0	20.4	49.2
Rural	26.2	20.8	45.1
Urban Governorates	34.9	17.0	46.5
Lower Egypt	20.4	20.7	48.1
Urban Lower Egypt	23.3	22.7	48.7
Rural Lower Egypt	19.3	20.1	48.0
Upper Egypt	34.8	22.3	44.3
Urban Upper Egypt	35.5	23.0	52.2
Rural Upper Egypt	34.5	22.0	41.0
Frontier Governorates	33.5	22.2	39.0
By mother's education			
No education	22.5	14.7	37.1
Primary incomplete	24.9	13.2	44.6
Primary complete, some sec.	32.6	20.8	44.4
Sec. complete, higher	39.5	26.2	49.5
By wealth quintile			
Poorest	22.4	15.0	39.2
Second	27.2	20.1	43.0
Middle	26.2	20.7	44.8
Fourth	30.7	20.8	50.2
Richest	34.2	25.9	53.9

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

Data refer to the percentage of ever married women 15-49 who had ever been married and who reported that they had received information about the danger signs women must be aware of to have a safe pregnancy. Data are for the six months before the survey. Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

DELIVERY CARE

Table 3.09: Skilled birth attendance: percentage of births attended by any medical provider, by background characteristics, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage of births)</i>			
Total	60.9	74.2	78.9	91.5
By location				
Urban	81.4	88.7	90.2	96.5
Rural	48.0	65.8	72.2	89.3
Urban Governorates	83.7	90.7	92.3	97.4
Lower Egypt	65.1	81.6	85.3	95.1
Urban Lower Egypt	84.7	92.9	92.0	98.1
Rural Lower Egypt	58.1	78.0	83.4	94.4
Upper Egypt	47.8	62.6	66.4	86.1
Urban Upper Egypt	74.7	83.8	85.6	94.4
Rural Upper Egypt	38.2	54.8	59.2	83.1
Frontier Governorates	60.4	71.8	79.1	89.2
By mother's education				
No education	40.0	54.3	59.7	79.3
Primary incomplete	52.3	67.9	73.1	86.8
Primary complete, some sec.	70.6	75.3	79.3	91.2
Sec. complete, higher	84.1	89.1	89.0	95.8
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	-	50.5	55.2	82.4
Second	-	63.5	70.1	85.8
Middle	-	78.2	82.8	93.5
Fourth	-	87.4	90.7	96.5
Richest	-	95.7	96.9	99.0

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

Data refer to the percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel, i.e. doctors or trained nurses or midwives. Data are for the five-year period before the survey.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 3.10: Place of delivery, by background characteristics, 2000-2014

	2000		2005		2008		2014	
	Any health facility	Home delivery	Any health facility	Home delivery	Any health facility	Home delivery	Any health facility	Home delivery
	<i>(percentage of births)</i>							
Total	48.2	51.7	64.6	35.2	71.7	28.2	86.7	13.2
By location								
Urban	69.8	30.0	82.9	17.0	85.5	14.5	93.7	6.3
Rural	34.6	65.3	54.2	45.7	63.6	36.3	83.5	16.3
Urban Governorates	76.3	23.4	87.6	12.3	89.4	10.6	95.0	5.0
Lower Egypt	51.6	48.4	73.2	26.8	78.1	21.8	91.0	8.9
Urban Lower Egypt	72.5	27.3	87.7	12.3	87.5	12.5	96.4	3.5
Rural Lower Egypt	44.0	55.9	68.6	31.3	75.5	24.4	89.7	10.2
Upper Egypt	34.2	65.7	50.2	49.6	57.5	42.4	79.8	20.0
Urban Upper Egypt	59.0	41.0	74.7	25.2	78.5	21.5	90.5	9.5
Rural Upper Egypt	25.4	74.4	41.1	58.6	49.7	50.3	75.9	23.9
Frontier Governorates	40.4	59.7	61.1	38.8	72.9	27.1	84.1	15.7
By mother's education								
No education	29.3	70.6	45.0	54.8	51.5	48.4	71.1	28.8
Primary incomplete	38.7	61.1	58.5	41.3	62.8	37.2	81.9	18.1
Primary complete, some sec.	55.9	44.1	64.0	35.8	72.3	27.7	85.6	14.3
Sec. complete, higher	70.2	29.6	80.0	20.0	82.8	17.2	92.1	7.8
By wealth quintile								
Poorest	-	-	40.9	58.8	45.4	54.6	75.1	24.7
Second	-	-	51.5	48.4	61.7	38.2	79.1	20.8
Middle	-	-	66.2	33.7	74.0	25.9	88.4	11.5
Fourth	-	-	78.4	21.6	85.0	15.0	93.1	6.8
Richest	-	-	92.0	7.8	94.6	5.4	97.7	2.3

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

Percentage distribution of births according to place of delivery (in a health facility or at home). Data are for the five-year period before the survey. Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 3.11: Proportion of caesarean deliveries, by background characteristics, 2005-2014

	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(Caesarean deliveries as a percentage of total births)</i>		
Total	19.9	27.6	51.8
By location			
Urban	29.2	37.1	60.1
Rural	14.6	22.0	48.1
Urban Governorates	33.8	38.5	62.0
Lower Egypt	24.5	30.9	60.3
Urban Lower Egypt	34.9	43.2	70.6
Rural Lower Egypt	21.2	27.4	57.8
Upper Egypt	11.8	19.9	39.7
Urban Upper Egypt	20.4	30.9	50.2
Rural Upper Egypt	8.6	15.8	35.9
Frontier Governorates	14.3	20.0	41.1
By mother's education			
No education	9.8	17.8	37.0
Primary incomplete	17.3	18.4	43.5
Primary complete, some sec.	19.0	24.9	46.4
Sec. complete, higher	27.9	34.5	58.5
By wealth quintile			
Poorest	8.7	13.6	38.0
Second	12.7	19.2	41.8
Middle	19.1	26.2	52.9
Fourth	25.9	35.8	59.4
Richest	36.9	44.9	67.2
By place of delivery			
Public health facility	28.3	33.2	45.3
Private health facility	32.4	41.7	65.7

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

Data refer to the percentage of births that were delivered by caesarean section. Data are for the five-year period before the survey.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 3.12: Reasons for having the most recent caesarean delivery among ever-married women aged 15-49 who ever had a caesarean delivery, 2015

	2015		
	One	More than one	Total
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
Had previous caesarean delivery	0.5	74.6	41.7
Had problems during pregnancy	46.7	29.5	37.2
Had problems during labor	47.3	16.7	30.3
Had multiple birth	4.6	1.0	2.6
Woman herself requested	4.3	1.6	2.8
Don't know	0.5	0.0	0.2

Source:

Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Percentages add to more than 100 because some women gave more than one reason. Includes four women who reported only one caesarean delivery but gave "had previous caesarean delivery" as reason for having the most recent caesarean section.

Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 3.13: Attitudes toward caesarean deliveries, among ever-married women who have heard of caesarean delivery, by background characteristics, 2015

	Safer for the baby			More risky for mother			Doctors prefer		
	Agree	Disagree	Don't know/missing	Agree	Disagree	Don't know/missing	Agree	Disagree	Don't know/missing
	<i>(percentage)</i>								
Total	38.3	43.5	18.1	65.1	20.0	15.0	80.4	9.5	10.1
By age group									
15-19	37.2	38.9	23.9	60.5	16.7	22.8	79.3	6.1	14.6
20-24	39.0	39.5	21.4	64.8	20.8	14.4	79.3	10.5	10.1
25-29	38.6	43.0	18.4	63.1	21.9	15.0	80.8	9.9	9.3
30-34	40.3	42.5	17.2	66.6	17.9	15.5	81.1	8.0	11.0
35-39	38.2	46.3	15.6	65.6	21.4	13.0	81.3	10.4	8.3
40-44	36.9	44.2	18.9	66.9	18.6	14.5	79.3	10.1	10.6
45-49	36.2	47.4	16.4	65.5	19.2	15.4	80.1	9.6	10.3
By location									
Urban	44.4	39.8	15.8	64.2	22.5	13.3	82.6	8.8	8.6
Rural	35.4	45.4	19.3	65.5	18.8	15.7	79.3	9.9	10.8
Urban Governorates	54.5	29.8	15.7	65.1	21.8	13.2	83.1	9.2	7.7
Lower Egypt	38.0	43.0	19.0	67.7	17.2	15.1	80.3	9.5	10.2
Urban Lower Egypt	41.3	40.8	18.0	62.8	22.5	14.7	80.9	8.1	10.9
Rural Lower Egypt	37.2	43.5	19.3	68.9	15.8	15.3	80.2	9.8	10.0
Upper Egypt	33.6	48.8	17.6	61.8	23.1	15.1	79.8	9.7	10.5
Urban Upper Egypt	36.1	50.3	13.7	64.6	23.3	12.1	83.8	8.9	7.3
Rural Upper Egypt	32.6	48.3	19.1	60.7	23.0	16.3	78.2	10.0	11.7
Frontier Governorates	47.3	27.5	25.2	58.2	19.2	22.6	73.2	9.2	17.7
By education									
No education	32.8	46.9	20.3	64.5	15.5	20.0	75.4	9.4	15.2
Primary incomplete	29.9	48.3	21.8	68.6	14.2	17.2	75.4	9.7	14.8
Primary complete, some sec.	37.7	43.1	19.2	66.6	19.6	13.8	83.1	8.6	8.4
Sec. complete, higher	42.2	41.5	16.2	64.2	22.9	12.9	82.2	10.0	7.8
By wealth quintile									
Poorest	37.2	42.6	20.2	65.1	15.7	19.2	80.6	7.0	12.4
Second	35.8	47.1	17.1	64.8	22.3	13.0	76.0	11.6	12.4
Middle	31.4	48.0	20.6	65.4	18.7	16.0	79.1	11.1	9.8
Fourth	38.9	43.2	17.9	64.2	20.5	15.3	80.4	10.0	9.6
Richest	50.0	35.6	14.4	66.0	22.9	11.1	86.7	7.5	5.9

Source:

Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Data refer to ever-married women who have heard of caesarean delivery and agreeing with the above statements regarding caesarean deliveries. Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 3.14: Low birth-weight rate, 2005-2014

	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(as a percentage of all births)</i>		
Total	13.3	12.9	16.5
By location			
Urban	14.8	14.0	14.3
Rural	12.5	12.2	17.5
Urban Governorates	13.5	13.4	12.6
Lower Egypt	12.5	9.7	17.8
Urban Lower Egypt	14.3	10.7	16.4
Rural Lower Egypt	12.0	9.5	18.1
Upper Egypt	14.1	16.2	16.1
Urban Upper Egypt	16.7	17.7	13.8
Rural Upper Egypt	13.1	15.6	16.9
Frontier Governorates	10.9	13.0	13.4
By mother's education			
No education	13.4	12.9	17.6
Primary incomplete	15.1	16.9	18.5
Primary complete, some secondary	15.2	14.9	19.5
Secondary complete, higher	12.2	11.7	15.1
By wealth quintile			
Poorest	13.9	14.9	20.0
Second	13.4	12.4	17.0
Middle	13.9	12.8	17.5
Fourth	13.4	11.9	15.0
Richest	11.9	12.2	12.6

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

Data refer to the percentage distribution of births by baby's size at birth as being *small and very small*. The infant size is evaluated by the mother. The data are for the five-year period before the survey.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

POSTNATAL CARE

Table 3.15: Coverage of any postnatal care, by background characteristics, 2005-2014

	2005		2008		2014	
	Care to mother	Care to child	Care to mother	Care to child	Care to mother	Care to child
	<i>(percentage)</i>					
Total	58.3	36.9	67.2	30.3	83.5	22.0
By location						
Urban	75.1	42.9	81.4	36.2	90.8	21.9
Rural	48.0	33.1	58.5	26.7	80.2	22.0
Urban Governorates	84.0	41.9	85.2	39.0	95.2	19.1
Lower Egypt	65.1	42.1	71.4	24.5	88.4	26.5
Urban Lower Egypt	77.9	48.0	82.2	28.1	93.0	29.4
Rural Lower Egypt	61.0	40.2	68.2	23.4	87.3	25.8
Upper Egypt	43.0	30.7	54.6	33.7	75.3	17.8
Urban Upper Egypt	63.0	41.8	75.7	40.7	85.5	18.3
Rural Upper Egypt	34.6	26.1	46.2	30.9	71.6	17.7
Frontier Governorates	53.9	13.8	67.6	20.3	79.9	15.3
By mother's education						
No education	37.7	25.1	47.4	24.3	68.2	16.5
Primary incomplete	52.4	35.2	58.6	28.1	78.2	16.4
Primary complete, some sec.	57.1	36.2	67.8	31.0	82.2	21.7
Sec. complete, higher	73.5	45.2	77.7	33.3	88.3	23.9
By wealth quintile						
Poorest	34.7	27.5	42.5	26.5	72.8	19.6
Second	42.1	30.2	56.7	26.5	73.9	22.0
Middle	58.4	35.3	67.2	27.9	84.1	20.9
Fourth	72.8	43.4	78.6	31.9	89.4	22.6
Richest	85.6	49.0	90.6	39.0	96.2	25.5

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2005, 2008 and 2014. Data for 2014 are calculated by UNICEF.

Note:

Data refer to the percentage of last births during the two-year period (for 2014) and five-year period (for 2005 and 2008) before the survey where the mother had any postnatal care and for which the child received any postnatal care.

The recommended postnatal care by the Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) states that the first visit should occur within two days of delivery, one at seven days after delivery, another at 15 days and the last at 40 days. The MOHP has also established a programme to promote the collection of blood samples from newborn children in the two week period following birth to screen for genetic problems.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 3.16: Coverage of postnatal care within two days from delivery, by background characteristics, 2005-2014

	2005		2008		2014	
	Care to mother	Care to child	Care to mother	Care to child	Care to mother	Care to child
	<i>(percentage)</i>					
Total	56.1	8.7	64.6	7.8	81.5	14.2
By location						
Urban	72.9	11.7	79.1	11.2	89.1	15.1
Rural	45.7	6.8	55.6	5.7	78.2	13.8
Urban Governorates	83.1	11.8	83.0	9.7	94.0	13.3
Lower Egypt	62.7	8.9	69.4	5.5	85.9	17.0
Urban Lower Egypt	74.7	10.5	80.7	7.9	89.9	19.4
Rural Lower Egypt	58.8	8.4	66.1	4.7	85.0	16.4
Upper Egypt	40.4	7.4	50.9	9.8	73.7	11.4
Urban Upper Egypt	60.0	12.8	72.4	16.8	84.3	13.0
Rural Upper Egypt	32.2	5.1	42.2	7.0	69.8	10.8
Frontier Governorates	53.4	6.3	65.7	5.6	78.7	10.6
By mother's education						
No education	35.9	4.5	44.7	4.7	66.1	9.0
Primary incomplete	50.3	8.0	54.6	7.7	76.3	10.4
Primary complete, some sec.	54.8	7.4	64.7	6.6	80.2	13.7
Sec. complete, higher	71.0	12.0	75.4	9.7	86.3	16.0
By wealth quintile						
Poorest	32.7	4.5	38.9	5.0	70.1	11.7
Second	39.7	6.2	53.6	5.9	72.2	12.9
Middle	56.1	8.2	64.9	5.5	82.6	13.6
Fourth	70.1	9.8	76.3	8.7	86.6	14.9
Richest	83.8	15.3	88.5	14.2	95.0	18.0

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

Data refer to the percentage of last births during the two-year period (for 2014) and five-year period (for 2005 and 2008) before the survey where the mother had any postnatal care and for which the child received any postnatal care within two days of delivery.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

POSTNATAL CARE FOR YOUNG MOTHERS

Table 3.17: Selected perinatal care indicators for mothers aged less than 20 years (at the time of the child's birth), 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(% of all births whose mothers received ANC)</i>			
Antenatal care				
Any ANC	50.1	68.3	72.9	93.3
Regular ANC	33.0	54.3	64.4	87.1
Type of care received during pregnancy	<i>(% of births whose mothers received any medical care during the pregnancy)</i>			
Weight measurement	55.8	91.2	90.1	87.5
Blood Pressure Test	50.8	85.5	88.2	91.9
Blood Test	42.9	76.7	76.2	81.4
Urine Test	39.4	74.3	72.4	78.9
Place of delivery and skilled birth attendance	<i>(% of all births)</i>			
Any health facility	44.3	59.3	69.8	84.7
Home	55.6	40.3	30.2	15.0
Skilled birth assistance	57.8	68.9	76.2	90.7
Assisted by a day/relative/none	42.2	31.1	23.8	9.3
Caesarean deliveries	-	13.4	23.0	45.7
Low birth weight				
Child size small/smaller than average		13.5	15.0	19.3
Postnatal care				
For the mother	<i>(% of births whose mother had PNC)</i>			
Any PNC	-	53.7	66.2	80.8
Within 2 days of delivery	-	51.4	63.1	78.9
For the child	<i>(% of births for which the child received PNC)</i>			
Any PNC	-	37.1	33.6	21.0
Within 2 days of delivery	-	5.8	8.3	13.8

Sources:

Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

For the specific definition of the individual indicators presented in this table, refer to the notes to the tables in this section. Data refers to the five-year period before the survey.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.



4

**CHILD AND
MATERNAL
MORTALITY**

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

CHILD MORTALITY

Table 4.01: Early childhood mortality rates, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(deaths per 1000 live births)</i>			
Perinatal Mortality *	-	22.9	19.2	15
Neonatal mortality	24.0	19.7	16.3	14
Post neonatal mortality	19.6	13.5	8.2	8
Infant mortality	43.5	33.2	24.5	22
Under-five mortality	54.3	41.0	28.3	27

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Notes:

The mortality rates reported in this table are expressed as the number of deaths per 1,000 live births, with the exception of the *perinatal mortality for which the rate is expressed in number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 births.

Data refer to the five-year period before the survey

The **perinatal mortality rate** is the number of deaths occurring in the first seven days of life and the number of pregnancy losses occurring after seven months of pregnancy, per 1,000 births in the reference period.

The **neonatal mortality rate** is the number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1,000 live births in the reference period.

The **post neonatal mortality rate** is the number of children dying between the 29th and the 364th day of age, per 1,000 live births in the reference period.

The infant mortality rate is the number of children dying between birth and exactly one year of age, per 1,000 live births in the reference period.

The **under-five mortality rate** is the number of children dying between birth and exactly five years of age, per 1,000 live births in the reference period.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 4.02: Neonatal mortality rates, by background characteristics, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(deaths per 1000 live births)</i>			
Total	24.0	19.7	16.3	14
By location				
Urban	26.5	21.4	17.6	13
Rural	30.5	23.5	17.4	18
Urban Governorates	23.6	16.5	20.8	14
Lower Egypt	26.5	22.6	14.1	14
Urban Lower Egypt	28.9	24.1	11.2	10
Rural Lower Egypt	25.7	22.1	15.0	16
Upper Egypt	33.7	24.8	19.9	19
Urban Upper Egypt	28.8	24.7	19.6	14
Rural Upper Egypt	35.4	24.9	20.0	21
Frontier Governorates	21.5	24.5	15.9	12
By mother's education				
No education	33.4	24.2	20.5	21
Primary incomplete	33.9	30.8	17.0	21
Primary complete, some sec.	22.6	23.0	17.9	17
Sec. complete, higher	22.5	19.5	15.4	14
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	-	27.8	20.9	23
Second	-	23.4	18.0	16
Middle	-	22.5	18.8	16
Fourth	-	20.9	16.1	15
Richest	-	18.0	12.5	11

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Notes:

The neonatal mortality rate is the number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1,000 live births in the reference period.

Data refer to the ten-year period before the survey

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 4.03: Infant mortality rates, by background characteristics, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(deaths per 1000 live births)</i>			
Total	43.5	33.2	24.5	22
By location				
Urban	43.1	31.7	25.4	20
Rural	61.8	45.2	30.5	29
Urban Governorates	37.4	26.0	29.7	17
Lower Egypt	45.3	32.7	21.3	23
Urban Lower Egypt	40.3	30.0	14.9	19
Rural Lower Egypt	47.0	33.6	23.4	24
Upper Egypt	71.2	51.6	36.3	32
Urban Upper Egypt	54.3	39.3	30.0	23
Rural Upper Egypt	77.3	56.2	38.6	35
Frontier Governorates	37.3	33.3	24.1	19
By mother's education				
No education	68.3	52.1	37.6	34
Primary incomplete	60.9	55.6	29.3	38
Primary complete, some sec.	47.5	37.1	29.3	27
Sec. complete, higher	33.2	26.8	22.2	21
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	-	59.2	42.1	36
Second	-	43.0	30.5	28
Middle	-	38.8	26.2	25
Fourth	-	32.7	24.6	22
Richest	-	23.0	16.8	18

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

The infant mortality rate is the number of children dying between birth and exactly one year of age, per 1,000 live births in the reference period.

Data refer to the ten-year period before the survey

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 4.04: Under-5 mortality rates, by background characteristics, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(deaths per 1000 live births)</i>			
Total	54.3	41.0	28.3	27
By location				
Urban	52.8	39.1	28.7	23
Rural	79.2	56.1	36.2	34
Urban Governorates	44.9	34.0	32.2	20
Lower Egypt	58.6	38.4	25.3	26
Urban Lower Egypt	51.9	34.5	18.0	21
Rural Lower Egypt	60.8	39.6	27.6	28
Upper Egypt	89.6	65.2	42.7	38
Urban Upper Egypt	65.2	48.4	34.4	27
Rural Upper Egypt	98.5	71.5	45.7	42
Frontier Governorates	46.2	42.1	33.5	25
By mother's education				
No education	89.1	67.7	44.0	41
Primary incomplete	76.8	67.5	35.8	42
Primary complete, some sec.	54.2	42.8	35.2	31
Sec. complete, higher	37.6	30.7	24.7	25
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	-	74.6	49.0	42
Second	-	55.1	36.1	34
Middle	-	46.8	32.2	29
Fourth	-	41.1	27.2	26
Richest	-	25.1	18.9	19

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

The under-five mortality rate is the number of children dying between birth and exactly five years of age, per 1,000 live births in the reference period.

Data refer to the ten-year period before the survey

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Table 4.05: Maternal mortality ratio, by region, 2000-2015

	2000	2005	2007	2009	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	<i>(maternal deaths per 100,000 live births)</i>								
Total	84	60	57	54	55	50	53	52	49
By region									
Urban governorates	48	-	65	53	-	63	62	-	-
Lower Egypt	93	-	46	50	-	46	51	-	-
Upper Egypt	89	-	60	60	-	51	56	-	-

Source:

Ministry of Health and Population, *Maternal Mortality Bulletin*, 2012 and 2014 and Ministry of Health and Population (2016) press releases.

Note:

Maternal mortality is expressed as the ratio of the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time-period. A maternal death refers to a female death from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy.

Table 4.06: Distribution of maternal deaths, by time of death, 2000-2013

Time of maternal deaths	2000	2012	2013
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
During Pregnancy	25	18	23
During Delivery	49	41	36
Postpartum	26	41	41

Source:

Ministry of Health and Population, *Maternal Mortality Bulletin*, 2012 and 2014.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

APPENDIX: DATA FROM INTERNATIONAL SOURCES

Table 4.07: Neonatal, infant and under-5 mortality estimate rates, 1990-2015

	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	<i>(deaths per 1000 live births)</i>							
Neonatal mortality	33.4	22.3	15.5	14.9	14.3	13.8	13.3	12.8
Infant mortality	63.0	37.0	24.3	23.4	22.6	21.8	21.0	20.3
Under-5 mortality	85.9	46.5	29.0	27.9	26.8	25.8	24.8	24.0

Source:

Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME), 2015 update. Accessed in March 2016.

Note:

The **neonatal mortality rate** is the number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1,000 live births.

The **infant mortality rate** is the number of children dying between birth and exactly one year of age, per 1,000 live births.

The **under-five mortality rate** is the number of children dying between birth and exactly five years of age, per 1,000 live births.

The IGME produces annually harmonized estimations of childhood mortality on the basis of models, using primary data from different national sources and a series of technical assumptions. Detailed description of the methodology and of the country specific methods and assumptions can be found at: <www.childmortality.org>.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 4.08: Distribution of under-five deaths, by cause of death, 2000-2015

Cause of death	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015
	<i>(as percentage of all deaths of children under-five)</i>				
Prematurity	23.4	24.4	24.3	24.0	24.0
Congenital anomalies	13.5	20.0	20.4	20.7	21.1
Acute lower respiratory infections	19.4	13.3	13.0	12.7	12.7
Intrapartum-related complications	10.6	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.7
Diarrhoeal diseases	8.7	5.5	5.2	5.0	5.0
Other causes	24.4	25.9	26.2	26.8	26.5

Source:

World Health Organization, Global Health Observatory data repository. Accessed in *January 2017*.

Note:

Other causes include measles, neonatal sepsis, injuries, and other diseases.

Table 4.09: Maternal mortality ratio, 1990-2015

	Maternal mortality ratio	Estimated maternal deaths	Among women of reproductive age, deaths due to maternal causes
	<i>(deaths per 100,000 live births)</i>	<i>(absolute number)</i>	<i>(percentage)</i>
1990	120	2,100	9.5
1995	96	1,600	6.9
2000	75	1,200	5.3
2005	62	1,100	4.4
2013	45	860	3.5
2015	33	820	3.5

Source:

WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and The World Bank (2015) Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2015.

Note:

The maternal mortality rate is expressed as the ratio of the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time-period. A maternal death refers to a female death from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy.



5

**IMMUNIZATION
AND HEALTH**

IMMUNIZATION

Figure 5.1: Immunization schedule in Egypt

Immunization Schedule, Egypt	
BCG	At birth
Pentavalent (DPT-Hep B-Hib I)	2, 4, 6 and 18 months
DPT (4th dose)	18 months
OPV	At birth; 2, 4, 6, 9, 12 and 18 months
MMR	12 and 18 months
Td	7 and 10 years
Meningococcal	4, 6, 12, 15 years
TT	Pregnant women (2 doses), Postpartum (3 doses-one year apart between)
Yellow fever	Travelers
Meningococcal (MCV)	Travelers
Seasonal Influenza	Pilgrimage

Source:

Ministry of Health and Population, Immunization Schedule.

Note:

BCG: (Bacillus Calmette-Guérin) a vaccine against tuberculosis.

Pentavalent: A combination of vaccines against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, hepatitis B and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib).

DPT: diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with pertussis vaccine.

OPV: oral polio vaccine.

MMR: a vaccine against measles, mumps and rubella.

Td: tetanus toxoid and diphtheria.

TT: tetanus toxoid.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 5.01: Proportion of children aged 18-29 months who are fully immunized, by background characteristics, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Total	92.2	88.7	91.7	91.0
By location				
Urban	92.8	89.1	93.7	91.4
Rural	91.8	88.5	90.5	90.9
Urban Governorates	91.9	90.3	94.3	93.3
Lower Egypt	92.5	90.9	93.7	92.8
Urban Lower Egypt	92.6	89.5	95.9	88.5
Rural Lower Egypt	92.5	91.2	93.1	93.9
Upper Egypt	92.3	86.3	88.4	88.3
Urban Upper Egypt	95.0	87.5	90.9	92.2
Rural Upper Egypt	91.3	85.9	87.5	87.0
Frontier Governorates	85.6	85.6	86.2	-
By mother's education				
No education	91.4	86.2	91.4	87.5
Primary incomplete	92.6	88.5	86.9	85.8
Primary complete, some sec.	92.2	88.7	90.4	88.2
Sec. complete, higher	92.9	90.4	92.8	93.2
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	-	85.0	89.4	85.7
Second	-	87.5	89.5	92.1
Middle	-	90.1	92.8	92.0
Fourth	-	90.0	92.5	92.3
Richest	-	91.3	94.4	92.1

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

A child is considered to be fully immunized if he/she has received BCG, measles or MMR vaccination, three DPT vaccinations, and three doses of polio vaccine.

Information on vaccinations is derived from the child's birth certificate and/or health card or the mother's report.

BCG (Bacillus Calmette-Guérin) is a vaccine against tuberculosis; **MMR** is a vaccine against measles, mumps and rubella; **DPT** is a combination of vaccines against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus.

Data for 2000, 2005 and 2008 refer to children aged 12-23 months.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 5.02: Proportion of children aged 18-29 months who received BCG vaccine (against tuberculosis), by background characteristics, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Total	99.3	98.0	99.0	99.1
By location				
Urban	99.7	98.8	99.5	99.6
Rural	99.1	97.6	98.6	98.9
Urban Governorates	99.4	99.0	99.6	100.0
Lower Egypt	99.6	98.4	98.9	99.1
Urban Lower Egypt	100.0	100.0	99.4	98.8
Rural Lower Egypt	99.4	98.0	98.8	99.2
Upper Egypt	99.1	97.3	98.8	98.9
Urban Upper Egypt	100.0	97.7	99.6	100.0
Rural Upper Egypt	98.8	97.1	98.5	98.6
Frontier Governorates	97.5	98.9	98.2	-
By mother's education				
No education	98.9	97.9	99.5	99.2
Primary incomplete	100.0	96.5	97.5	98.6
Primary complete, some sec.	98.7	97.4	98.0	98.4
Sec. complete, higher	99.8	98.5	99.2	99.3
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	-	97.4	97.8	98.6
Second	-	97.3	99.1	99.5
Middle	-	98.1	99.1	99.5
Fourth	-	98.7	99.8	98.5
Richest	-	98.8	99.1	99.4

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

BCG (Bacillus Calmette-Guérin) is a vaccine against tuberculosis. Information on vaccination coverage is derived from the child's birth certificate and/or health card or the mother's report.

Data for 2000, 2005 and 2008 refer to children aged 12-23 months.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 5.03: Proportion of children aged 18-29 months who received the first dose of DPT vaccine (DPT1, against diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus), by background characteristics, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Total	99.2	99.1	99.8	99.4
By location				
Urban	99.6	99.1	99.8	99.7
Rural	98.9	99.2	99.8	99.3
Urban Governorates	99.3	99.0	99.6	100
Lower Egypt	99.4	99.3	100.0	99.6
Urban Lower Egypt	99.6	99.2	100.0	99.4
Rural Lower Egypt	99.4	99.3	100.0	99.6
Upper Egypt	98.9	99.1	99.8	99.1
Urban Upper Egypt	100	99.1	100.0	99.9
Rural Upper Egypt	98.5	99.1	99.7	98.8
Frontier Governorates	98.0	98.2	98.2	-
By mother's education				
No education	98.8	99.4	99.7	98.3
Primary incomplete	100	98.4	98.4	99.9
Primary complete, some sec.	98.3	98.9	100.0	99.3
Sec. complete, higher	99.7	99.2	100.0	99.7
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	-	99.0	99.7	98.8
Second	-	98.8	100.0	99.3
Middle	-	99.6	99.5	99.5
Fourth	-	98.9	100.0	99.7
Richest	-	99.4	100.0	99.7

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

Data refer to the percentage of children aged 18-29 months at the time of the survey who are immunized with one dose of DPT. **DPT1** refers to the first dose of DPT vaccine; a combination of vaccines against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus. Information on vaccination coverage is derived from the child's birth certificate and/or health card or the mother's report.

Data for 2000, 2005 and 2008 refer to children aged 12-23 months.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 5.04: Proportion of children aged 18-29 months who received all three doses of DPT vaccine (DPT3, against diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus), by background characteristics, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	(percentage)			
Total	94.0	93.5	97.6	97.1
By location				
Urban	93.5	93.5	98.5	98.2
Rural	94.3	93.5	97.1	96.6
Urban Governorates	92.7	94.6	98.7	97.5
Lower Egypt	94.6	94.4	98.2	98.3
Urban Lower Egypt	93.8	92.3	98.8	98.4
Rural Lower Egypt	94.9	95.0	98.1	98.3
Upper Egypt	94.2	92.5	96.6	95.5
Urban Upper Egypt	95.0	93.1	98.2	98.7
Rural Upper Egypt	93.9	92.2	96.0	94.5
Frontier Governorates	87.4	90.9	93.3	-
By mother's education				
No education	93.6	92.3	97.0	93.0
Primary incomplete	93.8	94.0	93.9	94.0
Primary complete, some sec.	93.3	92.2	96.4	96.0
Sec. complete, higher	94.7	94.7	98.7	98.8
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	-	91.6	96.6	93.2
Second	-	93.1	96.2	96.5
Middle	-	94.1	97.8	98.0
Fourth	-	93.6	98.6	98.3
Richest	-	95.5	98.9	99.1

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

Data refer to the percentage of children aged 18-29 months at the time of the survey who are immunized with three doses of DPT. DPT3 refers to the third dose of DPT vaccine (a combination of vaccines against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus. Information on vaccination coverage is derived from the child's birth certificate and/or health card or the mother's report.

Data for 2000, 2005 and 2008 refer to children aged 12-23 months.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 5.05: Proportion of children aged 18-29 months who have received all 3 doses of hepatitis B vaccine, by background characteristics, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	(percentage)			
Total	93.0	79.8	96.1	94.9
By location				
Urban	92.7	83.6	97.3	96.3
Rural	93.1	77.7	95.4	94.4
Urban Governorates	92.4	85.6	97.3	95.6
Lower Egypt	93.4	83.0	98.0	95.9
Urban Lower Egypt	92.0	84.3	98.2	95.9
Rural Lower Egypt	93.9	82.6	97.9	95.9
Upper Egypt	93.1	74.7	93.9	93.6
Urban Upper Egypt	94.8	79.9	97.0	97.2
Rural Upper Egypt	92.6	72.8	92.8	92.5
Frontier Governorates	83.9	88.4	85.5	-
By mother's education				
No education	91.9	75.8	94.9	91.8
Primary incomplete	93.5	77.3	91.9	93.4
Primary complete, some sec.	93.3	79.4	94.0	94.3
Sec. complete, higher	93.8	83.0	97.8	96.1
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	-	72.5	93.5	89.7
Second	-	78.3	93.9	94.9
Middle	-	79.5	98.1	95.5
Fourth	-	82.9	97.4	96.3
Richest	-	87.3	97.7	97.6

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

Data refer to the percentage of children aged 18-29 months at the time of the survey who are immunized with three doses of Hepatitis B vaccine. Information on vaccination coverage is according to the child's birth certificate and/or health card or the mother's report.

Data for 2000, 2005 and 2008 refer to children aged 12-23 months.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 5.06: Proportion of children aged 18-29 months who have received the measles vaccine, by background characteristics, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Total	96.9	96.6	98.3	95.8
By location				
Urban	97.8	96.8	98.3	95.2
Rural	96.2	96.5	98.3	96.1
Urban Governorates	96.9	97.0	97.9	95.3
Lower Egypt	97.3	97.6	99.2	96.2
Urban Lower Egypt	97.5	97.1	99.4	94.0
Rural Lower Egypt	97.2	97.7	99.1	96.8
Upper Egypt	96.4	95.7	97.6	95.5
Urban Upper Egypt	99.6	96.6	98.3	96.1
Rural Upper Egypt	95.3	95.3	97.4	95.3
Frontier Governorates	95.6	92.7	96.7	-
By mother's education				
No education	95.4	96.0	97.7	94.3
Primary incomplete	96.7	94.3	95.3	96.3
Primary complete, some sec.	97.4	95.8	99.3	93.3
Sec. complete, higher	98.3	97.6	98.7	97.0
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	-	95.1	97.5	92.4
Second	-	95.4	98.0	96.7
Middle	-	97.8	98.0	96.9
Fourth	-	97.4	99.0	96.9
Richest	-	97.2	99.2	95.4

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

Data refer to the percentage of children aged 18-29 months at the time of the survey who are immunized against measles. Information on vaccination coverage is derived from the child's birth certificate and/or health card or the mother's report.

Data for 2000, 2005 and 2008 refer to children aged 12-23 months.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 5.07: Proportion of Children aged 18-29 months who have received all three doses of the Polio vaccine, by background characteristics, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Total	94.9	96.6	94.5	96.6
By location				
Urban	94.3	96.7	95.3	96.8
Rural	95.3	96.5	94.0	96.5
Urban Governorates	93.7	96.1	96.5	97.5
Lower Egypt	95.4	98.1	95.8	97.8
Urban Lower Egypt	94.4	95.7	96.6	95.7
Rural Lower Egypt	95.8	98.7	95.5	98.4
Upper Egypt	95.1	95.4	92.4	94.8
Urban Upper Egypt	95.4	98.2	92.6	97.3
Rural Upper Egypt	95.0	94.4	92.3	94.0
Frontier Governorates	88.6	95.5	88.7	-
By mother's education				
No education	95.6	95.6	94.6	96.0
Primary incomplete	94.5	96.1	90.3	93.5
Primary complete, some sec.	94.1	97.0	93.8	95.8
Sec. complete, higher	94.6	97.2	95.1	97.2
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	-	94.4	93.9	95.7
Second	-	96.0	93.4	97.3
Middle	-	97.2	95.4	96.5
Fourth	-	96.7	93.7	96.2
Richest	-	99.0	96.1	97.3

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

Data refer to the percentage of children aged 18-29 months at the time of the survey who are immunized with three doses of polio vaccine. Information on vaccination coverage is derived from the child's birth record and/or health card or the mother's report.

Data for 2000, 2005 and 2008 refer to children aged 12-23 months.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 5.08: Estimated national coverage rates of BCG, DPT1, DPT3, HepB3, MCV, MCV2, Pol3, Rubella, TT2+ and VAD1 vaccines, 2000-2015

Vaccine	2000	2005	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	<i>(percentage)</i>								
BCG	98	98	98	98	98	95	98	96	96
DTP1	98	98	98	97	97	94	97	96	95
DTP3	98	98	97	97	97	93	97	94	93
HepB3	98	98	97	97	97	93	97	94	93
MCV	98	98	92	96	96	93	96	93	92
MCV2	97	97	96	97	97	92	96	93	92
Pol3	98	98	97	97	97	93	97	94	93
Rubella1	-	97	-	-	96	-	96	93	92
TT2+	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source:

WHO Vaccine-Preventable Diseases Monitoring System, 2016 Global Summary, Official Country Estimates. Accessed in July 2016.

Note:

BCG data refer to the percentage of children immunized at birth with the Bacille Calmette-Guerin vaccine against tuberculosis.

DPT is a combination of vaccines against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus; Data refer to the percentage of children aged 12-23 months who are immunized with the first (DPT1) and third dose (DPT3) of the vaccine.

MCV (measles containing vaccine) is a vaccine against measles; MCV2 refers to the second dose of MCV. Data refer to the percentage of children of appropriate age who are immunized with MCV and MCV2.

Polio3 refers to the third dose of the polio vaccine; data refer to the percentage of children aged 12-23 months who are immunized with polio 3 vaccine.

TT2+ refers to the second or more doses of the tetanus toxoid vaccine (excludes first dose).

Rubella1 refers to the first dose of the vaccine against rubella.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA AND DIARRHOEA

Table 5.09: Prevalence of Pneumonia: proportion of children under-five who were ill and experiencing acute respiratory infection symptoms, by background characteristics, 2005-2014

	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
Total	9.0	7.8	13.6
By location			
Urban	10.7	9.1	11.7
Rural	8.1	7.0	14.5
Urban Governorates	10.3	9.4	11.2
Lower Egypt	6.8	4.8	14.1
Urban Lower Egypt	8.6	5.4	14.1
Rural Lower Egypt	6.3	4.7	14.1
Upper Egypt	10.7	10.5	13.8
Urban Upper Egypt	13.1	12.1	10.3
Rural Upper Egypt	9.8	9.9	15.0
Frontier Governorates	4.9	7.2	5.1
By mother's education			
No education	8.4	8.5	14.2
Primary incomplete	12.4	9.6	13.6
Primary complete, some sec.	10.2	7.7	16.9
Sec. complete, higher	8.4	7.2	12.4
By wealth quintile			
Poorest	9.5	9.8	15.7
Second	8.6	6.8	14.6
Middle	9.2	6.9	13.8
Fourth	9.6	8.0	14.4
Richest	8.2	7.5	8.9

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note: Data refer to under-five children who were ill and experiencing ARI symptoms in the two weeks before the survey. Symptoms of acute respiratory infections—such as a cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing that is chest-related, are considered proxies for pneumonia.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 5.10: Treatment of pneumonia: among children under-five who were ill and experiencing acute respiratory infection symptoms, proportion receiving medical care by any health provider and proportion receiving antibiotic, by background characteristics, 2005-2014

	2005		2008		2014	
	Any health provider consulted	Given antibiotic	Any health provider consulted	Given antibiotic	Any health provider consulted	Given antibiotic
	<i>(percentage)</i>					
Total	73.2	52.0	73.0	57.9	68.1	62.8
By location						
Urban	79.8	58.9	78.1	63.1	68.9	63.8
Rural	68.2	46.8	69.2	53.9	67.8	62.4
Urban Governorates	77.4	56.0	83.9	63.7	72.5	59.7
Lower Egypt	72.7	59.1	73.4	62.7	69.4	66.5
Urban Lower Egypt	74.3	64.8	74.0	56.6	65.7	66.2
Rural Lower Egypt	72.0	56.7	73.2	64.7	70.3	66.6
Upper Egypt	72.6	46.9	68.7	53.1	65.8	59.2
Urban Upper Egypt	85.1	58.8	73.1	65.2	69.5	65.4
Rural Upper Egypt	66.3	40.9	66.6	47.5	64.8	57.6
Frontier Governorates	56.6	44.9	84.2	67.6	60.4	47.6
By mother's education						
No education	75.7	50.1	70.8	50.4	63.6	59.0
Primary incomplete	67.4	46.9	70.8	50.0	65.7	46.4
Primary complete, some sec.	74.0	41.5	74.6	57.1	68.8	58.4
Sec. complete, higher	72.9	59.0	74.3	63.8	69.6	67.3
By wealth quintile						
Poorest	66.2	42.5	69.6	52.4	63.9	53.0
Second	70.6	45.6	70.8	51.4	62.6	60.1
Middle	73.2	58.0	66.4	63.9	72.8	69.1
Fourth	78.4	56.6	78.5	62.8	72.4	67.4
Richest	79.4	58.6	80.9	60.0	67.1	62.6

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

Data refer to under-five children who were ill and experiencing ARI symptoms in the two weeks before the survey.

Symptoms of acute respiratory infections-such as a cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing that is chest related, are considered proxies for pneumonia.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 5.11: Prevalence of diarrhoea: proportion of under-five children ill with diarrhoea, by background characteristics, 2005-2014

	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
Total	18.4	8.5	14.0
By location			
Urban	17.1	9.2	12.2
Rural	19.1	8.0	14.9
Urban Governorates	15.3	9.5	11.1
Lower Egypt	16.6	5.8	12.7
Urban Lower Egypt	15.2	5.3	12.7
Rural Lower Egypt	17.0	6.0	12.8
Upper Egypt	21.0	11.1	16.3
Urban Upper Egypt	20.8	12.6	12.7
Rural Upper Egypt	21.1	10.5	17.7
Frontier Governorates	14.8	6.1	10.1
By mother's education			
No education	19.5	7.5	16.4
Primary incomplete	20.9	13.1	15.5
Primary complete, some sec.	19.6	9.3	16.0
Sec. complete, higher	16.7	8.1	12.6
By wealth quintile			
Poorest	22.9	9.8	17.1
Second	19.4	8.6	15.6
Middle	17.3	8.7	13.3
Fourth	17.5	7.8	13.8
Richest	14.0	7.3	10.3

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

Data refer to under-five children who were ill and experiencing ARI symptoms in the two weeks before the survey. Symptoms of acute respiratory infections-such as a cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing that is chest-related, are considered proxies for pneumonia.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 5.12: Treatment of diarrhoea: among under-five children who were ill with diarrhoea, proportion who received medical care by any provider and who received oral rehydration solution, by background characteristics, 2005-2014

	2005		2008		2014	
	Any health provider consulted	ORS packets	Any health provider consulted	ORS packets	Any health provider consulted	ORS packets
	<i>(percentage)</i>					
Total	54.8	33.5	55.5	28.4	55.3	29.8
By location						
Urban	59.4	28.3	57.3	27.6	58.7	27.8
Rural	52.4	36.2	54.3	28.9	54.0	30.5
Urban Governorates	58.0	21.6	53.7	31.5	65.5	22.7
Lower Egypt	56.2	33.9	59.7	22.2	53.7	34.0
Urban Lower Egypt	67.7	39.3	54.7	9.2	53.1	37.1
Rural Lower Egypt	53.0	32.3	61.0	25.5	53.8	33.2
Upper Egypt	53.2	36.2	53.9	30.9	55.2	27.3
Urban Upper Egypt	56.3	28.0	62.6	29.7	58.6	24.3
Rural Upper Egypt	52.1	39.2	49.9	31.5	54.3	28.0
Frontier Governorates	42.2	21.7	44.0	31.1	42.9	22.5
By mother's education						
No education	51.5	37.7	54.2	34.0	51.1	28.0
Primary incomplete	54.6	29.5	53.6	21.5	48.3	25.6
Primary complete, some sec.	57.0	29.6	52.5	29.7	59.4	30.7
Sec. complete, higher	56.5	32.7	57.5	26.9	56.0	30.5
By wealth quintile						
Poorest	55.0	40.5	50.6	34.0	52.1	27.0
Second	48.3	34.4	56.5	32.7	56.1	31.6
Middle	53.2	33.7	59.8	26.7	50.9	29.6
Fourth	56.4	28.9	50.4	23.5	61.8	28.1
Richest	65.2	24.5	61.3	22.8	57.1	23.1

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

Data refer to under-five children who were ill with diarrhoea in the two weeks before the survey.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

EXPOSURE TO SMOKING

Table 5.13: Household population aged 0-19 years regularly exposed to smoking inside the dwelling, by background characteristics, 2015

	2015
	Regularly exposed to smoking inside the dwelling
	(percentage)
Total	54.8
By age group	
0-4	50.3
5-9	48.3
10-14	49.0
15-19	52.2
By location	
Urban	51.5
Rural	49.7
Urban Governorates	53.0
Lower Egypt	48.1
Urban Lower Egypt	48.2
Rural Lower Egypt	48.0
Upper Egypt	52.3
Urban Upper Egypt	53.1
Rural Upper Egypt	51.9
Frontier Governorates	49.9
By wealth quintile	
Poorest	54.8
Second	53.6
Middle	45.8
Fourth	49.2
Richest	48.3

Source:

Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

The de jure household population refers to all persons who usually live in the household. Includes households in which someone smokes on a daily, weekly or monthly basis.

Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

APPENDIX: DATA FROM INTERNATIONAL SOURCES

Table 5.14: Estimated national coverage rates of BCG, DPT1, DPT3, HepB3, MCV, Pol3 and PAB vaccines, 2000-2015

Vaccine	2000	2005	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	(percentage)								
BCG	98	98	98	98	98	95	98	96	96
DTP1	98	98	98	97	97	94	97	96	94
DTP3	98	98	97	97	96	93	97	94	93
HepB3	98	98	97	97	96	93	97	94	93
MCV	98	98	92	96	96	93	96	93	92
Pol3	98	98	97	97	96	93	97	94	93
PAB	80	85	85	86	86	86	86	86	86

Source:

UNICEF-WHO (2016), *Immunization Summary: A statistical reference containing data through 2015*, 2016 Edition. Accessed in July 2016.

Note:

BCG; data refer to the percentage of children immunized at birth with the Bacille Calmette-Guerin vaccine against tuberculosis. **DPT** is a combination of vaccines against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus; data refer to the percentage of children aged 18-29 months who are immunized with the first (DPT1) and third dose (DPT3) of the vaccine. **MCV**; data refer to the percentage of children of appropriate age who are immunized with first (MCV) and second dose (MCV2) of measles containing vaccine. **Polio3**; data refer to the percentage of children aged 12-23 months who are immunized with the third dose of polio vaccine. **PAB** refers to protection at birth against neonatal tetanus.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 5.15: Reported district coverage of DPT3 and reported coverage of measles control activities (MCV and MCV2), 2011-2015

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	<i>(absolute number)</i>				
Number of districts in the country	271	273	275	279	279
	<i>(percentage)</i>				
Percentage of districts reporting	100	100	100	100	100
Proportion of districts with coverage of DPT3					
< 50%	0	0	1	3	4
Between 50-79%	2	3	4	3	6
At 80% or above	98	97	94	94	94
DPT1-DPT3 dropout rate (proportion of districts that achieved a rate of less than 10%)	100	-	-	-	-
Proportion of districts with coverage of MCV at 95% or above	89	88	88	78	80
MCV2 routine coverage	-	92	-	-	-

Source:

UNICEF-WHO (2016), *Immunization Summary: A statistical reference containing data through 2015*, 2016 Edition.

Note:

DPT is a combination of vaccines against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus; **DPT 3** refers to the third dose of the vaccine. **MCV** refers to measles-containing vaccine and **MCV2** refers to the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine.



**CHILD AND
ADULT
NUTRITION**

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

CHILD NUTRITION

Table 6.01: Prevalence of stunting (moderate and severe) among children under-five, by background characteristics, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Total	23.4	22.9	28.9	21.4
By age (in months)				
under 6 months	21.5	24.3	16.8	19.6
6-8	22.5	26.5	21.3	16.4
9-11	24.6	27.2	22.7	18.9
12-17	24.8	23.5	28.1	21.3
18-23	24.7	27.2	40.8	24.6
24-35	27.5	26.6	34.9	21.6
36-47	22.3	20.7	31.8	22.5
48-59	19.9	16.0	24.3	21.5
By gender				
Males	25.6	24.5	30.7	22.8
Females	21.2	21.2	27.1	19.9
By location				
Urban	18.1	21.1	27.1	23.0
Rural	26.8	23.9	29.9	20.7
Urban Governorates	13.0	20.5	22.3	19.0
Lower Egypt	19.9	17.3	34.2	17.9
Urban Lower Egypt	17.3	19.7	39.3	19.3
Rural Lower Egypt	20.9	16.6	32.7	17.6
Upper Egypt	31.5	28.5	25.7	26.2
Urban Upper Egypt	27.0	23.1	22.7	29.8
Rural Upper Egypt	33.2	30.6	26.9	24.8
Frontier Governorates	21.8	16.7	28.2	15.1

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

» Table 6.01: Prevalence of stunting (moderate and severe) among children under-five, by background characteristics, 2000-2014 (continued)

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	(percentage)			
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	31.3	30.2	29.5	24.1
Second	26.6	24.1	30.5	23.1
Middle	24.0	22.7	27.3	18.1
Fourth	19.7	18.8	30.3	20.0
Richest	14.9	17.6	26.9	23.4

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014. Data for 2000 and 2005 are from the DHS Stat Compiler, <<http://www.statcompiler.com/>>. Accessed in May 2016.

Note:

Stunting is a measure of chronic malnutrition; it reflects inadequate nutrition over a long period of time, or effects of recurrent or chronic illnesses. The stunting rate is the percentage of children under-five whose height-for-age is below minus 2 standard deviations (for moderate and severe stunting) and minus 3 standard deviations (for severe stunting) from the median height-for-age of the WHO Child Growth Standards 2006.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 6.02: Prevalence of severe stunting among children under-five, by background characteristics, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Total	8.9	9.2	14.0	9.8
By age (in months)				
under 6 months	7.5	10.0	7.4	8.7
6-8	11.3	12.7	10.8	7.7
9-11	9.6	11.7	11.1	10.2
12-17	11.4	9.4	14.2	9.8
18-23	12.1	13.6	22.9	12.9
24-35	11.1	10.7	16.8	11.1
36-47	6.6	8.1	14.9	8.7
48-59	5.8	4.3	10.5	8.6
By gender				
Males	10.1	10.1	15.7	10.7
Females	7.7	8.2	12.3	8.8
By location				
Urban	5.9	8.2	13.6	10.9
Rural	10.8	9.7	14.2	9.3
Urban Governorates	3.2	8.8	12.0	8.1
Lower Egypt	6.5	7.5	18.8	8.3
Urban Lower Egypt	5.8	8.5	21.2	9.0
Rural Lower Egypt	6.8	7.2	18.2	8.1
Upper Egypt	13.9	10.7	9.5	12.0
Urban Upper Egypt	10.4	7.4	8.8	15.0
Rural Upper Egypt	15.2	11.9	9.7	10.9
Frontier Governorates	6.6	8.6	15.0	6.0
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	13.7	12.9	12.6	11.1
Second	9.3	9.7	14.7	9.8
Middle	9.1	8.8	12.4	8.0
Fourth	7.0	6.3	15.8	9.5
Richest	5.2	7.9	14.7	11.3

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014. Data for 2000 and 2005 are from the DHS Stat Compiler, <<http://www.statcompiler.com/>>. Accessed in May 2016.

Note:

Stunting is a measure of chronic malnutrition; it reflects inadequate nutrition over a long period of time, or the effects of recurrent or chronic illnesses. The stunting rate is the percentage of children under-five whose height-for-age is below minus 2 standard deviations (for moderate and severe stunting) and minus 3 standard deviations (for severe stunting) from the median height-for-age of the WHO Child Growth Standards 2006.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 6.03: Prevalence of wasting (moderate and severe) among children under-five, by background characteristics, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Total	3.0	4.8	7.2	8.4
By age (in months)				
under 6 months	9.8	14.3	11.9	14.4
6-8	5.1	8.5	7.1	9.6
9-11	4.4	5.1	5.2	6.6
12-17	2.7	3.7	5.2	9.0
18-23	2.6	4.3	8.2	9.1
24-35	1.8	4.0	7.3	8.4
36-47	1.2	3.2	6.8	7.7
48-59	2.2	2.7	6.4	5.7
By gender				
Males	3.3	5.3	8.0	8.4
Females	2.7	4.3	6.4	8.5
By location				
Urban	2.6	6.1	8.2	8.8
Rural	3.3	4.1	6.7	8.2
Urban Governorates	2.2	9.2	9.8	8.6
Lower Egypt	3.8	3.4	6.8	8.4
Urban Lower Egypt	3.8	3.1	6.3	8.9
Rural Lower Egypt	3.8	3.4	6.9	8.3
Upper Egypt	2.6	4.7	6.8	8.3
Urban Upper Egypt	2.2	4.9	8.0	9.0
Rural Upper Egypt	2.8	4.6	6.3	8.0
Frontier Governorates	1.6	5.7	6.4	13.9
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	3.2	5.1	7.1	7.4
Second	3.2	3.4	7.9	8.1
Middle	2.9	3.6	8.0	8.8
Fourth	3.6	4.6	5.6	9.3
Richest	2.0	7.8	7.6	8.2

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014. Data for 2000 and 2005 are from the DHS Stat Compiler, <<http://www.statcompiler.com/>>. Accessed in May 2016.

Note:

Wasting is a measure of current acute (rather than chronic) malnutrition, which may reflect acute food shortage or recent episodes of illness. The wasting rate is the percentage of children under-five whose weight-for-height is below minus 2 standard deviations (for moderate and severe wasting) and minus 3 standard deviations (for severe wasting) from the median weight-for-height of the WHO Child Growth Standards 2006.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 6.04: Prevalence of severe wasting among children under-five, by background characteristics, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Total	1.3	2.0	3.2	3.8
By age (in months)				
under 6 months	5.4	7.5	5.9	7.9
6-8	2.3	3.0	3.1	4.6
9-11	2.1	2.3	1.2	2.9
12-17	1.1	1.3	1.3	2.8
18-23	0.8	1.5	3.6	3.9
24-35	0.9	1.8	3.2	4.0
36-47	0.4	1.2	3.3	3.4
48-59	0.4	0.7	3.0	2.5
By gender				
Males	1.5	2.1	3.2	3.8
Females	1.1	1.9	3.1	3.8
By location				
Urban	0.9	2.9	3.3	3.9
Rural	1.5	1.4	3.1	3.7
Urban Governorates	0.6	4.8	4.1	3.6
Lower Egypt	1.9	1.4	3.2	3.9
Urban Lower Egypt	1.9	1.7	2.8	4.7
Rural Lower Egypt	1.9	1.3	3.4	3.7
Upper Egypt	1.0	1.6	2.8	3.7
Urban Upper Egypt	0.4	1.7	2.8	3.6
Rural Upper Egypt	1.2	1.6	2.7	3.8
Frontier Governorates	0.6	2.7	3.3	5.9
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	1.4	1.9	3.8	3.6
Second	1.7	1.4	2.7	3.2
Middle	1.0	1.5	3.9	4.0
Fourth	1.7	2.0	2.5	4.3
Richest	0.6	3.6	2.8	3.6

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014. Data for 2000 and 2005 are from the DHS Stat Compiler, <<http://www.statcompiler.com/>>. Accessed in May 2016.

Note:

Wasting is a measure of current acute (rather than chronic) malnutrition, which may reflect acute food shortage or recent episodes of illness. The wasting rate is the percentage of children under-five whose weight-for-height is below minus 2 standard deviations (for moderate and severe wasting) and minus 3 standard deviations (for severe wasting) from the median weight-for-height of the WHO Child Growth Standards 2006.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 6.05: Proportion of children under-five who are underweight (moderate and severe), by background characteristics, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Total	3.7	5.0	6.0	5.5
By age (in months)				
Under 6 months	8.9	14.2	6.3	8.2
6-8	9.4	10.8	5.5	6.1
9-11	5.0	6.5	4.9	5.1
12-17	3.2	2.6	4.4	5.5
18-23	3.1	4.3	7.5	5.4
24-35	2.3	4.4	6.5	6.4
36-47	2.0	3.2	6.0	4.5
48-59	2.8	3.1	5.9	4.3
By gender				
Males	4.4	6.0	7.1	5.9
Females	3.0	4.0	4.9	5.1
By location				
Urban	2.8	4.9	6.0	5.7
Rural	4.3	5.1	6.0	5.4
Urban Governorates	2.3	5.8	5.9	4.3
Lower Egypt	2.5	3.5	5.5	4.2
Urban Lower Egypt	2.3	3.7	5.2	4.3
Rural Lower Egypt	2.5	3.4	5.6	4.2
Upper Egypt	5.7	6.2	6.7	7.3
Urban Upper Egypt	4.3	4.9	7.1	8.1
Rural Upper Egypt	6.2	6.7	6.5	6.9
Frontier Governorates	2.6	3.1	4.2	6.7
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	5.2	5.8	7.5	5.9
Second	4.2	5.5	6.0	5.6
Middle	3.7	4.9	5.9	5.3
Fourth	3.0	4.0	5.1	5.7
Richest	2.4	4.8	5.4	5.0

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014. Data for 2000 and 2005 are from the DHS Stat Compiler, <<http://www.statcompiler.com/>>. Accessed in May 2016.

Note:

Underweight reflects both acute and chronic malnutrition. The underweight rate is the percentage of children under-five whose weight-for-age is below minus 2 standard deviations (for moderate and severe underweight) and minus 3 standard deviations (for severe underweight) from the median weight-for-age of the WHO Child Growth Standards 2006.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 6.06: Proportion of severely underweight children under-five, by background characteristics, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Total	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.3
By age (in months)				
under 6 months	2.4	4.9	1.3	2.6
6-8	1.5	3.5	0.5	1.4
9-11	0.7	2.3	2.2	0.8
12-17	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9
18-23	0.9	1.1	2.3	1.4
24-35	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.6
36-47	0.2	0.7	1.5	1.2
48-59	0.3	0.4	1.2	1.0
By gender				
Males	0.9	1.6	1.5	1.3
Females	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.3
By location				
Urban	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.4
Rural	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.3
Urban Governorates	0.4	2.1	1.4	0.7
Lower Egypt	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.2
Urban Lower Egypt	0.4	0.9	1.5	1.8
Rural Lower Egypt	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.0
Upper Egypt	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.7
Urban Upper Egypt	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.8
Rural Upper Egypt	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.6
Frontier Governorates	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Second	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.2
Middle	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.2
Fourth	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.4
Richest	0.3	1.5	1.3	1.6

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014. Data for 2000 and 2005 are from the DHS Stat Compiler, <<http://www.statcompiler.com/>>. Accessed in May 2016.

Note:

Underweight reflects both acute and chronic malnutrition. The underweight rate is the percentage of children under-five whose weight-for-age is below minus 2 standard deviations (for moderate and severe underweight) and minus 3 standard deviations (for severe underweight) from the median weight-for-age of the WHO Child Growth Standards 2006.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 6.07: Proportion of children under-five who are overweight, by background characteristics, 2014

	2014
Total	14.9
By age (in months)	
Under 6 months	19.5
6-8	13.9
9-11	13.9
12-17	12.9
18-23	15.6
24-35	15.6
36-47	13.9
48-59	14.2
By gender	
Males	15.3
Females	14.3
By location	
Urban	16.1
Rural	14.3
Urban Governorates	14.7
Lower Egypt	16.5
Urban Lower Egypt	17.3
Rural Lower Egypt	16.3
Upper Egypt	13.2
Urban Upper Egypt	16.8
Rural Upper Egypt	11.9
Frontier Governorates	8.3
By wealth quintile	
Poorest	15.6
Second	12.8
Middle	13.9
Fourth	15.0
Richest	17.7

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014.

Note:

Overweight and obesity are defined as abnormal or excessive fat accumulation that may impair health. The overweight rate is the percentage of children under-five whose weight-for-height is above plus 2 standard deviations from the median weight-for-age of the WHO Child Growth Standards 2006.

Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 6.08: Prevalence of any kind of anaemia among children under-five, by background characteristics, 2014

	2014
	(percentage)
Total	27.2
By age (in months)	
6-8	41.6
9-11	49.2
12-17	41.4
18-23	34.5
24-35	24.7
36-47	18.5
48-59	16.1
By gender	
Males	27.2
Females	27.3
By location	
Urban	23.1
Rural	29.2
Urban Governorates	21.4
Lower Egypt	27.5
Urban Lower Egypt	25.1
Rural Lower Egypt	28.1
Upper Egypt	27.9
Urban Upper Egypt	22
Rural Upper Egypt	30.2
Frontier Governorates	44.5
By mothers education	
No education	27.8
Primary complete, some sec.	29.9
Sec. complete, higher	26.3
By wealth quintile	
Poorest	34.0
Second	32.9
Middle	23.8
Fourth	25.3
Richest	21.3

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014.

Note:

Anaemia is a condition characterized by a decrease in the concentration of haemoglobin in the blood. The prevalence of any kind of anaemia (i.e. from mild to severe) is the percentage of children aged 6-59 months with haemoglobin concentration below the cut-off point of 11 grams per litre of blood. Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 6.09: Proportion of children under-five who were given vitamin A supplement, by background characteristics, 2005-2014

	2005	2008	2014
Total	13.8	12.4	3.8
By age (in months)			
6-8	16.0	5.0	15.9
9-11	30.3	44.2	23.0
12-17	29.5	24.4	20.6
18-23	34.5	49.1	20.3
24-35	9.5	2.5	16.1
36-47	5.0	0.5	14.8
48-59	3.3	0.2	13.6
By gender			
Males	13.8	12.4	16.8
Females	13.7	12.4	16.7
By breastfeeding status			
Breastfeeding	27.2	26.5	20.2
Not breastfeeding	9.5	7.4	15.6
By location			
Urban	13.8	14.0	9.2
Rural	13.8	11.5	6.9
Urban Governorates	13.8	15.9	10.4
Lower Egypt	15.8	12.4	8.1
Urban Lower Egypt	16.9	13.7	9.2
Rural Lower Egypt	15.4	12.0	7.9
Upper Egypt	12.1	11.0	6.4
Urban Upper Egypt	11.8	11.4	8.2
Rural Upper Egypt	12.3	10.9	5.7
Frontier Governorates	8.8	13.1	3.8
By wealth quintile			
Poorest	14.2	10.6	14.5
Second	12.4	11.2	15.5
Middle	12.7	12.6	17.0
Fourth	14.5	12.7	17.2
Richest	15.4	15.2	19.6

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

Information on vitamin A supplements is based on health card and mother's recall. Data refer to children aged 6-59 months who were given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 6.10: Distribution of households not using salt, and among the households with salt, percentage using iodized salt, by background characteristics, 2005-2014

	Households with no salt			Households using iodized salt		
	2005	2008	2014	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>					
Total	2.7	1.3	2.9	85.2	97.8	90.9
By location						
Urban	1.9	0.9	2.7	95.0	99.4	96.3
Rural	3.5	1.7	3.0	76.1	96.4	87.1
Urban Governorates	1.5	0.5	2.7	97.7	99.6	97.8
Lower Egypt	2.6	0.8	3.5	81.7	98.6	89.5
Urban Lower Egypt	2.3	1.1	3.0	96.3	99.6	95.4
Rural Lower Egypt	2.8	0.7	3.7	75.4	98.2	87.5
Upper Egypt	3.6	2.5	2.0	81.6	95.5	89.3
Urban Upper Egypt	2.1	1.2	2.2	89.4	98.9	94.9
Rural Upper Egypt	4.5	3.3	1.9	76.9	93.5	86.4
Frontier Governorates	1.1	0.7	3.6	92.3	96.9	94.6
By wealth quintile						
Poorest	6.2	3.3	3.2	65.9	92.7	80.7
Second	2.6	1.4	3.7	75.6	96.9	85.0
Middle	2.9	1.1	2.5	84.1	98.7	90.8
Fourth	1.9	0.8	2.9	93.4	99.4	95.7
Richest	0.9	0.6	2.1	98.2	99.8	98.4

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2005, 2008 and 2014. Data for 2005 and 2008 are from the stat compiler: <<http://www.statcompiler.com/>>. Accessed in May 2016.

Note:

Data refer to the percentage of households not using salt and the percentage distribution of households using iodized salt. Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

BREASTFEEDING

Table 6.11: Proportion of children under-two who were ever breastfed, by background characteristics, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Total	95.5	95.2	95.8	95.7
By location				
Urban	94.8	94.3	95.2	94.0
Rural	95.9	95.7	96.1	96.5
Urban Governorates	95.6	94.2	95.2	93.7
Lower Egypt	95.0	95.0	96.1	95.7
Urban Lower Egypt	93.4	93.2	96.2	93.9
Rural Lower Egypt	95.6	95.6	96.1	96.1
Upper Egypt	95.9	95.7	95.6	96.2
Urban Upper Egypt	95.1	95.3	94.1	94.3
Rural Upper Egypt	96.2	95.9	96.1	96.9
Frontier Governorates	95.5	94.8	95.7	97.2
By mother's education				
No education	95.5	95.3	96.1	96.2
Primary incomplete	95.3	94.0	96.5	98.3
Primary complete, some sec.	95.4	95.0	94.9	94.8
Sec. complete, higher	95.5	95.5	95.7	95.7
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	96.2	95.7	95.9	95.9
Second	95.7	96.0	96.2	96.3
Middle	94.9	94.9	95.1	96.4
Fourth	95.6	94.1	95.9	95.4
Richest	94.8	95.4	95.7	94.3

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014. Data disaggregated by wealth quintiles for 2000 are from the DHS Stat compiler, <<http://www.statcompiler.com/>>. Accessed in May 2016.

Note:

Data refer to the percentage of children born in the 2-year period before the survey who were ever breastfed.

Data for 2000, 2005 and 2008 refer to children born in the 5 years preceding the survey.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 6.12: Proportion of children under-two who were breastfed within the first hour and the first day of life, by background characteristics, 2005-2014

	2005		2008		2014	
	Within 1 hour from birth	Within 1 day from birth	Within 1 hour from birth	Within 1 day from birth	Within 1 hour from birth	Within 1 day from birth
	<i>(percentage among children who were breastfed)</i>					
Total	42.9	83.1	55.9	87.6	27.1	78.6
By location						
Urban	37.5	84.4	51.3	88.9	24.4	80.9
Rural	46.2	82.3	58.7	86.8	28.3	77.9
Urban Governorates	38.1	85.2	46.1	89.8	16.4	78.7
Lower Egypt	40.7	79.2	57.3	87.6	26.6	78.0
Urban Lower Egypt	36.2	80.1	53.3	87.1	24.8	78.6
Rural Lower Egypt	42.1	78.9	58.5	87.7	27.0	77.9
Upper Egypt	46.3	85.9	58.4	86.7	30.0	79.0
Urban Upper Egypt	36.9	86.3	57.3	89.2	30.6	82.5
Rural Upper Egypt	50.1	85.7	58.9	85.6	29.7	77.7
Frontier Governorates	57.3	95.5	56.2	90.2	36.0	86.9
By mother's education						
No education	49.4	84.7	60.2	85.7	30.7	78.5
Primary incomplete	46.2	80.3	58.8	87.6	28.8	75.5
Primary complete, some sec.	43.9	84.7	57.0	87.4	28.3	76.0
Sec. complete, higher	37.7	82.1	53.1	88.6	25.7	79.6
By wealth quintile						
Poorest	49.2	80.8	60.1	86.0	27.9	77.4
Second	50.9	85.1	59.0	85.7	28.5	76.2
Middle	43.5	84.2	56.9	87.6	30.9	80.4
Fourth	37.7	81.7	56.1	89.7	24.8	79.4
Richest	32.2	83.6	47.3	89.1	22.3	78.7

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2005, 2008, and 2014.

Note:

Data refer to the percentage of last-born children who were ever breastfed and who began breastfeeding within one hour and within one day of birth. Data are for children born in the 2 years before the survey.

Data for 2000, 2005 and 2008 refer to children born in the 5 years preceding the survey.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 6.13: Prevalence of pre-lacteal feeding among newborns, by background characteristics, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage among breastfed children)</i>			
Total	53.6	51.3	46.6	61.2
By location				
Urban	52.2	53.6	46.2	61.2
Rural	54.4	49.9	46.8	61.1
Urban Governorates	48.3	53.9	46.3	64.9
Lower Egypt	44.8	47.4	45.0	58.6
Urban Lower Egypt	46.0	48.4	47.8	58.6
Rural Lower Egypt	44.4	47.1	44.1	58.6
Upper Egypt	63.8	54.1	49.0	63.4
Urban Upper Egypt	63.0	57.2	45.2	59.9
Rural Upper Egypt	64.1	52.8	50.5	64.7
Frontier Governorates	67.0	51.1	35.9	49.6
By mother's education				
No education	54.1	50.0	48.7	59.4
Primary incomplete	57.6	53.3	45.5	62.8
Primary complete, some sec.	53.2	50.3	45.0	59.3
Sec. complete, higher	51.7	52.0	46.2	62.1
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	-	53.6	47.9	66.3
Second	-	48.8	48.6	64.2
Middle	-	48.3	45.7	57.8
Fourth	-	53.0	44.5	57.0
Richest	-	53.1	46.4	63.1

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

Data refer to the percentage of last-born children in the two years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed and who received something other than breast milk during the first three days of life before their mother started to breastfeed them regularly.

Data for 2000, 2005 and 2008 refer to children born in the 5 years preceding the survey.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 6.14: Proportion of children aged 0-5 months and 4-5 months who were exclusively breastfed and the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding for all children under three, by background characteristics, 2000-2014

	2000	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
Children exclusively breastfed (in months)			
Under 6 months	-	53.2	39.7
4-5	-	28.8	13.3
	<i>(months)</i>		
Median duration of exclusive breastfeeding	3.0	2.6	1.8
By location			
Urban	2.2	2.1	1.6
Rural	3.6	3.0	1.9
Urban Governorates	2.1	2.0	1.2
Lower Egypt	3.4	3.3	1.8
Urban Lower Egypt	2.3	2.7	(1.9)
Rural Lower Egypt	3.8	3.4	1.8
Upper Egypt	3.0	2.4	1.9
Urban Upper Egypt	2.3	2.0	(1.6)
Rural Upper Egypt	3.4	2.6	2.0
Frontier Governorates	3.1	2.2	
By mother's education			
No education	3.7	2.9	1.8
Primary incomplete	2.7	2.7	-
Primary complete, some sec.	3.2	2.5	1.9
Sec. complete, higher	2.5	2.5	1.8
By work status			
Working for cash	1.9	1.6	(1.8)
Not working for cash	3.2	2.7	1.8
By wealth quintile			
Poorest	4.0	3.1	1.9
Second	3.5	3.0	2.1
Middle	3.0	2.6	1.6
Fourth	2.5	2.4	1.9
Richest	1.9	2.2	1.6

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

The percentage of children aged 0-5 and 4-5 months who are exclusively breastfed refers to the share of infant who receive only breast milk. No other liquids or solids are given-not even water-with the exception of oral rehydration solution, or drops/syrups of vitamins, minerals or medicines. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases in the duration category in which the median value fell. Data refer to children born in the 3 years preceding the survey.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 6.15: Feeding practices among children aged 6-23 months according to 3 IYCF, by breastfeeding status and background characteristics, 2014

	2014		
	Breastfed children	Non-breastfed children	All children
	Fed 4+ food groups and minimum times or more	Fed with 3 IYCF practices	Fed with 3 IYCF practices
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
Total	34.4	14.2	23.3
By age (in months)			
6-8	13.4	4.0	12.5
9-11	30.1	10.3	22.3
12-17	45.2	13.0	29.7
18-23	58.7	16.0	24.4
By location			
Urban	34.9	15.6	23.4
Rural	34.2	13.4	23.2
Urban governorates	41.8	18.8	27.5
Lower Egypt	34.1	15.5	23.3
Urban Lower Egypt	31.2	15.4	21.2
Rural Lower Egypt	34.8	15.5	23.7
Upper Egypt	33.0	10.7	22.2
Urban Upper Egypt	31.5	11.7	21.1
Rural Upper Egypt	33.5	10.3	22.6
Frontier governorates	44.2	23.1	28.6
By mother's education			
No education	35.0	11.2	23.5
Primary incomplete	29.7	11.0	18.7
Primary complete, some sec.	29.6	10.7	19.0
Sec. complete, higher	36.2	16.0	24.9
By wealth quintile			
Poorest	36.5	15.0	25.0
Second	30.6	14.0	21.3
Middle	33.6	12.5	22.7
Fourth	36.1	9.9	22.5
Richest	35.8	20.8	25.8

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014.

Note:

Data refer to the percentage of last born children aged 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed according to 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices based on the number of food groups received and number of times they were fed meals during the past 24 hours. Breastfed children are considered as being fed appropriately if they consume at least four food groups and receive food or liquids other than breast milk at least twice per day in the case of infants 6-8 months and at least three times in the case of children 9-23 months. Non-breastfed children are considered to be fed appropriately if they consumed four food groups including milk products and are fed at least four times per day. Food groups include 1) infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; 2) foods made from grains, roots, and tubers, including porridge and, fortified baby food from grains, 3) vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables (and red palm oil); 4) other fruits and vegetables; 5) eggs; 6) meat, poultry, fish, and shellfish (and organ meats); 7) legumes and nuts and 8) foods made with oil, fat, butter. The minimum number of times means at least twice a day for breastfed infants aged 6-8 months and at least 3 times a day for breastfed children aged 9-23 months.

Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

ADOLESCENT MALNUTRITION

Table 6.16: Proportion of children and adolescents aged 5-19 years who are overweight or obese, by gender and background characteristics, 2014

	2014			
	Females		Males	
	Overweight or obese	Obese	Overweight or obese	Obese
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Total	36.4	9.5	35.0	10.5
By age				
5-9	32.8	11.0	35.6	15.1
10-14	35.9	8.5	38.3	9.9
15-19	42.3	8.7	30.1	4.9
By location				
Urban	38.2	9.7	37.0	11.3
Rural	35.4	9.4	33.9	10.1
Urban governorates	33.6	7.8	33.6	9.7
Lower Egypt	43.5	13.0	42.0	13.9
Urban Lower Egypt	43.6	12.8	43.5	14.7
Rural Lower Egypt	43.6	13.1	41.6	13.7
Upper Egypt	29.2	6.1	27.3	6.9
Urban Upper Egypt	38.2	8.8	35.0	10.0
Rural Upper Egypt	25.5	5.0	24.0	5.5
Frontier governorates	29.8	5.1	34.4	7.2
By mother's education				
No education	33.8	7.7	32.0	8.0
Primary incomplete	35.2	8.6	33.3	9.1
Primary complete, some sec.	26.7	1.0	34.0	11.0
Sec. complete, higher	37.6	10.5	38.2	12.7
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	32.9	7.3	29.9	7.8
Second	33.4	9.2	33.2	9.7
Middle	37.2	10.9	37.0	11.4
Fourth	41.0	10.9	38.1	11.8
Richest	38.4	9.5	37.8	12.3

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014.

Note:

The measure employed for assessing the nutritional status of never-married children and adolescents aged 5-19 is the body mass index (BMI). The BMI measures are derived for boys and girls using the EDHS height and weight data which are compared to an international reference population, the WHO Growth Reference for School-Aged Children and Adolescents.

Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 6.17: Prevalence of any kind of anaemia among children and adolescents aged 5-19 years, by gender and background characteristics, 2014

	2014	
	Females	Males
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
Total	20.9	17.5
By age		
5-9	21.4	17.0
10-11	13.9	10.2
12-14	24.5	17.6
15-19	21.0	21.7
By location		
Urban	18.7	16.9
Rural	22.1	17.9
Urban governorates	20.0	19.7
Lower Egypt	17.8	15.3
Urban Lower Egypt	13.2	14.7
Rural Lower Egypt	19.3	15.5
Upper Egypt	24.4	19.2
Urban Upper Egypt	21.7	15.5
Rural Upper Egypt	25.5	20.8
Frontier governorates	28.2	26.0
By mother's education		
No education	22.8	20.8
Primary incomplete	20.5	17.6
Primary complete, some sec.	21.4	19.4
Sec. complete, higher	19.0	15.2

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014.

Note:

Anaemia is a condition characterized by a decrease in the concentration of haemoglobin in the blood. The prevalence of any kind of anaemia (i.e. from mild to severe) is the percentage of adolescents with haemoglobin concentration below the age and gender-specific cut-off points reported in the Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014.

Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

ADULT MALNUTRITION

Table 6.18: Proportion of adults aged 15-59 years who are overweight or obese, by gender and background characteristics, 2008 and 2015

	2008		2015	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Total	67.8	52.5	76.0	60.7
By location				
Urban	72.9	57.5	78.3	63.0
Rural	63.9	48.4	74.7	59.3
Urban governorates	76.1	57.4	78.5	62.6
Lower Egypt	72.7	56.1	79.7	65.0
Urban Lower Egypt	75.2	62.1	78.4	65.8
Rural Lower Egypt	71.9	54.1	80.0	64.8
Upper Egypt	57.4	45.6	70.4	54.1
Urban Upper Egypt	66.3	54.7	78.3	61.0
Rural Upper Egypt	53.1	40.6	67.0	50.6
Frontier governorates	54.4	40.9	68.6	52.0
By education				
No education	73.0	52.4	83.1	60.9
Primary incomplete	80.1	53.3	84.3	64.1
Primary complete, some sec.	59.4	40.0	64.8	46.4
Sec. complete, higher	65.7	59.2	77.3	68.2
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	53.5	37.2	70.9	51.9
Second	62.8	42.7	75.5	56.0
Middle	71.1	54.8	76.1	65.5
Fourth	75.9	59.7	79.3	61.8
Richest	73.7	64.3	78.4	67.8

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008 and Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

The rate of overweight or obesity is the percentage of individuals with a Body Mass Index equal to or higher than 25.

Data for 2015 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 6.19: Proportion of adults aged 15-59 who are obese, by gender and background characteristics, 2008 and 2015

	2008		2015	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Total	39.6	18.2	50.3	26.4
<u>By location</u>				
Urban	44.8	21.9	54.4	28.6
Rural	35.5	15.3	48.0	25.1
Urban governorates	46.6	20.6	56.5	26.9
Lower Egypt	44.5	20.6	55.4	30.5
Urban Lower Egypt	49.3	29.1	53.9	34.6
Rural Lower Egypt	42.9	17.8	55.8	29.3
Upper Egypt	29.6	14.0	41.4	20.6
Urban Upper Egypt	38.4	18.2	52.8	25.0
Rural Upper Egypt	25.3	11.7	36.3	18.4
Frontier governorates	28.2	14.3	39.4	19.9
<u>By education</u>				
No education	46.2	18.1	59.2	26.4
Primary incomplete	53.5	19.8	62.7	27.1
Primary complete, some sec.	30.5	13.0	38.0	17.5
Sec. complete, higher	36.2	20.8	50.4	31.3
<u>By wealth quintile</u>				
Poorest	24.7	8.6	43.9	20.2
Second	35.9	12.4	46.3	20.9
Middle	42.0	19.2	50.2	30.2
Fourth	48.6	24.9	55.8	28.3
Richest	44.3	23.9	55.1	31.9

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008 and Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

The rate of obesity is the percentage of individuals with a Body Mass Index equal to or higher than 30.
Data for 2015 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 6.20: Prevalence of any kind of anaemia among ever married women aged 15-49, by background characteristics, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
Total	29.1	39.4	25.2
<u>By maternity status</u>			
Pregnant	45.4	34.2	20.6
Breastfeeding	31.9	43.6	28.2
Neither	26.3	38.8	25.0
<u>By location</u>			
Urban	27.4	39.7	24.7
Rural	30.7	39.2	25.5
Urban governorates	29.6	40.1	21.2
Lower Egypt	27.7	36.1	22.1
Urban Lower Egypt	25.2	34.7	23.9
Rural Lower Egypt	28.6	36.6	21.6
Upper Egypt	30.5	42.6	30.7
Urban Upper Egypt	25.0	43.4	28.9
Rural Upper Egypt	33.2	42.1	31.4
Frontier governorates	36.4	47.2	20.2
<u>By education</u>			
No education	29.5	40.5	24.6
Primary incomplete	30.2	40.4	21.2
Primary complete, some sec.	32.5	37.3	26.7
Sec. complete, higher	26.9	38.9	25.5
<u>By wealth quintile</u>			
Poorest	-	41.0	29.6
Second	-	40.8	26.3
Middle	-	37.7	23.4
Fourth	-	40.7	21.8
Richest	-	37.0	26.0

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005 and 2014.

Note:

Anaemia is a condition characterized by a decrease in the concentration of haemoglobin in the blood. The prevalence of any kind of anaemia (i.e. from mild to severe) is the percentage of women aged 15-49 with haemoglobin concentration below the cut-off points reported on page 181 of the Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 6.21: Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who received a vitamin A dose in the first two months after the birth of the last child, by background characteristics, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Total	10.9	48.4	56.9	31.3
By age				
15-19	-	49.9	46.7	26.0
20-29	-	50.5	58.9	30.3
30-39	-	46.2	56.4	33.3
40-49	-	41.5	46.2	30.3
By location				
Urban	14.5	44.9	56.9	27.9
Rural	8.6	50.6	56.9	32.8
Urban governorates	13.4	38.2	62.4	27.1
Lower Egypt	11.6	56.4	62.0	32.3
Urban Lower Egypt	16.1	56.5	61.8	29.1
Rural Lower Egypt	10.0	56.4	62.1	33.0
Upper Egypt	9.3	44.3	48.9	31.4
Urban Upper Egypt	14.8	43.5	44.6	27.9
Rural Upper Egypt	7.4	44.7	50.7	32.7
Frontier governorates	6.8	43.1	47.5	22.2
By work status				
Working for cash	14.7	51.1	59.1	36.2
Not working for cash	10.4	48.0	56.6	30.6
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	-	44.1	48.2	30.8
Second	-	47.7	56.2	33.5
Middle	-	51.0	58.2	33.0
Fourth	-	50.6	62.1	30.0
Richest	-	48.3	59.6	28.3

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

Data refer to ever-married women with a child born in the past five years who received a vitamin A dose in the first two months after the birth of the last child.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.



7

**WATER AND
SANITATION**

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

ACCESS TO WATER

Table 7.01: Access to water and household water connections, by type of water connection and urban/rural residence, 2000-2014

Type of water connection	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Improved Sources				
Water piped into residence				
Total households	80.8	89.7	92.4	91.0
Urban	97.0	98.0	98.5	96.0
Rural	64.9	82.2	86.7	87.6
Total de jure population	-	88.3	91.4	90.9
Other improved sources				
Total households	16.7	8.1	5.8	6.8
Urban	2.3	1.1	1.3	2.8
Rural	31.0	14.8	10.0	9.6
Total de jure population	-	9.5	6.6	6.8
Total Improved Sources				
Total households	97.5	97.8	98.2	97.8
Urban	99.3	99.1	99.8	98.8
Rural	95.9	97.0	96.7	97.2
Total de jure population	-	97.8	98.0	97.7
Unimproved Sources/Other				
Total households	2.4	1.9	1.7	2.2
Urban	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.2
Rural	4.1	3.0	3.2	2.8
Total de jure population	-	2.1	2.0	2.3

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

Improved sources include water piped into the residence/plot, public tap, tube-well/borehole and protected water from a well/spring, and bottled water.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 7.02: Household usage of improved and unimproved water sources, by region, 2000-2014

Type of water connection	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage of households)</i>			
Improved Sources				
Water piped into residence				
Urban Governorates	98.3	98.3	99.6	98.3
Lower Egypt	76.1	91.3	92.2	87.0
Urban Lower Egypt	96.1	98.7	97.4	91.7
Rural Lower Egypt	65.8	88.1	90.0	85.4
Upper Egypt	75.2	83.3	88.2	93.5
Urban Upper Egypt	95.3	97.5	98.2	98.2
Rural Upper Egypt	64.0	75.0	82.2	91.0
Frontier Governorates	77.5	74.6	81.2	69.0
Other improved sources				
Urban Governorates	1.5	0.8	0.3	1.6
Lower Egypt	20.7	8.3	6.3	9.4
Urban Lower Egypt	2.3	0.6	2.5	4.8
Rural Lower Egypt	29.8	11.7	8.0	11.0
Upper Egypt	22.5	12.2	8.7	5.5
Urban Upper Egypt	3.9	1.4	1.7	1.7
Rural Upper Egypt	32.9	18.5	12.9	7.6
Frontier Governorates	4.8	13.6	7.1	16.0
Total Improved Sources				
Urban Governorates	99.8	99.1	99.9	99.9
Lower Egypt	96.8	99.6	98.5	96.4
Urban Lower Egypt	98.4	99.3	99.9	96.5
Rural Lower Egypt	95.6	99.8	98.0	96.4
Upper Egypt	97.7	95.5	96.9	99.0
Urban Upper Egypt	99.2	98.9	99.9	99.9
Rural Upper Egypt	96.9	93.5	95.1	98.6
Frontier Governorates	82.3	88.2	88.3	85.0
Unimproved source /Other				
Urban Governorates	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
Lower Egypt	3.2	0.3	1.3	3.6
Urban Lower Egypt	1.0	0.6	0.1	3.5
Rural Lower Egypt	4.3	0.2	1.8	3.5
Upper Egypt	2.2	4.4	3.0	1.0
Urban Upper Egypt	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.1
Rural Upper Egypt	3.0	6.4	4.8	1.5
Frontier Governorates	17.6	10.7	11.5	15.1

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

Improved sources include water piped into the residence/plot, public tap, tube-well/borehole and protected water from a well/spring, and bottled water.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 7.03: Distribution of households, by proximity to water sources and urban/rural residence, 2005-2014

Proximity to water source	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
<u>Water connected on/next to premises</u>			
Total households	94.3	97.1	92.7
Urban	98.8	99.5	96.8
Rural	90.1	94.8	89.9
Total de jure population	93.8	96.7	92.7
<u>Not in premises and within 30 minutes</u>			
Total households	3.7	1.8	5.3
Urban	0.7	0.2	2.6
Rural	6.6	3.1	7.1
Total de jure population	4.0	2.0	5.3
<u>30+ minutes</u>			
Total households	0.9	0.7	1.9
Urban	0.3	0.2	0.5
Rural	1.6	1.1	2.8
Total de jure population	1.2	0.7	2.0
<u>Don't know/missing</u>			
Total households	1.1	0.5	0.1
Urban	0.3	0.1	0.1
Rural	1.7	0.9	0.1
Total de jure population	1.0	0.6	0.1

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2005 and 2008 and 2014.

Note:

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 7.04: Distribution of households, by proximity to water sources and region, 2005-2014

Proximity to water source	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage of households)</i>		
<u>Water connected on/next to premises</u>			
Urban Governorates	98.9	99.8	98.5
Lower Egypt	95.2	97.5	89.7
Urban Lower Egypt	99.1	99.6	93.6
Rural Lower Egypt	93.4	96.6	88.4
Upper Egypt	90.6	95.0	94.3
Urban Upper Egypt	98.2	98.9	98.3
Rural Upper Egypt	86.1	92.6	92.2
Frontier Governorates	90.9	89.2	82.9
<u>Within 30 minutes</u>			
Urban Governorates	0.7	0.2	1.4
Lower Egypt	2.9	1.5	7.6
Urban Lower Egypt	0.5	0.2	5.2
Rural Lower Egypt	4.0	1.9	8.4
Upper Egypt	6.4	3.2	3.8
Urban Upper Egypt	0.8	0.5	1.3
Rural Upper Egypt	9.8	4.9	5.2
Frontier Governorates	5.8	1.7	11.8
<u>30+ minutes</u>			
Urban Governorates	0.2	0.0	0.2
Lower Egypt	1.2	0.8	2.5
Urban Lower Egypt	0.2	0.2	1.0
Rural Lower Egypt	1.7	1.0	3.0
Upper Egypt	1.1	0.8	1.8
Urban Upper Egypt	0.5	0.2	0.3
Rural Upper Egypt	1.4	1.1	2.5
Frontier Governorates	1.7	5.4	5.1
<u>Don't know/missing</u>			
Urban Governorates	0.2	0.0	0.1
Lower Egypt	0.7	0.3	0.1
Urban Lower Egypt	0.2	0.0	0.1
Rural Lower Egypt	0.9	0.5	0.1
Upper Egypt	1.9	1.0	0.1
Urban Upper Egypt	0.5	0.2	0.1
Rural Upper Egypt	2.8	1.4	0.1
Frontier Governorates	1.5	3.7	0.1

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 7.05: Distribution of households, by reliability of water supply and urban/rural residence, 2005-2008

Reliability of water supply	2005	2008
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
<u>Water supply not interrupted</u>		
Total households	67.4	70.9
Urban	70.2	74.3
Rural	64.8	67.8
Total de jure population	66.3	69.3
<u>Interrupted few times per week/ less frequently</u>		
Total households	21.9	20.1
Urban	19.8	17.4
Rural	23.8	22.7
Total de jure population	22.6	21.6
<u>Interrupted daily/almost daily</u>		
Total households	10.5	8.5
Urban	9.8	7.9
Rural	11.2	9.1
Total de jure population	10.8	8.8
<u>Don't know/missing</u>		
Total households	0.2	0.4
Urban	0.3	0.4
Rural	0.2	0.4
Total de jure population	0.2	0.3

Source:

Egypt Health and Demographic Survey, 2005 and 2008.

Note:

Data on interruption of water supply refer to the two week period before the survey.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 7.06: Distribution of households, by reliability of water supply and region, 2005-2008

Reliability of water supply	2005	2008
	<i>(percentage of households)</i>	
<u>Water supply not interrupted</u>		
Urban Governorates	74.7	77.9
Lower Egypt	70.9	71.9
Urban Lower Egypt	73.3	74.1
Rural Lower Egypt	69.8	70.9
Upper Egypt	59.2	65.9
Urban Upper Egypt	60.5	70.5
Rural Upper Egypt	58.4	63.2
Frontier Governorates	67.1	45.9
<u>Interrupted few times per week/ less frequently</u>		
Urban Governorates	14.7	13.6
Lower Egypt	20.1	19.3
Urban Lower Egypt	20.0	17.7
Rural Lower Egypt	20.2	19.8
Upper Egypt	28.1	25.7
Urban Upper Egypt	27.8	23.7
Rural Upper Egypt	28.4	27.0
Frontier Governorates	14.8	19.3
<u>Interrupted daily/ almost daily</u>		
Urban Governorates	10.3	8.1
Lower Egypt	8.7	8.5
Urban Lower Egypt	6.3	7.8
Rural Lower Egypt	9.7	8.8
Upper Egypt	12.5	7.9
Urban Upper Egypt	11.5	5.5
Rural Upper Egypt	13.2	9.3
Frontier Governorates	17.9	34.3
<u>Don't know/ missing</u>		
Urban Governorates	0.3	0.4
Lower Egypt	0.3	0.4
Urban Lower Egypt	0.4	0.4
Rural Lower Egypt	0.3	0.4
Upper Egypt	0.1	0.4
Urban Upper Egypt	0.2	0.3
Rural Upper Egypt	0.1	0.5
Frontier Governorates	0.2	0.5

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2005 and 2008.

Note:

Data on interruption of water supply refer to the two week period before the survey.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

ACCESS TO SANITATION FACILITIES

Table 7.07: Household and population access of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, by residence, 2005-2014

Type of sanitation facility	2005	2008	2014
	(percentage)		
Improved sanitation			
Total households	91.3	92.9	90.5
Urban	96.5	97.7	98.8
Rural	86.5	88.5	84.8
Total de jure population	89.5	91.9	90.1
	(percentage of households)		
Urban Governorates	96.1	97.7	98.7
Lower Egypt	93.9	93.8	84.4
Urban Lower Egypt	98.9	98.8	99.0
Rural Lower Egypt	91.7	91.7	79.6
Upper Egypt	85.5	88.5	94.6
Urban Upper Egypt	95.2	96.6	98.7
Rural Upper Egypt	79.8	83.6	92.5
Frontier Governorates	95.0	94.7	99.1
Unimproved sanitation	(percentage)		
Total households	8.7	7.1	9.5
Urban	3.5	2.3	1.2
Rural	13.5	11.5	15.2
Total de jure population	10.5	8.1	9.9
	(percentage of households)		
Urban Governorates	3.9	2.3	1.3
Lower Egypt	6.1	6.2	15.6
Urban Lower Egypt	1.1	1.2	1.0
Rural Lower Egypt	8.3	8.3	20.4
Upper Egypt	14.5	11.5	5.4
Urban Upper Egypt	20.2	3.4	1.3
Rural Upper Egypt	5.0	16.4	7.5
Frontier Governorates	8.7	5.3	0.9

Source:

CAPMAS Household, Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey (HIECS) 2015 and Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

Improved sanitation facilities include the sole use of: *flush toilet, piped sewer system, septic tank, flush/pour flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP) and/or pit latrine with slab*. **Unimproved sanitation** facilities include: *shared sanitation facilities, flush/pour flush to elsewhere, pit latrine without slab, bucket, hanging toilet or hanging latrine, no facilities/bush/field and/or missing*.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 7.08: Distribution of households and population, by type of sanitation facility and urban/rural residence, 2014

Type of sanitation facility	2014
	(percentage)
<u>Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system</u>	
Households	
Total	59.2
Urban	92.0
Rural	36.6
De jure population	
Total	55.4
Urban	90.9
Rural	34.3
<u>Flush/pour flush to vault (bayara)</u>	
Households	
Total	13.9
Urban	4.4
Rural	20.4
De jure population	
Total	16.2
Urban	5.4
Rural	22.5
<u>Flush/pour flush to septic tank</u>	
Households	
Total	17.4
Urban	2.3
Rural	27.9
De jure population	
Total	18.6
Urban	2.5
Rural	28.1
<u>Other/ Missing</u>	
Total households	0.0
Total de jure population	0.0

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014.

Note:

The percentages refer to all households and total population. "Other" includes Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine and Pit latrine with slab. Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 7.09: Distribution of households, by type of sanitation facility and region, 2014

Type of sanitation facility	2014
	<i>(percentage of households)</i>
<u>Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system</u>	
Urban Governorates	97.0
Lower Egypt	62.5
Urban Lower Egypt	95.9
Rural Lower Egypt	51.5
Upper Egypt	37.8
Urban Upper Egypt	82.5
Rural Upper Egypt	14.3
Frontier Governorates	52.4
<u>Flush/pour flush to vault (bayara)</u>	
Urban Governorates	1.0
Lower Egypt	0.8
Urban Lower Egypt	0.0
Rural Lower Egypt	1.1
Upper Egypt	36.5
Urban Upper Egypt	12.5
Rural Upper Egypt	49.1
Frontier Governorates	32.7
<u>Flush/pour flush to septic tank</u>	
Urban Governorates	0.7
Lower Egypt	21.0
Urban Lower Egypt	3.0
Rural Lower Egypt	27.0
Upper Egypt	20.3
Urban Upper Egypt	3.7
Rural Upper Egypt	29.1
Frontier Governorates	13.9
<u>Other/ Missing</u>	
Urban Governorates	0.0
Lower Egypt	0.2
Urban Lower Egypt	0.0
Rural Lower Egypt	0.2
Upper Egypt	0.0
Urban Upper Egypt	0.0
Rural Upper Egypt	0.0
Frontier Governorates	0.0

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014.

Note:

The percentages refer to all households and total population. "Other" includes Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine and Pit latrine with slab. Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 7.10: Distribution of households and population, by type of sanitation facility, urban/rural residence and region, 2014

Type of sanitation facility	2014
	(percentage)
Sewer/ vault (bayara)/ septic tank	
Households	
Total	7.2
Urban	0.1
Rural	12.1
De jure population	
Total	7.6
Urban	0.1
Rural	12.0
	(percentage of households)
Urban Governorates	0.1
Lower Egypt	14.1
Urban Lower Egypt	0.3
Rural Lower Egypt	18.7
Upper Egypt	1.6
Urban Upper Egypt	0.0
Rural Upper Egypt	2.4
Frontier Governorates	0.2
Other/ shared facilities	(percentage)
Households	
Total	2.2
Urban	1.0
Rural	3.2
De jure population	
Total	2.2
Urban	0.9
Rural	3.0
	(percentage of households)
Urban Governorates	1.3
Lower Egypt	1.5
Urban Lower Egypt	0.6
Rural Lower Egypt	1.7
Upper Egypt	3.7
Urban Upper Egypt	1.3
Rural Upper Egypt	5.1
Frontier Governorates	0.6

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014.

Note:

The percentages refer to all households and total population. "Other" includes pit latrine without slab/open pit, bucket and/or no facility/bush/field, and missing.

Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 7.11: Proportion of households sharing toilet facilities, by number of households sharing facility and urban/rural residence, 2005-2014

Households sharing toilet facility	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
<u>Only one household using the toilet facility</u>			
Total households	93.9	96.1	97.7
Urban	97.5	98.2	99.0
Rural	90.6	94.0	96.9
Total de jure population	92.4	95.2	97.7
<u>2 or more households sharing the toilet facility</u>			
Total households	4.8	3.3	2.2
Urban	2.2	1.5	1.0
Rural	7.3	4.9	3.0
Total de jure population	6.3	4.1	2.3
<u>Missing/No facility</u>			
Total households	1.3	0.7	0.1
Urban	0.3	0.3	0.0
Rural	2.2	1.1	0.1
Total de jure population	1.3	0.7	0.1

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2005, 2008 and 2014. Data are calculated by UNICEF.

Note:

The percentages refer to all households and total population. Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 7.12: Proportion of households sharing toilet facilities, by number of households sharing facility and region, 2005-2014

Households sharing toilet facility	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage of households)</i>		
<u>Only one household using the toilet facility</u>			
Urban Governorates	97.0	98.2	98.8
Lower Egypt	95.8	98.0	98.4
Urban Lower Egypt	99.1	98.9	99.3
Rural Lower Egypt	94.4	97.6	98.1
Upper Egypt	89.9	92.0	97.4
Urban Upper Egypt	96.7	97.5	98.7
Rural Upper Egypt	85.8	88.6	95.0
Frontier Governorates	96.5	96.5	99.3
<u>2 or more households sharing a toilet facility</u>			
Urban Governorates	2.6	1.6	1.2
Lower Egypt	3.8	1.7	1.6
Urban Lower Egypt	0.8	0.9	0.6
Rural Lower Egypt	5.1	2.1	1.9
Upper Egypt	7.4	6.5	2.5
Urban Upper Egypt	2.7	1.9	1.3
Rural Upper Egypt	10.0	9.3	4.8
Frontier Governorates	3.4	1.7	0.0
<u>Missing/No facility</u>			
Urban Governorates	0.5	0.2	0.0
Lower Egypt	0.4	0.3	0.0
Urban Lower Egypt	0.0	0.2	0.0
Rural Lower Egypt	0.5	0.3	0.0
Upper Egypt	2.9	1.5	0.1
Urban Upper Egypt	0.5	0.6	0.0
Rural Upper Egypt	4.2	2.1	0.2
Frontier Governorates	0.1	1.8	0.7

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2005, 2008 and 2014. Data are calculated by UNICEF.

Note:

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

HAND WASHING

Table 7.13: Proportion of households with a place for hand washing and proportion where soap and water are available, by urban/rural residence and region, 2014

	2014	
	Households with a place for hand washing	Among households with a place for hand washing, proportion where soap and water are available
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
Total	96.2	89.7
Urban	96.0	94.5
Rural	96.3	86.4
Urban Governorates	95.4	95.1
Lower Egypt	96.0	92.7
Urban Lower Egypt	96.4	95.1
Rural Lower Egypt	95.9	92.0
Upper Egypt	96.9	83.2
Urban Upper Egypt	96.7	93.0
Rural Upper Egypt	97.0	78.1
Frontier Governorates	90.8	91.4

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014.

Note:

Data refer to the percentage of households in which a place for hand washing was observed and among households where a place for hand washing was observed, percentage where soap and water were available.

Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.



8

HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD POSSESSION

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 8.01: Distribution of households, by type of flooring material of dwelling and urban/rural residence, 2000-2014

Type of flooring material of dwelling	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Tiles/Carpet/Wood				
Total households	60.0	67.8	71.3	74.4
Urban	87.8	92.0	92.7	93.4
Rural	32.5	45.4	51.5	61.4
Total de jure population	-	61.4	66.0	-
Cement				
Total households	20.0	21.3	19.0	20.5
Urban	8.2	6.2	5.8	5.7
Rural	31.8	35.3	31.3	30.8
Total de jure population	-	24.9	22.0	-
Earth/Sand				
Total households	19.9	10.8	9.6	4.7
Urban	4.0	1.6	1.4	0.8
Rural	35.6	19.3	17.1	7.3
Total de jure population	-	13.6	11.9	-
Other/Missing				
Total households	-	0.0	0.1	0.4
Urban	-	0.2	0.0	0.1
Rural	-	0.1	0.1	0.5
Total de jure population	-	0.1	0.1	-

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

The tiles/carpet/wood category includes: ceramic, marble and cement tiles, asphalt strips, carpet, vinyl, polished wood and wood planks.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 8.02: Distribution of households, by type of flooring material of dwelling and region, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Tiles/Carpet/Wood				
Urban Governorates	93.3	95.2	95.4	96.4
Lower Egypt	54.0	67.9	72.6	75.8
Urban Lower Egypt	85.2	93.8	94.0	92.8
Rural Lower Egypt	38.3	56.7	63.7	70.2
Upper Egypt	45.0	51.4	53.4	62.5
Urban Upper Egypt	80.8	85.9	87.1	89.6
Rural Upper Egypt	24.9	31.2	33.0	48.3
Frontier Governorates	64.0	65.9	76.9	79.9
Cement				
Urban Governorates	5.2	4.4	4.0	3.1
Lower Egypt	32.1	27.0	22.4	21.6
Urban Lower Egypt	12.1	5.7	5.6	6.4
Rural Lower Egypt	42.1	36.3	29.5	26.7
Upper Egypt	15.0	24.7	24.5	27.1
Urban Upper Egypt	8.9	9.0	8.8	8.4
Rural Upper Egypt	18.5	33.8	33.9	37.0
Frontier Governorates	19.8	28.5	19.3	15.6
Earth/Sand				
Urban Governorates	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.2
Lower Egypt	13.9	5.0	4.9	2.1
Urban Lower Egypt	2.7	0.5	0.4	0.5
Rural Lower Egypt	19.5	7.0	6.8	2.6
Upper Egypt	39.9	23.8	22.1	10.1
Urban Upper Egypt	10.1	4.9	4.2	1.8
Rural Upper Egypt	56.6	34.8	32.9	14.4
Frontier Governorates	16.2	5.4	3.8	4.4
Other/Missing				
Urban Governorates	-	0.1	0.0	0.3
Lower Egypt	-	0.1	0.0	0.5
Urban Lower Egypt	-	0.1	0.0	0.3
Rural Lower Egypt	-	0.1	0.0	0.6
Upper Egypt	-	0.1	0.1	0.2
Urban Upper Egypt	-	0.2	0.0	0.2
Rural Upper Egypt	-	0.0	0.1	0.2
Frontier Governorates	-	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

The tiles/carpet/wood category includes: ceramic, marble and cement tiles, asphalt strips, carpet, vinyl, polished wood and wood planks. Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 8.03: Proportion of households and population with access to electricity, by residence, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Total	97.7	99.4	99.6	99.8
Urban	99.5	99.8	99.9	99.9
Rural	95.9	99.1	99.3	99.8
Total de jure population	-	99.4	99.6	
Urban Governorates	99.7	99.8	99.9	100.0
Lower Egypt	98.7	99.7	99.8	99.9
Urban Lower Egypt	99.6	100.0	99.9	100.0
Rural Lower Egypt	98.3	99.6	99.8	99.8
Upper Egypt	95.3	99.1	99.0	99.7
Urban Upper Egypt	99.0	99.8	99.8	99.7
Rural Upper Egypt	93.3	98.6	98.5	99.6
Frontier Governorates	89.7	94.6	98.6	99.9

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 8.04: Distribution of households according to the type of cooking fuel they use, by residence, 2005

	2005		
	Electricity	Liquid fuels and gas	Solid fuels
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
Total	0.2	99.4	0.3
Urban	0.2	99.6	0.0
Rural	0.1	99.1	0.6
Total de jure population	0.2	99.3	0.5
Urban Governorates	0.0	99.7	0.0
Lower Egypt	0.2	99.6	0.1
Urban Lower Egypt	0.5	99.4	0.0
Rural Lower Egypt	0.1	99.6	0.1
Upper Egypt	0.1	98.9	0.8
Urban Upper Egypt	0.1	99.6	0.1
Rural Upper Egypt	0.2	98.4	1.3
Frontier Governorates	0.0	99.3	0.3

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2005.

Note:

Liquid fuels and gas include LPG (liquefied petroleum gas), natural gas, biogas and kerosene. Solid fuels include charcoal/coal, wood, straw, shrubs, grass, crops, dung and other.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 8.05: Average number of persons per room in dwellings, by residence, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(average persons/room)</i>			
Total households	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.40
Urban	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.28
Rural	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.48
Total de jure population	-	1.8	1.7	1.62
Urban Governorates	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.21
Lower Egypt	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.36
Urban Lower Egypt	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.29
Rural Lower Egypt	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.39
Upper Egypt	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.52
Urban Upper Egypt	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.36
Rural Upper Egypt	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.61
Frontier Governorates	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.41

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005 and 2014. Data for 2014 are calculated by UNICEF.

Note:

The average number of person per room is the ratio of the number of household members to the number of rooms in the dwelling. The computation of the number of rooms does not include kitchens, hallways and bathrooms.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

HOUSEHOLD POSSESSIONS

Table 8.06: Proportion of households possessing the listed means of transportation, by urban/ rural residence, 2005-2014

Mean of transportation	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
Animal Cart			
Total	4.5	3.9	4.8
Urban	0.8	0.7	0.7
Rural	7.9	6.9	7.6
Total de jure population	6.9	5.2	-
Bicycle			
Total	14.5	9.8	6.1
Urban	9.4	5.8	4.1
Rural	19.2	13.5	7.4
Total de jure population	17.1	11.9	-
Motorcycle/Scooter			
Total	1.6	2.5	8.1
Urban	1.4	1.9	4.4
Rural	1.7	3.1	10.7
Total de jure population	1.8	2.9	-
Car/Van/Truck			
Total	6.7	7.7	8.7
Urban	10.9	12.7	13.7
Rural	3.0	3.0	5.2
Total de jure population	6.4	7.3	-

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 8.07: Proportion of households possessing the listed means of transportation, by region, 2005-2014

Mean of transportation	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
Animal Cart			
Urban Governorates	0.5	0.5	0.3
Lower Egypt	5.9	5.6	7.5
Urban Lower Egypt	0.9	0.8	1.2
Rural Lower Egypt	8.0	7.7	9.6
Upper Egypt	5.4	3.7	3.3
Urban Upper Egypt	1.2	0.9	0.8
Rural Upper Egypt	7.8	5.4	4.6
Frontier Governorates	6.7	5.8	0.5
Bicycle			
Urban Governorates	5.1	2.4	1.4
Lower Egypt	16.8	10.5	7.5
Urban Lower Egypt	11.8	7.1	6.2
Rural Lower Egypt	19.0	12.0	8.0
Upper Egypt	17.7	13.9	6.3
Urban Upper Egypt	14.2	10.4	5.8
Rural Upper Egypt	19.7	16.0	6.6
Frontier Governorates	6.0	5.6	3.6
Motorcycle/ Scooter			
Urban Governorates	1.9	0.9	1.9
Lower Egypt	1.6	2.7	9.9
Urban Lower Egypt	0.6	2.3	5.3
Rural Lower Egypt	2.1	2.9	11.5
Upper Egypt	1.3	3.2	8.6
Urban Upper Egypt	1.4	3.0	7.0
Rural Upper Egypt	1.3	3.2	9.4
Frontier Governorates	0.7	5.5	9.0

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

» Table 8.07: Proportion of households possessing the listed means of transportation, by region, 2005-2014 (continued)

Mean of transportation	2005	2008	2014
	(percentage)		
Car/Van/Truck			
Urban Governorates	14.1	14.6	16.3
Lower Egypt	5.1	5.0	7.6
Urban Lower Egypt	9.6	9.0	12.8
Rural Lower Egypt	3.2	3.3	5.9
Upper Egypt	4.2	6.4	6.3
Urban Upper Egypt	6.8	13.0	10.8
Rural Upper Egypt	2.6	2.4	4.0
Frontier Governorates	11.6	12.8	20.2

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

Table 8.08: Proportion of households possessing a refrigerator, by residence, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	(percentage)			
Total	64.6	85.7	91.2	96.9
Urban	85.0	94.4	96.2	98.6
Rural	44.4	77.7	86.4	95.7
Total de jure population	-	85.3	90.8	-
Urban Governorates	88.4	95.6	97.1	98.9
Lower Egypt	61.4	89.2	95.9	97.6
Urban Lower Egypt	83.5	95.7	97.9	98.4
Rural Lower Egypt	50.4	86.4	95.0	97.4
Upper Egypt	52.1	75.9	81.1	95.0
Urban Upper Egypt	80.0	91.3	93.4	98.4
Rural Upper Egypt	36.5	66.9	73.6	93.3
Frontier Governorates	75.7	86.4	87.3	97.5

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 8.09: Proportion of households possessing a radio, by residence, 2000-2008

	2000	2005	2008
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
Total	81.9	84.8	73.7
Urban	89.3	90.2	80.0
Rural	74.6	79.8	67.8
Total de jure population	-	84.5	72.6
Urban Governorates	90.3	90.6	81.7
Lower Egypt	84.2	87.8	78.1
Urban Lower Egypt	90.6	92.4	81.3
Rural Lower Egypt	81.1	85.9	76.8
Upper Egypt	73.3	77.9	62.4
Urban Upper Egypt	85.8	87.5	76.0
Rural Upper Egypt	66.3	72.3	54.1
Frontier Governorates	81.8	83.5	70.8

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005 and 2008.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 8.10: Proportion of households possessing a TV, by residence, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Total	89.4	92.8	94.7	97.5
Urban	94.5	95.8	96.8	98.7
Rural	84.3	90.1	92.8	96.6
Total de jure population	-	94.0	95.4	-
Urban Governorates	95.3	96.8	96.7	99.1
Lower Egypt	90.6	93.2	96.7	98.0
Urban Lower Egypt	94.5	96.0	97.7	98.8
Rural Lower Egypt	88.6	91.9	96.3	97.7
Upper Egypt	84.2	90.2	90.8	96.1
Urban Upper Egypt	93.2	94.4	96.1	98.3
Rural Upper Egypt	79.1	87.8	87.5	95.0
Frontier Governorates	81.2	91.2	92.1	98.2

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.



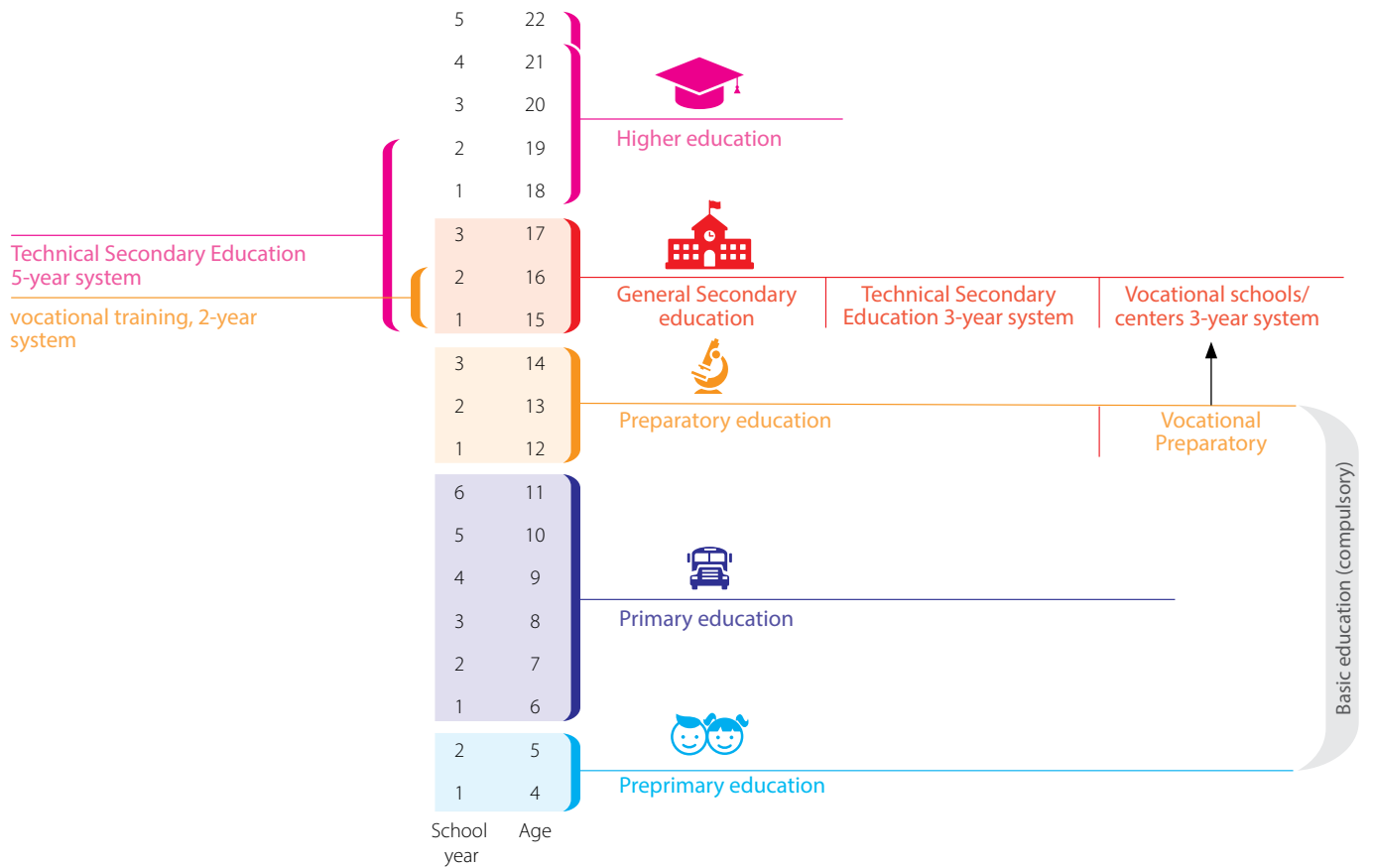
9

EDUCATION

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

EDUCATION SYSTEM

Figure 9.1: The Structure of the Education System in Egypt



Source:

National Strategic plan for Pre-University Education Reform in Egypt 2007/08-2011/12, Ministry of Education (MoE). The Egyptian Education system is composed of two entities; the Ministry of Education and Al-Azhar Al Sharif (religious education system)

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Figure 9.2: Correspondence of the Egyptian pre-university education system structure to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)

Age	Egyptian Classification	ISCED level	ISCED Classification
4-5	Pre-primary education	0	Pre-primary education
6-11	Primary education	1	Primary education
12-14	Preparatory education	2	Lower Secondary
15-17	Secondary education (General and technical secondary)	3	Upper Secondary

Source:

UNESCO, *ISCED Mapping 2011, Egypt*.

LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Table 9.01: Adult and youth literacy rates, 2006-2015

	2006	2010	2011	2014	2015
	(percentage)				
Adult literacy rate (aged 15+)					
Total	66.4	70.0	70.1	-	-
Males	74.6	78.3	78.4	-	-
Females	57.8	61.4	61.5	-	-
Youth literacy rate (aged 15-24)					
Total	94.3	94.9	95.4	95.9	95.2
Males	93.9	94.0	94.5	95.1	94.2
Females	94.3	96.0	96.4	97.0	96.3

Source:

CAPMAS, *Indicators of Social Statistics* database. Data on youth literacy rate are derived from CAPMAS Administration. The data for 2006 are derived from the Population Census; the data for 2010 and 2011 are calculated from the Labour Force Survey.

Note:

The literacy rate is the percentage of individuals (in the given age group) who can read and write.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

EDUCATION ACCESS AND PARTICIPATION

Table 9.02: Total number of students enrolled in different levels of education, by gender, Ministry of Education and Al-Azhar schools combined, 2010/11-2014/15

	School Year				
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
	<i>(absolute number)</i>				
Pre-Primary					
Total	851,139	938,572	1,032,176	1,176,497	1,236,136
Males	446,271	491,164	536,382	611,722	641,294
Females	404,868	447,408	495,794	564,775	594,842
Primary					
Total	10,699,285	10,803,177	10,981,040	11,004,174	11,283,614
Males	5,577,586	5,632,048	5,711,226	5,704,290	5,841,580
Females	5,121,699	5,171,129	5,269,814	5,299,884	5,442,034
Preparatory					
Total	4,621,633	4,643,439	4,753,610	4,805,757	4,978,032
Males	2,377,571	2,387,365	2,437,841	2,457,800	2,551,449
Females	2,244,062	2,256,074	2,315,769	2,347,957	2,426,583
Total Secondary (General + Technical and Vocational Secondary)					
Total	3,143,841	3,291,955	3,418,188	3,421,822	3,563,817
Males	1,627,543	1,715,386	1,792,629	1,778,894	1,862,345
Females	1,516,098	1,576,569	1,625,559	1,642,928	1,701,472

Source:

Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2015/16; CAPMAS (2016), *Statistical Yearbook* 2015. Data on Al-Azhar are derived from Al-Azhar Statistical Administration.

Note:

The table combines data on the total number of students enrolled in the schools of the Ministry of Education system and of Al-Azhar Education system. Data for 2015/16 *only* refer to total number of students enrolled in schools of Ministry of Education system and do not include students enrolled in Al-Azhar education system.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 9.03: Total number of students enrolled in different levels of education, by gender, Ministry of Education schools, 2010/11-2015/16

	School Year					
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	<i>(absolute number)</i>					
Pre-Primary						
Total	851,139	874,730	972,078	1,110,318	1,176,764	1,219,995
Males	446,271	457,955	505,362	577,412	611,165	634,501
Females	404,868	416,775	466,716	532,906	565,599	585,494
Primary						
Total	9,506,363	9,644,456	9,832,516	9,906,249	10,255,297	10,638,860
Males	4,920,738	4,999,044	5,087,613	5,111,434	5,288,234	5,485,333
Females	4,585,625	4,645,412	4,744,903	4,794,815	4,967,063	5,153,527
Preparatory						
Total	4,153,142	4,158,845	4,279,909	4,337,705	4,523,102	4,630,636
Males	2,105,980	2,107,054	2,168,036	2,194,688	2,295,188	2,356,014
Females	2,047,162	2,051,791	2,111,873	2,143,017	2,227,914	2,274,622
Secondary						
Total	2,838,860	2,952,608	3,077,121	3,065,351	3,180,814	3,287,022
Males	1,443,346	1,517,089	1,594,622	1,574,123	1,641,165	1,708,060
Females	1,395,514	1,435,519	1,482,499	1,491,228	1,539,649	1,578,962

Source:

Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2010/11-2015/16.

Note:

The data in this table refer exclusively to students enrolled in the Ministry of Education system (public and private) and do not include students enrolled in the Al-Azhar education system.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 9.04: Total number of students enrolled in different programmes of secondary education, by gender, Ministry of Education schools, 2010/11-2015/16

	School Year					
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	<i>(absolute number)</i>					
General Secondary						
Total	1,231,735	1,324,440	1,390,262	1,455,472	1,535,064	1,576,336
Males	565,019	612,364	643,115	673,614	712,934	731,188
Females	666,716	712,076	747,147	781,858	822,130	845,148
Vocational Secondary						
Total	1,607,125	1,628,168	1,686,859	1,609,879	1,645,750	1,710,686
Males	878,327	904,725	951,507	900,509	928,231	976,872
Females	728,798	723,443	735,352	709,370	717,519	733,814
Vocational Secondary by type						
Industrial						
Total	839,413	837,052	856,126	794,215	809,093	843,800
Males	526,437	530,628	550,101	504,425	518,338	542,657
Females	312,976	306,424	306,025	289,790	290,755	301,143
Agricultural						
Total	161,665	169,734	179,013	165,513	168,705	187,997
Males	127,789	137,127	145,779	135,062	137,687	154,896
Females	33,876	32,607	33,234	30,451	31,018	33,101
Commercial						
Total	606,047	621,382	651,720	650,151	667,952	678,889
Males	224,101	236,970	255,627	261,022	272,206	279,319
Females	381,946	384,412	396,093	389,129	395,746	399,570

Source:

Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2010/11-2015/16.

Note:

The data in this table refer exclusively to students enrolled in the Ministry of Education system (public and private) and do not include students enrolled in the Al-Azhar education system. Commercial programme includes hospitality secondary education.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 9.05: Total number of students enrolled in different levels of education, by gender, Al-Azhar schools, 2010/11-2014/15

	School Year				
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
	<i>(absolute number)</i>				
<u>Pre-Primary</u>					
Total	60,640	63,842	60,098	66,179	59,372
Males	31,076	33,209	31,020	34,310	30,129
Females	29,564	30,633	29,078	31,869	29,243
<u>Primary</u>					
Total	1,192,922	1,175,183	1,148,524	1,097,925	1,028,317
Males	656,848	641,123	623,613	592,856	553,346
Females	536,074	534,060	524,911	505,069	474,971
<u>Preparatory</u>					
Total	468,491	489,703	473,701	468,052	454,930
Males	271,591	283,434	269,805	262,805	256,261
Females	196,900	206,269	203,896	205,247	198,669
<u>General secondary</u>					
Total	304,781	316,306	341,067	356,471	383,003
Males	184,197	184,454	198,007	204,771	221,180
Females	120,584	131,852	143,060	151,700	161,823

Source:

Data are derived from Al-Azhar Statistical Administration.

Note:

The data in this table refer exclusively to students enrolled in the Al-Azhar education system. Al-Azhar secondary education provides only the general secondary programme.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 9.06: Total number of students enrolled in different levels of education, by urban/rural location, Ministry of Education schools, 2010/11-2015/16

	School Year					
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	<i>(absolute number)</i>					
Pre-Primary						
Total	851,139	874,730	972,078	1,110,318	1,176,764	1,219,995
Urban	506,600	517,148	557,488	621,109	654,403	679,915
Rural	344,539	357,582	414,590	489,209	522,361	540,080
Primary						
Total	9,506,363	9,644,456	9,832,516	9,906,249	10,255,297	10,638,860
Urban	4,280,815	4,286,585	4,352,424	4,356,986	4,542,870	4,721,830
Rural	5,225,548	5,357,871	5,480,092	5,549,263	5,712,427	5,917,030
Preparatory						
Total	4,153,142	4,158,845	4,279,909	4,337,705	4,523,102	4,630,636
Urban	1,937,745	1,940,581	2,000,642	1,999,368	2,082,473	2,137,890
Rural	2,215,397	2,218,264	2,279,267	2,338,337	2,440,629	2,492,746
Secondary						
Total	2,838,860	2,952,608	3,077,121	3,065,351	3,180,814	3,287,022
Urban	2,151,737	2,237,743	2,319,101	2,283,869	2,348,293	2,421,897
Rural	687,123	714,865	758,020	781,482	832,521	865,125

Source:

Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2010/11-2015/16.

Note:

Enrolment data refer to the beginning of the school year. Data include both public and private schools under the Ministry of Education system, and exclude Al Azhar schools.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 9.07: Total number of students enrolled in the different programmes of secondary education, by urban/rural location, Ministry of Education schools, 2010/11-2015/16

	School Year					
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	<i>(absolute number)</i>					
General Secondary						
Total	1,231,735	1,324,440	1,390,262	1,455,472	1,535,064	1,576,336
Urban	898,302	968,092	1,012,878	1,055,457	1,099,310	1,124,067
Rural	333,433	356,348	377,384	400,015	435,754	452,269
Vocational Secondary						
Total	1,607,125	1,628,168	1,686,859	1,609,879	1,645,750	1,710,686
Urban	1,253,435	1,269,651	1,306,223	1,228,412	1,248,983	1,297,830
Rural	353,690	358,517	380,636	381,467	396,767	412,856
Vocational Secondary by type:						
Industrial						
Total	839,413	837,052	856,126	794,215	809,093	843,800
Urban	689,028	683,919	695,088	639,836	648,616	681,344
Rural	150,385	153,133	161,038	154,379	160,477	162,456
Agricultural						
Total	161,665	169,734	179,013	165,513	168,705	187,997
Urban	122,941	128,821	137,600	123,635	123,157	135,383
Rural	38,724	40,913	41,413	41,878	45,548	52,614
Commercial						
Total	606,047	621,382	651,720	650,151	667,952	678,889
Urban	441,466	456,911	473,535	464,941	477,210	481,103
Rural	164,581	164,471	178,185	185,210	190,742	197,786

Source:

Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2010/11-2015/16.

Note:

Secondary education is composed of the general programme and the vocational programmes. Vocational secondary education includes i) industrial secondary, ii) agricultural secondary and iii) commercial secondary education. Commercial programme includes hospitality secondary education. Enrolment data refer to the beginning of the school year. The data in this table refer exclusively to students enrolled in the Ministry of Education system (public and private) and do not include students enrolled in the Al-Azhar education system.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 9.08: Total number of students with disability enrolled in special education, by gender, Ministry of Education schools, 2010/11-2015/16

	School Year					
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	<i>(absolute number)</i>					
Total	37,791	37,208	36,876	36,134	37,331	38,135
Males	23,928	23,501	23,205	22,746	23,510	24,028
Females	13,863	13,707	13,671	13,388	13,821	14,107
By location						
Urban	33,459	32,817	32,472	31,843	31,800	32,388
Rural	4,332	4,391	4,404	4,291	5,531	5,747

Source:

Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2010/11-2015/16.

Note:

The data in this table refer exclusively to students enrolled in the Ministry of Education system (public and private) and do not include students enrolled in the Al-Azhar education system.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 9.09: Gross enrolment ratios for different levels of education, by gender, Ministry of Education schools, 2010/11-2015/16

	School Year					
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	(percentage)					
Pre-Primary						
Total	23.7	24.3	26.6	29.6	31.3	31.7
Males	24.3	24.9	26.5	29.6	31.3	31.8
Females	23.1	23.7	26.6	29.6	31.3	31.7
Primary						
Total	101.2	100.1	96.9	95.2	94.9	96.1
Males	102.5	101.5	96.6	94.8	94.3	95.5
Females	99.8	98.5	97.2	95.7	95.5	96.7
Preparatory						
Total	91.9	92.1	93.0	91.9	94.8	94.8
Males	91.6	91.7	91.1	90.0	93.0	93.3
Females	92.2	92.6	95.0	94.0	96.8	96.4
Secondary						
Total	61.5	64.3	66.5	64.6	68.2	68.8
Males	61.9	65.2	66.8	64.4	68.2	69.3
Females	61.1	63.5	66.3	64.8	68.2	68.2

Source:

Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2010/11-2015/16.

Note:

The gross enrolment ratio is calculated as the number of children enrolled in the specific education level, regardless of age, divided by the age group population of the same education level. The data in this table refer exclusively to students enrolled in the Ministry of Education system (public and private) and do not include students enrolled in the Al-Azhar education system.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 9.10: Gross enrolment ratios for different programmes of secondary education, by gender, Ministry of Education schools, 2010/11-2015/16

	School Year					
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	(percentage)					
General Secondary						
Total	26.5	28.9	30.0	30.7	32.9	33
Males	24.0	26.3	26.9	27.6	29.6	29.7
Females	29.1	31.5	33.4	34.0	36.4	36.5
Vocational Secondary						
Total	35.0	35.4	36.5	33.9	35.3	35.8
Males	37.9	38.9	39.9	36.8	38.6	39.6
Females	32.0	32.0	32.9	30.8	31.8	31.7
Vocational Secondary by type:						
Industrial						
Total	18.1	18.2	18.5	16.7	17.4	17.7
Males	22.4	22.8	23.1	20.6	21.6	22.0
Females	13.7	13.6	13.7	12.6	12.9	13.0
Agricultural						
Total	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.9
Males	6.0	5.9	6.1	5.5	5.7	6.3
Females	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4
Commercial						
Total	13.1	13.5	14.1	13.7	14.3	14.2
Males	9.5	10.2	10.7	10.7	11.3	11.3
Females	16.7	17.0	17.7	16.9	17.5	17.3

Source:

Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2010/11-2015/16.

Note:

The gross enrolment ratio is calculated as the number of children enrolled in the specific education level, regardless of age, divided by the age group population of the same education level. Secondary education is composed of the general programme and the vocational programmes. Vocational secondary education includes i) industrial secondary, ii) agricultural secondary and iii) commercial secondary education. Commercial programme includes hospitality secondary education. The data in this table refer exclusively to students enrolled in the Ministry of Education system (public and private) and do not include students enrolled in the Al-Azhar education system.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 9.11: Net enrolment rates for different levels of education, by gender, Ministry of Education schools, 2010/11-2015/16

	School Year					
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	(percentage)					
Pre-Primary						
Total	20.5	21.4	23.7	26.4	27.7	28.0
Males	21.0	21.9	23.7	26.5	27.7	28.0
Females	20.0	20.9	23.7	26.3	27.6	27.9
Primary						
Total	95.4	94.1	93.3	90.6	91.1	92.4
Males	96.1	94.6	92.4	89.6	90.0	91.3
Females	94.7	93.5	94.3	91.7	92.2	93.5
Preparatory						
Total	77.8	81.7	83.7	80.9	83.8	83.4
Males	76.4	79.8	80.4	77.4	80.8	80.6
Females	79.3	83.7	87.2	84.6	87.1	86.4
Secondary						
Total	52.4	57.3	58.2	57.2	60.3	60.4
Males	51.6	56.4	56.6	55.2	57.9	59.0
Females	53.2	58.2	60.1	59.3	62.7	62.0

Source:

Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2010/11-2015/16.

Note:

The net enrolment rate is calculated as the number of children enrolled in a specific level of school (for example, primary education) who belong to the age group that corresponds officially to that level of schooling (e.g. 6-11 year-olds), divided by the total population of the same age group. The data in this table refer exclusively to students enrolled in the Ministry of Education system (public and private) and do not include students enrolled in the Al-Azhar education system.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 9.12: Net enrolment rates for different programmes of secondary education, by gender, Ministry of Education schools, 2010/11 -2015/16

	School Year					
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	(percentage)					
General Secondary						
Total	23.7	26.8	27.9	28.4	30.1	30.2
Males	21.4	24.1	24.8	25.2	26.8	26.9
Females	26.1	29.5	31.3	31.8	33.7	33.7
Vocational Secondary						
Total	28.7	30.5	30.3	28.8	30.2	30.2
Males	30.2	32.3	31.8	30.0	31.1	32.1
Females	27.1	28.7	28.8	27.5	29.0	28.3
Vocational Secondary by type:						
Industrial						
Total	14.8	15.8	15.5	14.3	15.0	15.0
Males	17.8	19.1	18.6	16.9	17.9	18.0
Females	11.7	12.5	12.3	11.5	11.8	11.9
Agricultural						
Total	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.2
Males	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.6	5.0
Females	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3
Commercial						
Total	10.9	11.6	11.7	11.7	12.2	12.0
Males	7.8	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.6	9.1
Females	14.0	14.9	15.2	14.8	16.0	15.1

Source:

Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2010/11-2015/16.

Note:

The net enrolment rate is calculated as the number of children enrolled in a specific level of school who belong to the age group that corresponds officially to that level of schooling, divided by the total population of the same age group. Vocational secondary education includes i) industrial secondary, ii) agricultural secondary and iii) commercial secondary education. Commercial programme includes hospitality secondary education. Data refer exclusively to the schools (public and private) under the Ministry of Education system, and exclude Al-Azhar schools.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 9.13: Total number of new entrants to first grade for different levels of education, by urban/rural location, Ministry of Education schools, 2010/11-2015/16

	School Year					
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	<i>(absolute number)</i>					
Pre-Primary						
Total	412,779	391,796	445,718	520,016	537,772	541,883
Urban	244,248	229,275	251,692	288,988	297,045	297,588
Rural	168,531	162,521	194,026	231,028	240,727	244,295
Primary						
Total	1,598,646	1,594,956	1,666,078	1,743,494	1,852,574	1,882,465
Urban	718,505	708,899	740,757	769,246	816,991	833,236
Rural	880,141	886,057	925,321	974,248	1,035,583	1,049,229
Preparatory						
Total	1,423,411	1,307,459	1,414,535	1,473,854	1,530,541	1,509,323
Urban	670,932	616,988	656,059	672,631	691,647	696,924
Rural	752,479	690,471	758,476	801,223	838,894	812,399
Secondary						
Total	1,013,122	952,417	1,010,939	1,035,656	1,068,797	1,107,498
Urban	766,118	720,280	758,418	764,999	783,960	810,671
Rural	247,004	232,137	252,521	270,657	284,831	296,827

Source:

Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2010/11-2015/16.

Note:

Data refer exclusively to the schools (public and private) under the Ministry of Education system, and exclude Al-Azhar schools.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 9.14: Total number of new entrants to the first grade of different programmes of secondary education, by urban/rural location, Ministry of Education schools, 2010/11-2015/16

	School Year					
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	<i>(absolute number)</i>					
General Secondary						
Total	429,300	454,306	482,554	492,850	513,535	530,990
Urban	312,338	332,161	350,544	354,312	363,429	375,588
Rural	116,962	122,145	132,010	138,538	150,106	155,402
Vocational Secondary						
Total	583,822	498,111	528,385	542,806	555,262	576,508
Urban	453,780	388,119	407,874	410,687	420,531	435,083
Rural	130,042	109,992	120,511	132,119	134,725	141,425
Vocational Secondary by type:						
Industrial						
Total	305,534	248,579	255,449	259,593	279,094	283,470
Urban	249,467	200,735	205,807	209,321	223,794	227,472
Rural	56,067	47,844	49,642	50,272	55,300	55,998
Agricultural						
Total	63,991	56,165	60,143	57,046	61,000	71,034
Urban	48,151	43,392	47,700	41,609	44,940	50,785
Rural	15,840	12,773	12,443	15,437	16,060	20,249
Commercial						
Total	214,297	193,367	212,793	226,167	215,168	222,004
Urban	156,162	143,992	154,367	159,757	151,797	156,826
Rural	58,135	49,375	58,426	66,410	63,365	65,178

Source:

Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbooks*, 2010/11-2015/16.

Note:

Data refer exclusively to the schools (public and private) under the Ministry of Education system, and exclude Al-Azhar schools. Data on vocational education include only the 3-year vocational secondary education programme composed of i) industrial secondary, ii) agricultural secondary and iii) commercial secondary education. Commercial programme includes hospitality secondary education. Commercial programme includes hospitality secondary education.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 9.15: Total number of new entrants to first grade for preparatory education, by urban/rural location, Al-Azhar schools, 2010/11-2014/15

	School Year				
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
	<i>(absolute number)</i>				
Preparatory					
Total	168,369	161,162	153,693	162,707	146,022
Urban	53,000	50,790	48,118	49,139	43,873
Rural	115,369	110,272	105,575	113,568	102,149

Source:

Data are derived from Al-Azhar Education Statistical Administration.

Note:

Data refer exclusively to the schools under the Al-Azhar education system, and exclude Ministry of Education system.

Table 9.16: Intake ratio in the first grade of primary education (gross and net), by gender, Ministry of Education schools, 2010/11-2015/16

	School Year					
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	<i>(percentage)</i>					
Gross Intake						
Total	96.8	92.2	89.7	91.5	100.3	99.6
Males	96.4	92.0	88.2	89.9	102.2	97.9
Females	97.2	92.4	91.3	93.3	90.0	101.4
Net Intake						
Total	82.0	77.8	85.1	80.7	88.5	87.6
Males	82.0	78.0	83.9	79.4	98.6	86.3
Females	82.0	77.7	86.4	82.2	87.2	89.0

Source:

Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2010/11-2015/16.

Note:

Data refer to the number of new entrants in the first grade of primary education regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the official primary entrance age. Data include students enrolled in community or one-class schools and refer exclusively to the schools (public and private) under the Ministry of Education system, and exclude Al-Azhar schools.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 9.17: Proportion of students enrolled in private schools for different levels of education, Ministry of Education schools, by urban/rural location, 2010/11-2015/16

	School Year					
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	(percentage)					
Pre-Primary						
Total	26.0	25.4	25.3	24.4	24.4	24.7
Urban	40.6	39.6	40.2	38.5	38.2	41.4
Rural	4.5	4.7	5.3	6.4	7.1	6.7
Primary						
Total	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.5
Urban	17.7	18.0	18.3	18.8	19.0	16.6
Rural	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.9
Preparatory						
Total	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.9
Urban	12.5	12.7	13.0	13.3	13.6	12.7
Rural	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Secondary						
Total	8.3	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.1	9.4
Urban	11.3	12.5	12.6	13.3	13.5	16.5
Rural	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.2	1.8

Source:Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2010/11-2015/16.**Note:**

This table reflects the number of students enrolled in private schools expressed as a percentage of all students enrolled in the respective education level (public or private). Data refers exclusively to the schools (public and private) under the Ministry of Education system, and exclude Al-Azhar schools.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

SCHOOL RETENTION AND PROGRESS

Table 9.18: Total absolute number and percentage of drop-outs in primary and preparatory education, by gender, Ministry of Education schools, 2010/11-2014/15

	School Year							
	2010/11-2011/12		2011/12-2012/13		2012/13-2013/14		2013/14-2014/15	
	<i>absolute number</i>	%	<i>absolute number</i>	%	<i>absolute number</i>	%	<i>absolute number</i>	%
Primary								
Total	26,093	0.3	73,289	0.8	53,238	0.6	45,214	0.5
Males	6,133	0.2	45,521	1.0	32,527	0.7	27,068	0.6
Females	19,960	0.5	27,768	0.6	20,711	0.5	18,146	0.4
Preparatory								
Total	161,195	6.0	187,641	4.9	174,967	4.5	159,540	4.0
Males	87,276	6.5	94,589	4.9	85,726	4.4	77,412	3.9
Females	73,919	5.6	93,052	4.9	89,241	4.6	82,128	4.1

Source:

Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2010/11-2015/16.

Note:

The drop-out rate is the proportion of students in any grade in given school year who no longer attend school in the following school year. Data refer exclusively to the schools (public and private) under the Ministry of Education system, and exclude Al-Azhar schools.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 9.19: Proportion of students successfully passing examinations to advance to a higher education level, by urban/rural location, Ministry of Education schools, 2010/11-2014/15

	School Year				
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
	(percentage)				
Primary					
Total	90.3	90.2	91.3	93.1	92.5
Urban	92.2	91.6	93.0	94.2	93.5
Rural	88.8	89.0	90.1	92.3	91.7
Preparatory					
Total	90.5	92.1	91.9	94.3	94.2
Urban	94.6	92.8	93.1	94.9	94.7
Rural	90.1	88.1	89.0	93.8	93.7
General Secondary					
Total	95.4	92.8	92.2	88.3	88.1
Urban	95.7	93.4	92.8	88.4	88.1
Rural	94.5	91.3	91.7	87.8	88.2
Vocational Secondary by type:					
Industrial					
Total	94.6	92.5	84.5	91.9	89.5
Urban	94.8	92.8	84.8	92.3	89.7
Rural	93.7	91.1	83.2	89.9	88.6
Agricultural					
Total	93.9	89.2	74.2	81.7	83.6
Urban	93.7	89.6	74.9	79.5	84.6
Rural	94.5	88.0	72.4	88.6	80.0
Commercial					
Total	94.2	86.6	81.0	89.7	88.3
Urban	94.5	86.5	81.7	90.3	89.3
Rural	93.4	86.9	79.7	89.0	85.9

Source:

Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2011/12-2015/16.

Note:

Data presented in this table refer exclusively to the schools (public and private) under the Ministry of Education system and exclude Al-Azhar schools. They are calculated by UNICEF on the basis of the absolute numbers presented in the yearbooks. Data on vocational education include only the 3-year vocational secondary education programme. Commercial programme includes hospitality secondary education.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 9.20: Proportion of students successfully passing examinations to advance to a higher education level, by gender, Ministry of Education schools, 2010/11-2014/15

	School Year				
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
	(percentage)				
Primary					
Total	90.3	90.2	91.3	93.1	92.5
Males	88.1	88.0	89.5	91.6	90.9
Females	92.7	92.6	93.3	94.8	94.3
Preparatory					
Total	92.2	90.3	90.1	94.3	94.2
Males	92.0	90.2	90.2	94.5	94.3
Females	92.4	90.4	90.0	94.1	94.0
Secondary					
Total	94.8	91.2	85.9	89.2	88.2
Males	92.9	88.8	81.7	85.1	84.3
Females	96.6	93.8	90.9	91.9	92.5
General Secondary					
Total	95.4	92.8	91.6	88.3	88.1
Males	94.4	91.3	89.8	86.2	86.2
Females	96.1	94.2	93.3	90.0	89.8
Vocational Secondary					
Total	94.4	90.0	82.1	89.9	88.3
Males	91.7	87.4	77.5	84.5	83.3
Females	97.1	93.5	88.9	93.8	94.4
Vocational Secondary by type:					
Industrial					
Total	94.6	92.5	84.5	91.9	89.5
Males	92.2	90.0	81.2	83.6	86.1
Females	98.0	97.4	91.1	95.1	96.2
Agricultural					
Total	93.9	89.2	74.2	81.7	83.6
Males	92.7	87.7	71.6	89.9	81.6
Females	97.8	96.2	85.2	79.3	94.4
Commercial					
Total	94.2	86.6	81.0	89.7	88.3
Males	89.8	81.2	71.9	83.4	81.2
Females	96.3	90.2	87.3	94.3	93.8

Source:

Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2011/12-2015/16.

Note:

This table refers exclusively to the schools (public and private) under the Ministry of Education system, and exclude Al-Azhar schools. Data on vocational education refer exclusively to the 3-year vocational secondary education programme. Commercial secondary education data include data on hospitality secondary education.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 9.21: Proportion of repeaters for different levels of education, by urban/rural location, Ministry of Education schools, 2010/11-2015/16

	School Year					
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	(percentage)					
Primary						
Total	3.5	3.5	3.3	2.9	2.5	2.9
Urban	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.8
Rural	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.2	2.6	3.0
Preparatory						
Total	7.2	8.1	8.5	8.1	6.6	7.6
Urban	5.7	6.1	7.0	6.2	5.6	6.5
Rural	8.5	9.8	9.8	9.7	7.4	8.5
Secondary						
Total	2.9	2.8	4.4	3.4	3.8	4.4
Urban	2.8	2.7	4.3	3.3	3.8	4.3
Rural	3.1	3.3	4.7	3.1	4.0	4.5

Source:Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2010/11-2015/16.**Note:**

This table refers to the total number of students who are enrolled in the same grade as in the previous year, expressed as a percentage of the total number of enrolled students in the specified grade. Data include only the schools (public and private) under the Ministry of Education system, and exclude Al-Azhar schools.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 9.22: Proportion of repeaters in different programmes of secondary education, by urban/rural location, Ministry of Education schools, 2010/11-2015/16

	School Year					
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	(percentage)					
General Secondary						
Total	2.7	2.9	3.8	2.8	3.8	3.9
Urban	2.6	2.7	3.6	2.7	3.7	4.0
Rural	3.0	3.4	4.3	3.1	4.1	3.9
Vocational Secondary						
Total	3.0	2.8	4.8	3.9	3.9	4.8
Urban	3.0	2.7	4.8	3.8	3.9	4.6
Rural	3.1	3.1	5.1	4.3	4.0	5.2
Vocational secondary by type:						
Industrial						
Total	2.4	2.6	3.9	3.7	3.3	4.3
Urban	2.5	2.6	4.0	3.6	3.2	4.3
Rural	2.3	2.5	3.5	4.3	3.6	4.1
Agricultural						
Total	3.9	3.7	6.0	5.4	6.4	7.0
Urban	4.0	3.7	6.1	5.5	7.1	7.3
Rural	3.7	3.9	5.9	5.2	4.5	6.2
Commercial						
Total	3.6	2.8	5.8	3.7	3.7	4.8
Urban	3.6	2.6	5.6	3.6	3.4	4.3
Rural	3.7	3.6	6.4	4.2	4.5	5.8

Source:

Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2010/11-2015/16.

Note:

Data refer to the total number of students who are enrolled in the same grade as in a previous year, expressed as a percentage of the total enrolment in the specified grade. Data include only the schools (public and private) under the Ministry of Education system, and exclude Al-Azhar schools. For the school years prior to 2010/11 data for vocational education refer to the three years vocational education system only. From the school year 2010/11, data include both the three-year and the five-year systems.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 9.23: Transition rates from primary to preparatory education, by location and gender, Ministry of Education schools, 2011/12-2015/16

	School Year			
	2011/12-2012/13	2012/13-2013/14	2013/14-2014/15	2014/15-2015/16
	(percentage)			
Total	<u>88.1</u>	<u>89.9</u>	<u>95.1</u>	<u>93.5</u>
Males	84.9	87.3	97.0	92.0
Females	91.6	92.8	93.4	95.2
Urban	<u>92.5</u>	<u>93.4</u>	<u>98.9</u>	<u>97.9</u>
Males	90.6	92.0	98.7	97.9
Females	94.6	94.8	99.0	98.0
Rural	<u>84.6</u>	<u>87.3</u>	<u>95.1</u>	<u>93.5</u>
Males	80.5	83.6	-	-
Females	89.2	91.2	-	-

Source:Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbooks*, 2012/13-2015/16.**Note:**

Data refer to the number of students admitted to the first grade of preparatory education in a given year, expressed as a percentage of the number of students enrolled in the final grade of primary education in the previous year. Data refer to the schools (public and private) under the Ministry of Education system, and exclude Al-Azhar schools.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 9.24: Primary school completion rates, by gender, Ministry of Education schools, 2008/09-2011/12

	School Year			
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
	(percentage)			
Total	84.1	86.0	90.4	89.3
Males	82.3	84.4	89.5	89.3
Females	86.1	87.4	91.4	89.3

Source:

CAPMAS, *Indicators of Social Statistics* database.

Note:

Data refer to the ratio of the total number of students completing (or graduating from) the last year of primary education in a given year as a percentage of the total number of children of official graduation age among the population. Data refer to the students enrolled in the Ministry of Education system and exclude Al-Azhar education.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

QUALITY OF EDUCATION

Table 9.25: Class density for different levels of education, by urban/rural location, Ministry of Education schools, 2010/11-2015/16

	School Year					
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	<i>(average number of students per classroom)</i>					
<u>Pre-Primary</u>						
Total	33.1	34.0	34.1	34.2	35.6	35.9
Urban	34.5	35.4	34.8	34.9	36.4	36.5
Rural	31.3	32.2	33.1	33.4	34.7	35.3
<u>Primary</u>						
Total	42.6	43.1	43.3	42.8	44.2	45.4
Urban	43.5	43.6	43.9	43.0	44.4	45.4
Rural	41.8	42.7	42.8	42.7	44.2	45.4
<u>Preparatory</u>						
Total	40.3	40.2	40.7	40.1	41.9	42.4
Urban	40.3	40.2	41.0	40.1	41.8	42.3
Rural	40.3	40.2	40.5	40.5	42.1	42.6
<u>Secondary by type:</u>						
<u>General Secondary</u>						
Total	36.7	37.7	37.7	37.8	39.3	39.6
Urban	36.9	38.0	38.1	38.3	39.9	40.1
Rural	36.1	36.7	36.6	36.4	38.1	38.3
<u>Vocational Secondary</u>						
<u>Industrial</u>						
Total	34.2	31.3	34.3	32.9	33.7	34.3
Urban	34.2	30.7	33.9	31.4	33.6	34.2
Rural	34.3	34.5	35.8	33.3	33.9	34.8
<u>Agricultural</u>						
Total	34.2	35.5	37.6	34.8	36.7	40.1
Urban	33.7	35.3	37.4	33.5	36.0	39.3
Rural	36.0	36.0	38.6	37.3	38.8	42.5

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

» Table 9.25: Class density for different levels of education, by urban/rural location, Ministry of Education schools, 2010/11-2015/16 (continued)

	School Year					
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	(average number of students per classroom)					
Commercial						
Total	36.3	37.3	37.9	38.4	38.2	39.4
Urban	36.3	37.4	37.9	37.4	38.3	39.4
Rural	36.2	36.8	37.9	37.6	38.0	39.7

Source:

Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbooks*, 2010/11-2015/16.

Note:

The average class density for each level of education is the ratio between the total number of students enrolled and the number of classrooms in the school institutions for the respective level of education. Data refer to the schools (public and private) under the Ministry of Education system, and exclude Al-Azhar schools. Commercial secondary education data include data on hospitality secondary education.

Table 9.26: Class density for different levels of education, by urban/rural location, Al-Azhar schools, 2010/11-2014/15

	School Year				
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
	(average number of students per classroom)				
Pre-Primary					
Total	36	37	37	36	36
Urban	38	40	40	38	38
Rural	30	30	31	29	29
Primary					
Total	36	35	35	34	33
Urban	38	37	37	36	35
Rural	35	34	34	33	32
Preparatory					
Total	32	33	32	32	31
Urban	35	36	35	34	33
Rural	30	31	31	31	30
General secondary					
Total	26	27	28	28	29
Urban	30	31	33	50	33
Rural	23	24	25	15	27

Source:

Data are derived from Al-Azhar Education Statistical Administration.

Note:

Data refer exclusively to the schools under the Al-Azhar education system. Al-Azhar secondary education provides only the general secondary programme.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 9.27: Pupil to teacher ratio for different levels of education, by urban/rural location, Ministry of Education schools, 2010/11-2015/16

	School Year					
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	(number of students per teacher)					
Pre-Primary						
Total	28.1	27.5	28.1	29.3	28.4	27.8
Urban	23.2	25.2	24.9	26.0	26.2	25.8
Rural	40.8	31.9	33.9	35.1	31.8	30.7
Primary						
Total	26.1	25.6	25.2	25.1	24.9	25.4
Urban	23.4	24.4	23.7	23.7	24.1	24.7
Rural	28.8	26.7	26.5	26.4	25.5	25.9
Preparatory						
Total	18.7	18.4	17.8	17.9	18.0	18.3
Urban	15.7	16.3	16.0	16.1	16.7	17.0
Rural	22.5	20.8	19.8	19.8	19.3	19.6
Secondary by type:						
General Secondary						
Total	12.3	13.7	13.6	14.0	14.5	14.8
Urban	12.0	13.7	13.7	14.2	14.7	15.1
Rural	13.1	13.8	13.4	13.7	14.1	14.3
Vocational Secondary:						
Industrial						
Total	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.3	8.4	8.8
Urban	8.6	8.6	8.4	7.9	8.0	8.4
Rural	11.2	11.7	11.6	10.9	10.5	11.3
Agricultural						
Total	11.0	12.9	12.9	12.1	12.3	13.7
Urban	10.1	12.0	12.2	11.2	11.3	12.5
Rural	15.2	16.7	15.9	16.1	16.4	18.2
Commercial						
Total	15.8	18.8	17.7	17.4	17.3	17.3
Urban	15.0	18.2	16.8	16.2	16.5	16.4
Rural	18.6	20.8	20.5	21.3	20.0	20.4

Source:

Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook, 2010/11-2015/16*.

Note:

The average number of students per teacher at each level of education is the ratio between the total number of students enrolled and the number of teachers in the school institutions for the respective level of education. Data refer to the schools (public and private) under the Ministry of Education system, and exclude Al-Azhar schools.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 9.28: Pupil to teacher ratio for different levels of education, Al-Azhar schools, 2011/12-2014/15

	School Year			
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
	<i>(number of students per teacher)</i>			
Pre-primary	17	16	15	17
Primary	17	17	15	13
Preparatory	12	11	10	10
General secondary	9	9	9	9

Source:

CAPMAS *Statistical Yearbooks*, 2011 and 2013. Data for 2013/14 and 2014/15 are from Al-Azhar Education Statistical Administration.

Note:

Data refer exclusively to the schools under the Al-Azhar education system. Al-Azhar secondary education provides only the general secondary programme.

Table 9.29: Proportion of students enrolled in double-shift schools for different levels of education, by urban/rural location, Ministry of Education schools, 2010/11-2015/16

	School Year					
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	<i>(percentage)</i>					
Primary						
Total	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.9
Urban	8.2	7.4	6.7	6.4	6.9	7.6
Rural	10.3	10.5	10.7	10.5	9.8	9.9
Preparatory						
Total	9.0	8.8	8.9	8.7	8.2	8.1
Urban	7.3	6.2	6.8	6.5	6.6	6.7
Rural	10.4	11.0	10.7	10.5	9.6	9.2
Secondary						
Total	29.9	31.1	32.7	31.0	29.9	28.6
Urban	32.9	34.1	35.9	33.9	32.7	31.3
Rural	20.4	21.6	22.9	22.6	22.0	21.0

Source:

Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbooks*, 2010/11-2015/16.

Note:

Double-shift schools cater for two separate groups of students during the school day. The first shift runs from the early morning till mid-day and the second from mid-day to late-afternoon. In this case, students use the same buildings, equipment and facilities. Data refer to the schools (public and private) under the Ministry of Education system, and exclude Al-Azhar schools.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 9.30: Distribution of school teachers by their education attainment, 2008/09-2011/12

Level of completed education	School Year			
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
	(percentage)			
Total teachers				
Post-secondary-non tertiary	29.0	27.7	29.5	29.1
University / Tertiary and higher	71.0	72.3	70.5	70.8
Male teachers				
Post-secondary-non tertiary	29.4	27.0	30.5	31.0
University / Tertiary and higher	70.6	73.0	69.5	69.0
Female teachers				
Post-secondary-non tertiary	28.7	28.3	28.6	27.5
University / Tertiary and higher	71.3	71.7	71.4	72.5

Source:CAPMAS, *Indicators of Social Statistics* database.**Note:**

The table reports data on the percentage distribution of teachers by level of completed education. Data refer to the schools (public and private) under the Ministry of Education system, and exclude Al-Azhar schools.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 9.31: Proportion of teachers with a pedagogic university qualification, by school level and urban/rural location of the school, Ministry of Education schools, 2010/11-2015/16

	School Year					
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	(percentage)					
Pre-Primary						
Total	77.4	80.9	80.7	81.5	82.3	82.6
Urban	71.8	73.2	72.9	73.4	73.5	73.9
Rural	91.8	95.0	95.0	95.6	95.6	95.6
Primary						
Total	84.7	85.1	85.2	86.1	87.0	87.6
Urban	81.9	81.3	81.2	81.5	82.2	82.6
Rural	87.5	88.5	88.8	90.1	91.0	91.7
Preparatory						
Total	75.3	74.3	75.5	77.4	79.6	81.6
Urban	74.5	72.2	73.0	74.2	75.8	77.5
Rural	76.4	76.5	78.1	80.7	83.4	85.6
Secondary						
General Secondary						
Total	71.0	69.9	71.1	72.6	75.2	77.8
Urban	70.2	68.6	69.6	70.8	73.2	75.6
Rural	73.5	73.5	75.0	77.1	80.1	83.1
Vocational Secondary						
Industrial						
Total	80.9	78.8	78.7	78.9	79.2	83.4
Urban	79.9	78.9	78.8	79.0	79.3	83.3
Rural	81.3	78.3	78.0	78.1	78.6	83.6
Agricultural						
Total	42.6	42.7	44.8	47.1	51.4	55.9
Urban	41.2	43.1	44.9	47.0	50.8	55.3
Rural	49.0	41.3	44.5	47.6	53.4	58.1
Commercial						
Total	49.2	48.6	50.6	54.1	58.3	63.5
Urban	49.3	48.3	50.3	53.7	57.6	62.8
Rural	48.8	49.4	51.4	55.4	60.3	65.6

Source:

Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook, 2010/11-2015/16*.

Note:

For each level of education, data refer to the percentage of teachers holding a degree from the University of Education. Commercial secondary education data include data on hospitality secondary education. Data refer to the schools (public and private) under the Ministry of Education system, and exclude Al-Azhar schools.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

GENDER EQUALITY IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

Table 9.32: Gender parity index in gross and net enrolment rates for different levels of education, Ministry of Education schools, 2010/11-2015/16

	School Year					
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	<i>(gender parity index, 1=perfect parity)</i>					
Pre-Primary						
Gross	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Net	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.99	1.00	1.00
Primary						
Gross	0.97	0.97	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Net	0.99	0.99	1.02	1.02	0.99	1.02
Preparatory						
Gross	1.01	1.01	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.03
Net	1.04	1.05	1.08	1.09	1.08	1.07
Total Secondary						
Gross	0.99	0.97	0.99	1.01	1.00	0.98
Net	1.03	1.03	1.06	1.07	1.08	1.05
General Secondary						
Gross	1.21	1.20	1.24	1.23	1.23	1.23
Net	1.22	1.22	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.25
Vocational Secondary						
Gross	0.84	0.82	0.82	0.84	0.82	0.80
Net	0.90	0.89	0.91	0.92	0.93	0.88

Source:

Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2010/11-2015/16, calculated by UNICEF on the basis of the enrolment ratios presented in the MoE Yearbooks.

Note:

The gender parity index in enrollment is the ratio of the enrolment rate for females divided by the enrolment rate for males. A value of 1 reflects perfect parity in enrolment between males and females. A value lower than 1 reflects a disadvantage for females, while a value higher than 1 reflects a disadvantage for males. The data presented in the table are for gross and for net enrolment rates respectively. Data refer to the schools (public and private) under the Ministry of Education system, and exclude Al-Azhar schools.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 9.33: Proportion of female teachers for different levels of education, by urban/rural location, Ministry of Education schools, 2010/11-2015/16

	School Year					
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	<i>(percentage of female teachers)</i>					
Pre-Primary						
Total	99.3	99.3	99.4	99.5	99.5	99.5
Urban	99.1	99.0	99.1	99.3	99.2	99.3
Rural	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9
Primary						
Total	58.7	58.1	58.9	60.1	60.9	61.5
Urban	67.1	66.7	67.5	68.6	68.9	69.4
Rural	50.3	50.6	51.3	52.8	54.1	54.9
Preparatory						
Total	48.3	49.0	49.5	50.2	51.1	51.7
Urban	53.8	54.7	55.4	56.0	56.4	57.0
Rural	41.5	42.7	43.1	44.2	45.8	46.5
Total Secondary						
Total	41.3	41.3	42.1	42.9	43.7	44.2
Urban	43.8	43.8	44.7	45.6	46.3	46.8
Rural	31.6	31.6	32.6	33.4	35.2	35.6
General Secondary						
Total	38.5	38.8	39.4	39.8	40.6	40.9
Urban	42.2	42.8	43.3	43.9	44.6	44.9
Rural	27.7	28.0	28.9	29.5	30.9	31.6
Vocational Secondary						
Total	43.2	43.0	44.0	45.2	46.0	46.5
Urban	44.8	44.5	45.5	46.7	47.3	47.9
Rural	35.6	35.6	36.6	37.7	40.1	40.2

Source:

Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2010/11-2015/16.

Note:

For each level education, data show the number of female teachers expressed as a percentage of the total number of teachers and are calculated by UNICEF on the basis of the absolute numbers presented in the MoE Yearbooks. Data refer to the schools (public and private) under the Ministry of Education system, and exclude Al-Azhar schools.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

COMMUNITY SCHOOLS

Table 9.34: Total number of community schools and students enrolled, by urban/rural residence, Ministry of Education schools, 2010/11-2015/16

	School Year					
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	<i>(absolute number)</i>					
Schools						
Total	4,571	4,624	4,614	4,780	5,018	5,083
Urban	660	645	641	659	706	700
Rural	3,911	3,979	3,973	4,121	4,312	4,383
Students						
Total	101,985	101,177	100,286	99,475	106,781	114,939
Urban	15,487	15,317	15,692	15,824	17,213	18,618
Rural	86,498	85,860	84,594	83,651	89,568	96,321

Source:

Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbooks*, 2010/11-2015/16.

Note:

Community schools provide personalized education to children (especially girls) aged 6-14 years living in poor communities that are not reached by formal education. They are established by community organizations and supervised by the Ministry of Education. Local communities are involved in the provision and management of such schools. Personalized curricula and specialized teachers are provided by the Ministry of Education.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 9.35: Class density and students to teacher ratio in community schools, by urban/rural location, Ministry of Education schools, 2010/11-2015/16

	School Year					
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	<i>(average number of students per classroom)</i>					
<u>Class density</u>						
Total	22.3	21.9	21.7	20.8	21.3	22.6
Urban	23.5	23.8	24.5	24.0	24.4	26.6
Rural	22.1	21.6	21.3	20.3	20.1	21.98
	<u>(average number of students per teacher)</u>					
<u>Pupil to Teacher Ratio</u>						
Total	10.0	12.5	12.2	12.0	12.6	13.6
Urban	11.3	14.9	14.2	14.4	14.5	15.6
Rural	9.8	12.1	11.8	11.7	12.3	13.3

Source:

Data for class density are from the Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook, 2010/11-2015/16*

Note:

The pupil-to-teacher ratio reflects the average number of students per teacher at a specific level of education in a given school year and; is calculated by dividing the total number of students enrolled at the specified level of education by the number of teachers at the same level. Data refer to the schools (public and private) under the Ministry of Education system, and exclude Al-Azhar schools.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

APPENDIX: DATA FROM UNESCO INSTITUTE FOR STATISTICS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL SOURCES

ILLITERACY

Table 9.36: Literacy rate among young people and adult population, by gender, 2005-2015

	2005	2010	2012	2013	2015
	<i>(percentage)</i>				
Literacy rates					
Young people, 15-24 years old					
Total	84.9	87.5	89.3	92.0	93.3
Males	90.1	90.6	92.4	93.7	94.5
Females	79.0	84.3	86.1	90.3	92.1
	<i>(gender parity index, 1= perfect parity)</i>				
Gender Parity Index	99.12	99.07	99.07	99.04	99.03
Adults, 15 years and above	<i>(percentage)</i>				
Total	71.4	72.1	73.9	75.1	75.2
Males	83.0	80.3	81.7	82.6	83.2
Females	59.4	63.5	65.8	67.2	67.3
	<i>(gender parity index, 1= perfect parity)</i>				
Gender Parity Index	99.28	99.21	99.19	99.19	99.19
Illiterate Population					
Young people, 15-24 years old	<i>(absolute number)</i>				
Total	2,335,221	1,927,674	1,634,854	1,208,321	1,011,105
Males	763,961	740,158	591,643	488,754	424,863
Females	1,571,260	1,187,516	1,043,211	719,567	586,242
Adults, 15 years and above					
Total	13,972,757	15,047,385	14,590,145	14,195,157	14,504,405
Males	4,101,939	5,254,140	5,058,888	4,886,995	4,888,417
Females	9,870,818	9,793,245	9,531,257	9,308,162	9,615,988

Source:

UNESCO Institute for Statistics, data centre, *Literacy and Educational Attainment* database. Accessed in May 2016.

Note:

The literacy rate refers to the percentage of population (aged 15+ for adults, 15-24 for youth) who are able to read and write short simple statements on their everyday life with understanding.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

EDUCATION ACCESS AND PARTICIPATION

Table 9.37: Absolute numbers and rate of primary out of school children, by gender, 1999/2000-2013/14

	School Year											
	1999/2000		2004/05		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2013/14	
	(absolute number)	%	(absolute number)	%	(absolute number)	%	(absolute number)	%	(absolute number)	%	(absolute number)	%
Primary												
Total	986,546*	12*	301,575*	3*	91,107*	1*	211,904*	2*	173,401*	2*	113,300	1
Males	407,095*	9*	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,048*	1*	80,080	2
Females	579,451*	14*	..	..	..	..	..	..	145,352*	3*	33,219	1

Source:

UNESCO Institute for Statistics, data centre, *Education* database. Accessed in May 2016.

Note:

Data refer to children in the official primary school-age range who are not enrolled in either primary or secondary schools. (*) refers to data estimated by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 9.38: Gross school enrolment ratios for different levels of education, by gender, 1999/2000-2012/13

	School Year					
	1999/2000	2004/05	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
	(percentage)					
Pre-Primary						
Total	11.2	16.9	27.8	24.8	24.4	24.6
Males	11.4	17.2	29.6	25.2	24.9	24.9
Females	10.9	16.5	25.9	24.4	24.0	24.2
Primary						
Total	93.5*	100.3	107.1	102.1	106.2	105.5
Males	96.7*	102.9	108.6	104.3	106.9	106.0
Females	90.1*	97.5	105.5	99.6	105.5	105.1
Lower Secondary						
Total	92.0*	..	94.7	98.4	98.9	99.9
Males	95.3*	..	95.0	98.8	99.2	99.9
Females	88.5*	..	94.4	98.1	98.6	100.0
Upper Secondary (All programs)						
Total	68.0*	..	48.9	65.3	68.5	72.0
Males	69.9*	..	50.5	65.8	69.4	73.5
Females	66.0*	..	47.2	64.7	67.5	70.4
Basic Education						
(Primary + Lower secondary)						
Total	92.9*	..	103.1	100.9	103.9	103.8
Males	96.2*	..	104.2	102.6	104.5	104.1
Females	89.5*	..	101.9	99.1	103.3	103.5
Total Secondary						
(Lower + Upper secondary)						
Total	80.5	..	71.5	81.7	83.6	86.0
Males	83.2*	..	72.5	82.1	84.3	86.8
Females	77.7*	..	70.5	81.2	83.0	85.3

Source:

UNESCO Institute for Statistics, data centre, *Education* database. Accessed in May 2016.

Note:

The gross enrolment ratio is calculated as the number of children enrolled in the specific education level, regardless of age, divided by the population of the age group that corresponds officially to the same level. Lower secondary corresponds to the preparatory level in the Egyptian education system.

(*) refers to data estimated by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 9.39: Net enrolment rates in pre-primary and primary education by gender, 1999/2000-2013/14

	School Year						
	1999/2000	2004/05	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
	(percentage)						
Pre-Primary							
Total	10	16*	-	21*	21	-	27
Males	10	16*	-	22*	21	-	28
Females	10	16*	-	21*	20	-	27
Primary							
Total	86*	93*	97*	96*	98*	-	98
Males	89*	-	-	-	99*	-	98
Females	84*	-	-	-	97*	-	98
Total Secondary (Lower + Upper secondary)							
Total	-	-	-	77*	-	-	82
Males	-	-	-	77*	-	-	81
Females	-	-	-	77*	-	-	82

Source:

UNESCO Institute for Statistics, data centre, *Education* database. Accessed in May 2016.

Note:

The net enrolment rate is calculated as the number of children enrolled in a specific level of school (for example, primary education) who belong to the age group that corresponds officially to that level of schooling (e.g. 6-11 year-olds), divided by the total population of the same age group.

Lower secondary corresponds to the preparatory level in the Egyptian education system.

(*) refers to data estimated by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

SCHOOL RETENTION AND PROGRESS

Table 9.40: School 'life expectancy' for primary and secondary education, by gender, 1999/2000-2013/14

	School Year						
	1999/2000	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
	<i>(years spent in the education system)</i>						
Total	*9.5	*10.6	*10.8	*11.0	*11.4	11.5*	11.4
Males	*9.8	*10.7	*10.9	*11.2	*11.5	11.6*	11.4
Females	*9.2	*10.5	*10.6	*10.9	*11.3	11.4*	11.4

Source:

UNESCO Institute for Statistics, data centre, *Education* database. Accessed in May 2016.

Note:

Data refer to the estimated average number of school years that a child is likely to spend in the education system of his/her country. More precisely, 'school life expectancy' is the total number of years of schooling that a child entering the school system could expect to receive in the future, assuming that the probability of his/her enrolment is equal to the prevailing participation rates. The indicator reflects the average duration of schooling in years, not the number of grades reached.

(*) refers to data estimated by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

QUALITY OF EDUCATION

Table 9.41: Education achievements in international comparisons: competency of eighth grade students in mathematics and science, in Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS), 2007

2007			
	Unit	TIMSS average scale/ international average	Egypt
Mathematics, 8th grade students			
Average mathematics achievement	Score	500	391
Average in different cognitive domains			
Knowing	Score	500	392
Applying		500	393
Reasoning		500	396
Students who reached the TIMSS International			
Benchmarks in mathematics			
Below the low benchmark	% of students	25	53
Advanced benchmark and above		2	1
Science, 8th grade students			
Average science achievement	Score	500	408
Average in different cognitive domain			
Knowing	Score	500	434
Applying		500	404
Reasoning		500	395
Students who reached the TIMSS International Benchmarks in science			
Below the low benchmark	% of students	22	45
Advanced benchmark and above	% of students	3	1

Source:

TIMSS *International Mathematics Report, 2007* and TIMSS *International Science Report, 2007*.

Note:

The *Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS)* is an international comparative assessment of the mathematics and science knowledge of fourth and eighth grade students around the world. TIMSS focuses on the effectiveness of curriculum and instruction on student learning by assessing mathematics and science achievement at the same point in schooling across countries. Egyptian eighth-grade students took part in the study in 2003 and 2007. In this table only data for 2007 are reported.

The table reports the average scores of the Egyptian students who took part in the survey, for mathematics and sciences, and for sub-cognitive domains (knowing, applying, and reasoning) in mathematics and science. The data are compared with the average TIMSS scale which is set at 500 for each individual domain.

Within its scale, TIMSS identifies four points as international benchmarks to classify achievement according to the students' performance on the test questions. The low international benchmark is represented by a level equal or below the score of 400, while the advanced benchmark is represented by a score equal to or above the score of 625. The table reports the percentages of Egyptian students below the low benchmark and the percentages of Egyptian students above the advanced benchmark, and compares both the percentages with the international average. The 2007 *TIMSS Assessment Framework* contains detailed information describing factors associated with students' learning in mathematics and science: <<http://timss.bc.edu/timss2003i/frameworks.html>>, <<http://timss.bc.edu/timss2007/frameworks.html>>

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

GENDER EQUALITY IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

Table 9.42: Gender parity index in enrolment rates for different levels of education, 1999/2000-2013/14

	School Year						
	1999/2000	2004/2005	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
	<i>(gender parity index, 1= perfect gender parity)</i>						
Pre Primary							
Gross	0.96	0.96	0.87	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.98
Net	0.94	0.94*	-	-			
Primary							
Gross	0.93*	0.95	0.97	0.95	0.99	0.99	1.00
Net	0.94*	-	-	-			
Lower Secondary							
Gross	0.93*	-	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.01
Upper Secondary (all programs)							
Gross	0.94*	-	0.94	0.98	0.97	0.96	0.98
Secondary (Total lower and upper)							
Gross	0.93*	-	0.97	0.99	0.98	0.98	0.99
Primary +Secondary							
Gross	0.93*	-	0.97	0.97	0.99	0.99	1.00

Source:

UNESCO Institute for Statistics, data centre, *Education* database. Accessed in June 2016.

Note:

The gender parity index in enrolment is the ratio of the enrolment rate for females divided by the enrollment rate for males. A value of 1 reflects perfect parity in enrolment between males and females. A value lower than 1 reflects a disadvantage for females, while a value higher than one reflects a disadvantage for males. The data presented in the table are respectively for gross and for net enrollment ratios.

Lower secondary corresponds to the preparatory level in the Egyptian education system.

(*) refers to data estimated by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics



10

**CHILD
PROTECTION**

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

EARLY MARRIAGE

Table 10.01: Early marriage among women aged 15-29, by age group, 2000-2014

Age group	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Percentage ever married				
15-17	-	-	-	6.4
15-19	11.9	12.5	13.4	14.7
Percentage who were married by exact age 15				
15-19	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.2
20-24	3.9	2.5	2.2	2.0
25-29	8.2	5.3	3.9	3.0
Percentage who were married by exact age 18				
20-24	19.5	16.6	16.6	17.4
25-29	25.0	21.8	20.6	18.3

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 10.02: Distribution of women and men aged 15-49 by age considered best for a girl to marry, by gender and background characteristics, 2015

	2015											
	Women						Men					
	<18	18	19	20	21+	don't know	<18	18	19	20	21+	don't know
	(years)											
Total	3.6	21.1	7.1	41.8	25.5	0.9	5.1	23.8	6.0	40.7	23.2	1.1
By age												
15-24	2.5	21.7	7.4	37.6	28.8	2.1	4.6	20.6	6.2	40.2	25.5	2.9
15-19	3.1	22.3	6.5	36.5	27.9	3.7	4.5	19.0	6.1	41.8	24.2	4.4
20-24	1.7	20.9	8.4	39.0	29.8	0.3	4.8	23.0	6.5	37.8	27.3	0.6
25-49	4.1	20.8	7.0	43.9	23.9	0.3	5.4	25.5	5.8	41.0	22.0	0.2
By location												
Urban	1.7	11.8	4.9	40.0	40.5	1.2	2.5	15.2	5.0	39.3	37.2	0.9
Rural	4.6	26.2	8.3	42.8	17.4	0.7	6.7	28.9	6.6	41.6	15.0	1.3
Urban Governorates	2.0	8.6	4.3	32.7	51.5	0.9	2.7	12.7	5.2	34.1	44.6	0.7
Lower Egypt	2.8	19.4	8.3	43.9	24.9	0.7	4.5	22.6	6.4	44.0	21.4	1.0
Urban Lower Egypt	1.5	10.2	5.8	42.6	38.8	1.2	1.4	14.5	5.3	42.7	35.4	0.6
Rural Lower Egypt	3.2	22.1	9.0	44.3	20.8	0.5	5.3	24.9	6.8	44.4	17.4	1.1
Upper Egypt	4.9	27.4	6.6	42.1	17.8	1.2	6.8	29.5	5.6	39.1	17.6	1.5
Urban Upper Egypt	1.4	16.8	4.6	45.7	30.0	1.6	3.1	18.4	4.3	42.2	30.8	1.3
Rural Upper Egypt	6.4	31.9	7.4	40.6	12.6	1.1	8.6	35.1	6.3	37.5	11.0	1.5
Frontier Governorates	7.0	16.9	6.5	42.1	27.3	0.2	11.9	20.8	6.8	28.2	32.0	0.3
By education												
No education	9.7	32.8	11.4	36.7	8.4	1.0	8.8	38.2	8.1	33.9	10.6	0.3
Primary incomplete	6.4	32.0	8.9	39.8	12.6	0.4	8.2	37.0	6.5	34.4	12.1	1.8
Primary complete, some sec.	2.9	24.4	5.7	41.4	23.6	2.0	6.1	23.6	6.3	41.7	20.4	1.9
Sec. complete, higher	1.3	13.3	6.1	44.2	34.9	0.3	3.7	20.5	5.5	41.9	27.8	0.6
By wealth quintile												
Poorest	7.2	32.4	8.6	38.8	12.0	1.0	8.4	35.0	6.4	36.6	12.0	1.6
Second	5.3	26.3	8.2	43.3	16.2	0.6	7.6	30.0	6.7	41.8	12.6	1.3
Middle	2.8	21.9	9.0	45.5	19.8	0.9	5.3	24.7	7.3	45.6	16.2	0.9
Fourth	1.6	18.3	5.7	44.2	28.7	1.5	2.9	20.2	5.5	44.0	25.9	1.4
Richest	1.0	6.9	3.9	37.1	50.6	0.5	1.9	10.5	4.2	35.8	47.1	0.4

Source:

Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION/CUTTING (FGM/C)

Table 10.03: Prevalence of FGM/C among all and ever-married women aged 15-49 and girls aged 15-19, 2005-2015

	2005	2008	2014	2015
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Girls aged 15-19	-	-	-	69.6
Girls aged 15-17	76.5	74.4	61.1	-
All women aged 15-49	-	91.1	-	87.2
Ever-married aged 15-49	95.8	95.2	92.3	93.1

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2005, 2008, and 2014 and Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015

Note:

Data refer to the proportion of women and ever-married women aged 15-49 and girls aged 15-17 who have undergone female genital mutilation. Data for 2014 and 2015 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

Table 10.04: Indicators of FGM/C for young girls, 2005-2015

	2005	2008	2014	2015
	girls 0-17		girls 0-19	girls 1-14
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Current prevalence of FGM/C				
Girls 1-14	-	-	-	14.1
Girls 0-17	27.7	24.1	-	-
Girls 0-19	-	-	21.4	-
Median age of FGM/C	10.0	10.3	10.4	9.1
Performer of FGM/C				
Doctor	67.6	71.6	74.0	66.8
Nurse/Trained Midwife	6.9	5.8	7.9	11.6
Daya	22.4	20.7	16.1	20.4
Other	3.0	1.9	1.9	1.2

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2005, 2008, and 2014 and Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Data for 2015 refer to girls aged 1-14 years. Data for 2014 and 2015 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 10.05: Proportion of women aged 15-49 who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), by background characteristics, 2005-2015

	Ever-married women		All women	
	2005	2014	2008	2015
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Total	95.8	92.3	91.1	87.2
By age				
15-19	96.4	87.6	80.7	69.6
20-24	95.8	87.5	87.4	81.6
25-29	95.1	90.0	94.3	89.2
30-34	95.9	93.3	95.2	92.6
35-39	95.9	94.8	96.4	95.4
40-44	96.0	95.1	96.2	94.9
45-49	96.3	95.0	96.0	97.1
By location				
Urban	92.2	86.3	85.1	77.4
Rural	98.3	95.4	95.5	92.6
Urban Governorates	89.4	81.7	85.9	74.5
Lower Egypt	98.0	92.9	92.9	86.9
Urban Lower Egypt	95.2	86.4	84.1	71.9
Rural Lower Egypt	99.0	94.7	95.8	91.2
Upper Egypt	96.9	95.5	92.6	92.1
Urban Upper Egypt	94.5	92.1	86.2	85.9
Rural Upper Egypt	98.0	97.0	95.6	94.7
Frontier Governorates	71.5	69.5	66.3	74.7
By education				
No education	98.4	97.2	97.6	97.6
Primary incomplete	99.0	97.3	96.4	97.0
Primary complete, some sec.	97.3	94.0	88.8	81.9
Sec. complete, higher	92.2	88.8	87.4	85.1
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	97.8	97.0	95.4	94.4
Second	99.1	97.0	96.1	92.6
Middle	98.3	94.4	95.2	92.2
Fourth	97.1	91.5	91.8	87.2
Richest	87.3	81.4	78.3	69.8

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2005, 2008 and 2014 and Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Data refer to the proportion of women aged 15-49 who report having undergone FGM/C. Data on "All women" are available only for the years 2008 and 2015. For the years 2005 and 2014, data refer only to "Ever-married women". Data for "All women" and "Ever-married women" cannot be compared. Data for 2014 and 2015 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 10.06: Proportion of all girls who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), by background characteristics, 2005-2015

	2005	2008	2014	2015
	Girls 0-17 years		Girls 0-19 years	Girls 1-14 years
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Total girls 1-14	-	-	-	14.1
Total girls 0-17	27.7	24.1	-	-
Total girls 0-19	-	-	21.4	-
By age				
<3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
3-4	1.9	1.9	1.2	0.8
5-6	4.2	3.6	2.8	3.0
7-8	9.6	7.4	6.9	3.8
9-10	23.8	17.8	14.1	14.3
11-12	51.4	41.8	32.0	33.7
13-14	68.8	63.7	50.3	55.2
15-17	76.5	74.4	61.1	10.4
18-19	-	-	67.9	15.9
By location				
Urban	21.2	18.8	15.3	10.4
Rural	31.7	27.4	24.5	15.9
Urban Governorates	16.8	14.7	10.8	8.0
Lower Egypt	26.4	22.1	17.2	10.3
Urban Lower Egypt	18.6	17.9	10.8	5.7
Rural Lower Egypt	28.8	23.5	19.0	11.5
Upper Egypt	32.8	30.2	29.1	19.9
Urban Upper Egypt	28.3	25.4	23.6	16.6
Rural Upper Egypt	34.7	32.1	31.2	21.0
Frontier Governorates	22.6	20.3	17.7	15.0
By mother's education				
No education	39.1	34.4	34.8	14.7
Primary incomplete	36.0	34.7	32.0	12.1
Primary complete, some sec.	24.8	23.2	21.9	15.2
Sec. complete, higher	13.3	13.1	12.6	13.4

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

» Table 10.06: Proportion of all girls who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), by background characteristics, 2005-2015 (continued)

	2005	2008	2014	2015
	Girls 0-17 years		Girls 0-19 years	Girls 1-14 years
	(percentage)			
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	33.1	30.8	34.2	16.3
Second	34.1	30.0	26.9	12.9
Middle	30.3	24.8	18.2	11.3
Fourth	23.6	18.7	15.5	5.4
Richest	15.3	14.4	9.5	14.1

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2005, 2008 and 2014 and Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Data refer to the proportion of girls whose mothers reported that their daughters have undergone FGM/C.

Data for 2014 and 2015 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

Table 10.07: Median age at which FGM/C has been performed, among all women aged 15-49 who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), by region, 2008-2015

	2008	2014	2015
	(age in years)		
Total	10.1	10.5	9.7
By location			
Urban	10.1	10.4	9.7
Rural	10.1	10.5	9.7
Urban Governorates	10.2	10.3	9.6
Lower Egypt	10.5	10.6	9.9
Urban Lower Egypt	10.4	10.7	9.9
Rural Lower Egypt	10.6	10.6	9.9
Upper Egypt	9.1	10.3	9.5
Urban Upper Egypt	9.1	10.3	9.6
Rural Upper Egypt	9.1	10.3	9.5
Frontier Governorates	9.9	10.3	9.0

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008 and 2014 and Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Data for 2014 refer to ever-married women aged 15-49 years. Data for 2014 and 2015 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 10.08: Median age at which female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) has been performed among girls who have undergone FGM/C, by region, 2000-2015

	2000	2005	2008	2014	2015
	Girls 0-17			Girls 0-19	Girls 1-14
	<i>(age in years)</i>				
Total	10.0	10.0	10.3	10.4	9.1
By location					
Urban	10.1	10.0	10.2	10.3	9.3
Rural	9.9	10.0	10.3	10.4	9.0
Urban Governorates	10.2	10.0	10.3	10.4	10.1
Lower Egypt	10.2	10.4	10.4	11.0	9.9
Urban Lower Egypt	10.4	10.7	10.3	11.4	(10.0)
Rural Lower Egypt	10.2	10.4	10.5	11.0	9.8
Upper Egypt	9.5	9.1	10.1	9.5	8.2
Urban Upper Egypt	9.7	9.4	10.2	9.6	8.3
Rural Upper Egypt	9.4	9.0	10.0	9.4	8.1
Frontier Governorates	9.1	9.5	10.0	8.8	4.0

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014 and Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Data on the age at which FGM/C was performed are reported by mothers.

Data for 2014 and 2015 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 10.09: Performer of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) on women and girls, by urban/rural residence, 2008-2015

Performer of FGM/C	2008		2014		2015	
	Girls 0-17	All women 15-49	Girls 0-19	Ever-married women 15-49	Girls 1-14	All women 15-49
	<i>(percentage)</i>					
Doctor						
Total	71.6	24.2	74.0	31.2	66.8	33.5
Urban	76.8	27.5	78.3	35.0	63.2	38.8
Rural	69.3	22.1	72.7	29.3	67.9	31.1
Nurse/other health worker						
Total	5.8	7.7	7.9	6.7	11.6	8.9
Urban	6.3	10.6	9.1	8.7	13.3	10.3
Rural	5.6	5.8	7.5	5.8	11.2	8.3
Daya						
Total	20.7	62.7	16.1	51.6	20.4	51.9
Urban	16.0	57.3	11.5	49.6	23.5	45.5
Rural	22.7	66.3	17.6	52.9	19.4	54.9
Other						
Total	1.9	5.4	1.9	10.3	1.0	5.6
Urban	1.0	4.6	1.2	6.7	0.1	5.4
Rural	2.3	5.8	2.2	12.1	0.6	5.7

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008 and 2014 and Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Data on the type of performer of FGM/C on girls are reported by mothers. Data on "All women" are available only for the years 2008 and 2015. For 2014, data refer only to "Ever-married women".

Data for 2014 and 2015 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 10.10: Performer of female genital mutilation (FGM/C) on girls and women, by region, 2008-2015

Performer of FGM/C	2008		2014		2015	
	Girls 0-17	All women 15-49	Girls 0-19	Ever married women 15-49	Girls 1-14	All women 15-49
	<i>(percentage)</i>					
Doctor						
Urban Governorates	70.0	23.1	85.4	38.2	64.8	31.7
Lower Egypt	79.8	24.1	80.5	31.9	75.6	34.1
Urban Lower Egypt	86.7	30.7	81.5	33.9	(75.2)	42.6
Rural Lower Egypt	78.0	22.1	80.4	31.4	75.7	32.1
Upper Egypt	65.3	25.0	68.7	28.3	62.1	33.2
Urban Upper Egypt	74.8	31.6	73.7	32.4	58.4	42.4
Rural Upper Egypt	62.4	22.3	67.2	26.6	63.0	29.7
Frontier Governorates	71.3	24.9	66.9	29.8	61.8	36.3
Nurse/other health worker						
Urban Governorates	6.5	10.3	6.8	8.5	4.1	10.8
Lower Egypt	5.8	7.9	7.2	7.2	11.3	9.8
Urban Lower Egypt	5.6	11.9	10.5	9.6	(24.1)	10.9
Rural Lower Egypt	5.9	6.7	6.7	6.5	9.6	9.5
Upper Egypt	5.7	6.1	8.5	5.7	12.8	7.5
Urban Upper Egypt	6.8	9.7	9.8	8.0	14.9	9.3
Rural Upper Egypt	5.4	4.6	8.1	4.8	12.2	6.8
Frontier Governorates	4.0	7.4	8.1	6.4	3.3	6.6
Daya						
Urban Governorates	22.8	62.0	6.3	48.2	31.1	48.4
Lower Egypt	11.7	61.5	8.9	44.7	10.5	48.9
Urban Lower Egypt	7.0	51.0	6.4	45.3	(0.7)	40.2
Rural Lower Egypt	13.0	64.6	9.3	44.6	11.8	51.0
Upper Egypt	27.4	64.5	21.8	61.8	24.6	56.5
Urban Upper Egypt	17.1	55.4	15.8	55.2	26.6	47.0
Rural Upper Egypt	30.5	68.3	23.5	64.5	24.0	60.1
Frontier Governorates	23.6	65.7	25.0	60.4	34.9	49.1

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

» Table 10.10: Performer of female genital mutilation (FGM/C) on girls and women, by region, 2008-2015 (continued)

Performer of FGM/C	2008		2014		2015	
	Girls 0-17	All women 15-49	Girls 0-19	Ever married women 15-49	Girls 1-14	All women 15-49
	(percentage)					
Other						
Urban Governorates	0.7	4.5	1.5	5.0	-	9.0
Lower Egypt	2.7	6.5	3.3	16.2	2.6	7.2
Urban Lower Egypt	0.8	6.4	1.6	11.2	-	6.4
Rural Lower Egypt	3.2	6.6	3.6	17.6	3.0	7.4
Upper Egypt	1.6	4.2	1.1	4.3	0.5	2.7
Urban Upper Egypt	1.3	3.1	0.8	4.4	0.1	1.3
Rural Upper Egypt	1.7	4.8	1.2	4.1	0.8	3.4
Frontier Governorates	1.0	2.1	0.0	3.4	0.0	8.1

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008 and 2014 and Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Data for women aged 15-49 are self-reported; data for girls aged 0-19 are reported by the mother.

The category "other" includes barbers, *ghagariya*, other and "don't know/missing". Data on "All women" are available only for years 2008 and 2015. For 2014, data refer only to "Ever-married women".

Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Data for 2014 and 2015 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 10.11: Proportion of women aged 15-49 who believe female genital mutilation (FGM/C) should continue, by background characteristics, 2000-2015

	Ever-married women			All women	
	2000	2005	2014	2008	2015
	<i>(percentage)</i>				
Total	75.3	67.5	57.8	54.0	53.9
By location					
Urban	62.6	55.3	43.9	42.7	37.3
Rural	85.3	76.1	65.3	62.3	63.0
Urban Governorates	56.2	49.3	38.3	37.2	28.2
Lower Egypt	80.7	67.6	55.6	57.7	54.5
Urban Lower Egypt	68.3	52.6	40.2	46.7	36.9
Rural Lower Egypt	85.6	73.0	59.9	61.4	59.6
Upper Egypt	79.6	75.9	67.7	59.2	61.9
Urban Upper Egypt	67.1	66.7	54.2	48.8	47.3
Rural Upper Egypt	85.7	80.2	73.4	63.9	68.2
Frontier Governorates	59.9	48.7	42.0	40.0	41.8
By education					
No education	88.9	80.6	72.6	71.8	74.1
Primary incomplete	81.6	77.6	70.2	66.8	71.8
Primary complete, some sec.	76.0	69.9	62.3	49.3	48.7
Sec. complete, higher	53.1	52.7	48.0	43.7	47.0
By wealth quintile					
Poorest	-	81.9	74.4	66.3	65.3
Second	-	78.6	69.4	62.9	62.5
Middle	-	73.3	60.4	57.8	65.6
Fourth	-	62.9	50.3	50.4	47.9
Richest	-	43.7	35.7	35.4	28.3

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014 and Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Data on "All women" are available only for years 2008 and 2015. For the years 2005 and 2014, data refer only to "Ever-married women".

Data for 2014 and 2015 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 10.12: Proportion of men aged 15-49 who believe female genital mutilation (FGM/C) should continue, by background characteristics, 2008 and 2015

	2008	2015
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
Total	56.7	58.5
By location		
Urban	51.4	47.0
Rural	60.8	65.2
Urban Governorates	43.5	38.4
Lower Egypt	60.4	59.7
Urban Lower Egypt	61.2	47.2
Rural Lower Egypt	60.1	63.2
Upper Egypt	60.2	64.6
Urban Upper Egypt	56.3	56.1
Rural Upper Egypt	62.3	68.8
Frontier Governorates	45.6	40.2
By education		
No education	66.4	67.3
Primary incomplete	66.9	66.3
Primary complete, some sec.	50.4	55.3
Sec. complete, higher	56.5	58.3
By wealth quintile		
Poorest	59.3	64.4
Second	59.5	66.6
Middle	59.3	67.3
Fourth	59.9	56.8
Richest	46.3	39.0

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008 and Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Data for 2015 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 10.13: Proportion of women aged 15-49 who received information recently about female genital mutilation (FGM/C), by background characteristics, 2005-2015

	Ever-married women		All women	
	2005	2014	2008	2015
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Total	79.6	35.0	72.2	26.0
By location				
Urban	86.0	35.8	76.1	26.7
Rural	75.1	34.7	69.3	25.6
Urban Governorates	88.3	30.2	80.1	30.2
Lower Egypt	76.9	37.6	76.3	20.4
Urban Lower Egypt	82.4	40.8	76.0	20.0
Rural Lower Egypt	75.0	36.7	76.4	20.5
Upper Egypt	79.0	33.6	63.3	31.8
Urban Upper Egypt	86.6	37.5	70.4	29.4
Rural Upper Egypt	75.4	32.0	60.0	32.8
Frontier Governorates	70.5	23.7	62.7	25.9
By education				
No education	71.5	28.6	63.6	24.3
Primary incomplete	76.7	33.9	74.1	25.0
Primary complete, some sec.	80.7	33.9	72.2	22.7
Sec. complete, higher	87.0	38.5	77.0	28.7
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	68.4	34.7	58.3	30.3
Second	75.5	33.7	70.2	26.1
Middle	77.8	34.3	74.0	20.1
Fourth	85.2	35.5	76.7	27.4
Richest	89.2	37.1	79.8	26.4

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2005, 2008 and 2014 and Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

For 2005, the reference period for women receiving information about FGM/C is the six-month period before the survey while for 2008, 2014 and 2015, it refers to one year prior to the survey.

Data for 2014 and 2015 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 10.14: Proportion of men aged 15-49 who received information recently about female genital mutilation (FGM/C), by background characteristics, 2008 and 2015

	2008	2015
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
Total	51.7	18.1
By location		
Urban	48.8	18.6
Rural	54.0	17.8
Urban Governorates	46.6	21.4
Lower Egypt	60.9	14.5
Urban Lower Egypt	58.7	14.3
Rural Lower Egypt	61.6	14.5
Upper Egypt	43.9	21.8
Urban Upper Egypt	45.1	19.6
Rural Upper Egypt	43.3	22.8
Frontier Governorates	37.5	17.9
By education		
No education	46.2	14.7
Primary incomplete	45.6	16.6
Primary complete, some sec.	43.1	12.5
Sec. complete, higher	58.6	22.0
By wealth quintile		
Poorest	44.3	17.8
Second	51.8	17.2
Middle	52.5	15.7
Fourth	50.6	16.5
Richest	57.9	23.1

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008 and Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Data refer to the proportion of men aged 15-49 who had received information about FGM/C during the six-month period before the survey while for 2015, it refers to one year prior to the survey. Data for 2015 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 10.15: Beliefs about female circumcision among women and men aged 15-49, by background characteristics, 2015

	2015							
	Women				Men			
	Prevents adultery	required by religious precepts	Can lead to girl's death	Makes child-birth difficult	Prevents adultery	required by religious precepts	Can lead to girl's death	Makes child-birth difficult
	<i>(percentage)</i>							
Total	43.1	46.2	58.2	7.8	48.7	50.1	46.3	4.9
By age								
15-19	27.8	35.2	58.1	5.8	28.4	33.9	37.6	2.2
20-24	36.0	40.4	61.1	8.4	43.5	44.9	48.0	4.4
25-29	45.8	49.2	60.4	8.7	52.3	50.4	44.7	4.0
30-34	44.8	51.4	59.1	6.8	53.9	52.5	49.0	7.2
35-39	49.5	52.7	57.7	9.1	57.1	58.2	46.8	5.0
40-44	51.2	46.3	54.6	8.1	60.3	65.2	52.6	5.8
45-49	57.9	53.0	52.5	8.5	58.3	56.9	52.0	8.0
By marital status								
Ever-married	48.8	50.4	58.0	8.2	58.2	58.3	49.1	6.3
Never-married	24.2	32.2	58.8	6.5	34.4	37.9	42.1	2.8
By location								
Urban	29.3	30.9	65.3	9.0	36.6	38.8	51.5	5.6
Rural	50.7	54.6	54.3	7.2	55.7	56.7	43.2	4.6
Urban Governorates	23.0	22.5	72.8	12.1	25.6	27.2	58.7	6.9
Lower Egypt	47.2	48.5	58.3	7.4	52.4	51.5	45.4	4.6
Urban Lower Egypt	31.2	31.8	64.9	7.4	40.5	40.6	51.4	4.8
Rural Lower Egypt	51.9	53.4	56.4	7.4	55.8	54.6	43.8	4.6
Upper Egypt	44.9	51.4	53.2	6.9	52.3	56.8	43.1	4.6
Urban Upper Egypt	34.4	39.3	57.8	7.0	44.9	49.9	44.3	4.9
Rural Upper Egypt	49.4	56.5	51.2	6.9	56.1	60.2	42.5	4.5
Frontier Governorates	26.7	34.2	59.6	5.6	34.0	32.5	42.8	4.3
By education								
No education	58.4	57.5	46.8	7.8	55.8	57.2	42.7	5.4
Primary incomplete	57.3	58.2	49.4	6.5	57.8	55.7	37.4	3.4
Primary complete, some sec.	37.4	42.0	57.4	7.3	45.2	44.7	40.1	3.7
Sec. complete, higher	38.8	42.8	64.2	8.3	48.6	51.7	51.6	5.8

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

» Table 10.15: Beliefs about female circumcision among women and men aged 15-49, by background characteristics, 2015 (continued)

	2015							
	Women				Men			
	Prevents adultery	required by religious precepts	Can lead to girl's death	Makes child-birth difficult	Prevents adultery	required by religious precepts	Can lead to girl's death	Makes child-birth difficult
	(percentage)							
By wealth quintile								
Poorest	50.6	53.6	52.3	7.9	52.5	53.2	44.6	4.7
Second	54.2	53.4	54.2	7.2	60.1	58.5	41.1	5.1
Middle	51.7	59.5	56.4	7.5	57.0	60.2	44.5	4.6
Fourth	38.9	39.8	57.9	7.2	47.4	48.2	42.8	3.4
Richest	20.5	24.5	69.9	9.3	28.1	31.9	58.0	6.8

Source:

Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

The data refer to men and all women who agree with various statements about female circumcision (FGM/C).

Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

CHILD WORK AND LABOR

Table 10.16: Proportion of children aged 5-17 involved in child labour, by their engagement in different activities and background characteristics, 2014

	2014			
	Children involved in economic activity for hours equal to or greater than the age specific threshold	Children involved in household chores for hours equal to or greater than the age specific threshold	Children working under hazardous conditions	Total: children involved in child labour
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Total	3.6	0.8	5.6	7.0
By age				
5-11	3.3	0.5	2.6	3.9
12-14	4.3	1.4	6.7	8.5
15-17	3.4	0.9	12.7	13.8
By gender				
Males	4.2	0.8	6.8	8.1
Females	2.9	0.8	4.4	5.8
By location				
Urban	1.3	0.5	2.2	2.9
Rural	4.7	1.0	7.4	9.1
Urban Governorates	1.0	0.2	1.4	1.8
Lower Egypt	3.7	0.5	5.7	6.8
Urban Lower Egypt	0.9	0.2	2.1	2.3
Rural Lower Egypt	4.5	0.5	6.8	8.1
Upper Egypt	4.2	1.4	6.8	8.7
Urban Upper Egypt	2.0	1.0	3.0	4.5
Rural Upper Egypt	5.1	1.5	8.3	10.4
Frontier Governorates	1.5	1.8	1.5	3.6
By mother's education				
No education	5.7	1.0	9.8	11.6
Primary incomplete	5.0	1.0	7.7	9.4
Primary complete, some sec.	3.7	1.0	5.5	6.8
Sec. complete, higher	1.7	0.5	2.2	3.2
Not determined	5.0	2.5	9.0	11.2

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

» Table 10.16: Proportion of children aged 5-17 involved in child labour, by their engagement in different activities and background characteristics, 2014 (continued)

	2014			
	Children involved in economic activity for hours equal to or greater than the age specific threshold	Children involved in household chores for hours equal to or greater than the age specific threshold	Children working under hazardous conditions	Total: children involved in child labour
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Poorest	9.5	1.3	14.9	18.0
Second	3.3	1.2	5.6	7.1
Middle	1.8	0.4	2.9	3.5
Fourth	1.2	0.6	1.8	2.5
Richest	0.9	0.4	1.1	1.7

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey 2014.

Note:

Employed/working children aged 5-17 are designated as child labourers if they are under the age of 12, or if they are between the ages of 12-14 and work for 14 hours or more per week or if they are between the ages 15-17 and work for 43 hours or more per week, or if they perform hazardous work.

Work is considered hazardous if it involves carrying heavy loads, working with dangerous tools or operating heavy equipment, working at heights, working with chemicals or explosives, exposure to dust, fumes, gas, extreme heat or humidity, loud noise or vibrations, or any other working conditions considered to be bad for the child's health and safety.

Children aged 5-17 are designated as child labourers if they under the age of 15 and engaged in household chores for 28 hours or more, if they between the ages of 15-17 years and are engaged in household chores for 43 hours or more.

Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 10.17: Distribution of employed children involved in child labour, by age group and background characteristics, 2014

	2014		
	5-11 years	12-14 years	15-17 years
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
Total	3.3	4.3	3.4
By location			
Urban	0.4	2.0	2.9
Rural	4.8	5.7	3.7
Urban Governorates	0.1	0.9	3.5
Lower Egypt	3.9	3.8	2.8
Urban Lower Egypt	0.0	1.5	2.3
Rural Lower Egypt	5.0	4.5	3.0
Upper Egypt	3.6	5.8	4.1
Urban Upper Egypt	1.1	3.3	3.1
Rural Upper Egypt	4.6	7.0	4.5
Frontier Governorates	0.3	5.6	0.7
By mother's education			
No education	6.1	5.3	5.5
Primary incomplete	3.3	8.2	5.4
Primary complete, some sec.	3.1	5.4	3.7
Sec. complete, higher	2.0	2.0	0.4
Not determined	1.3	9.2	6.2
By wealth quintile			
Poorest	11.7	9.7	4.9
Second	2.8	3.9	3.9
Middle	1.0	2.6	3.7
Fourth	0.8	1.7	1.9
Richest	0.2	1.9	1.8

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey 2014.

Note:

Employed/working children aged 5-17 are designated as child labourers if they are under the age of 12, or if they are between the ages of 12-14 and work for 14 hours or more per week or if they are between the ages 15-17 and work for 43 hours or more per week, or if they perform hazardous work. Work is considered hazardous if it involves carrying heavy loads, working with dangerous tools or operating heavy equipment, working at heights, working with chemicals or explosives, exposure to dust, fumes, gas, extreme heat or humidity, loud noise or vibrations, or any other working conditions considered to be bad for the child's health and safety.

Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

DISCIPLINARY PRACTICES AND VIOLENCE

Table 10.18: Prevalence of violent and non-violent disciplinary practices adopted by parents/ caregivers of children aged 1-14 years, by background characteristics, 2009 and 2014

	Only non- violent discipline		Any violent discipline	
	2009	2014	2009	2014
	(2- 14 years)	(1-14 years)	(2- 14 years)	(1-14 years)
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Total	4.1	4.1	90.8	93.0
By gender				
Males	3.6	3.8	91.5	93.4
Females	4.6	4.4	90.2	92.6
By location				
Urban	5.3	4.8	90.3	92.4
Rural	3.3	3.7	91.2	93.3
Urban Governorates	5.2	4.7	90.5	93.0
Lower Egypt	-	3.6	-	93.4
Urban Lower Egypt	6.5	4.5	90.4	93.1
Rural Lower Egypt	3.8	3.4	92.5	93.5
Upper Egypt	-	4.5	-	92.5
Urban Upper Egypt	4.0	5.4	90.1	90.9
Rural Upper Egypt	2.6	4.1	89.5	93.1
Frontier Governorates	-	1.2	-	93.8
By mother's education				
No education	-	3.5	-	93.3
Primary incomplete	-	5.5	-	92.5
Primary complete, some sec.	-	3.3	-	93.8
Sec. complete, higher	-	4.3	-	92.9
Not determined	-	9.8	-	85.3
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	1.7	4.1	92.6	92.6
Second	2.7	3.6	91.4	93.8
Middle	4.7	3.4	90.9	93.6
Fourth	5.1	4.0	90.1	93.6
Richest	6.5	5.6	89.2	91.0

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014 and UNICEF Egypt, 'The extent of violent discipline for children in Egypt', *Statistics in Focus*, 2013. Data computed from the Egypt Family Condition Survey, 2009.

Note:

Data refer to the percentage of children aged 1-14 for 2014 and 2-14 for 2009 who have been subject to any violent or non-violent disciplinary practices by their parents/caregivers.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 10.19: Prevalence of violent disciplinary practices among children aged 1-14 years, by type of practice and background characteristics of children, 2014

	2014		
	Any psychological aggression	Any physical punishment physical	Any severe physical punishment
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
Total	91.1	78.0	43.2
By gender			
Males	91.6	78.2	43.4
Females	90.6	77.8	43.0
By age			
1-2	85.6	76.3	33.4
3-4	94.3	87.5	48.8
5-9	93.5	83.5	47.5
10-14	89.8	68.5	41.1
By location			
Urban	90.9	75.0	36.9
Rural	91.2	79.5	46.5
Urban Governorates	91.7	74.6	33.9
Lower Egypt	91.4	78.4	45.1
Urban Lower Egypt	91.5	74.9	37.7
Rural Lower Egypt	91.4	79.4	47.2
Upper Egypt	90.6	78.5	43.9
Urban Upper Egypt	89.6	75.3	39.3
Rural Upper Egypt	91.0	79.8	45.8
Frontier Governorates	91.8	75.8	33.2
By mother's education			
No education	91.4	79.8	48.2
Primary incomplete	90.8	79.2	51.0
Primary complete, some sec.	91.8	82.2	51.4
Sec. complete, higher	91.0	76.0	37.3
Not determined	82.7	60.9	32.5
By wealth quintile			
Poorest	90.6	79.3	49.2
Second	91.8	81.4	50.7
Middle	91.6	79.8	44.7
Fourth	91.8	77.4	38.9
Richest	89.4	70.7	30.4

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014.

Note:

Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 10.20: Proportion of parents (of children aged 2-14) who believe that physical punishment is not needed for child discipline, by wealth quintiles, 2009

	2009
	(percentage)
Total	58.3
By wealth quintile	
Poorest	45.6
Second	49.7
Middle	57.3
Fourth	65.7
Richest	73.0

Source:

UNICEF Egypt, 'The extent of violent discipline for children in Egypt', *Statistics in Focus*, 2013. Data computed from the Egypt Family Condition Survey, 2009.

Note:

Data on attitudes towards physical punishment are reported by parents or caregivers of children aged 2-14. The table reports data on the percentage of parents or caregivers who believe that physical punishment is not needed as disciplinary practice for children.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

BIRTH REGISTRATION

Table 10.21: Proportion of children under five whose births are registered with the civil authorities, by background characteristics, 2014

	2014		
	Had birth certificate	Did not have birth certificate	registered
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
Total	99.1	0.3	99.4
By age			
<2	98.2	0.7	98.9
2-4	99.7	0.0	99.7
By gender			
Males	99.2	0.3	99.5
Females	98.9	0.4	99.3
By location			
Urban	99.4	0.2	99.7
Rural	98.9	0.3	99.3
Urban Governorates	99.7	0.0	99.7
Lower Egypt	99.3	0.3	99.5
Urban Lower Egypt	99.2	0.3	99.5
Rural Lower Egypt	99.3	0.2	99.5
Upper Egypt	98.7	0.5	99.1
Urban Upper Egypt	99.3	0.4	99.7
Rural Upper Egypt	98.4	0.5	98.9
Frontier Governorates	99.4	0.1	99.5
By wealth quintile			
Poorest	98.3	0.2	98.5
Second	99.1	0.4	99.5
Middle	99.2	0.5	99.6
Fourth	99.1	0.3	99.4
Richest	99.7	0.1	99.8

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014.

Note:

Data do not include North and South Sinai governorates.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

CHILDREN WITHOUT PARENTAL CARE AND CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS

Table 10.22: Total number of residential institutions and shelter nurseries and children living in institutions and in foster care, 2009 and 2016

	2009		2016	
	<i>(number of institutions)</i>	<i>(number of children)</i>	<i>(number of institutions)</i>	<i>(number of children)</i>
Residential institutions (6-18 years)				
Total	309	8,506	473	9,597
Urban Governorates	146	4,041	267	4,548
Lower Egypt	73	2,208	87	2,592
Upper Egypt	88	2,236	116	2,405
Frontier Governorates	2	21	3	52
Shelter nurseries				
Total	146	3,527	75	2,418
Urban Governorates	91	2,379	32	1,347
Lower Egypt	24	645	22	691
Upper Egypt	31	503	20	372
Frontier Governorates	0	0	1	8
Foster families (2 years and older)				
Total	-	5,705	-	11,764
Urban Governorates	-	1,655	-	3,654
Lower Egypt	-	2,319	-	5,539
Upper Egypt	-	1,581	-	2,292
Frontier Governorates	-	150	-	279

Source:

Ministry of Social Solidarity (2013) Statistical Yearbook 2009/10. Data for 2016 are derived from Ministry of Social Solidarity's Administration in August 2016.

Note:

For children deprived of parental care, institutions provide the following services: accommodation, nutrition, health and educational services, leisure activities and social rehabilitation. Children in residential institutions are also provided with vocational activities; training on handicrafts and religious education.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 10.23: Proportion of households with orphans and foster children under 18 years of age, by urban/rural residence, 2014

	2014
	<i>(percentage of households)</i>
With single orphans	
Total	3.3
Urban	3.3
Rural	3.3
With double orphans	
Total	0.1
Urban	0.1
Rural	0.1
With foster children	
Total	1.3
Urban	1.6
Rural	0.9

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014.

Note:

Data is based on de jure household members.

Foster children are those under age 18 living in households with neither their mother nor their father present.

Single Orphans include children with one dead parent and unknown survival status of the other parent.

Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 10.24: Proportion of children under 18 who are orphaned, by background characteristics, 2014

	2014			
	Children with one or both parents dead*	Living with one parent		Not living with either parent
		Mother dead	Father dead	Both parents dead
	<i>(percentage of children)</i>			
Total 0-17 years	3.6	0.5	2.9	0.1
Total 0-4 years	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.0
By age				
<2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0
2-4	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.0
5-9	2.4	0.4	1.8	0.0
10-14	5.5	0.8	4.5	0.1
15-17	9.5	1.3	7.6	0.3
By location				
Urban	4.1	0.7	3.2	0.1
Rural	3.4	0.4	2.7	0.1
Urban Governorates	3.3	0.5	2.7	0.1
Lower Egypt	3.5	0.7	2.6	0.0
Urban Lower Egypt	4.7	1.2	3.2	0.0
Rural Lower Egypt	3.2	0.5	2.4	0.0
Upper Egypt	3.9	0.4	3.3	0.1
Urban Upper Egypt	4.4	0.6	3.6	0.1
Rural Upper Egypt	3.7	0.3	3.1	0.1
Frontier Governorates	3.1	0.7	2.4	0.1
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	4.0	0.5	3.2	0.1
Second	4.0	0.4	3.4	0.1
Middle	3.3	0.5	2.5	0.1
Fourth	3.8	0.6	2.9	0.1
Richest	3.0	0.7	2.3	0.0

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014.

Note:

Data are based on household de jure members.

(*) Data include children with father dead, mother dead, and one parent but missing information on survival status of the parent.

Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.



11

HIV-AIDS

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

PREVALENCE OF HIV AND AIDS

Table 11.01: Estimated HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 and youth aged 15-24, 1990-2015

Prevalence of HIV	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014	2015
	<i>(percentage)</i>					
Adults 15-49	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Youth 15-24	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1

Source:

UNAIDS, *AIDSinfo online* database. Accessed June 2016.

<<http://www.aidsinfoonline.org/devinfo/libraries/asp/home.asp>>

Note:

The prevalence rate refers to the estimated percentage of people (in the specific age group) who are infected with HIV.

Table 11.02: Estimated number of people living with HIV, incidence rate, new HIV infections, 1990-2015

	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014	2015
	<i>(absolute number)</i>					
People living with HIV						
Total	1,412	1,663	6,734	9,449	10,466	11,493
Adults 15+	234	1,630	6,585	9,227	10,217	11,220
Women 15+	54	459	1,904	2,707	3,013	3,322
Children 0-14	4	33	148	222	249	273
New HIV infections						
All ages	54	320	1,044	1,384	1,462	1,514
Children 0-14	2	13	50	70	78	78
Incidence rate	<i>(percentage)</i>					
Adults 15-49	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1

Source:

UNAIDS, *AIDSinfo online* database. Accessed June 2016.

<<http://www.aidsinfoonline.org/devinfo/libraries/asp/home.asp>>

Note:

The HIV incidence is the estimated number of persons newly infected with HIV during a specified time period (e.g., a year) and is calculated by dividing the estimated number of persons newly infected with HIV during a specified time period by the number of persons at risk for HIV infection.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 11.03: Number of people receiving antiretroviral treatment (ART) and coverage of ART for children and adults, 2010-2015

	2010	2013	2014	2015
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Number of people receiving ART				
Total	525	1,171	1,715	2,147
Adults 15+	493	1,118	1,650	2,074
Children 0-14	32	53	65	73
Estimated percentage of ART coverage based on WHO 2013 guidelines				
Adults 15+	7	12	16	18
Children 0-14	22	24	26	27

Source:

UNAIDS, *AIDSinfo online* database. Accessed June 2016.

<<http://www.aidsinfoonline.org/devinfo/libraries.aspx/home.aspx>>

Note:

The standard antiretroviral therapy (ART) consists of the combination of at least three antiretroviral (ARV) drugs to ensure the maximal suppression of the HIV virus and stop the progression of the HIV disease.

Table 11.04: Indicators on Mother to Child Transmission (MTCT) and antiretroviral treatment (ART), 2010-2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	<i>(absolute number)</i>					
Estimated number of pregnant women needing ARV for preventing MTCT	161	187	213	237	260	280
Pregnant women who received ARV for preventing MTCT	11	7	9	19	13	27
	<i>(percentage)</i>					
Infants born to HIV- positive women and receiving a virological test for HIV within 2 months of birth	6	5	6	6	8	-
Coverage of pregnant women who receive ART for preventing MTCT	7	4	4	8	5	10

Source:

UNAIDS, *AIDSinfo online* database. Accessed June 2016.

<<http://www.aidsinfoonline.org/devinfo/libraries.aspx/home.aspx>>

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

KNOWLEDGE OF HIV AND AIDS

Table 11.05: Proportion of women aged 15-49 who have heard of and, who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV and AIDS, by background characteristics, 2008-2015

	All women		Ever married women		All women	
	2008		2014		2015	
	Have heard of HIV	Comprehensive knowledge of HIV	Have heard of HIV	Comprehensive knowledge of HIV	Have heard of HIV	Comprehensive knowledge of HIV
	<i>(percentage)</i>					
Total	75.4	7.4	69.4	4.5	65.9	4.1
By location						
Urban	85.3	12.0	79.7	6.5	78.7	5.3
Rural	68.0	4.0	63.8	3.5	58.8	3.5
Urban Governorates	86.9	13.2	80.2	7.3	77.5	1.5
Lower Egypt	78.7	7.1	72.7	3.8	67.4	4.1
Urban Lower Egypt	87.2	13.0	83.3	5.1	81.0	6.5
Rural Lower Egypt	75.9	5.2	69.7	3.4	63.5	3.3
Upper Egypt	65.1	4.5	61.7	4.5	60.0	5.0
Urban Upper Egypt	81.3	9.3	75.9	6.8	78.1	8.2
Rural Upper Egypt	57.6	2.3	55.7	3.5	52.3	3.8
Frontier Governorates	72.3	6.3	56.8	7.3	64.8	1.7
By education						
No education	48.6	2.3	37.1	1.1	35.0	0.2
Primary incomplete	63.9	3.0	52.4	2.6	43.5	0.4
Primary complete, some sec.	77.2	5.0	63.5	3.3	56.3	3.3
Sec. complete, higher	92.3	12.3	88.2	6.8	86.1	6.1
By wealth quintile						
Poorest	49.7	1.8	50.1	2.2	47.6	2.7
Second	65.4	4.5	57.4	3.2	55.9	4.7
Middle	74.8	5.7	70.9	3.9	66.4	3.1
Fourth	89.5	8.1	76.2	5.2	72.2	4.8
Richest	93.4	15.6	90.4	8.1	86.5	5.4

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008 and 2014 and Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS is defined as: 1) knowing that both condom use and limiting sex partners to one uninfected partner are HIV prevention methods, 2) being aware that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and 3) rejecting the two common local misconceptions—that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through mosquito bites and by sharing food.

Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Data for 2014 refer only to ever-married women.

Data for 2014 and 2015 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 11.06: Proportion of men aged 15-49 who have heard of, and who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS and who reported TV as their source of information about HIV and AIDS, by background characteristics, 2008 and 2015

	2008		2015	
	Have heard of HIV/AIDS	Have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	Have heard of HIV/AIDS	Have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Total	88.6	19.1	79.1	6.6
By location				
Urban	89.8	22.3	85.0	8.8
Rural	87.6	16.4	75.7	5.1
Urban Governorates	87.0	18.8	84.3	8.0
Lower Egypt	91.6	24.4	78.8	6.1
Urban Lower Egypt	93.7	35.2	87.1	10.3
Rural Lower Egypt	90.9	20.8	76.4	4.8
Upper Egypt	85.8	12.1	77.7	6.6
Urban Upper Egypt	90.8	15.8	83.9	8.7
Rural Upper Egypt	83.2	10.1	74.5	5.6
Frontier Governorates	85.6	23.2	79.1	3.7
By education				
No education	70.7	7.0	53.4	(4.0)
Primary incomplete	75.6	6.1	61.7	1.6
Primary complete, some sec.	83.9	14.5	67.3	4.3
Sec. complete, higher	96.6	25.9	91.4	10.4
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	77.1	9.2	67.2	1.7
Second	86.2	16.1	73.0	5.0
Middle	88.2	15.8	82.2	8.3
Fourth	93.2	24.1	81.4	8.7
Richest	96.0	27.8	90.7	9.9

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008 and Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS is defined as: 1) knowing that both condom use and limiting sex partners to one uninfected partner are HIV prevention methods, 2) being aware that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and 3) rejecting the two common local misconceptions—that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through mosquito bites and by sharing food.

An asterisk indicates a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Data for 2015 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 11.07: Proportion of youth aged 15-24 who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS, by gender and background characteristics, 2008 and 2015

	2008		2015	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Total	18.3	4.8	6.6	4.1
By location				
Urban	22.0	7.2	8.8	5.3
Rural	15.4	3.2	5.1	3.5
Urban Governorates	22.4	8.2	8.0	1.5
Lower Egypt	22.5	5.1	6.1	4.1
Urban Lower Egypt	32.7	8.5	10.3	6.5
Rural Lower Egypt	19.6	4.3	4.8	3.3
Upper Egypt	11.2	2.8	6.6	5.0
Urban Upper Egypt	13.3	4.7	8.7	8.2
Rural Upper Egypt	10.1	1.9	5.6	3.8
Frontier Governorates	20.4	6.3	3.7	1.7
By education				
No education	11.2	1.4	(4.0)	0.2
Primary incomplete	4.6	2.7	1.6	0.4
Primary complete, some sec.	14.1	3.5	4.3	3.3
Sec. complete, higher	24.0	6.9	10.4	6.1
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	9.0	1.8	1.7	2.7
Second	15.7	3.1	5.0	4.7
Middle	14.4	5.0	8.3	3.1
Fourth	24.1	5.4	8.7	4.8
Richest	28.2	4.8	9.9	5.4

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008 and Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS is defined as: 1) knowing that both condom use and limiting sex partners to one uninfected partner are HIV prevention methods, 2) being aware that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and 3) rejecting the two common local misconceptions—that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through mosquito bites and by sharing food.

Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Data for 2015 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 11.08: Proportion of women aged 15-49 who reported their source of information about HIV and AIDS, by background characteristics, 2008 and 2015

	2008					2015				
	TV	Other Media	Any contact with social worker	spouse/relatives/friends	Community meeting/seminar	TV	Other Media	Any contact with social worker	spouse/relatives/friends	Community meeting/seminar
	<i>(percentage)</i>									
Total	93.9	13.9	3.3	22.3	1.4	94.8	3.6	4.1	5.6	2.0
By location										
Urban	94.7	10.6	1.9	20.2	1.4	94.0	3.9	4.3	5.3	2.5
Rural	92.8	16.5	4.4	24.1	1.5	95.6	3.4	3.9	5.9	1.5
Urban Governorates	96.8	7.2	1.3	21.2	1.0	88.8	9.5	7.4	7.1	6.2
Lower Egypt	90.1	20.2	3.1	18.3	0.6	97.1	2.6	3.8	4.4	0.6
Urban Lower Egypt	87.8	19.6	1.5	16.8	1.3	97.4	2.0	5.0	3.6	0.0
Rural Lower Egypt	91.2	20.4	3.6	18.8	0.3	97.0	2.9	3.4	4.7	0.8
Upper Egypt	94.6	9.6	5.1	29.4	3.1	94.5	2.9	3.5	6.3	2.2
Urban Upper Egypt	94.3	8.4	3.5	22.2	2.3	95.5	1.7	2.4	4.9	1.8
Rural Upper Egypt	94.8	10.3	5.9	33.3	3.5	93.6	4.1	4.7	7.8	2.7
Frontier Governorates	95.9	3.2	0.9	14.4	0.4	(76.0)	-10.8	0.0	-19.4	-2.4
By education										
No education	96.0	12.0	4.1	23.1	1.5	(95.5)	0.0	0.0	-6.5	0.0
Primary incomplete	95.8	8.8	2.2	24.9	1.1	(100.0)	-5.4	0.0	-4.5	0.0
Primary complete, some sec.	93.8	12.6	1.8	21.3	1.5	89.6	0.2	3.4	10.1	3.1
Sec. complete, higher	93.4	16.2	3.7	22.1	1.4	96.1	5.0	4.9	4.2	2.0
By wealth quintile										
Poorest	96.2	13.2	5.5	28.9	1.8	91.4	2.1	0.9	12.6	2.1
Second	94.6	14.2	2.9	24.4	1.2	93.0	0.8	4.6	7.7	2.7
Middle	90.5	15.8	4.0	22.1	1.3	98.8	4.5	4.9	4.5	0.0
Fourth	96.1	12.1	2.2	18.9	1.2	96.9	3.5	2.5	3.2	2.9
Richest	92.7	14.0	2.6	19.9	1.6	93.0	5.3	5.8	4.4	2.0

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008 and Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Data refer to women aged 15-49 years who heard, saw, or received any information about AIDS in the six months prior to the survey. Other media data include radio, newspaper/magazine, pamphlet/brochure, or poster. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Data for 2015 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 11.09: Proportion of men aged 15-49 who reported their source of information about HIV and AIDS, by background characteristics, 2008 and 2015

	2008					2015				
	TV	Other Media	Any contact with social worker	spouse/relatives/friends	Community meeting/seminar	TV	Other Media	Any contact with social worker	spouse/relatives/friends	Community meeting/seminar
	<i>(percentage)</i>									
Total	92.4	21.7	2.0	15.7	2.4	95.6	7.4	1.2	6.4	2.4
By location										
Urban	92.3	19.8	1.7	14.4	2.1	95.2	8.3	2.2	7.6	2.5
Rural	92.4	23.0	2.2	16.6	2.6	95.9	6.9	0.6	5.7	2.4
Urban Governorates	95.4	10.0	1.1	13.3	0.9	92.6	12.8	0.0	0.8	4.2
Lower Egypt	92.7	28.7	1.7	15.5	2.1	96.8	6.8	1.4	4.2	1.1
Urban Lower Egypt	87.5	34.5	2.4	17.3	3.3	(93.5)	(10.2)	(3.5)	(11)	(0.1)
Rural Lower Egypt	94.3	26.9	1.5	14.9	1.7	97.8	5.8	0.7	2.1	1.4
Upper Egypt	89.2	17.1	2.9	17.6	3.9	95.3	7.0	1.2	9.8	3.4
Urban Upper Egypt	88.6	20.2	1.6	13.0	2.7	97.2	5.3	2.4	8.7	3.1
Rural Upper Egypt	89.6	15.4	3.6	20.2	4.6	93.7	8.4	0.3	10.7	3.7
Frontier Governorates	84.9	8.9	5.5	16.0	1.0	*	*	*	*	*
By education										
No education	95.7	14.3	1.3	14.4	0.0	(100.0)	0.0	0.0	-6.2	0.0
Primary incomplete	95.0	17.5	0.6	14.6	1.7	*	*	*	*	*
Primary complete, some sec.	93.7	20.9	0.8	12.0	2.2	95.2	5.4	0.0	5.0	2.7
Sec. complete, higher	91.3	23.6	2.8	17.5	2.9	95.1	9.4	1.9	7.4	2.7
By wealth quintile										
Poorest	91.0	16.1	2.4	18.1	3.3	89.9	7.1	0.7	9.8	4.0
Second	94.8	18.7	1.3	15.7	2.2	96.4	8.1	0.0	7.1	2.8
Middle	91.0	23.3	2.8	16.4	1.9	98.0	4.0	0.0	5.1	0.4
Fourth	93.1	23.8	1.9	16.2	2.4	95.8	7.5	1.3	4.4	3.0
Richest	91.9	24.4	1.7	13.3	2.6	96.6	9.9	3.2	6.6	2.4

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008 and 2014 and Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Data refer to the percentage of men aged 15-49 who know about AIDS who heard, saw or received any information about AIDS in the six months before the survey. Other media data include radio, newspaper/magazine, pamphlet/brochure, or poster.

Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Data for 2015 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 11.10: Proportion of all women and men aged 15-49 who know a place for HIV and AIDS testing, by gender and background characteristics, 2008-2015

	2008		2014	2015	
	All women	men	Ever-married women	All women	men
	<i>(percentage)</i>				
Total	12.5	19.5	12.2	7.1	9.7
By location					
Urban	13.7	19.4	13.8	10.6	12.3
Rural	11.6	19.6	11.4	5.2	8.1
Urban Governorates	13.7	16.3	16.3	8.9	12.4
Lower Egypt	15.2	24.6	12.5	5.1	6.9
Urban Lower Egypt	18.4	31.4	13.5	10.5	11.7
Rural Lower Egypt	14.1	22.4	12.2	3.6	5.6
Upper Egypt	9.0	15.2	10.5	9.0	12.3
Urban Upper Egypt	10.0	13.8	10.9	12.4	12.6
Rural Upper Egypt	8.5	15.9	10.3	7.5	12.1
Frontier Governorates	3.5	14.1	11.7	10.2	14.1
By education					
No education	5.1	14.2	5.0	2.3	2.9
Primary incomplete	5.9	7.7	7.5	3.1	4.4
Primary complete, some sec.	9.8	13.1	10.9	3.5	4.8
Sec. complete, higher	19.4	26.0	16.5	11.5	14.1
By wealth quintile					
Poorest	7.6	12.1	10.2	5.2	7.3
Second	9.8	18.9	9.1	5.2	7.5
Middle	10.8	18.4	12.0	4.4	7.4
Fourth	12.1	18.7	12.2	7.4	10.2
Richest	21.1	27.8	17.5	13.5	15.5

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008 and 2014 and Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Data for 2014 and 2015 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 11.11: Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV, among women aged 15-49, by background characteristics, 2008-2015

	2008	2014			2015		
	All women	Ever-married women			All women		
	Can be transmitted by breast-feeding	Can be transmitted by breast-feeding	Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Can be transmitted by breast-feeding and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Can be transmitted by breast-feeding	Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Can be transmitted by breast-feeding and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy
	<i>(percentage)</i>						
Total	33.7	32.1	21.3	14.8	26.2	11.4	8.3
By location							
Urban	37.1	34.1	20.4	13.5	29.2	12.9	9.0
Rural	31.1	31.0	21.7	15.4	24.5	10.6	8.0
Urban Governorates	43.7	32.0	17.3	11.9	25.6	15.5	10.1
Lower Egypt	32.9	34.9	21.7	14.9	26.9	10.4	7.3
Urban Lower Egypt	33.1	41.0	22.9	15.9	29.7	10.4	7.0
Rural Lower Egypt	32.8	33.2	21.3	14.6	26.1	10.4	7.4
Upper Egypt	29.1	28.7	22.2	15.7	25.5	11.2	9.0
Urban Upper Egypt	29.6	30.3	21.5	13.1	32.9	12.3	9.6
Rural Upper Egypt	28.8	28.0	22.4	16.8	22.3	10.7	8.7
Frontier Governorates	37.2	19.2	19.3	10.3	23.9	20.3	12.7
By education							
No education	24.7	19.8	14.5	11.7	13.6	6.9	5.2
Primary incomplete	32.2	24.7	17.3	12.5	16.1	8.3	6.4
Primary complete, some sec.	34.2	30.8	20.4	15.2	20.0	9.1	6.4
Sec. complete, higher	39.0	39.0	25.1	16.3	35.9	14.9	10.9
By wealth quintile							
Poorest	25.6	25.8	20.5	15.5	20.6	11.0	7.4
Second	30.3	28.9	20.9	15.4	23.7	9.4	7.2
Middle	35.3	33.8	22.2	15.5	28.0	11.8	8.9
Fourth	39.3	34.1	22.1	14.9	29.6	10.2	7.7
Richest	37.0	37.0	20.4	12.6	28.7	14.7	10.4

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008 and 2014 and Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Data for 2014 and 2015 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 11.12: Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV, among men aged 15-49, by background characteristics, 2008 and 2015

	2008	2015		
	Can be transmitted by breastfeeding	Can be transmitted by breastfeeding	Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Can be transmitted by breastfeeding and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy
	(percentage)			
Total	35.0	29.0	12.5	9.0
By location				
Urban	37.1	30.0	11.4	7.6
Rural	33.4	28.5	13.2	9.8
Urban Governorates	44.5	27.8	12.0	7.4
Lower Egypt	33.5	27.2	12.7	8.4
Urban Lower Egypt	30.7	28.7	12.7	7.6
Rural Lower Egypt	34.4	26.8	12.7	8.7
Upper Egypt	31.6	31.9	12.4	10.3
Urban Upper Egypt	30.8	33.4	9.4	7.9
Rural Upper Egypt	32.0	31.2	13.9	11.5
Frontier Governorates	32.4	26.9	18.8	11.5
By education				
No education	29.9	21.8	10.7	10.1
Primary incomplete	36.1	20.8	7.9	6.4
Primary complete, some sec.	33.5	23.0	9.0	7.1
Sec. complete, higher	36.6	34.6	15.5	10.4
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	31.2	28.5	12.3	9.2
Second	32.6	25.5	12.0	8.9
Middle	35.6	31.6	14.5	11.0
Fourth	37.1	29.7	12.9	9.0
Richest	37.9	29.9	11.2	7.0

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008 and Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Data for 2015 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.



12

**HEPATITIS
B AND C**

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

PREVALENCE OF HEPATITIS C VIRUS (HCV)

Table 12.01: Prevalence of Hepatitis C among the population aged 15-59 years, by background characteristics, 2008 and 2015

	2008		2015	
	HCV antibody positive	HCV RNA test positive	HCV antibody positive	HCV RNA test positive
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Total	14.7	9.8	10.0	7.0
By location				
Urban	10.3	7.2	7.1	4.7
Rural	18.0	11.9	11.7	8.4
Urban Governorates	9.5	6.2	6.9	4.4
Lower Egypt	17.5	11.5	12.2	8.7
Urban Lower Egypt	11.8	8.8	9.1	6.0
Rural Lower Egypt	19.3	12.3	13.2	9.5
Upper Egypt	14.7	10.2	8.2	5.8
Urban Upper Egypt	10.9	7.8	5.5	3.8
Rural Upper Egypt	16.4	11.4	9.5	6.8
Frontier Governorates	3.8	3.3	3.5	2.6
By education				
No education	24.0	16.5	16.2	12.0
Primary incomplete	20.4	12.7	17.1	12.0
Primary complete, some sec.	11.5	7.7	6.8	4.7
Sec. complete, higher	10.5	7.1	8.4	5.7
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	18.6	12.4	12.7	9.5
Second	17.1	11.4	11.8	8.2
Middle	16.4	10.9	10.2	7.2
Fourth	11.6	8.0	9.0	6.4
Richest	10.2	6.9	6.5	3.9

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008 and Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

The Hepatitis C virus (HCV)-antibody test identifies respondents exposed to the virus at some point in time prior to the EDHS survey. The HCV ribonucleic acid (RNA) test identifies those respondents with an active HCV infection: testing is carried out on a person with antibodies against hepatitis C to confirm any diagnosis of a chronic Hepatitis C infection. The prevalence rate refers to the percentage of *de facto* population aged 15-59 years who provided venous blood sample for HCV for the DHS and whose results were positive on the HCV-antibody and/or the RNA tests.

Data for 2015 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 12.02: Prevalence of Hepatitis C among the population aged 1-59 years, by age group, 2008 and 2015

Age group	2008		2015	
	HCV antibody positive	HCV RNA test positive	HCV antibody positive	HCV RNA test positive
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
1-14	-	-	0.4	0.2
15-59	14.7	9.8	10.0	7.0
1-4	-	-	0.4	0.2
5-9	-	-	0.3	0.0
10-14	-	-	0.7	0.3
15-19	4.1	2.8	1.0	0.8
20-24	4.9	3.0	3.2	2.2
40-44	23.0	15.0	11.6	9.0
45-49	28.6	18.9	16.3	11.3

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008 and Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

The HCV antibody test identifies respondents ever infected with the HCV virus. The HCV RNA test identifies those respondents with an active hepatitis C infection.

Data for 2015 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 12.03: Prevalence of Hepatitis C among the population aged 15-59 years, by gender and background characteristics, 2008 and 2015

	2008				2015			
	Females		Males		Females		Males	
	HCV antibody positive	HCV RNA test positive	HCV antibody positive	HCV RNA test positive	HCV antibody positive	HCV RNA test positive	HCV antibody positive	HCV RNA test positive
	<i>(percentage)</i>							
Total	12.2	7.8	17.4	12.1	8.1	5.5	12.4	8.9
By location								
Urban	8.0	5.5	12.7	9.0	5.9	3.7	8.5	5.9
Rural	15.2	9.6	21.1	14.4	9.3	6.6	14.7	10.7
Urban Governorates	7.6	5.1	11.5	7.4	5.5	3.4	8.5	5.7
Lower Egypt	15.0	8.9	20.3	14.3	10.3	7.2	14.6	10.5
Urban Lower Egypt	10.0	6.7	13.7	11.1	7.5	4.3	11.0	8.1
Rural Lower Egypt	16.5	9.7	22.4	15.3	11.2	8.1	15.7	11.2
Upper Egypt	11.7	8.3	17.9	12.4	6.1	4.1	11.0	8.0
Urban Upper Egypt	7.3	5.4	14.6	10.3	4.8	3.4	6.3	4.3
Rural Upper Egypt	13.7	9.6	19.6	13.5	6.7	4.4	13.4	10.0
Frontier Governorates	2.5	1.8	5.0	4.7	3.5	2.5	3.5	2.6
By education								
No education	21.7	14.5	30.0	21.6	14.5	10.1	21.9	18.4
Primary incomplete	16.1	10.1	24.3	15.2	13.6	9.0	21.0	15.4
Primary complete, some sec.	7.1	4.3	15.3	10.6	4.9	3.1	8.8	6.4
Sec. complete, higher	6.7	4.1	13.9	9.7	5.6	4.0	11.3	7.6
By wealth quintile								
Poorest	15.8	10.1	21.9	15.1	9.9	7.3	16.2	12.3
Second	15.7	10.5	18.7	12.4	8.7	6.3	15.7	10.7
Middle	13.8	8.6	19.0	13.2	8.6	6.0	12.4	8.8
Fourth	9.5	6.1	13.9	10.2	8.3	5.3	9.9	7.7
Richest	6.6	4.3	14.2	9.9	4.9	2.7	8.2	5.3

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008 and Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

The Hepatitis C virus (HCV)-antibody test identifies respondents exposed to the virus at some point in time prior to the survey. The HCV ribonucleic acid (RNA) test identifies those respondents with an active HCV infection: testing is carried out on a person with antibodies against hepatitis C to confirm any diagnosis of a chronic Hepatitis C infection. The prevalence rate refers to the percentage of *de facto* population aged 1-59 years who provided venous blood sample for HCV for the survey and whose results were positive on the HCV-antibody and/or the RNA tests.

Data for 2015 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 12.04: Prevalence of Hepatitis C among youth aged 15-29, by gender and age, 2008 and 2015

	2008	2015
	(percentage)	
<u>Youth Aged 15-19 years</u>		
Positive on HCV antibody test		
Total	4.1	1.0
Males	5.6	0.9
Females	2.7	1.2
Positive on HCV RNA test		
Total	2.8	0.8
Males	3.7	0.6
Females	1.9	0.9
<u>Youth Aged 20-24 years</u>		
Positive on HCV antibody test		
Total	4.9	3.2
Males	4.3	4.8
Females	5.4	2.1
Positive on HCV RNA test		
Total	3.0	2.2
Males	3.2	3.1
Females	2.9	1.5
<u>Youth Aged 25-29 years</u>		
Positive on HCV antibody test		
Total	6.1	4.4
Males	8.0	6.8
Females	4.6	2.8
Positive on HCV RNA test		
Total	3.9	3.0
Males	4.9	4.7
Females	3.0	1.9

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008 and Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

The Hepatitis C virus (HCV)-antibody test identifies respondents exposed to the virus at some point in time prior to the EDHS survey. The HCV ribonucleic acid (RNA) test identifies those respondents with an active HCV infection: testing is carried out on a person with antibodies against hepatitis C to confirm any diagnosis of a chronic Hepatitis C infection. The prevalence rate refers to the percentage of *de facto* population aged 15-59 years who provided venous blood sample for HCV for the DHS and whose results were positive on the HCV-antibody and/or the RNA tests.

Data for 2015 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION ON THE HEPATITIS C VIRUS (HCV)

Table 12.05: Knowledge and access to information about the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) among women aged 15-59, by background characteristics, 2008 and 2015

	2008		2015	
	15-49 years		15-59 years	
	% knowing about HCV	Among those knowing, % receiving information recently about HCV	% knowing about HCV	Among those knowing, % receiving information recently about HCV
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Total	80.3	67.2	86.0	45.6
By location				
Urban	86.6	67.9	91.4	50.5
Rural	75.6	66.6	82.9	42.5
Urban Governorates	86.8	72.2	90.9	55.9
Lower Egypt	86.7	70.6	87.3	40.9
Urban Lower Egypt	92.8	68.7	91.8	43.0
Rural Lower Egypt	84.6	71.3	85.9	40.2
Upper Egypt	69.4	58.9	82.6	48.0
Urban Upper Egypt	81.9	59.4	91.8	51.9
Rural Upper Egypt	63.7	58.6	78.5	45.9
Frontier Governorates	67.4	60.2	80.6	49.4
By education				
No education	64.7	65.8	70.8	41.8
Primary incomplete	72.3	66.8	83.6	39.9
Primary complete, some sec.	78.5	65.2	82.8	43.3
Sec. complete, higher	91.8	68.8	95.8	49.1
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	60.4	59.4	76.6	46.9
Second	74.7	67.1	80.5	43.9
Middle	80.2	69.0	88.1	35.1
Fourth	88.9	66.8	89.4	46.5
Richest	94.0	70.5	94.7	54.6

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008 and Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Data for 2015 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 12.06: Knowledge and access to information about Hepatitis C virus (HCV) among men aged 15-59, by background characteristics, 2008 and 2015

	2008		2015	
	15-49 years		15-59 years	
	% knowing about HCV	Among those knowing, % receiving information recently about HCV	% knowing about HCV	Among those knowing, % receiving information recently about HCV
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Total	85.6	60.6	90.5	44.6
<u>By location</u>				
Urban	87.4	57.8	92.7	50.0
Rural	84.1	62.9	89.2	41.1
Urban Governorates	84.9	55.2	92.5	57.1
Lower Egypt	91.1	66.4	91.5	40.0
Urban Lower Egypt	96.5	62.4	94.2	41.5
Rural Lower Egypt	89.3	67.9	90.7	39.5
Upper Egypt	79.4	56.1	88.4	45.8
Urban Upper Egypt	84.0	58.9	91.6	49.6
Rural Upper Egypt	77.0	54.6	86.8	43.7
Frontier Governorates	78.6	48.6	86.3	53.8
<u>By education</u>				
No education	68.9	62.9	81.7	46.3
Primary incomplete	77.6	57.2	86.4	40.7
Primary complete, some sec.	79.3	56.0	82.8	38.8
Sec. complete, higher	93.4	63.0	97.0	47.7
<u>By wealth quintile</u>				
Poorest	73.7	61.2	83.2	44.6
Second	82.6	61.7	87.5	41.2
Middle	85.4	58.1	93.5	34.8
Fourth	89.3	58.2	91.7	44.6
Richest	94.4	63.8	96.0	55.2

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008 and Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Data for 2015 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 12.07: Knowledge of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) routes of transmission among men and women aged 15-59 who know about HCV, the percentage who can name at least one way in which HCV can be contracted, by gender and background characteristics, 2008 and 2015

	2008		2015	
	15-49 years		15-59 years	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Total	70.9	78.7	58.1	66.3
By location				
Urban	78.3	84.7	70.9	70.6
Rural	64.7	73.7	50.1	63.5
Urban Governorates	79.3	84.3	71.8	71.2
Lower Egypt	72.0	79.3	57.0	66.2
Urban Lower Egypt	81.0	86.5	73.5	73.8
Rural Lower Egypt	68.7	76.7	51.5	63.8
Upper Egypt	63.6	73.7	54.5	64.5
Urban Upper Egypt	73.8	82.9	67.5	67.0
Rural Upper Egypt	57.4	68.5	47.7	63.1
Frontier Governorates	71.4	90.6	55.6	60.5
By education				
No education	54.2	66.4	33.9	49.1
Primary incomplete	54.9	65.9	41.3	49.0
Primary complete, some sec.	68.6	73.6	47.6	52.2
Sec. complete, higher	81.1	84.5	75.1	77.9
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	56.8	64.3	43.2	61.4
Second	62.9	73.7	49.4	60.3
Middle	65.2	76.8	50.7	64.3
Fourth	75.6	85.1	64.3	65.5
Richest	84.6	87.8	77.7	77.0

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008 and Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

The Hepatitis C virus is transmitted through contact with the blood of an infected person. The routes of transmission are sexual relations, blood transfusions, contact with the blood of infected persons, including with unclean needles, mother-to-child transmission, etc.

Data for 2015 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 12.08: Knowledge about the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) among youth aged 15-29, by gender, 2008 and 2015

	2008	2015
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
Youth aged 15-24		
Total	78.9	82.0
Males	79.8	81.1
Females	78.1	82.8
Youth aged 15-29		
Total	81.2	85.0
Males	82.5	84.9
Females	80.1	85.0

Source:

Data are calculated by UNICEF based on Hepatitis C virus data from Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008 and Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Data refer to the proportion of youth who know about hepatitis C.

Data for 2015 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 12.09: Knowledge of Hepatitis C virus among youth aged 15-29, the percentage who had access to recent information and knowledge on HCV transmission, by gender, 2008 and 2015

	2008	2015
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
Youth aged 15-24		
Proportion receiving information recently about HCV		
Total	62.0	35.2
Males	58.5	32.3
Females	65.3	37.7
Proportion who can name at least one way in which HCV can be contracted		
Total	72.9	53.0
Males	75.3	54.1
Females	70.7	52.1
Youth aged 15-29		
Proportion receiving information recently about HCV		
Total	62.8	37.5
Males	59.1	35.8
Females	66.1	38.7
Proportion who can name at least one way in which HCV can be contracted		
Total	74.0	55.7
Males	76.7	57.9
Females	71.4	54.1

Source:

Data are calculated by UNICEF based on Hepatitis C virus data from Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008 and Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Data refer to the proportion of youth aged 15-29 who know about Hepatitis C, who received information about the virus during the six months before the survey and who can name at least one way in which HCV can be contracted.

Data for 2015 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 12.10: Distribution of children aged 1-14 years and adults aged 15-59 years, by whether or not they were ever tested for the hepatitis C, by age, 2015

	2015					
	Children 1-14			Adults 15-59		
	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males
Yes	0.5	0.3	0.8	11.4	6.1	17.9
No	99.4	99.7	99.2	76.5	79.8	72.5
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Never heard about hepatitis C	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	14.0	9.5

Source:

Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Children's status reported by child's parent or other adult caretaker.

Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

PREVALENCE OF HEPATITIS B VIRUS (HBV)

Table 12.11: Prevalence of Hepatitis B among the population aged 15-59 years, by gender and background characteristics, 2015

	2015					
	Females		Males		Total	
	HBcAb core antibody test positive	HBsAG surface antigen test positive	HBcAb core antibody test positive	HBsAG surface antigen test positive	HBcAb core antibody test positive	HBsAG surface antigen test positive
	<i>(percentage)</i>					
Total	13.2	1.2	18.8	2.0	15.7	1.5
By location						
Urban	12.5	1.3	18.8	2.7	15.4	2.0
Rural	13.6	1.1	18.8	1.5	15.9	1.3
Urban Governorates	13.5	1.6	18.7	3.4	15.9	2.5
Lower Egypt	12.3	0.8	17.5	1.3	14.6	1.0
Urban Lower Egypt	10.4	0.7	17.0	1.3	13.4	1.0
Rural Lower Egypt	12.8	0.8	17.6	1.2	15.0	1.0
Upper Egypt	14.4	1.5	20.8	2.5	17.2	1.9
Urban Upper Egypt	13.3	1.6	20.7	3.2	16.8	2.3
Rural Upper Egypt	14.9	1.5	20.9	2.1	17.4	1.7
Frontier Governorates	14.0	0.8	13.2	1.1	13.6	0.9
By education						
No education	22.7	1.8	29.0	1.8	24.1	1.8
Primary incomplete	22.0	1.2	26.6	2.8	24.2	2.0
Primary complete, some sec.	7.8	0.9	13.4	1.3	10.5	1.1
Sec. complete, higher	9.9	0.9	18.9	2.2	14.3	1.6
By wealth quintile						
Poorest	14.1	0.5	18.4	1.4	16.0	0.9
Second	16.1	1.3	20.6	1.7	18.1	1.5
Middle	12.8	1.6	17.8	1.6	14.9	1.6
Fourth	13.0	1.0	20.9	2.8	16.6	1.8
Richest	10.2	1.3	16.3	2.3	13.0	1.8

Source:

Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

The HBcAb (core antibody) test identifies respondents who ever were infected with the HBV virus. The HBsAG test (surface antigen) test identifies those respondents with an active hepatitis B infection at the time of the survey.

Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 12.12: Prevalence of Hepatitis B among youth 15-29 years, by gender and age, 2015

	2015
	(percentage)
Youth Aged 15-19 years	
Percentage positive on HBcAb (core antibody) test	
Total	1.2
Males	1.3
Females	1.1
Percentage positive on HBsAG (surface antigen) test	
Total	0.2
Males	0.4
Females	0.0
Youth Aged 20-24 years	
Percentage positive on HBcAb (core antibody) test	
Total	5.7
Males	7.3
Females	4.5
Percentage positive on HBsAG (surface antigen) test	
Total	1.1
Males	1.3
Females	0.9
Youth Aged 25-29 years	
Percentage positive on HBcAb (core antibody) test	
Total	10.4
Males	14.2
Females	7.9
Percentage positive on HBsAG (surface antigen) test	
Total	2.0
Males	2.3
Females	1.8

Source:

Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

The HBcAb (core antibody) test identifies respondents who ever were infected with the HBV virus. The HBsAG (surface antigen) test identifies those respondents with an active hepatitis B infection at the time of the survey.

Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION ON THE HEPATITIS B VIRUS (HBV)

Table 12.13: Knowledge and access to information about the Hepatitis B virus (HBV) among women aged 15-59, by background characteristics, 2015

	2015	
	% knowing about HBV	Among those knowing, % receiving information recently about HBV
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
Total	34.3	49.8
By location		
Urban	43.3	51.0
Rural	29.2	48.8
Urban Governorates	44.1	52.0
Lower Egypt	34.4	46.5
Urban Lower Egypt	43.6	44.0
Rural Lower Egypt	31.6	47.5
Upper Egypt	30.8	53.9
Urban Upper Egypt	42.2	57.6
Rural Upper Egypt	25.8	51.2
Frontier Governorates	29.4	35.0
By education		
No education	20.4	48.4
Primary incomplete	24.8	48.8
Primary complete, some sec.	26.7	45.2
Sec. complete, higher	47.5	51.7
By wealth quintile		
Poorest	25.3	47.9
Second	31.2	51.6
Middle	26.7	45.0
Fourth	39.5	48.5
Richest	48.2	53.3

Source:

Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 12.14: Knowledge and access to information about the Hepatitis B virus (HBV) among men aged 15-59, by background characteristics, 2015

	2015	
	% knowing about HBV	Among those knowing, % receiving information recently about HBV
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
Total	41.6	48.0
By location		
Urban	46.3	51.7
Rural	38.8	45.3
Urban Governorates	45.1	56.2
Lower Egypt	41.9	41.2
Urban Lower Egypt	51.0	37.8
Rural Lower Egypt	39.2	42.5
Upper Egypt	40.1	54.4
Urban Upper Egypt	43.5	61.5
Rural Upper Egypt	38.2	50.2
Frontier Governorates	31.9	46.9
By education		
No education	29.1	62.3
Primary incomplete	32.4	44.5
Primary complete, some sec.	29.7	42.1
Sec. complete, higher	51.9	49.1
By wealth quintile		
Poorest	35.0	48.6
Second	39.5	45.5
Middle	37.6	40.5
Fourth	41.4	46.1
Richest	53.0	55.4

Source:

Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 12.15: Knowledge of Hepatitis B virus (HBV) routes of transmission among women and men aged 15-59 who know about HBV, the percentage who can name at least one way in which HBV can be contracted, by gender and background characteristics, 2015

	2015	
	Females	Males
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
Total	52.7	59.2
By location		
Urban	63.1	65.3
Rural	43.8	54.8
Urban Governorates	68.1	66.0
Lower Egypt	45.8	57.2
Urban Lower Egypt	57.0	63.8
Rural Lower Egypt	41.0	54.6
Upper Egypt	55.0	59.2
Urban Upper Egypt	63.6	66.2
Rural Upper Egypt	48.7	55.0
Frontier Governorates	49.2	57.5
By education		
No education	32.1	41.1
Primary incomplete	41.2	46.7
Primary complete, some sec.	40.4	46.0
Sec. complete, higher	62.2	66.4
By wealth quintile		
Poorest	40.2	56.4
Second	42.6	52.3
Middle	46.6	51.0
Fourth	54.9	60.4
Richest	66.6	69.5

Source:

Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 12.16: Knowledge about the Hepatitis B virus (HBV) among youth aged 15-29, by gender, 2015

	2015
	<i>(percentage)</i>
Youth aged 15-24	
Total	28.3
Males	27.5
Females	29.0
Youth aged 15-29	
Total	32.1
Males	32.8
Females	31.6

Source:

Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Data refer to the proportion of youth who know about hepatitis B.

Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 12.17: Knowledge of Hepatitis B virus (HBV) routes of transmission among youth aged 15-29 who know about HBV, the percentage who had access to recent information and knowledge on HBV transmission, by gender, 2015

	2015
	<i>(percentage)</i>
Youth aged 15-24	
Proportion receiving information recently about HBV	
Total	12.8
Males	11.6
Females	13.8
Proportion who can name at least one way in which HBV can be contracted	
Total	45.0
Males	46.3
Females	44.1
Youth aged 15-29	
Proportion receiving information recently about HBV	
Total	15.3
Males	15.1
Females	15.4
Proportion who can name at least one way in which HBV can be contracted	
Total	47.3
Males	49.0
Females	46.0

Source:

Egypt Health issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Data refer to the proportion of youth aged 15-29 who know about Hepatitis B, who received information about the virus during the six months before the survey and who can name at least one way in which HBV can be contracted.

Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 12.18: Distribution of children aged 1-14 years and adults aged 15-59 years, by whether or not they were ever tested for the hepatitis B virus, by age, 2015

	2015					
	Children 1-14			Adults 15-59		
	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total
	<i>(percentage)</i>					
Yes	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.7	5.8	3.5
No	99.8	99.6	99.7	32.6	35.7	33.9
Don't know	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Never heard about hepatitis B	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.7	58.4	62.4

Source:

Egypt Health issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.



13

**YOUTH AND
ADOLESCENCE**

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

DEMOGRAPHY

Table 13.01: Distribution of youth population, by age group and gender, 1st January 2016

Age group	Total		Females		Males	
	(thousands)	(% of population)	(thousands)	(% of population)	(thousands)	(% of population)
10-14	8,492	9.4	4,112	4.6	4,381	4.9
15-19	8,705	9.7	4,234	4.7	4,472	5.0
20-24	9,266	10.3	4,533	5.0	4,733	5.3
25-29	8,715	9.7	4,278	4.7	4,438	4.9

Source:

CAPMAS (2016) *Egypt in Figures 2016*.

Note:

Data are expressed as a percentage of the total Egyptian population.

FERTILITY AND PERINATAL CARE AMONG YOUNG MOTHERS

Table 13.02: Age specific fertility rates among females aged 15-29, 2000-2014

Age Group	2000	2003	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(births per 1,000 women)</i>				
15-19	51	47	48	50	56
20-24	196	185	175	169	213
25-29	208	190	194	185	200

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014.

Note:

The age-specific fertility rate measures the number of births to women of a specified age group per 1,000 women in that age group, in a specific year/period. The fertility rates refer to the three-year period before the survey.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 13.03: Selected perinatal care indicators for mothers under the age of 20 years (at the time of the child's birth), 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(% of all births whose mothers received ANC)</i>			
Antenatal care (ANC)				
Any ANC	50.1	68.3	72.9	93.3
Regular ANC	33.0	54.3	64.4	87.1
Type of care received during pregnancy	<i>(% of births whose mothers received any medical care during the pregnancy)</i>			
Weight measurement	55.8	91.2	90.1	87.5
Blood Pressure Test	50.8	85.5	88.2	91.9
Blood Test	42.9	76.7	76.2	81.4
Urine Test	39.4	74.3	72.4	78.9
Place of delivery and skilled birth attendance	<i>(% of all births)</i>			
Any health facility	44.3	59.3	69.8	84.7
Home	55.6	40.3	30.2	15.0
Skilled birth assistance	57.8	68.9	76.2	90.7
Assisted by a daya/relative/none	42.2	31.1	23.8	9.4
Caesarean deliveries	-	13.4	23.0	45.7
Low birth weight				
Child size small/smaller than average	-	13.5	15.0	19.3
Postnatal care	<i>(% of births whose mother had PNC and for which the child received PNC)</i>			
For the mother:				
Any PNC	-	53.7	66.2	81.5
Within 2 days of delivery	-	51.4	63.1	79.0
For the child				
Any PNC	-	37.1	33.6	20.9
Within 2 days of delivery	-	5.8	8.3	13.9

Sources:

Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

For the specific definition of the individual indicators presented in this table, refer to the notes to the tables in chapter 2 on births and perinatal care. Data refers to the five-year period before the survey.

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Table 13.04: Youth literacy rates, by gender, 2006-2015

	2006	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	<i>(percentage)</i>						
Youth Literacy Rate (aged 15-24)							
Total	94.3	94.9	95.4	95.3	95.7	95.9	95.2
Males	93.9	94.0	94.5	94.4	94.9	95.1	94.2
Females	94.3	96.0	96.4	96.5	96.7	97.0	96.3

Source:

Data are derived from CAPMAS Administration.

Note:

Data refer to the share of individuals aged 15 to 24 years who can both read and write a short simple statement on their everyday life with understanding.

Table 13.05: School attendance and peer environment, for students aged 13-15 years, by gender, 2006 and 2011

	2006	2011
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
Percentage of students aged 13-15 years who missed classes or school without permission on at least one day during the past 30 days		
Total	49.1	43.5
Males	52.1	52.1
Females	45.7	35.4
Percentage of students aged 13-15 years who reported that most of their peers in school were never or rarely kind and helpful during the past 30 days		
Total	30.8	33.8
Males	32.2	35.5
Females	29.1	32.5

Source:

Global School-based Student Health Survey, Egypt Fact Sheets, 2006 and 2011.

Note:

Data are from the Egyptian application of the *Global School-based Student Health Survey*. Data refer only to children aged 13-15 years who attend school.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 13.06: Youth labour force participation, by age group and gender, 2010-2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	<i>(percentage)</i>					
15-19						
Total	19.9	17.0	17.0	17.2	17.7	17.9
Males	30.4	26.3	26.6	25.8	25.7	24.5
Females	8.5	6.6	6.1	7.5	8.5	11.0
20-24						
Total	50.0	51.4	53.0	56.1	54.3	47.1
Males	68.7	70.6	71.7	74.0	69.6	62.9
Females	29.4	28.4	29.5	32.2	32.3	30.7
25-29						
Total	62.8	61.4	62.7	61.9	61.3	61.4
Males	96.5	97.2	97.1	96.1	95.3	92.2
Females	29.5	27.6	30.9	31.9	31.2	31.5
15-24						
Total	35.0	33.7	33.7	34.5	33.6	31.9
Males	49.7	48.1	48.1	48.2	45.9	42.9
Females	18.9	16.9	16.6	18.0	18.2	20.4
15-29						
Total	43.4	42.0	42.3	42.5	41.5	40.2
Males	63.3	61.8	61.5	60.7	58.2	56.3
Females	22.2	20.4	21.3	22.5	22.4	23.6

Source:

Data are derived from CAPMAS Administration.

Note:

The labour force participation rate is the proportion of the working age population (in the respective age group) that is economically active. The active population (or labour force) includes both individuals in employment and unemployed individuals who are seeking employment.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 13.07: Youth unemployment rate, by age group and gender, 2010-2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Age group	<i>(percentage)</i>					
15-19						
Total	18.0	22.5	26.6	25.9	28.5	23.0
Males	10.2	17.6	22.5	21.2	24.4	20.4
Females	48.2	44.5	46.6	43.9	42.5	29.1
20-24						
Total	27.6	32.2	37.6	37.4	33.7	34.7
Males	16.6	24.4	30.4	31.8	28.1	31.7
Females	55.8	55.4	59.7	54.9	51.1	40.9
25-29						
Total	13.2	17.1	18.8	19.9	18.6	19.1
Males	6.8	12.7	11.6	10.7	11.5	13.6
Females	34.0	31.5	39.6	44.4	38.1	34.8
15-24						
Total	24.8	29.7	34.7	34.2	32.1	31.3
Males	14.7	22.5	28.1	28.7	27.0	28.4
Females	54.1	53.2	57.1	52.2	48.7	37.6
15-29						
Total	19.8	24.1	27.7	28.2	26.5	26.1
Males	11.2	18.2	21.0	21.3	20.6	21.8
Females	45.8	43.7	48.8	48.6	44.0	36.5

Source:

Data are derived from CAPMAS Administration.

Note:

The youth unemployment rate is the proportion of the youth work force that is without work but available for work and seeking employment.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

NUTRITION AND HYGIENE PRACTICES

Table 13.08: Percentage of children and adolescents aged 5-19 years who are overweight and obese, by gender and background characteristics, 2014

	2014			
	Females		Males	
	Overweight	Obese	Overweight	Obese
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Total	26.9	9.5	24.5	10.5
By age				
5-9	21.8	11.0	20.5	15.1
10-14	27.4	8.5	28.4	9.9
15-19	33.6	8.7	25.3	4.9
By location				
Urban	28.5	9.7	25.7	11.3
Rural	26.0	9.4	23.9	10.1
Urban Governorates	25.8	7.8	23.9	9.7
Lower Egypt	30.5	13.0	28.2	13.9
Urban Lower Egypt	30.8	12.8	28.8	14.7
Rural Lower Egypt	30.5	13.1	28.0	13.7
Upper Egypt	23.1	6.1	20.4	6.9
Urban Upper Egypt	29.4	8.8	25.0	10.0
Rural Upper Egypt	20.5	5.0	18.5	5.5
Frontier Governorates	24.7	5.1	27.1	7.2
By mother's education				
No education	26.1	7.7	24.0	8.0
Primary incomplete	26.6	8.6	24.3	9.1
Primary complete, some sec.	25.7	1.0	23.0	11.0
Sec. complete, higher	27.1	10.5	25.6	12.7
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	25.6	7.3	22.1	7.8
Second	24.2	9.2	23.5	9.7
Middle	26.3	10.9	25.6	11.4
Fourth	30.1	10.9	26.3	11.8
Richest	28.9	9.5	25.5	12.3

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014.

Note:

The measure employed for assessing the nutritional status of never-married adolescents aged 5-19 is the body mass index (BMI). Each of the categories are expressed in standard deviation units from the median of the WHO Growth Reference for School-Aged Children and Adolescents. The overweight category includes children and adolescents who are obese.

Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 13.09: Prevalence of any kind of anaemia among children and adolescents aged 5-19 years, by gender and background characteristics, 2014

	2014	
	Females	Males
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
Total	20.9	17.5
By age		
5-9	21.4	17.0
10-11	13.9	10.2
12-14	24.5	17.6
15-19	21.0	21.7
By location		
Urban	18.7	16.9
Rural	22.1	17.9
Urban Governorates	20.0	19.7
Lower Egypt	17.8	15.3
Urban Lower Egypt	13.2	14.7
Rural Lower Egypt	19.3	15.5
Upper Egypt	24.4	19.2
Urban Upper Egypt	21.7	15.5
Rural Upper Egypt	25.5	20.8
Frontier Governorates	28.2	26.0
By mother's education		
No education	22.8	20.8
Primary incomplete	20.5	17.6
Primary complete, some sec.	21.4	19.4
Sec. complete, higher	19.0	15.2

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014.

Note:

Anaemia is a condition characterized by a decrease in the concentration of haemoglobin in the blood. The prevalence of any kind of anemia (i.e. from mild to severe) is the percentage of adolescents with hemoglobin concentration below the age and gender-specific cut-off points reported in the Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014.

Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 13.10: Hygiene practices: percentage of students aged 13-15 years who wash their hands or brush their teeth, 2006 and 2011

	2006	2011
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
Percentage of students 13-15 year old who usually cleaned or brushed their teeth less than one time per day during the past 30 days		
Total	53.6	37.5
Males	54.9	39.3
Females	51.9	35.9
Percentage of students 13-15 year old who never or rarely washed their hands after using the toilet or latrine during the past 30 days		
Total	11.4	9.0
Males	11.3	10.9
Females	10.9	7.3

Source:

Global School-based Student Health Survey, Egypt Fact Sheets 2006 and 2011.

Note:

Data are from the Egyptian application of the *Global School-based Student Health Survey*. Data refer only to children aged 13-15 years who attend school and the information on the hygiene practices refers to the 30 days period before the survey.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

TOBACCO USE AMONG ADOLESCENTS

Table 13.11: Proportion of women and men aged 15-29 who smoke and who have received recent information about the health effects of second hand smoking, 2008 and 2015

	2008		2015	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Proportion currently smoking or using other form of tobacco				
15-19	0.3	18.9	0.3	16.1
20-24	-	-	0.0	40.5
20-29	0.6	43.2	-	-
Proportion receiving information recently about health effects of second-hand smoking				
15-19	39.4	31.3	-	-
20-24	-	-	-	-
20-29	40.7	38.4	-	-

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008 and Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Data on second hand smoking refer to the percentage of men and women aged 15-29 who had received information about the health effects of second-hand smoke during the six-months before the survey.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 13.12: Proportion of students aged 13-15 years who smoked cigarettes, who first tried cigarettes before age 14 and who reported that people smoked in their presence, 2011

	2011
	<i>(percentage)</i>
Percentage of students 13-15 year old who smoked cigarettes on one or more days during the past 30 days	
Total	3.7
Males	5.8
Females	1.4
Among students 13-15 year old who ever smoked cigarettes, the percentage who first tried cigarettes before age 14	
Total	89.4
Males	-
Females	-
Percentage of students 13-15 year old who reported people smoked in their presence on one or more days during the past 7 days	
Total	38.9
Males	46.0
Females	32.2

Source:

Global School-based Student Health Survey, Egypt Fact Sheet 2011.

Note:

Data are from the Egyptian application of the Global School-based Student Health Survey. Data refer only to children aged 13-15 years who attend school.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 13.13: Use of any kind of tobacco and cigarettes among students aged 13-15 years, by gender, 2001-2014

	2001	2005	2009	2014
	(percentage)			
Proportion of students currently using any tobacco products				
Total	15.8	12.6	12.0	10.1
Males	18.7	16.0	20.0	16.3
Females	12.3	7.6	3.8	3.1
Proportion of students who had ever smoked cigarettes				
Total	13.3	13.3	17.8	18.2
Males	15.3	19.0	29.1	26.3
Females	10.6	5.6	7.0	8.7
Proportion of students who currently smoke cigarettes				
Total	4.2	4.0	8.9	5.7
Males	3.9	5.9	15.5	8.5
Females	4.0	1.4	2.8	2.4

Source:

Global Youth Tobacco Survey, Egypt Fact sheets, 2001, 2005, 2009, and 2014.

Note:

Data are from the Egyptian application of the *Global Youth Tobacco Survey*. Data refer only to children aged 13-15 years who attend school. The questionnaire is self-administered; using scannable paper-based bubble sheets, it is anonymous to ensure confidentiality.

Table 13.14: Access and availability of cigarettes to students aged 13-15 years, 2001-2014

	2001	2005	2009	2014
	(percentage)			
Proportion of students who usually smoke at home	20.4	19.8	-	-
Among students who smoke, proportion of students who buy cigarettes from a store	43.4	42.6	25.4	-
Among students who buy cigarettes from a store, proportion who were not refused purchase due to their age	94.9	88.2	88.7	86.1

Source:

Global Youth Tobacco Survey, Egypt Fact sheets, 2001, 2005, 2009, and 2014.

Note:

Data are from the Egyptian application of the *Global Youth Tobacco Survey*. Data refer only to children aged 13-15 years who attend school.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 13.15: Exposure of students aged 13-15 years to second-hand smoking at home and outside the home, 2001-2014

	2001	2005	2009	2014
	(percentage)			
Proportion of students who live in homes where other smoke in their presence	32.1	38.7	47.6	34.9
Proportion of students who are around others who smoke in places outside their home	44.0	43.7	52.2	-
Proportion of students who have one or more parents who smoke	43.3	54.0	47.0	-
Proportion of students who have most or all friends who smoke	4.6	7.8	7.3	-

Source:

Global Youth Tobacco Survey, Egypt Fact sheets, 2001, 2005, 2009, and 2014.

Note:

Data are from the Egyptian application of the *Global Youth Tobacco Survey*. Data refer only to children aged 13-15 years who attend school.

Table 13.16: Exposure of students aged 13-15 years to messages about the dangers of cigarettes and tobacco, at school, 2001-2014

	2001	2005	2009	2014
	(percentage)			
Percentage of students who had been taught in class, during the past year, about dangers of smoking	45.9	57.7	61.4	46.0
Percentage of students who had been taught in class, during the past year, about the effects of tobacco	30.2	49.5	-	-

Source:

Global Youth Tobacco Survey, Egypt Fact sheets, 2001, 2005, 2009, and 2014.

Note:

Data are from the Egyptian application of the *Global Youth Tobacco Survey*. Data refer only to children aged 13-15 years who attend school.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

PROTECTION

Table 13.17: Proportion of young women who have undergone female genital mutilation/ cutting (FGM/C), by age group, 2008 and 2015

	2008	2015
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
Total	91.1	87.2
By age		
15-19	80.7	69.6
20-24	87.4	81.6
25-29	94.3	89.2

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008 and Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Data for 2015 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

Table 13.18: Early marriage among women aged 15-29, by age group, 2000-2014

Age group	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Percentage ever married				
15-19	11.9	12.5	13.4	14.7
Percentage who were married by exact age 15				
15-19	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.2
20-24	3.9	2.5	2.2	2.0
25-29	8.2	5.3	3.9	3.0
Percentage who were married by exact age 18				
20-24	19.5	16.6	16.6	17.4
25-29	25.0	21.8	20.6	18.3

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

Note:

Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 13.19: Proportion of girls aged 15-19 who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), 2005-2015

	2005	2008	2014	2015
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Girls aged 15-19	-	-	-	61.1
Girls aged 15-17	76.5	74.4	61.1	-

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2005, 2008 and 2014 and Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Data refer to the proportion of girls aged 15-17 and 15-19 whose mothers have reported having undergone FGM/C.

Data for 2014 and 2015 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

Table 13.20: Proportion of children aged 10-14 years who have experienced violent and non-violent disciplinary practices, by type of practice, 2014

	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>
Only non-violent discipline	5.8
Any violent discipline	91.1
Any psychological aggression	89.8
Any physical punishment	68.5
Any severe physical punishment	41.1

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014.

Note:

Data refer to percentage of children aged 10-14 years who have experienced only non-violent disciplinary practices, any violent disciplinary practices, any psychological aggression, any physical punishment, and any severe physical punishment.

Nonviolent practices included one or more of the following: (1) taking away privileges, forbidding something the child liked, or not allowing the child to leave the house; (2) explaining that the child's behavior was wrong; or (3) giving the child something else to do. **Psychological aggression** included one or both of the following: (1) shouting, yelling, or screaming at the child or (2) calling the child dumb, lazy or a similar term. **Physical punishments** included one or more of the following: (1) shaking the child; (2) spanking, hitting or slapping the child on the bottom with a bare hand; (2) hitting the child on the bottom or other part of the body with a belt, hairbrush, stick, or other similar hard object; (3) hitting or slapping the child on the face, head, or ears; (4) hitting the child on the hand, arm or leg; and (5) beating the child up, that is hitting the child over and over as hard as one can.

Severe physical punishments included one or both of the following: (1) hitting or slapping the child on the face, head, or ears or (2) beating the child up, that is hitting the child over and over as hard as one can. **Any violent method** included using any type of psychological aggression and/or physical punishment

Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 13.21: Prevalence of violence and bullying among students aged 13-15 years, by gender, 2006 and 2011

	2006	2011
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months		
Total	53.2	45.1
Males	64.5	62.0
Females	40.1	28.9
Percentage of students who were bullied on one or more days during the past 30 days		
Total	61.0	70.0
Males	63.7	70.1
Females	57.6	69.7

Source:

Global School-based Student Health Survey, Egypt Fact Sheets 2006 and 2011.

Note:

Data are from the Egyptian application of the *Global School-based Student Health Survey*. Data refer only to children aged 13-15 years who attend school.

HIV/AIDS AND HEPATITIS B AND C

Table 13.22: Estimated HIV prevalence among youth aged 15-24, 1990-2015

	1990	2013	2014	2015
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Youth aged 15-24	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Males	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Females	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1

Source:

UNAIDS, AIDSinfo online database. Accessed June 2016.

Note:

The prevalence rate refers to the estimated percentage of people (in the 15-24 age group) who are infected with HIV.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 13.23: Proportion of youth aged 15-24 who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS, by gender and background characteristics, 2008 and 2015

	2008		2015	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Total	4.8	18.3	4.1	6.6
By location				
Urban	7.2	22.0	5.3	8.8
Rural	3.2	15.4	3.5	5.1
Urban Governorates	8.2	22.4	1.5	8.0
Lower Egypt	5.1	22.5	4.1	6.1
Urban Lower Egypt	8.5	32.7	6.5	10.3
Rural Lower Egypt	4.3	19.6	3.3	4.8
Upper Egypt	2.8	11.2	5.0	6.6
Urban Upper Egypt	4.7	13.3	8.2	8.7
Rural Upper Egypt	1.9	10.1	3.8	5.6
Frontier Governorates	6.3	20.4	1.7	3.7
By education				
No education	1.4	11.2	0.2	(4.0)
Primary incomplete	2.7	4.6	0.4	1.6
Primary complete, some sec.	3.5	14.1	3.3	4.3
Sec. complete, higher	6.9	24.0	6.1	10.4
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	1.8	9.0	2.7	1.7
Second	3.1	15.7	4.7	5.0
Middle	5.0	14.4	3.1	8.3
Fourth	5.4	24.1	4.8	8.7
Richest	4.8	28.2	5.4	9.9

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008 and Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

The Comprehensive knowledge about HIV and AIDS includes knowledge on the routes of HIV transmission, and risk behaviours, as well as rejection of misconceptions about HIV and AIDS. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Data for 2015 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 13.24: Knowledge about the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) among youth 15-29 years, by gender and age group, 2008 and 2015

	2008	2015
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
Youth aged 15-24		
Total	78.9	82.0
Males	79.8	81.1
Females	78.1	82.8
Youth aged 15-29		
Total	81.2	85.0
Males	82.5	84.9
Females	80.1	85.0

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008 Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Data refer to the proportion of youth who know about hepatitis C.

Data for 2015 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

Table 13.25: Knowledge of Hepatitis C virus among youth aged 15-24, the percentage who had access to recent information and knowledge on HCV transmission, by gender, 2008 and 2015

	2008	2015
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
Proportion receiving information recently about HCV		
Total	62.0	35.2
Males	58.5	32.3
Females	65.3	37.7
Proportion who can name at least one way in which HCV can be contracted		
Total	72.9	53.0
Males	75.3	54.1
Females	70.7	52.1

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008 and Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Data refer to the proportion of youth aged 15-24 who know about the Hepatitis C virus (HCV), who received information about the virus during the six months before the survey and who can name at least one way in which HCV can be contracted, such as HCV is transmitted through contact with the blood of an infected person; the routes of transmission are sexual relations, blood transfusions, and contact with blood of infected persons (including with unclean needles, mother-to-child transmission, etc).

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 13.26: Knowledge about the Hepatitis B virus (HBV) among youth 15-29 years, by gender and age group, 2015

	2015
	<i>(percentage)</i>
Youth aged 15-24	28.3
Total	27.5
Males	29.0
Females	
Youth aged 15-29	
Total	32.1
Males	32.8
Females	31.6

Source:

Egypt Health Issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Data refer to the proportion of youth who know about hepatitis B.

Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

Table 13.27: Knowledge of Hepatitis B virus among youth aged 15-24, the percentage who had access to recent information and knowledge on HBV transmission, by gender, 2015

	2015
	<i>(percentage)</i>
Proportion receiving information recently about HBV	
Total	12.8
Males	11.6
Females	13.8
Proportion who can name at least one way in which HBV can be contracted	
Total	45.0
Males	46.3
Females	44.1

Source:

Egypt Health issues Survey, 2015.

Note:

Data refer to the proportion of youth aged 15-24 who know about Hepatitis B, who received information about the virus during the six months before the survey and who can name at least one way in which HBV can be contracted.

Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

TIME USE

Table 13.28: Time spent performing activities for individuals aged 10 or older and proportion participating in those activities, by background characteristics, 2015

	2015									
	Conducting income generating activities for the household		Providing non-paid domestic services for the final use of the household		Educating and getting educated		Engaging in the local community		Personal care	
	%	(time in hours)	%	(time in hours)	%	(time in hours)	%	(time in hours)	%	(time in hours)
Total	12.3	7.1	58.3	4.1	16.1	7.1	74.3	2.6	100.0	12.6
Females	18.6	4.0	91.0	4.6	19.8	7.1	73.2	3.1	100.0	12.5
Males	5.8	8.1	26.4	1.4	12.3	7.1	75.3	2.4	100.0	13.0
By age										
10-17	5.2	5.0	40.4	2.2	78.7	7.4	61.5	2.2	100.0	12.2
18-29	13.2	7.6	55.3	4.3	14.8	6.5	77.7	3.1	100.0	12.3
30-39	19.0	7.3	64.4	4.6	2.4	1.6	73.8	2.4	100.0	12.1
40-49	13.84	7.2	65.9	4.5	1.8	2.3	72.4	2.9	100.0	12.4
50-59	11.5	6.5	63.9	4.1	0.5	2.6	77.4	2.6	100.0	13.3
60+	8.0	5.5	59.8	3.2	0.5	2.3	82.7	3.1	100.0	15.1
By location										
Urban	12.9	7.4	59.8	4.1	15.4	6.6	76.4	3.0	100.0	12.5
Rural	11.5	6.3	56.6	4.2	17.0	7.2	71.5	2.5	100.0	12.6
By education										
Illiterate	9.8	6.4	70.9	4.5	1.0	2.5	75.7	2.5	100.0	14.0
Primary complete	10.5	7.2	50.1	3.5	26.1	7.3	71.5	2.6	100.0	12.6
Secondary complete	14.7	7.4	57.7	4.2	13.5	7.1	74.2	2.5	99.9	12.3
University degree	13.6	6.2	58.7	3.5	13.2	6.2	79.6	3.1	100.0	12.4
By marital status										
Ever-married	13.2	7.1	65.5	4.3	1.4	2.2	76.4	2.5	100.0	13.1
Never-married	13.4	7.5	40.9	2.5	39.1	7.1	74.0	3.2	100.0	12.3

Source:

CAPMAS (2016) Egypt's National Time-Use survey, 2015.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 13.29: Time spent performing activities for youth and adolescents aged 10-17 and 18-29 years, by gender and activity, 2015

Indicator	2015					
	10-17 years			18-29 years		
	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males
Activities included in the national accounts	<i>(time hours)</i>					
Working for companies, Non-profit organization and the government	1.3	-	1.3	8.1	6.5	8.4
Working in activities of first production (fishing/agriculture/mining) for the household	4.3	1.6	4.6	5.5	2.4	7.0
Working in activities of non-first production (Manufacturing industry) for the household	5.5	0.2	7.3	6.1	3.5	6.4
Working in construction for the household	6.0	0.1	6.4	8.8	10.5	8.3
Conducting income generating activities for the household	5.0	3.3	5.4	7.6	3.2	9.2
Household activities that are non-paid						
Providing non-paid domestic services for the final use of the household	2.2	2.4	1.4	4.3	4.6	1.6
Providing non-paid care services to the members of the household	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.3
Providing local community services and assisting other households	1.4	1.1	2.1	3.4	3.0	5.5
Educational activities						
Educating and getting educated	7.4	7.6	7.3	6.5	6.4	6.5
Leisure activities						
Engaging in the local community	2.2	1.6	2.4	3.1	2.4	3.4
Attending or visiting events, cultural, entertainment, and sports places	3.2	4.0	3.1	4.3	4.2	4.4
Hobbies, games, and other entertainment activities	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.0	2.6	3.0
Participating in internal and external sports games and related activities	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.1	0.4	2.2
Media and mass communication	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3
Personal care and sleep activities						
Personal care	12.2	12.3	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.3

Source:

CAPMAS (2016) Egypt's National Time-Use survey, 2015.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 13.30: Proportion of youth and adolescents aged 10-17 and 18-29 years participating in the listed activities, by gender and activity, 2015

Indicator	2015					
	10-17 years			18-29 years		
	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males
Activities included in the national accounts	<i>(percentage)</i>					
Working for companies, Non-profit organization and the government	0.4	-	0.6	8.4	4.5	12.5
Working in activities of first production (fishing/agriculture/mining) for the household	4.5	2.0	5.9	7.5	4.1	11.1
Working in activities of non-first production (Manufacturing industry) for the household	1.5	1.0	1.7	2.8	1.1	4.5
Working in construction for the household	1.2	0.3	1.6	3.7	0.1	7.5
Conducting income generating activities for the household	5.2	4.6	5.5	13.2	5.8	20.9
Household activities that are non-paid						
Providing non-paid domestic services for the final use of the household	40.4	62.9	27.8	55.3	90.8	18.2
Providing non-paid care services to the members of the household	4.6	5.9	3.8	32.0	56.0	6.9
Providing local community services and assisting other households	1.6	2.5	1.2	6.3	9.5	2.9
Educational activities						
Educating and getting educated	78.7	77.6	79.3	14.8	12.2	17.5
Leisure activities						
Engaging in the local community	61.5	59.0	62.9	77.7	78.5	80.1
Attending or visiting events, cultural, entertainment, and sports places	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9
Hobbies, games, and other entertainment activities	19.6	12.9	23.4	2.6	0.8	4.5
Participating in internal and external sports games and related activities	16.0	2.1	23.8	3.5	0.8	6.3
Media and mass communication	73.3	76.4	71.5	72.2	76.3	67.9
Personal care and sleep activities						
Personal care	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source:

CAPMAS (2016) Egypt's National Time-Use survey, 2015.



14

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

Table 14.01: Poverty rates according to national and international poverty lines (percentage of people living in monetary poverty), 1999/2000-2014/15

	1999/00	2004/05	2008/09	2010/11	2012/13	2015
	<i>(percentage of people in poverty)</i>					
National Poverty Lines						
Food Poverty Line	2.9	3.6	6.1	4.8	4.4	5.3
Lower Poverty Line	16.7	19.6	21.6	25.2	26.3	27.8
Upper Poverty Line	42.6	40.5	41.7	48.9	49.9	-
International Poverty Lines						
\$1 PPP a day per person	3.4	3.4	3.2	4.8	4.4	-
\$2 PPP a day per person	43.7	42.8	42.0	-	-	-

Source:

CAPMAS, Household, Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 2012/13 and 2014/15. The data on poverty rates are based on international poverty lines in US \$ at Purchase Power Parity (PPP) and are extracted from UNICEF (2010) Trends of Child Poverty and Disparities in Egypt between 2000 and 2008. Data for 2010/11 are from the CAPMAS Statistical Yearbook 2013.

Note:

The poverty rates reflect the percentage of individuals living in households with consumption expenditure lower than the relevant poverty line. Monetary poverty in Egypt is measured using consumption expenditure data. The value of the food poverty line in 2012/13 was LE 2,570, per person per year. The value of the lower poverty line in 2015 was 5,784 per person per year. The value of the upper poverty line in 2012/13 was LE 5,066 per person per year.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 14.02: Poverty rates according to the national lower poverty line by residence, 2008/09-2014/15

	2008/09	2010/11	2012/13	2015
	<i>(percentage of people in poverty)</i>			
Total	21.6	25.2	26.3	27.8
Urban Governorates	6.9	9.6	15.7	15.1
Lower Egypt				
Urban Lower Egypt	7.3	10.3	11.7	9.7
Rural Lower Egypt	16.7	17.0	17.4	19.7
Upper Egypt				
Urban Upper Egypt	21.3	29.5	26.7	27.4
Rural Upper Egypt	43.7	51.4	49.4	56.7
Frontier Governorates				
Urban Frontier Governorates	4.8	3.6	11.3	-
Rural Frontier Governorates	23.2	33.3	46.6	-

Source:

CAPMAS (2013) *Poverty Data from the Household Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey 2012/13 and 2014/15*.

Note:

The value of the lower poverty line in 2015 was 5,784 per person per year. Data refer to the percentage of households with expenditure levels below the lower national poverty line.

Table 14.03: Inequality, Gini Index, 1999/2000-2014/15

	1999/2000	2004/05	2008/09	2010/11	2012/13	2015
	<i>(Gini index)</i>					
Total	0.36	0.33	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.30
Urban	-	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.31
Rural	-	0.22	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.25

Source:

CAPMAS, *Indicators of Social Statistics* database. Data for 2014/15 are derived from CAPMAS Administration.

Data for 2012/13 are derived from the 2012/13 CAPMAS *Household Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey*.

Note:

The Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of consumption expenditure among individuals deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A low Gini index indicates a more equal distribution, with 0 corresponding to complete equality, while higher Gini index indicate more unequal distribution, with 1 corresponding to complete inequality; where only one person has all the income. The Gini index is calculated on the basis of consumption expenditure data.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 14.04: Distribution of population by wealth quintiles, according to residence, 2014

	2014				
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest
	(percentage)				
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Urban	3.1	2.8	4.6	35.8	53.7
Rural	30.0	30.2	29.2	10.6	0.0
Urban Governorates	0.5	1.1	2.1	31.5	64.8
Lower Egypt	17.5	21.1	29.2	20.4	11.8
Urban Lower Egypt	2.7	2.5	4.4	39.6	50.8
Rural Lower Egypt	22.0	26.7	36.7	14.6	0.0
Upper Egypt	30.0	25.6	15.5	15.4	13.5
Urban Upper Egypt	6.1	5.2	7.7	37.6	43.4
Rural Upper Egypt	40.8	34.8	19.0	5.4	0.0
Frontier Governorates	21.9	18.3	13.7	17.7	28.5

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014.

Note:

Wealth quintile are computed at national level. Each quintile includes one fifth (20%) of the national population. The first quintile contains the poorest 20% of the population. The fifth quintile contains the richest 20% of the population. Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

Table 14.05: Consumption distribution across quintiles: percentage share of national consumption that accrues to different consumption quintiles, by wealth quintile, 2010/11-2014/15

	2010/11	2012/13	2015
	(percentage)		
By wealth quintile			
Poorest	9.5	9.6	9.7
Second	13.3	13.3	13.4
Third	16.6	16.5	16.7
Fourth	21.3	21.0	21.2
Richest	39.3	39.6	39.0

Source:

CAPMAS (2014) *Egypt in Figures 2014*. Data are calculated by UNICEF from the CAPMAS' Household Income, Expenditure and Consumption Surveys.

Note:

Data reflect the percentage share that each quintile represents in the total national consumption. Consumption quintiles divide the population into five equal groups according to the level of consumption. The first quintile contains the poorest 20% of the population. The fifth quintile contains the richest 20% of the population.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

CHILD POVERTY

Table 14.06: Proportion of children aged 0-17 living in poor households according to national poverty lines, 1999/2000-2012/13

	1999/2000	2004/2005	2008/2009	2010/2011	2012/13
	<i>(percentage)</i>				
National Lower Poverty Line	21.0	22.1	23.8	26.4	28.8
National Upper Poverty Line	-	-	-	-	52.2
International Poverty Lines					
\$1 PPP a day per person	4.6	5.0	4.9	-	-
\$2 PPP a day per person	52.3	52.1	52.9	-	-

Source:

Data are calculated from different editions of CAPMAS Household, Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey (HIECS) and presented in UNICEF (2010) Trends of Child Poverty and Disparities in Egypt between 2000 and 2008. Data starting from 2010/11 are derived from CAPMAS (2015) Child Poverty in Egypt: <http://msrintranet.capmas.gov.eg/pdf/poor15%20_e.pdf>

Notes:

Monetary poverty in Egypt is measured using consumption expenditure.

Table 14.07: Total number of children aged 0-17 living in monetary poverty according to national and international poverty lines, 1999/2000-2012/13

	1999/2000	2004/2005	2008/2009	2010/2011	2012/2013
	<i>(millions)</i>				
National Lower Poverty Line	4.8	6.3	7.0	8.2	9.2
National Upper Poverty Line	-	-	-	-	16.7
International Poverty Lines					
\$1 PPP a day per person	1.0	1.4	1.4	-	-
\$2 PPP a day per person	11.9	14.8	15.6	-	-

Source:

UNICEF (2010) Trends of child poverty and Disparities in Egypt between 2000 and 2008. Data starting from 2010/11 are derived from CAPMAS (2015) Child Poverty in Egypt: <http://msrintranet.capmas.gov.eg/pdf/poor15%20_e.pdf>

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 14.08: Proportion of children aged 0-17 living under the national lower poverty line and percentage change in child poverty rates, by region, 1999/2000-2012/2013

	1999/2000	2008/09	2012/13	1999/2000– 2008/09	2008/09– 2012/13
	<i>(child poverty rate, percentage)</i>			<i>(change, in percentage points)</i>	
Total Egypt	21.0	23.8	28.8	2.8	5.0
Urban Governorates	6.7	7.9	17.9	1.2	10.0
Lower Egypt					
Urban Lower Egypt	7.7	7.5	11.4	-0.2	3.9
Rural Lower Egypt	13.7	16.6	17.4	2.9	0.8
Upper Egypt					
Urban Upper Egypt	23.7	24.0	29.2	0.3	5.2
Rural Upper Egypt	38.7	45.1	51.2	6.4	6.1
Frontier Governorates	12.0	15.5	26.5	3.5	11.0

Source:

CAPMAS (2015) Child Poverty in Egypt, <http://msrintranet.capmas.gov.eg/pdf/poor15%20_e.pdf> . Data are calculated from different editions of the CAPMAS's Household, Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey (HIECS).

Note:

The child poverty rate reflects the percentage of children who live in households with consumption levels below the national lower poverty line.

Monetary poverty in Egypt is measured using data on household consumption expenditure.

Table 14.09: Distribution of the population of children (0-17) living in poverty, by region, 2012/13

	2012/13
	<i>(percentage)</i>
Total	100.0
Urban Governorates	9.0
Lower Egypt	
Urban Lower Egypt	4.0
Rural Lower Egypt	19.0
Upper Egypt	
Urban Upper Egypt	12.0
Rural Upper Egypt	53.0
Frontier Governorates	2.0

Source:

CAPMAS (2015) Child Poverty in Egypt release: <http://msrintranet.capmas.gov.eg/pdf/poor15%20_e.pdf>. Data are calculated from different editions of the CAPMAS's Household, Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey (HIECS).

Note:

Data refer to the distribution across regions of children living under the national lower poverty line.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

MULTIDIMENSIONAL CHILD POVERTY

Table 14.10: Distribution of children by number of deprivations in child wellbeing' dimensions suffered simultaneously, by age group and gender, 2014

	2014					
	Number of deprivations					
	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total
	<i>(percentage)</i>					
Total	32.6	38.0	20.6	6.9	1.9	100.0
By age						
0-4	25.2	37.8	24.3	9.3	3.4	100.0
5-11	32.5	40.4	20.3	5.7	1.2	100.0
12-17	41.1	35.1	16.9	5.6	1.3	100.0
By gender						
Males	32.1	38.0	20.9	7.0	2.0	100.0
Females	33.0	38.0	20.4	6.7	2.0	100.0

Source:

CAPMAS, MoSS and UNICEF, *Child Multidimensional Poverty Analysis*, 2016 based on data from Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014.

Note:

The number of deprivations suffered simultaneously refers to the number of deprivations a child suffers across seven wellbeing dimensions based on UNICEF methodology on child multidimensional poverty (namely, the Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis) which was adapted under the supervision of the Ministry of Social Solidarity to the national context. The selection of wellbeing dimensions is adapted to capture the developmental needs of children across three different life stages; under-five, 5-11, and 12-17 years of age. Five dimensions of wellbeing are common to all children, these are water, sanitation, housing, and access to information and communication devices and protection. For under-five children the additional dimensions are nutrition and health, while for children aged 5-11, and children 12-17 the additional dimensions considered are nutrition, and education.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 14.11: Distribution of children by number of deprivations in child wellbeing' dimensions suffered simultaneously, by region, 2014

	2014					
	Number of deprivations					
	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total
	(percentage)					
Total	32.6	38.0	20.6	6.9	1.9	100.0
Urban	43.9	38.1	14.4	3.1	0.6	100.0
Rural	26.8	38.0	23.8	8.8	2.7	100.0
Urban Governorates	49.2	36.9	12.2	1.6	0.2	100.0
Lower Egypt	30.2	38.6	22.4	7.1	1.7	100.0
Urban Lower Egypt	42.2	39.2	15.0	3.0	0.7	100.0
Rural Lower Egypt	26.8	38.5	24.4	8.3	2.0	100.0
Upper Egypt	30.6	37.6	21.0	8.1	2.7	100.0
Urban Upper Egypt	40.6	38.3	15.8	4.4	0.8	100.0
Rural Upper Egypt	26.6	37.4	23.1	9.5	3.4	100.0
Frontier Governorates	33.3	38.1	21.3	5.9	1.5	100.0

Source:

CAPMAS, MoSS and UNICEF, *Child Multidimensional Poverty Analysis*, 2016 based on data from Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014.

Note:

The number of deprivations suffered simultaneously refers to the number of deprivations a child suffers across seven wellbeing dimensions based on UNICEF methodology on child multidimensional poverty (namely, the Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis) which is adopted under the supervision of the Ministry of Social Solidarity to the national context. The selection of wellbeing dimensions is adapted to capture the developmental needs of children across three different life stages; under-five, 5-11, and 12-17 years of age. Five dimensions of wellbeing are common to all children, these are water, sanitation, housing, and access to information and communication devices and protection. For under-five children the additional dimensions are nutrition and health, while for children aged 5-11, and children 12-17 the additional dimensions considered are nutrition, and education.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 14.12: Child Multidimensional Poverty indices and number of poor children, by age group and gender, 2014

	2014			
	Headcount (H %)	Average Intensity (A %)	Adjusted Headcount (M0)	Poor Children
	<i>(percentage)</i>		<i>(M0= H x A)</i>	<i>(thousand)</i>
Total	29.5	33.6	0.099	10,102.0
By age				
0-4	37.1	35.0	0.130	4,159.7
5-11	27.2	32.9	0.089	3,590.5
12-17	23.8	33.6	0.080	2,351.8
By gender				
Males	29.9	33.8	0.101	5,324.8
Females	29.0	33.4	0.097	4,777.2

Source:

CAPMAS, MoSS and UNICEF, *Child Multidimensional Poverty Analysis*, 2016 based on data from Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014.

Note:

The Headcount Ratio (H) represents the proportion of children living in multidimensional poverty. A child is considered living in multidimensional poverty if she/he is deprived in two or more of wellbeing dimensions.

The number of deprivations suffered simultaneously refers to the number of deprivations a child suffers across seven wellbeing dimensions based on UNICEF methodology on child multidimensional poverty (namely, the Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis) which is adopted under the supervision of the Ministry of Social Solidarity to the national context. The selection of wellbeing dimensions is adapted to capture the developmental needs of children across three different life stages; under-five, 5-11, and 12-17 years of age. Five dimensions of wellbeing are common to all children, these are water, sanitation, housing, and access to information and communication devices and protection. For under-five children the additional dimensions are nutrition and health, while for children aged 5-11, and children 12-17 the additional dimensions considered are nutrition, and education.

For under-five children the additional dimensions are nutrition, health, and protection, while for children aged 5-11, and children 12-17 the additional dimensions considered are nutrition, education, and protection. The Average Intensity (A) represents the average percentage of dimensions of deprivations children living in multidimensional poverty suffer. The Adjusted Headcount Ratio (M0) is the result of the multiplication of Headcount Ratio (H) and Average Intensity (A) representing the ratio of the total number of deprivations faced by poor households to the total possible deprivations (i.e. adjusting the headcount ratio to account for poverty average intensity).

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 14.13: Child Multidimensional Poverty indices and number of poor children, by region, 2014

	2014			
	Headcount (H %)	Average Intensity (A %)	Adjusted Headcount (M0)	Poor Children
	<i>(percentage)</i>		<i>(M0= H x A)</i>	<i>(thousand)</i>
Total	29.5	33.6	0.099	10,102.0
Urban	18.0	32.4	0.058	2,083.0
Rural	35.3	33.9	0.120	8,019.0
Urban Governorates	14.0	31.0	0.043	551.6
Lower Egypt	31.2	33.3	0.104	4,970.2
Urban Lower Egypt	18.6	33.0	0.061	641.5
Rural Lower Egypt	34.7	33.3	0.116	4,328.7
Upper Egypt	31.8	34.3	0.109	4,486.3
Urban Upper Egypt	21.1	32.9	0.069	844.5
Rural Upper Egypt	36.0	34.6	0.125	3,641.8
Frontier Governorates	28.6	32.5	0.093	93.9

Source:

CAPMAS, MoSS and UNICEF, *Child Multidimensional Poverty Analysis*, 2016 based on data from Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014.

Note:

The Headcount Ratio (H) represents the proportion of children living in multidimensional poverty. A child is considered living in multidimensional poverty if she/he is deprived in two or more of wellbeing dimensions.

The number of deprivations suffered simultaneously refers to the number of deprivations a child suffers across seven wellbeing dimensions based on UNICEF methodology on child multidimensional poverty (namely, the Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis) which is adopted under the supervision of the Ministry of Social Solidarity to the national context. The selection of wellbeing dimensions is adapted to capture the developmental needs of children across three different life stages; under-five, 5-11, and 12-17 years of age. Five dimensions of wellbeing are common to all children, these are water, sanitation, housing, and access to information and communication devices and protection. For under-five children the additional dimensions are nutrition and health, while for children aged 5-11, and children 12-17 the additional dimensions considered are nutrition, and education.

For under-five children the additional dimensions are nutrition, health, and protection, while for children aged 5-11, and children 12-17 the additional dimensions considered are nutrition, education, and protection. The Average Intensity (A) represents the average percentage of dimensions of deprivations children living in multidimensional poverty suffer. The Adjusted Headcount Ratio (M0) is the result of the multiplication of Headcount Ratio (H) and Average Intensity (A) representing the ratio of the total number of deprivations faced by poor households to the total possible deprivations (i.e. adjusting the headcount ratio to account for poverty average intensity).

Table 14.14: Child Multidimensional Poverty indices and number of poor children, by background characteristics, 2014

	2014			
	Headcount (H %)	Average Intensity (A %)	Adjusted Headcount (M0)	Poor Children
	<i>(percentage)</i>		<i>(M0= H x A)</i>	<i>(thousand)</i>
Total	29.5	33.6	0.099	10,102.0
By household size				
1-3	19.1	32.0	0.061	461.7
4	26.8	33.1	0.089	1,919.4
5	25.7	33.2	0.085	2,529.5
6	23.4	31.6	0.074	1,719.4
7-8	43.6	34.6	0.151	2,697.2
9+	58.7	35.6	0.209	774.8

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

» Table 14.14: Child Multidimensional Poverty indices and number of poor children, by background characteristics, 2014 (continued)

	2014			
	Headcount (H %)	Average Intensity (A %)	Adjusted Headcount (M0)	Poor Children
	(percentage)		($M0 = H \times A$)	(thousand)
1	18.7	32.3	0.060	690.0
2	25.8	32.9	0.085	2,430.5
3	27.4	32.6	0.089	2,934.6
4	30.8	33.6	0.103	1,942.6
5	47.3	35.6	0.168	1,215.3
6+	55.6	35.5	0.197	889.0
By father's education				
No education	37.8	34.6	0.131	3,144.8
Some primary	37.8	33.7	0.128	1,139.5
Completed Primary / some Secondary	33.9	32.8	0.111	1,979.0
Completed Secondary	24.8	32.7	0.081	3,087.2
Higher	16.1	31.0	0.050	751.6
By mother's education				
No education	39.9	34.4	0.137	3,978.2
Some primary	37.1	33.8	0.125	948.6
Completed Primary / some Secondary	32.5	33.1	0.108	1,847.7
Completed Secondary	22.9	31.5	0.072	2,782.1
Higher	13.8	32.2	0.044	544.5
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	44.0	34.5	0.152	3,126.6
Second	39.1	33.7	0.132	2,803.3
Middle	30.0	33.4	0.100	2,203.2
Fourth	19.7	32.1	0.063	1,331.4
Richest	10.7	30.4	0.033	637.4

Source:

CAPMAS, MoSS and UNICEF, *Child Multidimensional Poverty Analysis*, 2016 based on data from Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014.

Note:

The Headcount Ratio (H) represents the proportion of children living in multidimensional poverty. A child is considered living in multidimensional poverty if she/he is deprived in two or more of wellbeing dimensions.

The number of deprivations suffered simultaneously refers to the number of deprivations a child suffers across seven wellbeing dimensions based on UNICEF methodology on child multidimensional poverty (namely, the Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis) which is adopted under the supervision of the Ministry of Social Solidarity to the national context. The selection of wellbeing dimensions is adapted to capture the developmental needs of children across three different life stages; under-five, 5-11, and 12-17 years of age. Five dimensions of wellbeing are common to all children, these are water, sanitation, housing, and access to information and communication devices and protection. For under-five children the additional dimensions are nutrition and health, while for children aged 5-11, and children 12-17 the additional dimensions considered are nutrition, and education.

For under-five children the additional dimensions are nutrition, health, and protection, while for children aged 5-11, and children 12-17 the additional dimensions considered are nutrition, education, and protection. The Average Intensity (A) represents the average percentage of dimensions of deprivations children living in multidimensional poverty suffer. The Adjusted Headcount Ratio (M0) is the result of the multiplication of Headcount Ratio (H) and Average Intensity (A) representing the ratio of the total number of deprivations faced by poor households to the total possible deprivations (i.e. adjusting the headcount ratio to account for poverty average intensity).

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

APPENDIX: DATA FROM INTERNATIONAL SOURCES

Table 14.15: Income share held by the lowest quantile (lowest 20%) of the population and the expenditure inequality; Gini index, 1999/2000-2008/2009

	1999/2000	2004/2005	2008/2009
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
Income share held by the lowest 20% of the population	9.0	9.0	9.3
Gini Index	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source:

World Bank, *World Development Indicators* database. Data on the Gini index are from the Poverty and Inequality database of the World Bank. Accessed in May 2016.

Note:

Data on the income share measure the inequality in the distribution of income. This is reflected in the share of income or consumption accruing to the lowest 20% of the population ranked by income or consumption levels. The population quintiles ranked lowest in terms of personal income receive the smallest shares of total income.

The Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income or consumption expenditure among individuals deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A low Gini index indicates a more equal distribution, with 0 corresponding to complete equality, while a higher Gini index indicates a more unequal distribution, with 1 corresponding to complete inequality, where only one person has all the income. The Gini index is calculated on the basis of consumption expenditure data.



15

**ECONOMY
AND PUBLIC
EXPENDITURE**

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND INFLATION

Table 15.01: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and GDP per capita, absolute levels and annual growth, 2008/09-2014/15

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
GDP, at current prices							
Egyptian pounds, millions	1,042,200	1,206,600	1,371,100	1,656,600	1,843,800	2,101,900	2,429,800
US\$, millions	189,094	218,889	235,990	276,330	285,967	301,570	330,780
GDP per capita, at current prices							
Egyptian pounds	13,702	15,514	17,233	19,356	20,957	23,287	27,625
US \$	2,486	2,814	2,966	3,229	3,250	3,341	3,761
Growth rates (in real terms)							
GDP annual growth, %	4.7	5.1	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.2	4.2
GDP per capita, annual growth, %	2.4	2.8	-0.6	-0.01	-1.7	-0.4	1.6

Source: Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation and Ministry of Finance.

Note: The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the sum of gross value added produced by all residents in the country. GDP data are shown at current market prices in this table. The GDP per capita is obtained by dividing the total GDP by the total population. The growth rates express the percentage change in the GDP value compared with the previous year. Growth rates are calculated using constant price data in local currency (i.e. growth is measured in real terms, removing the impact of inflation).

Table 15.02: Annual inflation rate, by urban/rural location, 2008/09-2014/15

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
	<i>(annual percentage change)</i>						
Total	17.0	11.3	11.3	9.1	7.3	10.8	10.7
Urban	16.2	11.7	11.0	8.7	6.9	10.1	10.1
Rural	17.1	10.8	11.6	9.7	7.7	11.6	11.3

Source:

CAPMAS, online statistics database and CAPMAS Monthly Bulletin of Consumer Price Index (CPI), January 2016.

Note:

The inflation rates are calculated on the basis of Consumer Price Indices, and reflect the annual percentage change in price levels.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

PUBLIC SPENDING

Table 15.03: Public expenditure on health and education: Actual expenditure, as per State final accounts for the fiscal years from 2010/11 to 2014/15, and planned expenditure in fiscal years 2015/16 to 2016/17

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
	Actual, as per state final accounts					Planned Budget	
Public Expenditure on:	<i>(million Egyptian pounds)</i>						
Health	20,038	22,492	26,128	30,759	37,333	44,950	48,944
Education	47,017	56,409	66,180	84,066	92,286	99,263	103,962
Total Government Expenditure	401,866	470,992	588,188	701,514	733,350	864,564	936,100

Source:

Ministry of Finance (2016), data extracted from Egypt's Budget Financial Statement for the fiscal year 2016/17 and from Ministry of Finance (2016) The Financial Monthly, April 2016.

Table 15.04: Public expenditure on health and education, as a percentage of total government spending and Gross Domestic Product (GDP): actual expenditure, in State final accounts for the fiscal years from 2010/11 to 2016/17

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
	Actual					Planned Budget	
	<i>(percentage)</i>						
Health							
as % of total government expenditure	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.4	5.5	5.2	5.2
as % of GDP	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5
Education							
as % of total government expenditure	11.7	12.0	11.3	12.0	12.8	11.5	11.1
as % of GDP	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.2
Total government expenditure as % of GDP	29.3	28.4	31.9	33.4	30.2	30.5	28.8

Source:

Elaboration of data extracted from Ministry of Finance Egypt's Budget Financial Statement for the fiscal year 2014/15-2016/17 and Ministry of Finance Financial Monthly Bulletins.

Note:

Data for fiscal year 2015/16 reflect figures in light of Presidential Decree Number 32 for the year 2015.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

SOCIAL PROTECTION

Table 15.05: Government expenditure on social protection, Fiscal Years 2010/11 to 2014/15, and 2015/16 (planned budget)

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	Actual				Pre-actual	Planned Budget
Energy Subsidies						
as % of total government expenditure	16.8	20.3	20.4	18.0	10.1	7.1
as % of GDP	4.9	5.8	6.5	6.0	3.0	2.2
Food Subsidies						
As % of total government expenditure	8.1	6.4	5.5	5.1	5.4	4.4
As % of GDP	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.3
Social Benefits (cash transfers, safety nets, etc.)						
as % of total government expenditure	1.5	2.0	3.5	5.0	5.6	7.5
as % of GDP	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.7	1.7	2.3

Source:

Elaboration of data extracted from Ministry of Finance (2016) Egypt's Budget Financial Statement 2016/17 and Ministry of Finance Financial Monthly Bulletins.

Note:

Data for fiscal year 2015/16 reflect budget figures in light of Presidential Decree Number 32 for the year 2015. Data for fiscal year 2014/15 are based on 'preliminary-actual' data.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 15.06: Percentage of households in possession of the food ration card by residence, 2012/13 and 2014/15

	2012/13	2015
	<i>(percentage of households)</i>	
Total	83.7	88.6
Urban	73.8	80.5
Rural	91.8	95.4
Urban Governorates	63.4	72.5
Upper Egypt		
Urban Upper Egypt	80.3	84.9
Rural Upper Egypt	90.2	94.6
Lower Egypt		
Urban Lower Egypt	82.6	89.0
Rural Lower Egypt	93.0	96.1
Frontier Governorates	86.5	88.2

Source:

CAPMAS Household Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 2012/13 and 2014/15.

Note:

Ration cards are distributed by the government and allow their holders to access food commodities such as rice, sugar and tea at subsidized prices.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 15.07: Proportion of population aged 14-59 covered by health insurance, by background characteristics, 2008

	2008			
	Covered by any health insurance	Of those having health insurance, percentage insured by		
		Own Employer	General Insurance Agency	Other (Another family members' employer, Syndicate, University, etc.)
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Total	27.6	23.5	61.2	18.3
By location				
Urban	34.4	26.2	54.8	19.0
Rural	22.2	20.1	68.9	11.0
Urban Governorates	34.3	25.9	51.0	23.1
Lower Egypt	27.0	22.8	63.3	13.9
Urban Lower Egypt	35.2	24.9	58.1	17.0
Rural Lower Egypt	24.2	21.7	65.8	12.5
Upper Egypt	24.4	22.8	65.7	11.5
Urban Upper Egypt	34.1	28.6	56.4	15.0
Rural Upper Egypt	19.4	17.6	74.0	8.4
Frontier Governorates	27.9	15.7	80.1	4.2
By education				
No education	4.3	26.2	56.9	16.9
Primary incomplete	11.6	39.7	50.0	10.3
Primary complete, some sec.	36.7	9.3	85.5	5.2
Sec. complete, higher	37.0	29.9	49.1	21.0
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	13.9	10.5	78.7	10.8
Second	19.1	16.7	75.8	7.5
Middle	24.2	18.4	66.8	14.8
Fourth	29.5	27.7	58.1	14.2
Richest	47.2	28.9	50.9	20.2

Source:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

Note:

Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 15.08: Proportion of workers subscribing to health and social insurance schemes, by gender, 2011-2015

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	<i>(percentage)</i>				
Health insurance schemes					
Total	50.6	50.5	50.2	50.5	47.3
Males	44.9	44.3	44.4	44.4	41.6
Females	78.2	79.1	78.0	79.3	75.0
Social insurance schemes					
Total	56.8	59.8	59.1	59.2	55.4
Males	51.6	54.5	54.2	54.0	50.5
Females	81.8	84.3	82.3	83.9	79.4

Source:

CAPMAS, *Statistical Abstract* 2013 and 2014. Data for 2015 are derived from CAPMAS Administration.

Note:

Data refer to the percentage of working people who are benefiting from the health and social insurance schemes.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 15.09: Labour force participation rate, population aged 15-64 years, by gender, 2010-2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	(percentage)					
Total	49.3	48.8	48.4	48.5	48.0	46.9
Males	75.0	74.6	74.1	73.4	72.3	70.5
Females	23.2	22.5	22.5	22.9	23.1	22.5

Source:

Various editions of CAPMAS *Statistical Yearbook*. Data for 2014 are derived from the CAPMAS quarterly Labour Force Survey release.

Note:

The labour force participation rate is the proportion of the working age population (aged 15-64) that is economically active. The active population (or labour force) includes the individuals in employment and unemployed individuals who are seeking employment.

Table 15.10: Labour force participation, by age group, 2010-2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	(percentage)					
15-19	20.2	17.1	17.1	16.8	17.7	17.9
20-24	50.2	51.5	52.9	56.0	54.3	47.1
25-29	62.7	61.2	62.4	62.1	61.3	61.4
30-39	62.5	61.6	61.6	62.1	61.9	62
40-49	63.7	64.5	62.1	61.5	62.6	61.1
50-59	58.0	57.8	58.0	57.9	58.6	57.7
60-64	31.3	30.6	28.0	26.7	25.5	25
65+	-	12.2	12.4	-	10.7	11.3

Source:

Data for 2015 are derived from CAPMAS Administration. Data for 2011-2014 are from CAPMAS Egypt Statistical Abstract.

Note:

The labour force participation rate is the proportion of the working age population (in the respective age group) that is economically active. The active population (or labour force) includes both individuals in employment and unemployed individuals who are seeking employment.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 15.11: Unemployment rate, by gender, 2008-2015

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	<i>(percentage of the work force)</i>							
Total	8.7	9.4	9.0	12.0	12.7	13.2	13.0	12.8
Males	5.6	5.2	4.9	8.9	9.3	9.8	9.6	9.4
Females	19.3	23.0	22.6	22.7	24.1	24.2	24.0	24.2

Source:

Various editions of CAPMAS Statistical Yearbook. Data for 2010 and 2013 are calculated by UNICEF from the Labour Force Survey. Data for 2014 and 2015 are derived from CAPMAS Labour Force Survey release.

Note:

The unemployment rate is the proportion of the work force (aged 15-64) who are without work but available for and seeking employment.

Table 15.12: Youth labour force participation, by age group and gender, 2010-2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	<i>(percentage)</i>					
Age group						
15-19						
Total	19.9	17.0	17.0	17.2	17.7	17.9
Males	30.4	26.3	26.6	25.8	25.7	24.5
Females	8.5	6.6	6.1	7.5	8.5	11.0
20-24						
Total	50.0	51.4	53.0	56.1	54.3	47.1
Males	68.7	70.6	71.7	74.0	69.6	62.9
Females	29.4	28.4	29.5	32.2	32.3	30.7
25-29						
Total	62.8	61.4	62.7	61.9	61.3	61.4
Males	96.5	97.2	97.1	96.1	95.3	92.2
Females	29.5	27.6	30.9	31.9	31.2	31.5
15-24						
Total	35.0	33.7	33.7	34.5	33.6	31.9
Males	49.7	48.1	48.1	48.2	45.9	42.9
Females	18.9	16.9	16.6	18.0	18.2	20.4
15-29						
Total	43.4	42.0	42.3	42.5	41.5	40.2
Males	63.3	61.8	61.5	60.7	58.2	56.3
Females	22.2	20.4	21.3	22.5	22.4	23.6

Source:

Data are derived from CAPMAS Administration.

Note:

The labour force participation rate is the proportion of the working age population (in the respective age group) that is economically active. The active population (or labour force) includes both individuals in employment and unemployed individuals who are seeking employment.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 15.13: Youth unemployment rate, by age group and gender, 2010-2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	<i>(percentage)</i>					
Age group						
15-19						
Total	18.0	22.5	26.6	25.9	28.5	23
Males	10.2	17.6	22.5	21.2	24.4	20.4
Females	48.2	44.5	46.6	43.9	42.5	29.1
20-24						
Total	27.6	32.3	37.6	37.4	33.7	34.7
Males	16.6	24.4	30.4	31.8	28.1	31.7
Females	55.8	55.4	59.7	54.9	51.1	40.9
25-29						
Total	13.2	17.1	18.8	19.9	18.6	19.1
Males	6.8	12.7	11.6	10.7	11.5	13.6
Females	34.0	31.5	39.6	44.4	38.1	34.8
15-24						
Total	24.8	29.7	34.7	34.2	32.1	31.3
Males	14.7	22.5	28.1	28.7	27	28.4
Females	54.1	53.3	57.1	52.2	48.7	37.6
15-29						
Total	19.8	24.1	27.7	28.2	26.5	26.1
Males	11.2	18.2	21.0	21.3	20.6	21.8
Females	45.8	43.7	48.8	48.6	44.0	36.5

Source:

Data are derived from CAPMAS Administration.

Note:

The unemployment rate is the proportion of the work force in the respective age group that is without work but available for and seeking employment.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 15.14: Unemployment rates, by gender and education, 2008-2015

	2008	2009	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015
	<i>(percentage)</i>						
Total							
Illiterate	0.5	1.2	0.9	1.8	5.4	5.8	3.3
Read, and write	1.1	1.5	1.2	4.3	5.2	8.7	5.9
Below intermediate	3.1	4.0	3.0	8.4	10.0	11.6	9.0
Intermediate	14.6	14.2	12.3	17.6	16.9	16.4	16.9
Upper than intermediate and below university	14.5	15.5	16.6	15.1	14.1	11.5	13.4
University and above	16.4	18.4	18.9	21.4	22.0	20.0	21.5
Males							
Illiterate	0.6	0.5	0.9	2.3	5.8	4.2	3.5
Read, and write	0.9	0.9	0.9	4.4	5.1	8.4	5.4
Below intermediate	2.6	1.8	2.1	9.1	9.3	11.4	9.1
Intermediate	8.9	7.6	6.5	12.2	11.5	11.1	11.7
Upper than intermediate and below university	9.7	9.0	9.0	11.0	11.1	7.7	7.8
University and above	12.1	12.4	11.1	15.2	15.3	13.7	15.2
Females							
Illiterate	0.3	3.0	0.9	0.4	4.5	9.6	2.8
Read, and write	4.0	7.4	4.1	3.1	5.8	12.2	10.7
Below intermediate	8.6	25.0	14.4	18.1	15.7	13.0	8.3
Intermediate	35.1	37.2	33.9	37.6	36.3	34.5	34.5
Upper than intermediate and below university	26.1	31.0	34.3	25.8	23.1	23.1	29.7
University and above	25.2	30.5	33.7	32.6	34.0	31.6	32.3

Source:CAPMAS, *Statistical Yearbooks*, 2009 to 2015. Data for 2015 are derived from CAPMAS Administration.**Note:**

The unemployment rate is the proportion of the work force (aged 15-64) who are without work but available for work and seeking employment.

TOC

1. SDGs

2. Demography

3. Births & Perinatal Care

4. Child & Maternal Mortality

5. Immunization & Health

6. Nutrition

7. Water & Sanitation

8. Housing & Household

9. Education

10. Child Protection

11. HIV-AIDS

12. Hepatitis B & C

13. Youth & Adolescence

14. Poverty & Inequality

15. Economy & Expenditure

APPENDIX: DATA FROM INTERNATIONAL SOURCES

Table 15.15: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and GDP per capita, absolute levels and annual growth, 2008/2009-2014/15

	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/14	2014/15
	<i>(US Million dollars)</i>						
GDP							
GDP at current prices	162,818	188,982	218,888	236,002	276,353	286,011	301,499
GDP at constant prices	109,954	115,106	121,021	123,220	125,923	128,576	131,441
GDP per capita	<i>(US dollars)</i>						
GDP per capita at current prices	2,062	2,349	2,668	2,817	3,226	3,264	3,366
GDP per capita at constant prices, 2005	1,392	1,431	1,475	1,471	1,470	1,468	1,467
Growth Rate	<i>(percentage)</i>						
GDP growth (annual)	7.2	4.7	5.1	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.2
GDP per capita growth (annual)	5.3	2.8	3.1	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0

Source:

World Bank, World Development Indicators database. Accessed in May 2016.

Note:

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the sum of gross value added produced by all residents in the country. The GDP per capita is obtained by dividing the total GDP by the total population. The growth rates express the percentage change in the GDP value compared with the previous year. The annual percentage growth rate of GDP is calculated at market prices based on constant local currency. Aggregates at constant prices are based on 2005 U.S. dollar values.

TOC	1. SDGs	2. Demography	3. Births & Perinatal Care	4. Child & Maternal Mortality	5. Immunization & Health	6. Nutrition	7. Water & Sanitation
8. Housing & Household	9. Education	10. Child Protection	11. HIV-AIDS	12. Hepatitis B & C	13. Youth & Adolescence	14. Poverty & Inequality	15. Economy & Expenditure

Table 15.16: Unemployment rate, by gender and age group, 2009-2014

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>					
15-64						
Total	9.4	9.0	12.0	12.7	13.2	13.0
Males	5.3	5.3	8.7	9.1	9.6	9.1
Females	22.7	21.4	23.3	25.0	25.3	26.0
15-24						
Total	25.6	24.8	30.5	35.9	35.8	36.9
Males	14.2	14.4	22.7	28.6	29.5	29.2
Females	53.4	52.9	53.6	58.1	53.5	58.9

Source:

ILO, ILOSTAT online database <<http://goo.gl/3uaCpT>>. Accessed May 2016.

Note:

The unemployment rate is the proportion of the workforce (15-64) who are without work but available for and seeking employment.

DATA SOURCES

NATIONAL OFFICIAL STATISTICS

Al-Azhar Al-Sharif

Education statistics 2014/15 (statistics provided by Al-Azhar)

Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), www.capmas.gov.eg

Egypt in Figures 2016 http://capmas.gov.eg/Pages/StaticPages.aspx?page_id=5035

Statistical Yearbook 2016 http://capmas.gov.eg/Pages/StaticPages.aspx?page_id=5034

Various statistical database <http://www.msrintranet.capmas.gov.eg/database.aspx>

Ministry of Education:

Statistical Yearbooks 2015/16 (Arabic) http://services.moe.gov.eg/annual_book.aspx?id=400

Ministry of Finance:

The Financial Monthly Bulletin

http://www.mof.gov.eg/English/publications/MOF_Publications/Pages/The_Financial_Monthly_Bulletin.aspx

Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Review, February 2014 <http://goo.gl/SqrxLk>

The Pre-Budget Statement of FY 2015/16

<http://www.mof.gov.eg/MOFGallerySource/Arabic/Pre-%20Budget%20Final%20Version%2018-3-2015-II.pdf>

Ministry of Planning, Monitoring and Administrative Reform:

Economic Indicators database (Arabic) <http://www.mop.gov.eg/MOP/MOPStat.aspx?ModelID=2&stat=1>

Ministry of Social Solidarity

Children without parental care statistics, 2016 (statistics provided by the Ministry)

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SURVEYS

CAPAMS, Egypt Time Use Survey, 2016

CAPMAS and ILO, Working Children in Egypt, 2010

http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_IPEC_PUB_21017/lang--en/index.htm

CAPMAS and UNICEF, Child Poverty in Egypt, 2015

http://www.msrintranet.capmas.gov.eg/pdf/poor15%20_e.pdf

Demographic and Health Survey:

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey <http://goo.gl/bnglOh>

DHS Stat Compiler <http://www.statcompiler.com/>

Global School-based Student Health Survey, Egypt, 2006 and 2011

<http://www.cdc.gov/gshs/countries/eastmediter/egypt.htm>

Global Youth Tobacco Survey, Egypt, 2001, 2005, 2009 and 2014

<http://www.who.int/chp/gshs/egypt/en/index.html>

Household Expenditure Income and Consumption Survey, Indicators of Poverty, 2015/16 (Arabic)

<http://www.msrintranet.capmas.gov.eg/pepo/a.pdf>

Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS):

TIMSS 2007 International Mathematics Report <http://timss.bc.edu/timss2007/mathreport.html>

TIMSS 2007 International Science Report <http://timss.bc.edu/timss2007/sciencereport.html>

INTERNATIONAL DATA SOURCES**Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation**

<http://www.childmortality.org>

UNAIDS:

Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic, 2013

http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/UNAIDS_Global_Report_2013_en_1.pdf

UN online databases <http://www.unaids.org/en/dataanalysis/datatools>

UNESCO Institute for Statistics:

Education, Literacy and Attainment, and Communication and Information databases

<http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/ReportFolders/ReportFolders.aspx>

Global Education Digest, 2012 <http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/Documents/ged-2012-en.pdf>

UNICEF: www.unicef.org

Monitoring the situation of Children and Women <http://data.unicef.org/>

UN Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-Agency Group

www.maternalmortalitydata.org

UNICEF and World Health Organization:

Immunization Summary: A statistical reference containing data through 2013, 2014 Edition

http://www.who.int/immunization/monitoring_surveillance/Immunization_Summary_2013.pdf

United Nations Population Division:

Population databases <http://goo.gl/968gcl>

World Population Prospects, the 2015 revision https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/publications/files/key_findings_wpp_2015.pdf

World Urbanization Prospects, the 2014 Revision <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/publications/files/wup2014-highlights.Pdf>

The World Bank:

World Development Indicators database <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators>

Poverty and Inequality database <http://povertydata.worldbank.org/poverty/home/>

World Health Organization:

Global Health Observatory Data Repository, Mortality and Global Health Estimates <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/?theme=main>

Immunization Monitoring System, 2016, Egypt <http://goo.gl/xsD8K8>

