

# Children in Egypt

## A STATISTICAL DIGEST

### 2015

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# CHILDREN IN EGYPT 2015

A statistical digest



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## **Preface**

Understanding the living conditions in which children live and the progress that is being made in protecting their rights requires a wide spectrum of updated and high quality data. These data, together with research evidence, are needed to inform decisions on both policies and programmes, and to determine the resource allocation of the government and other actors that are working towards the progressive realization of the rights of every child to survival and development, protection and participation. Child-focused social and economic statistics are vital to give visibility to children's issues in national debate, to better identify who and where the children left behind are, and to highlight positive trends and progress.

*Children in Egypt* brings together a wide spectrum of data relevant to child-wellbeing. This tool, which reflects the current situation of children in Egypt, aims to give professionals and the general public access to a comprehensive selection of the most recent and high-quality statistics that are available on children available in Egypt. It contains over 200 statistical tables organized in 14 thematic chapters, covering essential dimensions of child wellbeing, including survival, health and nutrition, access to water and sanitation, education, child protection, and poverty. All the data presented in the digest come from primary and secondary statistical sources: official national data (derived from administrative sources or surveys) are in some cases accompanied by data extracted from international databases, managed mainly by United Nations' agencies, which contain standardized statistics intended for international comparison.

The most recent available data and trends are reported for each of the selected indicators, together with metadata that include reference to the original data source. To the extent possible, data are disaggregated by gender, geographic location and socio-economic status.

To ensure its continued relevance, the digest will be updated every year, to reflect the release of new statistical data from the various major sources of data. This should facilitate continuous monitoring of trends in the indicators of child well-being and provide robust knowledge on the progress towards the realization of child rights.

## **Acknowledgements and disclaimer**

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## POPULATION SIZE AND COMPOSITION

Table 1.01 Total population, 2005-2014 (mid-year)

Year	Total population (thousands)	Urban (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

Source: CAPMAS (2015) *Egypt in Figures 2015*, data on the percentage of urban population are from various editions of CAPMAS *Egypt in Figures* and CAPMAS *Statistical Yearbook*. Accessed in May 2015.

Table 1.02 Population annual absolute change and growth rate, 2000-2014

Year	Absolute Annual Change (thousands)	Annual Growth Rate (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

Source: CAPMAS (2015) *Egypt in Figures 2015*. Annual growth rates are calculated by UNICEF. Accessed in May 2015.

Table 1.03 Total population by regions, mid-2014

	2014	
	Population (thousands)	Share of total Egyptian population (percentage)
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	15,220	17.5
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	37,245	42.9
Urban Lower Egypt	10,430	12.0
Rural Lower Egypt	26,815	30.9
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	32,755	37.7
Urban Upper Egypt	10,410	12.0
Rural Upper Egypt	22,345	25.7
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	1,594	1.8
Urban Frontier	1,080	1.2
Rural Frontier	514	0.6

Source: Calculated from CAPMAS (2015) *Egypt in Figures 2015*. Accessed in May 2015.

Table 1.04 Average household size by urban/rural residence, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	(average number of individuals per household)			
<b>Average household size</b>				
<b>Total Egypt</b>	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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	5.7	5.4	5.3	-
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	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 1.05** Population distribution by age group and gender, 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015

Age Group	Total		Male		Female	
	(in thousands)	%	(in thousands)	%	(in thousands)	%
0-4	9,960	11.3	5,168	5.9	4,792	5.4
5-9	9,247	10.5	4,790	5.4	4,456	5.1
10-14	8,292	9.4	4,279	4.9	4,013	4.6
15-19	8,500	9.7	4,368	5.0	4,132	4.7
20-24	9,048	10.3	4,624	5.3	4,424	5.0
25-29	8,510	9.7	4,335	4.9	4,175	4.7
30-34	6,821	7.8	3,457	3.9	3,364	3.8
35-39	5,351	6.1	2,712	3.1	2,639	3.0
40-44	4,803	5.5	2,423	2.8	2,380	2.7
45-49	4,408	5.0	2,223	2.5	2,185	2.5
50-54	3,827	4.4	1,923	2.2	1,904	2.2
55-59	3,125	3.6	1,567	1.8	1,558	1.8
60-64	2,291	2.6	1,145	1.3	1,147	1.3
65-69	1,611	1.8	800	0.9	811	0.9
70-74	1,063	1.2	522	0.6	541	0.6
75+	1,107	1.3	545	0.6	562	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>87,963</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>44,880</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>43,083</b>	<b>49.0</b>

Source: CAPMAS (2015) *Egypt in Figures 2015..* Accessed in May 2015.

**Table 1.06** Table 1.06: Population distribution, selected age groups, 1st January 2015

Age Group	Population (in thousands)	% of total
0-4	9,960	11.3
0-14	27,499	31.3
0-17	32,599	37.1
10-19	16,792	19.1
15-24	17,548	19.9
25-29	8,510	9.7
15-64	56,683	64.4
65+	3,782	4.3

Source: Data calculated by UNICEF on the basis of absolute numbers presented in CAPMAS (2015) *Egypt in Figures 2015.* Accessed in May 2015.

**Table 1.07** Sex ratio in total population, 1986, 1996, 2006, and 2012-2014

	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	-	-

**Source:** Total Population data from CAPMAS (2015) *Egypt in Figures 2015*. Urban/rural data are from CAPMAS, *Population by Sex, Urban and Rural Percentage in Census Years (1882-2006)*. Accessed in May 2015.

**Table 1.08** Child, old age and total dependency ratios, 1996, 2006, and 2012-2014

Years	1996	2006	2012	2013	2014
	<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
Old age dependency ratio	5.7	5.7	6.8	6.8	6.7
Total dependency ratio	69.8	54.8	55.0	55.0	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*. Accessed in May 2015.

Data starting 2012 are derived from population data available in the CAPMAS *Statistical Yearbook 2014* and *Egypt in Figures 2015*.

**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.

## FERTILITY, MORTALITY AND LIFE EXPECTANCY

**Table 1.09** Total fertility rates, by residence, 2000-2014

	2000	2003	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(average number of children per woman aged 15-49)</i>				
<b>Total</b>	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
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	2.9	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.5
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	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
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	3.8	-	3.3	3.3	3.9

**Source:** Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2008 and 2014. Accessed in May 2015.

**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 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 1.10** Age specific fertility rates, 2000-2014

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

**Source:** Egypt Demographic and Health Survey 2014. Accessed in May 2015.

**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 1.11** Crude birth and death rates and natural population increase, 2000-2013

Year	Crude birth rate	Crude death rate	Rate of natural increase
		(per 1,000 population)	
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

Source: CAPMAS (2015) *Egypt in Figures 2015*. Accessed in May 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).

**Table 1.12** Crude birth and death rates and natural increase by urban/rural residence, 2010-2013

	2010	2011	2012	2013
	(per 1,000 population)			
<b>Crude birth rate</b>				
Total	28.7	30.3	31.9	31.0
Urban	26.6	27.3	28.4	32.7
Rural	30.3	32.6	34.4	29.7
<b>Crude death rate</b>				
Total	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.0
Urban	6.7	6.6	7.1	7.9
Rural	5.7	5.7	5.9	4.7
<b>Rate of natural increase of the population</b>				
Total	22.6	24.2	25.5	25.0
Urban	19.9	20.7	21.3	24.8
Rural	24.6	26.9	28.5	25.1

Source: CAPMAS (2015) *Egypt Statistical Abstract 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 1.13** Life expectancy at birth, 2006-2014

	Male	Female
	(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

**Source:** CAPMAS (2015) *Egypt in Figures 2015*.

**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.

## APPENDIX: Data from International sources

Table 1.14 Total population, urban and rural, 1990-2015

	Total (thousands)	Urban (percentage)
1990	56,337	43.5
1995	61,168	42.8
2000	66,137	42.8
2005	71,778	43.0
2010	78,076	43.0
2011	79,392	43.0
2012	80,722	43.0
2013	82,056	43.0
2014	83,387	43.1
2015	84,706	43.1

**Source:** Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, *World Population Prospects: The 2012 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*. Accessed in May 2015.

Table 1.15 Population absolute change and growth rate, 1990-2015

	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015
Annual average absolute change (thousands)	966	994	1,128	1,260	1,326
Annual average growth (%)	1.65	1.56	1.64	1.68	1.63

**Source:** Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision*. Accessed in May 2015.

Table 1.16 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	71.0	66.3	59.8	52.4	50.0	48.8
0-19	107.2	103.0	96.4	85.8	77.1	73.6
0-24	154.0	146.0	141.2	131.2	118.5	107.0

**Source:** Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision*. Data for 2015 is calculated by UNICEF based on population data from UN Population Division. Accessed in May 2015.

**Table 1.17** Total and old age dependency ratios, 1990-2015

	Total dependency ratio (population aged 0-14 and 65+ per 100 population 15-64)	Old age dependency ratio (population aged 65+ per 100 population 15-64)
1990	79.5	8.6
1995	75.3	9.0
2000	68.9	9.0
2005	61.2	8.8
2010	58.8	8.7
2015	58.0	9.0

**Source:** Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision*. Accessed in May 2015.

**Table 1.18** Net migration and net migration rate, 1990-2015

	Net Migration (yearly average) (thousands)	Net Migration Rate (per 1,000 population)
1990-1995	-222	-3.8
1995-2000	-189	-3.0
2000-2005	-74	-1.1
2005-2010	-69	-0.9
2010-2015	-43	-0.5

**Source:** United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2014). *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision*. Accessed in May 2015.

**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.



**CHAPTER**

**2**

**BIRTHS AND  
PERINATAL CARE**

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## BIRTHS AND FERTILITY

Table 2.01 Total number of births, 2000-2014

Year	Number of births (thousands)
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	2,717

Source: CAPMAS (2015) *Egypt in Figures 2015*. Accessed in March 2015.

Table 2.02 Age-specific fertility rates and total fertility rate among women aged 15-49, 2000-2014

Age specific fertility rate	2000	2003	2005	2008	2014
<b>Age group</b>	<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
<b>Total fertility rate (average number of children per woman)</b>	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.

**Table 2.03** Percentage of births preceded by any medical care during pregnancy by background characteristics, 2000-2008

	2000	2005	2008
		<i>(percentage)</i>	
<b>Total</b>	85.3	92.9	94.4
<b>By location</b>			
Urban	90.6	93.9	95.4
Rural	81.9	92.3	93.7
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	88.8	92.7	96.0
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	88.9	95.1	95.2
Urban Lower Egypt	92.5	96.5	94.3
Rural Lower Egypt	87.6	94.7	95.4
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	80.7	91.2	92.9
Urban Upper Egypt	91.6	93.8	96.0
Rural Upper Egypt	76.8	90.2	91.7
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	74.7	83.1	88.1
<b>By mother's education</b>			
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
<b>By wealth quintile</b>			
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.



## ANTENATAL CARE

**Table 2.04** Antenatal care visits, by place of residence and background characteristics, 2000-2014

	Any antenatal care				Regular antenatal care			
	2000	2005	2008	2014	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentages of births)</i>							
<b>Total</b>	52.9	69.6	73.6	90.3	36.7	58.4	66.0	82.8
<b>By location</b>								
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
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	74.1	84.0	89.2	94.1	56.0	78.9	85.1	90.9
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	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
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	44.6	68.1	71.0	86.9	28.5	58.8	64.7	78.7
<b>By mother's education</b>								
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
<b>By wealth quintile</b>								
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.

Table 2.05 Antenatal care by type of provider, 2000-2014

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

**Source:** Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 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.

**Table 2.06** Percentage of births protected against neonatal tetanus, by background characteristics, 2005-2014

	2005	2008	2014
		<i>(percentages of births)</i>	
<b>Total</b>	71.5	76.4	74.4
<b>By location</b>			
Urban	61.8	66.2	67.9
Rural	77.4	82.6	77.4
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	57.8	62.8	63.8
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	73.9	81.3	75.1
Urban Lower Egypt	63.9	69.3	66.8
Rural Lower Egypt	77.1	84.8	77.1
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	74.0	76.7	76.6
Urban Upper Egypt	64.4	68.1	72.9
Rural Upper Egypt	78.0	80.2	78.0
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	69.0	68.7	64.6
<b>By mother's education</b>			
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
<b>By wealth quintile</b>			
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 Survey, 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.

Table 2.07

## Exposure of women to safe pregnancy messages, by background characteristics, 2005-2014

	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentages of ever-married women aged 15-49)</i>		
<b>Total</b>	28.6	20.6	46.4
<b>By location</b>			
Urban	32.0	20.4	49.2
Rural	26.2	20.8	45.1
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	34.9	17.0	46.5
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	20.4	20.7	48.1
Urban Lower Egypt	23.3	22.7	48.7
Rural Lower Egypt	19.3	20.1	48.0
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	34.8	22.3	44.3
Urban Upper Egypt	35.5	23.0	52.2
Rural Upper Egypt	34.5	22.0	41.0
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	33.5	22.2	39.0
<b>By mother's education</b>			
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
<b>By wealth quintile</b>			
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 Survey, 2005, 2008 and 2014.

**Note:** Data refer to the percentage of 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.

## DELIVERY CARE

Table 2.08

Skilled birth attendance (percentage of births attended by any medical provider), 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentages of births)</i>			
<b>Total</b>	60.9	74.2	78.9	91.5
<b>By location</b>				
Urban	81.4	88.7	90.2	96.5
Rural	48.0	65.8	72.2	89.3
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	83.7	90.7	92.3	97.4
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	65.1	81.6	85.3	95.1
Urban Lower Egypt	84.7	92.9	92.0	97.8
Rural Lower Egypt	58.1	78.0	83.4	94.4
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	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
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	60.4	71.8	79.1	89.2
<b>By mother's education</b>				
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
<b>By wealth quintile</b>				
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 and South Sinai.

Table 2.09 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>(percentages of births)</i>								
<b>Total</b>	48.2	51.7	64.6	35.2	71.7	28.2	86.7	13.2
<b>By location</b>								
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
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	76.3	23.4	87.6	12.3	89.4	10.6	95.0	5.0
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	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
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	40.4	59.7	61.1	38.8	72.9	27.1	84.1	15.7
<b>By mother's education</b>								
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
<b>By wealth quintile</b>								
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.

**Table 2.10** Proportion of Caesarean deliveries, 2005-2014

	2005	2008	2014
<i>(Caesarean deliveries as a percentage of total births)</i>			
<b>Total</b>	19.9	27.6	51.8
<b>By location</b>			
Urban	29.2	37.1	60.1
Rural	14.6	22.0	48.1
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	33.8	38.5	62.0
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	24.5	30.9	60.3
Urban Lower Egypt	34.9	43.2	70.6
Rural Lower Egypt	21.2	27.4	57.8
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	11.8	19.9	39.7
Urban Upper Egypt	20.4	30.9	50.2
Rural Upper Egypt	8.6	15.8	35.9
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	14.3	20.0	41.1
<b>By mother's education</b>			
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
<b>By wealth quintile</b>			
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
<b>By place of delivery</b>			
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 refer to the five-year period before the survey. Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

Table 2.11 Low birth-weight rate, 2005-2014

	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(as a percentage of all births)</i>		
<b>Total</b>	13.3	12.9	16.5
<b>By location</b>			
Urban	14.8	14.0	14.3
Rural	12.5	12.2	17.5
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	13.5	13.4	12.6
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	12.5	9.7	17.8
Urban Lower Egypt	14.3	10.7	16.4
Rural Lower Egypt	12.0	9.5	18.1
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	14.1	16.2	16.1
Urban Upper Egypt	16.7	17.7	13.8
Rural Upper Egypt	13.1	15.6	16.9
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	10.9	13.0	13.4
<b>By mother's education</b>			
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
<b>By wealth quintile</b>			
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 refer to the five-year period before the survey. Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.



## POSTNATAL CARE

Table 2.12 Coverage of any postnatal care, by background characteristics, 2005-2014

Postnatal care	2005		2008		2014	
	Care to mother	Care to child	Care to mother	Care to Child	Care to mother	Care to Child
	<i>(percentage)</i>					
<b>Total</b>	58.3	36.9	67.2	30.3	83.5	22.0
<b>By location</b>						
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
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	84.0	41.9	85.2	39.0	95.2	19.1
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	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
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	53.9	13.8	67.6	20.3	79.9	15.3
<b>By mother's education</b>						
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
<b>By wealth quintile</b>						
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 five-year period 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.

**Table 2.13** Coverage of postnatal care within two days from delivery, by background characteristics, 2005-2014

Postnatal care within 2 days of delivery	2005		2008		2014	
	Care to mother	Care to child	Care to mother	Care to child	Care to mother	Care to Child
	<i>(percentage)</i>					
<b>Total</b>	56.1	8.7	64.6	7.8	81.5	14.2
<b>By location</b>						
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
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	83.1	11.8	83.0	9.7	94.0	13.3
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	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
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	53.4	6.3	65.7	5.6	78.7	10.6
<b>By mother's education</b>						
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
<b>By wealth quintile</b>						
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 five-year period 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.

## PERINATAL CARE FOR YOUNG MOTHERS

**Table 2.14** 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
	(% of all births whose mothers received ANC)			
<b>Antenatal care</b>				
Any ANC	50.1	68.3	72.9	93.3
Regular ANC	33.0	54.3	64.4	87.1
<b>Type of care received during pregnancy</b>	(% of births whose mothers received any medical care during the pregnancy)			
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
<b>Place of delivery and skilled birth attendance</b>	(% of all births)			
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	9.3
Caesarean deliveries	-	13.4	23.0	45.7
<b>Low birth weight</b>				
Child size small/smaller than average		13.5	15.0	19.3
<b>Postnatal care</b>				
<b>For the mother:</b>	(% of births whose mother had PNC )			
Any PNC	-	53.7	66.2	80.8
Within 2 days of delivery	-	51.4	63.1	78.9
<b>For the child</b>	(% of births for which the child received PNC)			
Any PNC	-	37.1	33.6	21.0
Within 2 days of delivery	-	5.8	8.3	13.8

**Sources:** Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 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.



**CHAPTER**

**3**

**CHILD AND MATERNAL  
MORTALITY**

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## CHILD MORTALITY

Table 3.01 Early childhood mortality rates, 2000-2014

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

**Source:** Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2014. Accessed in May 2015.

**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.

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 29<sup>th</sup> and the 364<sup>th</sup> 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.

Table 3.02 Neonatal mortality rates, by background characteristics, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(deaths per 1000 live births)</i>			
<b>By location</b>				
Urban	26.5	21.4	17.6	13
Rural	30.5	23.5	17.4	18
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	23.6	16.5	20.8	14
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	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
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	21.5	24.5	15.9	12
<b>By mother's education</b>				
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
<b>By wealth quintile</b>				
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 for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.



**Table 3.03** Infant mortality rates by background characteristics, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(deaths per 1000 live births)</i>			
<b>By location</b>				
Urban	43.1	31.7	25.4	20
Rural	61.8	45.2	30.5	29
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	37.4	26.0	29.7	17
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	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
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	37.3	33.3	24.1	19
<b>By mother's education</b>				
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
<b>By wealth quintile</b>				
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 for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

Table 3.04 Under-5 mortality rates by background characteristics, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(deaths per 1000 live births)</i>			
<b>By location</b>				
Urban	52.8	39.1	28.7	23
Rural	79.2	56.1	36.2	34
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	44.9	34.0	32.2	20
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	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
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	46.2	42.1	33.5	25
<b>By mother's education</b>				
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
<b>By wealth quintile</b>				
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 for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

## MATERNAL MORTALITY

**Table 3.05** Maternal mortality ratio, total and by region, 2000-2013

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

**Source:** Ministry of Health and Population, *Maternal Mortality Bulletin*, 2012 and 2014. Accessed in May 2015.

**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 child-birth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy.

**Table 3.06** Percent distribution of maternal deaths, by time of death, 2000-2013

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

**Source:** Ministry of Health and Population, *Maternal Mortality Bulletin*, 2012 and 2014. Accessed in May 2015.

**Table 3.07** Percent distribution of maternal deaths, by causes, 2000-2013

	2000	2012	2013
		(percentage)	
<b>Direct causes</b>			
Postpartum hemorrhage	34.0	20.3	19.7
Hypertensive disease	21.7	15.4	14.9
Sudden Death	-	9.2	9.4
Sepsis	7.8	5.1	3.7
Ruptured uterus	7.8	4.3	3.4
Ante partum hemorrhage	8.6	2.4	3.8
Abortion	3.4	2.3	1.8
Ectopic	0.7	0.5	0.6
Obstructed labour	5.2	0.4	0.3
<b>Indirect causes</b>			
Cardiovascular	13.0	15.2	16.0
Respiratory tract diseases	-	5.7	5.4
Blood and immunity disease	11.0	4.2	3.8
Digestive disease	5.0	3.7	2.9
Diabetes	2.0	2.2	2.7
Neurological disease	2.0	1.7	2.3
Urological disease	4.0	1.5	1.5
Neoplasm	2.0	1.7	1.3
Infectious and Parasitic	4.0	0.2	0.1
Other	7.0	0.2	0.4

**Source:** Ministry of Health and Population, *Maternal Mortality Bulletin* 2012 and 2014. Accessed in May 2015.

## APPENDIX: DATA FROM INTERNATIONAL SOURCES

Table 3.08 Neonatal, infant and under-5 mortality rates, 1990-2013

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
<i>(deaths per 1000 live births)</i>								
<b>Neonatal mortality</b>	32.2	26.8	20.7	15.5	12.5	12.2	12.0	11.8
<b>Infant mortality</b>	59.9	46.9	33.9	24.3	19.5	19.1	18.6	18.0
<b>Under-5 mortality</b>	85.1	64.3	44.8	30.7	23.5	22.8	22.3	21.8

**Source:** Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME), 2014 update. Accessed in May 2015.

**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](http://www.childmortality.org)>.

Table 3.09 Distribution of under-five deaths by causes, 2000 and 2013

Cause	2000	2012	2013
<i>(as percentage of all deaths of children under-five)</i>			
<b>Prematurity</b>	27.4	28.6	28.5
<b>Congenital anomalies</b>	12.6	20.3	20.8
<b>Acute lower respiratory infections</b>	15.3	10.8	10.6
<b>Intrapartum-related complications</b>	12.3	12.8	12.8
<b>Diarrhoeal diseases</b>	9.0	5.4	5.0
<b>Other causes</b>	23.4	22.1	22.3

**Source:** World Health Organization (2015) *World Health Statistics* 2014.

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

Table 3.10 Maternal mortality ratio, 1990-2013

	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>(number)</i>	<i>(percentage)</i>
<b>1990</b>	120	2,100	9.5
<b>1995</b>	96	1,600	6.9
<b>2000</b>	75	1,200	5.3
<b>2005</b>	62	1,100	4.4
<b>2013</b>	45	860	3.5

**Source:** WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and The World Bank (2014) *Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2013*.

**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.

**CHAPTER**

**4**

**IMMUNIZATION AND  
HEALTH**

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## IMMUNIZATION

Figure 1 Immunization schedule in Egypt

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

**Source:** Ministry of Health and Population, Immunization Schedule. Accessed at May 2015.

**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 with reduced amount of diphtheria toxoid.

**Meningococcal:** a vaccine against meningococcal disease and meningitis caused by the bacterium Neisseria meningitides.

**TT:** tetanus toxoid.

Table 4.01

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

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
<b>Total</b>	92.2	88.7	91.7	91.0
<b>By location</b>				
Urban	92.8	89.1	93.7	91.4
Rural	91.8	88.5	90.5	90.9
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	91.9	90.3	94.3	93.3
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	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
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	85.6	85.6	86.2	-
<b>By mother education</b>				
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
<b>By wealth quintile</b>				
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.

Table 4.02

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>			
<b>Total</b>	99.3	98.0	99.0	99.1
<b>By location</b>				
Urban	99.7	98.8	99.5	99.6
Rural	99.1	97.6	98.6	98.9
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	99.4	99.0	99.6	100.0
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	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
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	97.5	98.9	98.2	-
<b>By mother education</b>				
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
<b>By wealth quintile</b>				
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.

Table 4.03

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>			
<b>Total</b>	99.2	99.1	99.8	99.4
<b>By location</b>				
Urban	99.6	99.1	99.8	99.7
Rural	98.9	99.2	99.8	99.3
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	99.3	99.0	99.6	100.0
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	98.9	99.1	99.8	99.1
Urban Upper Egypt	100.0	99.1	100.0	99.9
Rural Upper Egypt	98.5	99.1	99.7	98.8
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	98.0	98.2	98.2	-
<b>By mother education</b>				
No education	98.8	99.4	99.7	98.3
Primary incomplete	100.0	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
<b>By wealth quintile</b>				
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.

Table 4.04

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
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
<b>Total</b>	94.0	93.5	97.6	97.1
<b>By location</b>				
Urban	93.5	93.5	98.5	98.2
Rural	94.3	93.5	97.1	96.6
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	92.7	94.6	98.7	97.5
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	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
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	87.4	90.9	93.3	-
<b>By mother education</b>				
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
<b>By wealth quintile</b>				
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.

Table 4.05

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)			
<b>Total</b>	93.0	79.8	96.1	94.9
<b>By location</b>				
Urban	92.7	83.6	97.3	96.3
Rural	93.1	77.7	95.4	94.4
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	92.4	85.6	97.3	95.6
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	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
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	83.9	88.4	85.5	-
<b>By mother education</b>				
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
<b>By wealth quintile</b>				
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.

Table 4.06

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

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	(percentage)			
<b>Total</b>	96.9	96.6	98.3	95.8
<b>By location</b>				
Urban	97.8	96.8	98.3	95.2
Rural	96.2	96.5	98.3	96.1
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	96.9	97.0	97.9	95.3
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	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
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	95.6	92.7	96.7	-
<b>By mother education</b>				
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
<b>By wealth quintile</b>				
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.

Table 4.07

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
	(percentage)			
<b>Total</b>	94.9	96.6	94.5	96.6
<b>By location</b>				
Urban	94.3	96.7	95.3	96.8
Rural	95.3	96.5	94.0	96.5
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	93.7	96.1	96.5	97.5
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	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
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	88.6	95.5	88.7	-
<b>By mother education</b>				
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
<b>By wealth quintile</b>				
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.



Table 4.08

Estimated national coverage rates of BCG, DPT1, DPT3, HepB3, MCV, MCV2, Pol3, Rubella, TT2+ and VAD1 vaccines for 2000-2013

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

**Source:** WHO *Vaccine-Preventable Diseases Monitoring System, 2014 Global Summary, Official Country Estimates*. Accessed in May 2015.

**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 doses (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.

## TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA AND DIARRHEA

Table 4.09

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

	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
<b>Total</b>	9.0	7.8	13.6
<b>By location</b>			
Urban	10.7	9.1	11.7
Rural	8.1	7.0	14.5
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	10.3	9.4	11.2
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	6.8	4.8	14.1
Urban Lower Egypt	8.6	5.4	14.1
Rural Lower Egypt	6.3	4.7	14.1
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	10.7	10.5	13.8
Urban Upper Egypt	13.1	12.1	10.3
Rural Upper Egypt	9.8	9.9	15.0
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	4.9	7.2	5.1
<b>By mother education</b>			
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
<b>By wealth quintile</b>			
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 acute respiratory infection 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.

Table 4.10

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 residence, 2005-2014

	2005		2008		2014	
	Any health provider consulted	Given antibiotic	Any health provider consulted	Given antibiotic	Any health provider consulted	Given antibiotic
	(percentage)					
<b>Total</b>	73.2	52.0	73.0	57.9	68.1	62.8
<b>By location</b>						
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
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	77.4	56.0	83.9	63.7	72.5	59.7
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	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
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	56.6	44.9	84.2	67.6	60.4	47.6
<b>By mother education</b>						
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
<b>By wealth quintile</b>						
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 acute respiratory infection 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.

Table 4.11

Prevalence of diarrhea: Proportion of under-five children ill with diarrhea, 2005-2014

	2005	2008	2014
		<i>(percentage)</i>	
<b>Total</b>	18.4	8.5	14.0
<b>By location</b>			
Urban	17.1	9.2	12.2
Rural	19.1	8.0	14.9
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	15.3	9.5	11.1
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	16.6	5.8	12.7
Urban Lower Egypt	15.2	5.3	12.7
Rural Lower Egypt	17.0	6.0	12.8
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	21.0	11.1	16.3
Urban Upper Egypt	20.8	12.6	12.7
Rural Upper Egypt	21.1	10.5	17.7
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	14.8	6.1	10.1
<b>By mother education</b>			
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
<b>By wealth quintile</b>			
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 acute respiratory infection 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.

Table 4.12

Treatment of diarrhea: among under-five children who were ill with diarrhea, proportion who received medical care by any provider and who received oral rehydration solution (ORS) by residence, 2005-2014

	2005		2008		2014	
	Any health provider consulted	ORS packets received	Any health provider consulted	ORS packets received	Any health provider consulted	ORS packets received
	(percentage)					
<b>Total</b>	54.8	33.5	55.5	28.4	55.3	29.8
<b>By location</b>						
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
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	58.0	21.6	53.7	31.5	65.5	22.7
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	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
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	42.2	21.7	44.0	31.1	42.9	22.5
<b>By mother education</b>						
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
<b>By wealth quintile</b>						
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 diarrhea in the two weeks before the survey. Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

## APPENDIX: Data from international sources

**Table 4.13** Estimated national coverage rates of BCG, DPT1, DPT3, HepB3, MCV, Pol3 and PAB vaccines for 2000-2013

	2000	2005	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013
	(percentage)						
<b>BCG</b>	98	98	98	98	98	95	98
<b>DTP1</b>	98	98	98	97	97	94	97
<b>DTP3</b>	98	98	97	97	96	93	97
<b>HepB3</b>	98	98	97	97	96	93	97
<b>MCV</b>	98	98	92	96	96	93	96
<b>Pol3</b>	98	98	97	97	96	93	97
<b>PAB</b>	80	85	85	86	86	86	86

**Source:** UNICEF-WHO (2014), *Immunization Summary: A statistical reference containing data through 2013*, 2014 Edition. Accessed in May 2015.

**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 doses (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.

Table 4.14

Reported district coverage of DPT3 and reported coverage of measles control activities (MCV and MCV2), 2011-2013

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

Source: UNICEF-WHO (2014), *Immunization Summary: A statistical reference containing data through 2013*, 2014 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.

(\*) Data refer to districts with coverage of MCV at 90% or above.





**CHAPTER**

**5**

**CHILD AND ADULT  
NUTRITION**

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## CHILD NUTRITION

Table 5.01

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

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
<b>Total</b>	23.4	22.9	28.9	21.4
<b>By child age (in months)</b>				
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
<b>By gender</b>				
Males	25.6	24.5	30.7	22.8
Females	21.2	21.2	27.1	19.9
<b>By location</b>				
Urban	18.1	21.1	27.1	23.0
Rural	26.8	23.9	29.9	20.7
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	13.0	20.5	22.3	19.0
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	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
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	21.8	16.7	28.2	15.1
<b>By wealth quintile</b>				
Lowest	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
Highest	14.9	17.6	26.9	23.4

**Source:** Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000-2014. Data for 2000 and 2005 are from the DHS Stat Compiler, <<http://www.statcompiler.com/>>. Accessed in May 2015.

**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.

**Table 5.02** Prevalence of severe stunting among children under-five, by background characteristics, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	(percentage)			
<b>Total</b>	8.9	9.2	14.0	9.8
<b>By child age (in months)</b>				
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
<b>By gender</b>				
Males	10.1	10.1	15.7	10.7
Females	7.7	8.2	12.3	8.8
<b>By location</b>				
Urban	5.9	8.2	13.6	10.9
Rural	10.8	9.7	14.2	9.3
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	3.2	8.8	12.0	8.1
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	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
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	6.6	8.6	15.0	6.0
<b>By wealth quintile</b>				
Lowest	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
Highest	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 2015.

**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.

**Table 5.03** Prevalence of wasting (moderate and severe) among children under-five, by background characteristics, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
<b>Total</b>	3.0	4.8	7.2	8.4
<b>By child age (in months)</b>				
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
<b>By gender</b>				
Males	3.3	5.3	8.0	8.4
Females	2.7	4.3	6.4	8.5
<b>By location</b>				
Urban	2.6	6.1	8.2	8.8
Rural	3.3	4.1	6.7	8.2
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	2.2	9.2	9.8	8.6
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	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
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	1.6	5.7	6.4	13.9
<b>By wealth quintile</b>				
Lowest	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
Highest	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 2015.

**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.

**Table 5.04** Prevalence of severe wasting among children under-five, by background characteristics, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	(percentage)			
<b>Total</b>	1.3	2.0	3.2	3.8
<b>By child age (in months)</b>				
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
<b>By gender</b>				
Males	1.5	2.1	3.2	3.8
Females	1.1	1.9	3.1	3.8
<b>By location</b>				
Urban	0.9	2.9	3.3	3.9
Rural	1.5	1.4	3.1	3.7
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	0.6	4.8	4.1	3.6
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	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
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	0.6	2.7	3.3	5.9
<b>By wealth quintile</b>				
Lowest	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
Highest	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 2015.

**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.

**Table 5.05** Proportion of children under-five who are underweight (moderate and severe) by background characteristics, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	(percentage)			
<b>Total</b>	3.7	5.0	6.0	5.5
<b>By child age (in months)</b>				
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
<b>By gender</b>				
Males	4.4	6.0	7.1	5.9
Females	3.0	4.0	4.9	5.1
<b>By location</b>				
Urban	2.8	4.9	6.0	5.7
Rural	4.3	5.1	6.0	5.4
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	2.3	5.8	5.9	4.3
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	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
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	2.6	3.1	4.2	6.7
<b>By wealth quintile</b>				
Lowest	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
Highest	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 2015.

**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.

Table 5.06

## Proportion of severely underweight children under-five, by background characteristics, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
<b>Total</b>	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.3
<b>By child age (in months)</b>				
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
<b>By gender</b>				
Males	0.9	1.6	1.5	1.3
Females	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.3
<b>By location</b>				
Urban	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.4
Rural	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.3
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	0.4	2.1	1.4	0.7
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	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
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9
<b>By wealth quintile</b>				
Lowest	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
Highest	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 2015.

**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.



Table 5.07

Prevalence of any kind of anemia among children aged 6-59 months, by background characteristics, 2014

	2014 (percentages)
<b>Total</b>	27.2
<b>Age (in months)</b>	
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
<b>By gender</b>	
Males	27.2
Females	27.3
<b>By location</b>	
Urban	23.1
Rural	29.2
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	21.4
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	27.5
Urban Lower Egypt	25.1
Rural Lower Egypt	28.1
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	27.9
Urban Upper Egypt	22.0
Rural Upper Egypt	30.2
Frontier Governorates	44.5
<b>By mother education</b>	
No education	27.8
Primary complete, some sec.	29.9
Sec. complete, higher	26.3

**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.

Table 5.08

Percentage distribution of households not using salt and, among the household with salt, percentage of households using iodized salt, by residence, 2005-2014

	Households with no salt			Households using iodized salt		
	2005	2008	2014	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>					
<b>Total</b>	2.7	1.3	2.9	85.2	97.8	90.9
<b>By location</b>						
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
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	1.5	0.5	2.7	97.7	99.6	97.8
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	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
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	1.1	0.7	3.6	92.3	96.9	94.6
<b>By wealth quintile</b>						
Lowest	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
Highest	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 2015.

**Note:** Data refer to the percentage of households not using salt and, among the households with salt, the percentage of households using iodized salt.

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

## BREASTFEEDING

Table 5.09

Percentage of children under-two who were ever breastfed, by background characteristics, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
<b>Total</b>	95.5	95.2	95.8	95.7
<b>By location</b>				
Urban	94.8	94.3	95.2	94.0
Rural	95.9	95.7	96.1	96.5
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	95.6	94.2	95.2	93.7
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	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
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	95.5	94.8	95.7	97.2
<b>By mother education</b>				
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
<b>By wealth quintile</b>				
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 2015.

**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.

Table 5.10

Percentage 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>					
<b>Total</b>	42.9	83.1	55.9	87.6	27.1	78.6
<b>By location</b>						
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
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	38.1	85.2	46.1	89.8	16.4	78.7
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	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
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	57.3	95.5	56.2	90.2	36.0	86.9
<b>By mother education</b>						
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
<b>By wealth quintile</b>						
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 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.

**Table 5.11** Prevalence of pre-lacteal feeding among newborns, by background characteristics, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage among breastfed children)</i>			
<b>Total</b>	53.6	51.3	46.6	61.2
<b>By location</b>				
Urban	52.2	53.6	46.2	61.2
Rural	54.4	49.9	46.8	61.1
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	48.3	53.9	46.3	64.9
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	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
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	67.0	51.1	35.9	49.6
<b>By mother education</b>				
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
<b>By wealth quintile</b>				
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 breast-feed 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.

Table 5.12

Percentage 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, 2008 and 2014

	2000	2008	2014
	(percentage)		
<b>Children exclusively breastfed</b>			
Children aged 0-5 months (i.e. under 6 months)	56.2	53.2	39.7
Children aged 4-5 months	33.5	28.8	13.3
	(months)		
<b>Median duration of exclusive breastfeeding</b>	4.4	4.1	1.8
<b>By location</b>			
Urban	2.2	2.1	1.6
Rural	3.6	3.0	1.9
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	2.1	2.0	1.2
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	3.4	3.3	1.8
Urban Lower Egypt	2.3	2.7	-
Rural Lower Egypt	3.8	3.4	1.8
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	3.0	2.4	1.9
Urban Upper Egypt	2.3	2.0	-
Rural Upper Egypt	3.4	2.6	2.0
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	3.1	2.2	-
<b>By mother education</b>			
No Education	3.7	2.9	1.8
Some Primary	2.7	2.7	-
Primary Complete/some Secondary	3.2	2.5	1.9
Secondary complete/some Higher	2.5	2.5	1.8
<b>By wealth quintile</b>			
Lowest	-	3.1	1.9
Second	-	3.0	2.1
Middle	-	2.6	1.6
Fourth	-	2.4	1.9
Highest	-	2.2	1.6

**Source:** Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2008 and 2014. Data on exclusive breastfeeding for children aged 0-5 months for 2000 are from the DHS stat compiler, <<http://www.statcompiler.com/>>. Accessed in May 2015.

**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.

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

**Table 5.13** Feeding practices among children aged 6-23 months, 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
	(percentage)		
<b>Total</b>	34.4	14.2	23.3
<b>By location</b>			
Urban	34.9	15.6	23.4
Rural	34.2	13.4	23.2
<b>Urban governorates</b>	41.8	18.8	27.5
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	34.1	15.5	23.3
Urban Lower Egypt	31.2	15.4	21.2
Rural Lower Egypt	34.8	15.5	23.7
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	33.0	10.7	22.2
Urban Upper Egypt	31.5	11.7	21.1
Rural Upper Egypt	33.5	10.3	22.6
<b>Frontier governorates</b>	44.2	23.1	28.6
<b>Mother's education</b>			
No education	35.0	11.2	23.5
Primary	29.7	11.0	18.7
Secondary	29.6	10.7	19.0
More than secondary	36.2	16.0	24.9
<b>Wealth quintile</b>			
Lowest	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
Highest	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 three food groups<sup>1</sup> 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); d) other fruits and vegetables; 4) eggs; 5) meat, poultry, fish, and shellfish (and organ meats); 6) legumes and nuts and 7) 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.

## ADOLESCENT MALNUTRITION

Table 5.14

Percentage of adolescents aged 5-19 years who are overweight and obese, by background characteristics, 2014

	2014			
	Males		Females	
	Overweight	Obese	Overweight	Obese
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
<b>Total</b>	35.0	10.5	36.4	9.5
<b>By child age (in years)</b>				
5-9	39.6	15.1	37.9	11.0
10-14	34.4	9.9	35.4	8.5
15-19	29.4	4.9	35.6	8.7
<b>By location</b>				
Urban	35.8	11.3	36.6	9.7
Rural	34.6	10.1	36.3	9.4
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	34.2	9.7	34.7	7.8
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	38.4	13.9	39.9	13.0
Urban Lower Egypt	39.2	14.7	39.7	12.8
Rural Lower Egypt	38.2	13.7	40.0	13.1
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	31.4	6.9	33.0	6.1
Urban Upper Egypt	34.5	10.0	35.7	8.8
Rural Upper Egypt	30.0	5.5	31.9	5.0
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	31.7	7.2	32.0	5.1
<b>By mother education</b>				
No education	32.5	8.0	34.6	7.7
Primary incomplete	33.6	9.1	35.5	8.6
Primary complete, some sec.	35.5	11.0	27.9	1.0
Sec. complete, higher	37.2	12.7	37.4	10.5
<b>By wealth quintile</b>				
Poorest	32.3	7.8	34.2	7.3
Second	34.2	9.7	36.1	9.2
Middle	35.9	11.4	37.8	10.9
Fourth	36.3	11.8	37.8	10.9
Richest	36.8	12.3	36.4	9.5

**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). The BMI measures are derived for boys and girls using height and weight data which are compared to an international reference population, the WHO Growth Reference for School-Aged Children and Adolescents. The overweight category includes also those who are obese (i.e. it covers overweight and obesity). Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.



**Table 5.15** Prevalence of any kind of anaemia among adolescents aged 5-19 years, by background characteristics, 2014

	2014	
	Males	Females
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
<b>Total</b>	17.5	20.9
<b>Age in years</b>		
5-9	17.0	21.4
10-11	10.2	13.9
12-14	17.6	24.5
15-19	21.7	21.0
<b>By location</b>		
Urban	16.9	18.7
Rural	17.9	22.1
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	19.7	20.0
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	15.3	17.8
Urban Lower Egypt	14.7	13.2
Rural Lower Egypt	15.5	19.3
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	19.2	24.4
Urban Upper Egypt	15.5	21.7
Rural Upper Egypt	20.8	25.5
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	26.0	28.2
<b>By mother education</b>		
No education	20.8	22.8
Some primary	17.6	20.5
Primary complete/some secondary	19.4	21.4
Secondary complete/higher	15.2	19.0

**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 on pages 165/166 of the Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014. Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

## ADULT MALNUTRITION

**Table 5.16** Percentage of adults aged 15-59 years who are overweight or obese, by background characteristics, 2008

	2008	
	Males	Females
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
<b>Total</b>	52.5	67.8
<b>By location</b>		
Urban	57.5	72.9
Rural	48.4	63.9
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	57.4	76.1
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	56.1	72.7
Urban Lower Egypt	62.1	75.2
Rural Lower Egypt	54.1	71.9
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	45.6	57.4
Urban Upper Egypt	54.7	66.3
Rural Upper Egypt	40.6	53.1
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	40.9	54.4
<b>By level of education</b>		
No education	52.4	73.0
Primary incomplete	53.3	80.1
Primary complete, some sec.	40.0	59.4
Sec. complete, higher	59.2	65.7
<b>By wealth quintile</b>		
Poorest	37.2	53.5
Second	42.7	62.8
Middle	54.8	71.1
Fourth	59.7	75.9
Richest	64.3	73.7

**Source:** Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

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

**Table 5.17** Percentage of adults aged 15-59 who are obese, by background characteristics, 2008

	2008	
	Males	Females
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
<b>Total</b>	18.2	39.6
<b>By location</b>		
Urban	21.9	44.8
Rural	15.3	35.5
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	20.6	46.6
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	20.6	44.5
Urban Lower Egypt	29.1	49.3
Rural Lower Egypt	17.8	42.9
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	14.0	29.6
Urban Upper Egypt	18.2	38.4
Rural Upper Egypt	11.7	25.3
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	14.3	28.2
<b>By level of education</b>		
No education	18.1	46.2
Primary incomplete	19.8	53.5
Primary complete, some sec.	13.0	30.5
Sec. complete, higher	20.8	36.2
<b>By wealth quintile</b>		
Poorest	8.6	24.7
Second	12.4	35.9
Middle	19.2	42.0
Fourth	24.9	48.6
Richest	23.9	44.3

**Source:** Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

**Note:** The rate of obesity is the percentage of individuals with a Body Mass Index equal to or higher than 30.

Table 5.18

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

	2000	2005	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
<b>Total</b>	29.2	39.4	25.2
<b>By location</b>			
Urban	27.3	39.7	24.7
Rural	30.7	39.2	25.5
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	29.6	40.1	21.2
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	27.6	36.1	22.1
Urban Lower Egypt	25.2	34.7	23.9
Rural Lower Egypt	28.6	36.6	21.6
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	30.6	42.6	30.7
Urban Upper Egypt	24.9	43.4	28.9
Rural Upper Egypt	33.2	42.1	31.4
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	36.5	47.2	20.2
<b>Education</b>			
No education	29.5	40.5	24.6
Primary incomplete	30.3	40.4	21.2
Primary complete, some sec.	32.5	37.3	26.7
Sec. complete, higher	26.9	38.9	25.5
<b>By wealth quintile</b>			
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 anemia (i.e. from mild to severe) is the percentage of women aged 15-49 with hemoglobin concentration below the cut-off points reported on page 167 of the Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014.

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

**CHAPTER**



**WATER AND  
SANITATION**

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## ACCESS TO WATER

Table 6.01

Access to water and household water connections by urban/rural residence, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
<b><u>Water piped into residence</u></b>				
<b>Total households</b>	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
<b>Total de jure population</b>	-	88.3	91.4	90.9
<b><u>Other improved sources</u></b>				
<b>Total households</b>	16.7	8.1	5.8	6.8
Urban	2.3	1.1	1.3	2.8
Rural	31.0	14.8	10.0	9.5
<b>Total de jure population</b>	-	9.5	6.6	6.8
<b><u>Unimproved source</u></b>				
<b>Total households</b>	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
<b>Total de jure population</b>	-	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.

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

Table 6.02

## Household usage of improved and unimproved water sources, by regions, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage of households)</i>			
<b><u>Water piped into residence</u></b>				
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	98.3	98.3	99.6	98.3
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	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
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	77.5	74.6	81.2	69.0
<b><u>Other improved sources</u></b>				
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	1.5	0.8	0.3	1.6
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	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	7.5
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	4.8	13.6	7.1	16.0
<b><u>Unimproved source</u></b>				
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	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
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	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.

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



**Table 6.03** Percent distribution of households by proximity to water sources by urban/rural residence, 2005-2014

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

Table 6.04

Percent distribution of households by proximity to water sources, by regions, 2005-2014

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

**Table 6.05** Percent distribution of households by reliability of water supply, by urban/rural residence, 2005-2008

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

**Table 6.06** Percent distribution of households by reliability of water supply, by regions, 2005-2008

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

## ACCESS TO SANITATION FACILITIES

Table 6.07

Percentage of households using improved sanitation facilities, by residence, 2005-2014

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

Source: 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 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.

Table 6.08

Improved sanitation: percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of sanitation facilities, by urban/rural residence, 2014

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

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014.

Note: "Other" includes Ventilated improved pit latrine and Pit latrine with slab.  
Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

**Table 6.09** Improved sanitation: percent distribution of households by type of sanitation facilities, by regions, 2014

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

**Source:** Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014.

**Note:** "Other" includes Ventilated improved pit latrine and Pit latrine with slab. Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

**Table 6.10** Unimproved sanitation: percent distribution of households by type of sanitation facilities, by urban/rural residence and regions, 2014

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

**Source:** Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014.

**Note:** "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.



**Table 6.11** Proportion of households sharing toilet facilities, by urban/rural residence, 2005-2014

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

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

**Note:** Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

Table 6.12 Proportion of households sharing toilet facilities, by regions, 2005-2014

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

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

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

## HAND WASHING

Table 6.13

Proportion of households with a place for hand washing and proportion where soap and water are available, 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>	
<b>Total</b>	96.2	89.7
<b>By location</b>		
Urban	96.0	94.5
Rural	96.3	86.4
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	95.4	95.1
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	96.0	92.7
Urban Lower Egypt	96.4	95.1
Rural Lower Egypt	95.9	92.0
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	96.9	83.2
Urban Upper Egypt	96.7	93.0
Rural Upper Egypt	97.0	78.1
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	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.



**CHAPTER**



**HOUSING AND  
HOUSEHOLD  
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## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 7.01

Distribution of households according to the type of flooring material, by urban/rural residence, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	(percentage)			
<b><u>Tiles/Carpet/Wood</u></b>				
<b>Total households</b>	60.0	67.8	71.3	74.1
Urban	87.8	92.0	92.7	93.0
Rural	32.5	45.4	51.5	61.1
<b>Total de jure population</b>	-	61.4	66.0	-
<b><u>Cement</u></b>				
<b>Total households</b>	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
<b>Total de jure population</b>	-	24.9	22.0	-
<b><u>Earth/Sand</u></b>				
<b>Total households</b>	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
<b>Total de jure population</b>	-	13.6	11.9	-
<b><u>Other</u></b>				
<b>Total households</b>	-	0.0	0.1	0.4
Urban	-	0.2	0	0.1
Rural	-	0.1	0.1	0.5
<b>Total de jure population</b>	-	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.

Table 7.02

Distribution of households according to the type of flooring material, by regions, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	(percentage)			
<b><u>Tiles/Carpet/Wood</u></b>				
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	93.3	95.2	95.4	96.4
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	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
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	64.0	65.9	76.9	79.9
<b><u>Cement</u></b>				
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	5.2	4.4	4.0	3.1
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	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
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	19.8	28.5	19.3	15.6
<b><u>Earth/Sand</u></b>				
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.2
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	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
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	16.2	5.4	3.8	4.4
<b><u>Other/Missing</u></b>				
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	-	0.1	0.0	0.3
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	-	0.1	0.0	0.5
Urban Lower Egypt	-	0.1	0.0	0.3
Rural Lower Egypt	-	0.1	0.0	0.6
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	-	0.1	0.1	0.2
Urban Upper Egypt	-	0.2	0.0	0.2
Rural Upper Egypt	-	0.0	0.1	0.2
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	-	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.



Table 7.03

**Table 7.03: Percentage of households with access to electricity, by residence, 2000-2014**

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
<b>Total</b>	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
<b>Total de jure population</b>	-	99.4	99.6	
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	99.7	99.8	99.9	100.0
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	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
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	89.7	94.6	98.6	99.9

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

**Note:** Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

Table 7.04

**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>		
<b>Total</b>	0.2	99.4	0.3
Urban	0.2	99.6	0.0
Rural	0.1	99.1	0.6
<b>Total de jure population</b>	0.2	99.3	0.5
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	0.0	99.7	0.0
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	0.2	99.6	0.1
Urban Lower Egypt	0.5	99.4	0
Rural Lower Egypt	0.1	99.6	0.1
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	0.1	98.9	0.8
Urban Upper Egypt	0.1	99.6	0.1
Rural Upper Egypt	0.2	98.4	1.3
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	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.

**Table 7.05** Average number of persons per room in dwellings, by residence, 2000-2008

	2000	2005	2008
	<i>(average persons/room)</i>		
<b>Total households</b>	1.6	1.5	1.4
Urban	1.4	1.3	1.3
Rural	1.7	1.6	1.5
<b>Total de jure population</b>	-	1.8	1.7
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	1.5	1.3	1.3
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	1.5	1.3	1.3
Urban Lower Egypt	1.3	1.2	1.2
Rural Lower Egypt	1.5	1.4	1.3
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	1.8	1.7	1.6
Urban Upper Egypt	1.5	1.5	1.4
Rural Upper Egypt	1.9	1.8	1.8
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	1.6	1.5	1.4

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

**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.

## HOUSING POSSESSIONS

Table 7.06

Percentage of households possessing the listed means of transportation, by urban/rural residence, 2005-2014

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

**Table 7.07** Percentage of households possessing the listed means of transportation, by regions, 2005-2014

	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
<b><u>Animal Cart</u></b>			
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	0.5	0.5	0.3
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	5.9	5.6	7.5
Urban Lower Egypt	0.9	0.8	1.2
Rural Lower Egypt	8.0	7.7	9.6
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	5.4	3.7	3.3
Urban Upper Egypt	1.2	0.9	0.8
Rural Upper Egypt	7.8	5.4	4.6
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	6.7	5.8	0.5
<b><u>Bicycle</u></b>			
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	5.1	2.4	1.4
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	16.8	10.5	7.5
Urban Lower Egypt	11.8	7.1	6.2
Rural Lower Egypt	19.0	12.0	8.0
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	17.7	13.9	6.3
Urban Upper Egypt	14.2	10.4	5.8
Rural Upper Egypt	19.7	16.0	6.6
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	6.0	5.6	3.6
<b><u>Motorcycle/Scooter</u></b>			
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	1.9	0.9	1.9
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	1.6	2.7	9.9
Urban Lower Egypt	0.6	2.3	5.3
Rural Lower Egypt	2.1	2.9	11.5
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	1.3	3.2	8.6
Urban Upper Egypt	1.4	3.0	7.0
Rural Upper Egypt	1.3	3.2	9.4
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	0.7	5.5	9.0
<b><u>Car/Van/Truck</u></b>			
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	14.1	14.6	16.3
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	5.1	5.0	7.6
Urban Lower Egypt	9.6	9.0	12.8
Rural Lower Egypt	3.2	3.3	5.9
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	4.2	6.4	6.3
Urban Upper Egypt	6.8	13.0	10.8
Rural Upper Egypt	2.6	2.4	4.0
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	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 7.08** Proportion of households possessing a refrigerator, by residence, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
<b>Total</b>	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
<b>Total de jure population</b>	-	85.3	90.8	-
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	88.4	95.6	97.1	98.9
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	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
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	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.

**Table 7.09** Proportion of households possessing a radio, by residence, 2000-2008

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

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

Table 7.10 Proportion of households possessing a TV, by residence, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
<b>Total</b>	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
<b>Total de jure population</b>	-	94.0	95.4	-
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	95.3	96.8	96.7	99.1
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	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
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	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.

**CHAPTER**



**EDUCATION**

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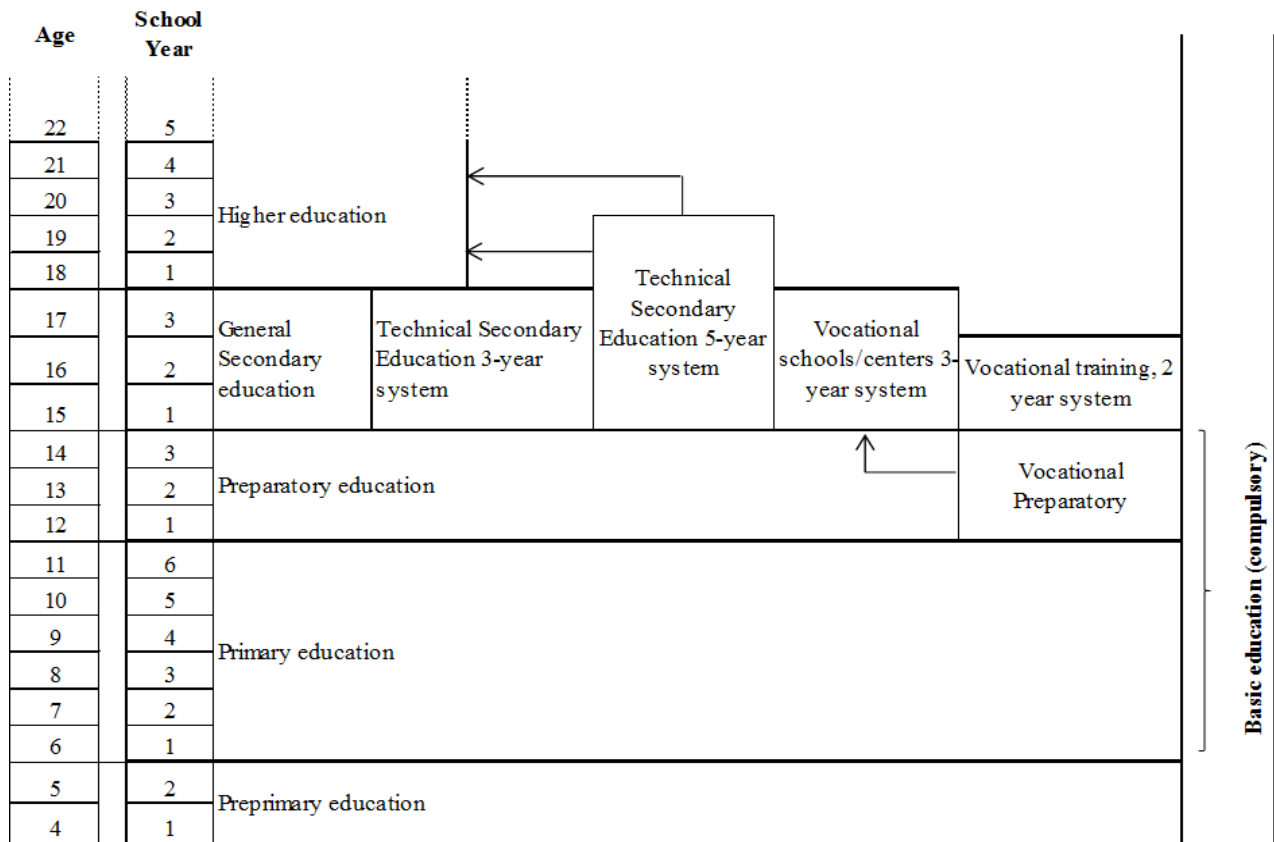
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## Gender Equality in the Education System

- ◆ Table 8.45: Gender parity index in enrolment rates for different levels of education, 1999/2000-2009/2010
- ◆ Table 8.46: Proportion of female teachers for different levels of education, 1999/2000-2009/10

EDUCATION SYSTEM

Figure 8.1 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).

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

Figure 8.2

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 8.01 Adult and youth literacy rates, 2006, 2010 and 2011

	2006	2010	2011
	(percentage)		
<b>Adult Literacy Rate (aged 15+)</b>			
Total	66.4	70.0	70.1
Males	74.6	78.3	78.4
Females	57.8	61.4	61.5
<b>Youth Literacy Rate (aged 15-24)</b>			
Total	84.9	89.1	89.8
Males	87.9	91.1	91.6
Females	81.8	86.8	87.8

**Source:** CAPMAS, *Indicators of Social Statistics* database. The data for 2006 are derived from the Population Census; the data for 2010 and 2011 are calculated from the Labour Force Survey. Accessed in May 2015.

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

## EDUCATION ACCESS AND PARTICIPATION

Table 8.02

**Total number of students enrolled in different levels of education, by gender, Ministry of Education and Al-Azhar schools combined, 2008/09-2014/15**

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
<i>(absolute number)</i>							
<b>Pre-Primary</b>							
Total	750,443	787,459	851,139	938,572	1,032,176	1,176,497	1,236,136
Males	393,735	411,804	446,271	491,164	536,382	611,722	641,294
Females	356,708	375,655	404,868	447,408	495,794	564,775	594,842
<b>Primary</b>							
Total	10,407,187	10,540,034	10,699,285	10,803,177	10,981,040	11,004,174	11,283,614
Males	5,433,426	5,495,269	5,577,586	5,632,048	5,711,226	5,704,290	5,841,580
Females	4,973,761	5,044,765	5,121,699	5,171,129	5,269,814	5,299,884	5,442,034
<b>Preparatory</b>							
Total	4,367,098	4,474,136	4,621,633	4,643,439	4,753,610	4,805,757	4,978,032
Males	2,252,838	2,301,697	2,377,571	2,387,365	2,437,841	2,457,800	2,551,449
Females	2,114,260	2,172,439	2,244,062	2,256,074	2,315,769	2,347,957	2,426,583
<b>Total Secondary: (General + Technical and Vocational Secondary)</b>							
Total	2,328,548	2,400,798	3,143,841	3,291,955	3,418,188	3,421,822	3,563,817
Males	1,229,017	1,273,638	1,627,543	1,715,386	1,792,629	1,778,894	1,862,345
Females	1,099,531	1,127,160	1,516,098	1,576,569	1,625,559	1,642,928	1,701,472

**Source:** Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2014/15; CAPMAS (2014), *Statistical Yearbook* 2014 and Al-Azhar education online database: <<http://www.alazhar-alsharif.gov.eg/Statistics/Moasherat>>. Data on Al-Azhar for 2013/14 and 2014/15 are derived from Al-Azhar Statistical Administration and are computed by UNICEF.

**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.

**Table 8.03** Total number of students enrolled in different levels of education, by gender, Ministry of Education schools, 2008/09-2014/15

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
<i>(absolute number)</i>							
<b>Pre-Primary</b>							
Total	750,443	727,835	851,139	874,730	972,078	1,110,318	1,176,764
Males	393,735	381,218	446,271	457,955	505,362	577,412	611,165
Females	356,708	346,617	404,868	416,775	466,716	532,906	565,599
<b>Primary</b>							
Total	9,207,323	9,334,322	9,506,363	9,644,456	9,832,516	9,906,249	10,255,297
Males	4,757,771	4,825,942	4,920,738	4,999,044	5,087,613	5,111,434	5,288,234
Females	4,449,552	4,508,380	4,585,625	4,645,412	4,744,903	4,794,815	4,967,063
<b>Preparatory</b>							
Total	3,964,948	4,041,072	4,153,142	4,158,845	4,279,909	4,337,705	4,523,102
Males	2,014,037	2,049,909	2,105,980	2,107,054	2,168,036	2,194,688	2,295,188
Females	1,950,911	1,991,163	2,047,162	2,051,791	2,111,873	2,143,017	2,227,914
<b>Secondary</b>							
Total	2,050,142	2,122,940	2,838,860	2,952,608	3,077,121	3,065,351	3,180,814
Males	1,053,145	1,102,735	1,443,346	1,517,089	1,594,622	1,574,123	1,641,165
Females	996,997	1,020,205	1,395,514	1,435,519	1,482,499	1,491,228	1,539,649

**Source:** Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2014/15.

**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.

**Table 8.04** Total number of students enrolled in different programmes of secondary education, by gender, Ministry of Education schools, 2008/09-2014/15

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
(absolute number)							
<b>General Secondary</b>							
Total	797,711	862,147	1,231,735	1,324,440	1,390,262	1,455,472	1,535,064
Males	376,226	402,737	565,019	612,364	643,115	673,614	712,934
Females	421,485	459,410	666,716	712,076	747,147	781,858	822,130
<b>Vocational Secondary</b>							
Total	1,252,431	1,260,793	1,607,125	1,628,168	1,686,859	1,609,879	1,645,750
Males	676,919	699,998	878,327	904,725	951,507	900,509	928,231
Females	575,512	560,795	728,798	723,443	735,352	709,370	717,519
<b>Vocational Secondary by type</b>							
<b>Industrial</b>							
Total	665,489	667,075	839,413	837,052	856,126	794,215	809,093
Males	413,965	425,010	526,437	530,628	550,101	504,425	518,338
Females	251,524	242,065	312,976	306,424	306,025	289,790	290,755
<b>Agricultural</b>							
Total	123,482	125,464	161,665	169,734	179,013	165,513	168,705
Males	96,498	101,522	127,789	137,127	145,779	135,062	137,687
Females	26,984	23,942	33,876	32,607	33,234	30,451	31,018
<b>Commercial</b>							
Total	463,460	468,254	606,047	621,382	651,720	650,151	667,952
Males	166,456	173,466	224,101	236,970	255,627	261,022	272,206
Females	297,004	294,788	381,946	384,412	396,093	389,129	395,746

**Source:** Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2014/15.

**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.

Table 8.05

**Total number of students enrolled in different levels of education, by gender, Al-Azhar schools, 2008/09-2014/15**

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
<i>(absolute number)</i>							
<b>Pre-primary</b>							
Total	-	59,624	-	63,842	60,098	66,179	59,372
Males	-	30,586	-	33,209	31,020	34,310	30,129
Females	-	29,038	-	30,633	29,078	31,869	29,243
<b>Primary</b>							
Total	1,199,864	1,205,712	1,192,922	1,158,721	1,148,524	1,097,925	1,028,317
Males	675,655	669,327	656,848	633,004	623,613	592,856	553,346
Females	524,209	536,385	536,074	525,717	524,911	505,069	474,971
<b>Preparatory</b>							
Total	402,150	433,064	468,491	484,594	473,701	468,052	454,930
Males	238,801	251,788	271,591	280,311	269,805	263,112	256,261
Females	163,349	181,276	196,900	204,283	203,896	204,940	198,669
<b>General secondary</b>							
Total	278,406	277,858	304,981	339,347	341,067	356,471	383,003
Males	175,872	170,903	184,197	198,297	198,007	204,771	221,180
Females	102,534	106,955	120,584	141,050	143,060	151,700	161,823

**Source:** CAPMAS (2013), *Statistical Yearbook 2013* and Al-Azhar education online database: <<http://www.alazhar-alsharif.gov.eg/Statistics/Moasherat>>. Data for 2013/14 and 2014/15 are derived from Al-Azhar Education 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.



Table 8.06

**Total number of students enrolled in different levels of education, by urban/rural location, Ministry of Education schools, 2008/09-2014/15**

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
<i>(absolute number)</i>							
<b>Pre-Primary</b>							
Total	750,443	727,835	851,139	874,730	972,078	1,110,318	1,176,764
Urban	443,801	442,896	506,600	517,148	557,488	621,109	654,403
Rural	306,642	284,939	344,539	357,582	414,590	489,209	522,361
<b>Primary</b>							
Total	9,207,323	9,334,322	9,506,363	9,644,456	9,832,516	9,906,249	10,255,297
Urban	3,740,171	4,250,606	4,280,815	4,286,585	4,352,424	4,356,986	4,542,870
Rural	5,467,152	5,083,716	5,225,548	5,357,871	5,480,092	5,549,263	5,712,427
<b>Preparatory</b>							
Total	3,964,948	4,041,072	4,153,142	4,158,845	4,279,909	4,337,705	4,523,102
Urban	1,694,412	1,881,320	1,937,745	1,940,581	2,000,642	1,999,368	2,082,473
Rural	2,270,536	2,159,752	2,215,397	2,218,264	2,279,267	2,338,337	2,440,629
<b>Secondary</b>							
Total	2,050,124	2,122,940	2,838,860	2,952,608	3,077,121	3,065,351	3,180,814
Urban	1,539,540	1,604,711	2,151,737	2,237,743	2,319,101	2,283,869	2,348,293
Rural	510,602	518,229	687,123	714,865	758,020	781,482	832,521

**Source:** Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2014/15.

**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.

Table 8.07

**Total number of students enrolled in the different programmes of secondary education, by urban/rural location, Ministry of Education schools, 2008/09-2014/15**

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
(absolute number)							
<b>General Secondary</b>							
Total	797,711	862,147	1,231,735	1,324,440	1,390,262	1,455,472	1,535,064
Urban	564,601	623,044	898,302	968,092	1,012,878	1,055,457	1,099,310
Rural	233,110	239,103	333,433	356,348	377,384	400,015	435,754
<b>Vocational Secondary</b>							
Total	1,252,413	1,260,793	1,607,125	1,628,168	1,686,859	1,609,879	1,645,750
Urban	974,939	981,667	1,253,435	1,269,651	1,306,223	1,228,412	1,248,983
Rural	277,492	279,126	353,690	358,517	380,636	381,467	396,767
<b>Vocational Secondary by type:</b>							
<b>Industrial</b>							
Total	665,489	667,075	839,413	837,052	856,126	794,215	809,093
Urban	552,782	545,445	689,028	683,919	695,088	639,836	648,616
Rural	112,707	121,630	150,385	153,133	161,038	154,379	160,477
<b>Agricultural</b>							
Total	123,482	125,464	161,665	169,734	179,013	165,513	168,705
Urban	96,345	98,608	122,941	128,821	137,600	123,635	123,157
Rural	27,137	26,856	38,724	40,913	41,413	41,878	45,548
<b>Commercial</b>							
Total	463,460	468,254	606,047	621,382	651,720	650,151	667,952
Urban	325,812	337,614	441,466	456,911	473,535	464,941	477,210
Rural	137,648	130,640	164,581	164,471	178,185	185,210	190,742

**Source:** Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2014/15.

**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. 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.

Table 8.08

## Gross enrolment ratios for different levels of education, by gender, 2008/09-2014/15

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
	(percentage)						
<b>Pre-Primary</b>							
Total	23.2	22.1	23.7	24.3	26.6	29.6	31.3
Males	23.7	22.7	24.3	24.9	26.5	29.6	31.3
Females	22.7	21.5	23.1	23.7	26.6	29.6	31.3
<b>Primary</b>							
Total	96.0	95.6	101.2	100.1	96.9	95.2	94.9
Males	96.0	96.3	102.5	101.5	96.6	94.8	94.3
Females	96.1	94.8	99.8	98.5	97.2	95.7	95.5
<b>Preparatory</b>							
Total	80.5	81.1	91.9	92.1	93.0	91.9	94.8
Males	79.0	79.4	91.6	91.7	91.1	90.0	93.0
Females	82.2	82.9	92.2	92.6	95.0	94.0	96.8
<b>Secondary</b>							
Total	56.9	59.4	61.5	64.3	66.5	64.6	68.2
Males	57.9	60.0	61.9	65.2	66.8	64.4	68.2
Females	56.1	58.9	61.1	63.5	66.3	64.8	68.2

**Source:** Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2008/09-2014/15.

**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.

**Table 8.09** Gross enrolment ratios for different programmes of secondary education, by gender, 2008/09-2014/15

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
(percentage)							
<b>General Secondary</b>							
Total	22.5	24.1	26.5	28.9	30.0	30.7	32.9
Males	20.7	21.9	24.0	26.3	26.9	27.6	29.6
Females	24.5	26.5	29.1	31.5	33.4	34.0	36.4
<b>Vocational Secondary</b>							
Total	34.4	35.3	35.0	35.4	36.5	33.9	35.3
Males	37.2	38.1	37.9	38.9	39.9	36.8	38.6
Females	31.6	32.4	32.0	32.0	32.9	30.8	31.8
<b>Vocational Secondary by type:</b>							
<b>Industrial</b>							
Total	18.3	18.7	18.1	18.2	18.5	16.7	17.4
Males	22.8	23.1	22.4	22.8	23.1	20.6	21.6
Females	13.8	14.0	13.7	13.6	13.7	12.6	12.9
<b>Agricultural</b>							
Total	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.6
Males	5.3	5.5	6.0	5.9	6.1	5.5	5.7
Females	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4
<b>Commercial</b>							
Total	12.7	13.1	13.1	13.5	14.1	13.7	14.3
Males	9.2	9.4	9.5	10.2	10.7	10.7	11.3
Females	16.3	17.0	16.7	17.0	17.7	16.9	17.5

**Source:** Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2008/09-2014/15.

**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. 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.

**Table 8.10** Net enrolment rates for different levels of education, by gender, 2008/09-2014/15

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
	(percentage)						
<b>Pre-Primary</b>							
Total	20.5	18.4	20.5	21.4	23.7	26.4	27.7
Males	21.0	18.9	21.0	21.9	23.7	26.5	27.7
Females	20.0	17.9	20.0	20.9	23.7	26.3	27.6
<b>Primary</b>							
Total	88.6	89.7	95.4	94.1	93.3	90.6	91.1
Males	88.1	90.1	96.1	94.6	92.4	89.6	90.0
Females	89.2	89.3	94.7	93.5	94.3	91.7	92.2
<b>Preparatory</b>							
Total	66.3	65.8	77.8	81.7	83.7	80.9	83.8
Males	64.1	64.2	76.4	79.8	80.4	77.4	80.8
Females	68.6	67.5	79.3	83.7	87.2	84.6	87.1
<b>Secondary</b>							
Total	36.8	38.9	52.4	57.3	58.2	57.2	60.3
Males	36.3	37.3	51.6	56.4	56.6	55.2	57.9
Females	37.3	40.5	53.2	58.2	60.1	59.3	62.7

**Source:** Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2008/09-2014/15.

**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.

**Table 8.11** Net enrolment rates for different programmes of secondary education, 2008/09 -2014/15

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
(percentage)							
<b>General Secondary</b>							
Total	16.2	17.7	23.7	26.8	27.9	28.4	30.1
Males	14.7	15.6	21.4	24.1	24.8	25.2	26.8
Females	17.7	19.9	26.1	29.5	31.3	31.8	33.7
<b>Vocational Secondary</b>							
Total	20.6	21.2	28.7	30.5	30.3	28.8	30.2
Males	21.6	21.7	30.2	32.3	31.8	30.0	31.1
Females	19.6	20.6	27.1	28.7	28.8	27.5	29.0
<b>Vocational Secondary by type:</b>							
<b>Industrial</b>							
Total	11.2	11.0	14.8	15.8	15.5	14.3	15.0
Males	13.2	12.9	17.8	19.1	18.6	16.9	17.9
Females	9.3	9.0	11.7	12.5	12.3	11.5	11.8
<b>Agricultural</b>							
Total	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.0
Males	3.1	3.1	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.6
Females	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
<b>Commercial</b>							
Total	7.4	8.2	10.9	11.6	11.7	11.7	12.2
Males	5.3	5.8	7.8	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.6
Females	9.4	10.7	14.0	14.9	15.2	14.8	16.0

**Source:** Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2008/09-2014/15.

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

**Table 8.12** Total number of new entrants to first grade for different levels of education, by urban/rural location, 2008/09-2014/15

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
(absolute number)							
<b>Pre-Primary</b>							
Total	355,942	342,303	412,779	391,796	445,718	520,016	537,772
Urban	207,207	203,587	244,248	229,275	251,692	288,988	297,045
Rural	148,735	138,716	168,531	162,521	194,026	231,028	240,727
<b>Primary</b>							
Total	1,528,147	1,549,166	1,598,646	1,594,956	1,666,078	1,743,494	1,852,574
Urban	620,758	708,266	718,505	708,899	740,757	769,246	816,991
Rural	907,389	840,900	880,141	886,057	925,321	974,248	1,035,583
<b>Preparatory</b>							
Total	1,321,954	1,344,245	1,423,411	1,307,459	1,414,535	1,473,854	1,530,541
Urban	571,547	629,709	670,932	616,988	656,059	672,631	691,647
Rural	750,407	714,536	752,479	690,471	758,476	801,223	838,894
<b>Secondary</b>							
Total	897,702	966,165	1,013,122	952,417	1,010,939	1,035,656	1,068,797
Urban	672,354	725,005	766,118	720,280	758,418	764,999	783,960
Rural	225,348	241,160	247,004	232,137	252,521	270,657	284,831

**Source:** Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2012 /13, 2013/14 and 2014/15.

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

**Table 8.13** Total number of new entrants to the first grade of different programmes of secondary education, by urban/rural location, 2008/09-2014/15

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
<i>(absolute number)</i>							
<b>General Secondary</b>							
Total	397,858	417,688	429,300	454,306	482,554	492,850	513,535
Urban	282,727	301,723	312,338	332,161	350,544	354,312	363,429
Rural	115,131	115,965	116,962	122,145	132,010	138,538	150,106
<b>Vocational Secondary</b>							
Total	499,844	548,477	583,822	498,111	528,385	542,806	555,262
Urban	389,627	423,282	453,780	388,119	407,874	410,687	420,531
Rural	110,217	125,195	130,042	109,992	120,511	132,119	134,725
<b>Vocational Secondary by type:</b>							
<b>Industrial</b>							
Total	271,524	274,341	305,534	248,579	255,449	259,593	279,094
Urban	225,199	222,541	249,467	200,735	205,807	209,321	223,794
Rural	46,325	51,800	56,067	47,844	49,642	50,272	55,300
<b>Agricultural</b>							
Total	49,467	58,819	63,991	56,165	60,143	57,046	61,000
Urban	38,655	46,459	48,151	43,392	47,700	41,609	44,940
Rural	10,812	12,360	15,840	12,773	12,443	15,437	16,060
<b>Commercial</b>							
Total	178,853	215,317	214,297	193,367	212,793	226,167	215,168
Urban	125,773	154,282	156,162	143,992	154,367	159,757	151,797
Rural	53,080	61,035	58,135	49,375	58,426	66,410	63,365

**Source:** Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2012 /13, 2013/14 and 2014/15.

**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.



**Table 8.14** Intake ratio in the first grade of primary education, (gross and net), by gender, 2008/09-2014/15

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
	(percentage)						
<b>Gross Intake</b>							
Total	95.9	95.1	96.8	92.2	89.7	91.5	100.3
Males	94.7	95.1	96.4	92.0	88.2	89.9	102.2
Females	97.2	95.2	97.2	92.4	91.3	93.3	90.0
<b>Net Intake</b>							
Total	85.2	81.4	82.0	77.8	85.1	80.7	88.5
Males	85.0	81.7	82.0	78.0	83.9	79.4	98.6
Females	85.4	81.0	82.0	77.7	86.4	82.2	87.2

**Source:** Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2008/09-2014/15.

**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.

**Table 8.15** Proportion of students enrolled in private schools for different levels of education, by urban/rural location, 2008/09-2014/15

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
	(percentage)						
<b>Pre-Primary</b>							
Total	27.6	27.2	26.0	25.4	25.3	24.4	24.4
Urban	43.9	41.8	40.6	39.6	40.2	38.5	38.2
Rural	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.7	5.3	6.4	7.1
<b>Primary</b>							
Total	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.2
Urban	18.6	17.1	17.7	18.0	18.3	18.8	19.0
Rural	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
<b>Preparatory</b>							
Total	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.7
Urban	12.3	11.9	12.5	12.7	13.0	13.3	13.6
Rural	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
<b>Secondary</b>							
Total	6.5	7.1	8.3	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.1
Urban	7.4	8.2	9.6	10.5	10.6	11.1	11.2
Rural	3.8	3.6	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.2

**Source:** Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2009/10-2014/15.

**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.

## SCHOOL RETENTION AND PROGRESS

Table 8.16

Total absolute number and percentage of drop-outs in primary and preparatory education, by gender, 2008/09-2013/14

School year	2008/09- 2009/10		2009/10- 2010/11		2010/11- 2011/12		2011/12- 2012/13		2012/13- 2013/14	
	absolute number	%	absolute number	%	absolute number	%	absolute number	%	absolute number	%
<b>Primary</b>										
Total	11,697	0.2	28,841	0.4	26,093	0.3	73,289	0.8	53,238	0.6
Males	5,882	0.2	10,035	0.3	6,133	0.2	45,521	1.0	32,527	0.7
Females	5,815	0.2	18,806	0.5	19,960	0.5	27,768	0.6	20,711	0.5
<b>Preparatory</b>										
Total	136,988	5.4	130,564	5.1	161,195	6.0	187,641	4.9	174,967	4.5
Males	78,426	6.2	70,831	5.5	87,276	6.5	94,589	4.9	85,726	4.4
Females	58,562	4.7	59,733	4.7	73,919	5.6	93,052	4.9	89,241	4.6

**Source:** Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2009/10-2014/15.

**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.

**Table 8.17** Proportion of students passing examinations for different levels of education by urban/rural areas, 2007/08-2013/14

School year	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
	(percentage)						
<b>Primary</b>							
Total	90.6	89.8	88.0	90.3	90.2	91.3	93.1
Urban	92.2	91.3	89.4	92.2	91.6	93.0	94.2
Rural	89.5	88.8	86.9	88.8	89.0	90.1	92.3
<b>Preparatory</b>							
Total	89.2	86.9	89.5	90.5	92.1	91.9	94.3
Urban	93.4	92.5	92.2	94.6	92.8	93.1	94.9
Rural	88.0	86.9	88.7	90.1	88.1	89.0	93.8
<b>General Secondary</b>							
Total	91.5	91.4	76.6	95.4	92.8	92.2	88.3
Urban	92.6	92.4	77.8	95.7	93.4	92.8	88.4
Rural	90.2	90.4	73.9	94.5	91.3	91.7	87.8
<b>Vocational Secondary by type:</b>							
<b>Industrial</b>							
Total	90.1	86.1	79.4	94.7	92.5	84.5	91.9
Urban	90.1	86.5	81.4	94.8	92.8	84.8	92.3
Rural	89.9	84.2	71.7	93.7	91.1	83.2	89.9
<b>Agricultural</b>							
Total	89.2	77.5	64.4	93.9	89.2	74.2	81.6
Urban	88.8	77.9	63.2	93.7	89.6	74.9	79.5
Rural	90.6	76.0	68.8	94.5	88.0	72.4	88.6
<b>Commercial</b>							
Total	84.7	78.0	63.5	94.4	86.6	81.0	89.9
Urban	86.3	79.6	65.3	94.5	86.5	81.7	90.3
Rural	80.9	74.5	59.5	93.4	86.9	79.7	89.0

**Source:** Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2008/09-2014/15.

**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.

Table 8.18

Proportion of students passing examinations for different levels of education, by gender, 2007/08-2013/14

School year	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
	(percentage)						
<b>Primary</b>							
Males	88.4	87.5	85.3	88.1	88.0	89.5	91.6
Females	93.0	92.4	91.0	92.7	92.6	93.3	94.8
<b>Preparatory</b>							
Males	87.6	85.3	89.8	92.0	92.0	90.2	94.5
Females	90.8	88.5	90.8	92.4	92.3	90.0	94.1
<b>Secondary</b>							
Males	85.3	80.7	-	93.0	88.9	82.0	86.5
Females	93.6	91.3	-	96.8	93.9	91.3	93.9
<b>General Secondary</b>							
Males	89.6	89.0	75.6	94.4	91.3	89.8	86.2
Females	93.3	93.6	78.0	96.1	94.2	93.3	90.0
<b>Vocational Secondary</b>							
Males	82.5	75.3		91.9	87.6	77.6	86.6
Females	93.5	89.4		97.4	93.6	89.0	98.0
<b>Vocational Secondary by type:</b>							
<b>Industrial</b>							
Males	85.2	80.5	75.3	92.4	90.0	81.2	89.4
Females	97.4	94.6	88.3	98.0	97.4	91.1	97.1
<b>Agricultural</b>							
Males	86.6	72.7	64.1	92.7	87.7	71.6	79.6
Females	97.1	91.3	66.8	97.8	96.2	85.2	92.9
<b>Commercial</b>							
Males	73.4	63.8	55.0	96.4	81.2	71.9	83.8
Females	90.2	85.0	70.1	90.6	90.2	87.3	94.4

Source: Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2008/09-2014/15.

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.

**Table 8.19** Proportion of repeaters for different levels of education, by urban/rural location, 2008/09-2014/15

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
	(percentage)						
<b>Primary</b>							
Total	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.3	2.9	2.5
Urban	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.4
Rural	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.2	2.6
<b>Preparatory</b>							
Total	8.1	7.8	7.2	8.1	8.5	8.1	6.6
Urban	6.1	6.2	5.7	6.1	7.0	6.2	5.6
Rural	9.6	9.3	8.5	9.8	9.8	9.7	7.4
<b>Secondary</b>							
Total	4.4	3.3	2.9	2.8	4.4	3.4	3.8
Urban	4.1	3.1	2.8	2.7	4.3	3.3	3.8
Rural	5.1	3.6	3.1	3.3	4.7	3.1	4.0

**Source:** Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2008/09-2014/15.

**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.

**Table 8.20** Proportion of repeaters in different programmes of secondary education, by urban/rural location, 2008/09-2014/15

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
(percentage)							
<b>General Secondary</b>							
Total	6.3	3.4	2.7	2.9	3.8	2.8	3.8
Urban	6.0	3.2	2.6	2.7	3.6	2.7	3.7
Rural	7.1	3.9	3.0	3.4	4.3	3.1	4.1
<b>Vocational Secondary</b>							
Total	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	3.9	3.9
Urban	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.7	4.8	3.8	3.9
Rural	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.1	5.1	4.3	4.0
<b>Vocational secondary by type:</b>							
<b>Industrial</b>							
Total	2.5	3.1	2.4	2.6	3.9	3.7	3.3
Urban	2.6	3.1	2.5	2.6	4.0	3.6	3.2
Rural	2.2	2.8	2.3	2.5	3.5	4.3	3.6
<b>Agricultural</b>							
Total	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.7	6.0	5.4	6.4
Urban	3.4	3.4	4.0	3.7	6.1	5.5	7.1
Rural	4.0	4.7	3.7	3.9	5.9	5.2	4.5
<b>Commercial</b>							
Total	3.6	3.1	3.6	2.8	5.8	3.7	3.7
Urban	3.4	3.0	3.6	2.6	5.6	3.6	3.4
Rural	4.1	3.6	3.7	3.6	6.4	4.2	4.5

**Source:** Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2008/09-2014/15.

**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.

**Table 8.21** Transition rates from primary to preparatory education, by location and gender, 2011/12-2014/15

School year	2011/12-2012/13	2012/13-2013/14	2013/14-2014/15
	(percentage)		
<b>Total</b>	88.1	89.9	95.1
Males	84.9	87.3	93.4
Females	91.6	92.8	97.0
<b>Urban</b>	92.5	93.4	-
Males	90.6	92.0	-
Females	94.6	94.8	-
<b>Rural</b>	84.6	87.3	-
Males	80.5	83.6	-
Females	89.2	91.2	-

**Source:** Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15.

**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

**Table 8.22** Primary school completion rates, by gender, 2008/09-2011/12

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
	(percentage)			
<b>Total</b>	84.1	86.0	90.4	89.3
Male	82.3	84.4	89.5	89.3
Female	86.1	87.4	91.4	89.3

**Source:** CAPMAS, *Indicators of Social Statistics* database. Accessed in May 2015.

**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 schools.

## QUALITY OF EDUCATION

**Table 8.23** Class density for different levels of education, by urban/rural location, 2008/09 -2014/15

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
<i>(average number of students per classroom)</i>							
<b>Pre-Primary</b>							
Total	32.6	30.0	33.1	34.0	34.1	34.2	35.6
Urban	34.2	31.4	34.5	35.4	34.8	34.9	36.4
Rural	30.6	28.2	31.3	32.2	33.1	33.4	34.7
<b>Primary</b>							
Total	43.4	38.5	42.6	43.1	43.3	42.8	44.2
Urban	44.6	39.5	43.5	43.6	43.9	43.0	44.4
Rural	42.6	37.7	41.8	42.7	42.8	42.7	44.2
<b>Preparatory</b>							
Total	41.4	36.5	40.3	40.2	40.7	40.1	41.9
Urban	41.0	36.6	40.3	40.2	41.0	40.1	41.8
Rural	41.6	36.4	40.3	40.2	40.5	40.5	42.1
<b>Secondary by type:</b>							
<b>General Secondary</b>							
Total	32.7	31.1	36.7	37.7	37.7	37.8	39.3
Urban	32.7	31.1	36.9	38.0	38.1	38.3	39.9
Rural	32.9	31.0	36.1	36.7	36.6	36.4	38.1
<b>Vocational Secondary</b>							
<b>Industrial</b>							
Total	33.2	30.9	34.2	31.3	34.3	32.9	33.7
Urban	32.9	30.7	34.2	30.7	33.9	31.4	33.6
Rural	34.8	31.9	34.3	34.5	35.8	33.3	33.9
<b>Agricultural</b>							
Total	33.3	29.8	34.2	35.5	37.6	34.8	36.7
Urban	33.2	29.6	33.7	35.3	37.4	33.5	36.0
Rural	33.8	30.3	36.0	36.0	38.6	37.3	38.8
<b>Commercial</b>							
Total	35.7	32.5	36.3	37.3	37.9	38.4	38.2
Urban	35.3	32.4	36.3	37.4	37.9	37.4	38.3
Rural	36.6	33.1	36.2	36.8	37.9	37.6	38.0

**Source:** Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15.

**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.



**Table 8.24** Class density for different levels of education, Al-Azhar schools, 2008/09-2014/15

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
<i>(average number of students per classroom)</i>							
<b>Pre-primary</b>	-	-	-	-	37	36	36
<b>Primary</b>	37	33	36	35	35	34	33
<b>Preparatory</b>	30	28	32	32	32	32	31
<b>General secondary</b>	25	23	26	29	28	28	29

**Source:** CAPMAS *Statistical Yearbook 2013* and Al-Azhar education online database: <http://www.alazhar-alsharif.gov.eg/Statistics/Moasherat>. Data for 2013/14 and 2014/15 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.

Table 8.25

Pupil to teacher ratio for different levels of education, by urban/rural location, 2008/09-2014/15

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
(average number of students per teacher)							
<b>Pre-Primary</b>							
Total	30.8	28.5	28.1	27.5	28.1	29.3	28.4
Urban	24.8	22.8	23.2	25.2	24.9	26.0	26.2
Rural	47.7	46.9	40.8	31.9	33.9	35.1	31.8
<b>Primary</b>							
Total	27.9	27.2	26.1	25.6	25.2	25.1	24.9
Urban	24.0	24.0	23.4	24.4	23.7	23.7	24.1
Rural	31.3	30.6	28.8	26.7	26.5	26.4	25.5
<b>Preparatory</b>							
Total	18.7	18.3	18.7	18.4	17.8	17.9	18.0
Urban	15.3	15.3	15.7	16.3	16.0	16.1	16.7
Rural	22.6	22.2	22.5	20.8	19.8	19.8	19.3
<b>Secondary by type:</b>							
<b>General Secondary</b>							
Total	8.7	8.8	12.3	13.7	13.6	14.0	14.5
Urban	8.3	8.5	12.0	13.7	13.7	14.2	14.7
Rural	9.6	9.6	13.1	13.8	13.4	13.7	14.1
<b>Vocational Secondary:</b>							
<b>Industrial</b>							
Total	7.6	7.2	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.3	8.4
Urban	7.2	6.9	8.6	8.6	8.4	7.9	8.0
Rural	9.7	8.8	11.2	11.7	11.6	10.9	10.5
<b>Agricultural</b>							
Total	9.4	9.0	11.0	12.9	12.9	12.1	12.3
Urban	8.8	8.4	10.1	12.0	12.2	11.2	11.3
Rural	12.3	12.0	15.2	16.7	15.9	16.1	16.4
<b>Commercial</b>							
Total	12.9	12.7	15.8	18.8	17.7	17.4	17.3
Urban	12.1	11.9	15.0	18.2	16.8	16.2	16.5
Rural	15.5	15.2	18.6	20.8	20.5	21.3	20.0

Source: Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2008/09-2014/15.

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.

Table 8.26

**Pupil to teacher ratio for different levels of education, Al-Azhar schools, 2008/09-2014/15**

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
<i>(number of students per teacher)</i>						
<b>Pre-primary</b>	-	21	17	16	15	17
<b>Primary</b>	18	18	17	17	15	13
<b>Preparatory</b>	10	10	12	11	10	10
<b>General secondary</b>	9	6	9	9	9	9

**Source:** CAPMAS Statistical Yearbook, 2009, 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 8.27

**Total number of students enrolled in double-shift schools for different levels of education, by urban/rural location, 2010/11-2014/15**

School year	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
<i>(absolute number)</i>					
<b>Primary</b>					
Total	888,084	881,010	879,224	859,295	874,314
Urban	351,051	317,372	291,341	278,155	315,127
Rural	537,033	563,638	587,883	581,140	559,187
<b>Preparatory</b>					
Total	372,915	364,907	380,586	376,664	372,923
Urban	141,537	121,018	136,339	130,726	137,740
Rural	231,378	243,889	244,247	245,938	235,183
<b>Secondary</b>					
Total	848,227	918,608	1,005,903	950,326	950,997
Urban	707,783	763,850	832,599	773,985	767,810
Rural	140,444	154,758	173,304	176,341	183,187

**Source:** Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2010/11, 2011/12, 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15.

**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.

**Table 8.28** Percentage distribution of school teachers by their education attainment, 2008/09-2011/12

Level of completed education	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
<b>Total teachers</b>				
Post-secondary-non tertiary	29.0	27.7	29.5	29.1
University / Tertiary and higher	71.0	72.3	70.5	70.8
<b>Male teachers</b>				
Post-secondary-non tertiary	29.4	27.0	30.5	31.0
University / Tertiary and higher	70.6	73.0	69.5	69.0
<b>Female teachers</b>				
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. Accessed in May 2015.

**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.

Table 8.29

Percentage of teachers with a pedagogic university qualification, by school level and urban/rural location of the school, 2008/09-2014/15

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
	(percentage)						
<b>Pre-Primary</b>							
Total	61.2	75.2	77.4	80.9	80.7	81.5	82.3
Urban	67.5	70.9	71.8	73.2	72.9	73.4	73.5
Rural	88.0	89.1	91.8	95.0	95.0	95.6	95.6
<b>Primary</b>							
Total	78.3	84.5	84.7	85.1	85.2	86.1	87.0
Urban	81.3	81.9	81.9	81.3	81.2	81.5	82.2
Rural	87.1	87.4	87.5	88.5	88.8	90.1	91.0
<b>Preparatory</b>							
Total	68.9	75.8	75.3	74.3	75.5	77.4	79.6
Urban	72.8	74.9	74.5	72.2	73.0	74.2	75.8
Rural	76.2	76.9	76.4	76.5	78.1	80.7	83.4
<b>Secondary</b>							
<b>General Secondary</b>							
Total	63.5	71.7	71.0	69.9	71.1	72.6	75.2
Urban	67.3	70.8	70.2	68.6	69.6	70.8	73.2
Rural	73.2	74.1	73.5	73.5	75.0	77.1	80.1
<b>Vocational Secondary</b>							
<b>Industrial</b>							
Total	77.1	79.3	80.9	78.8	78.7	78.9	79.2
Urban	78.9	80.0	79.9	78.9	78.8	79.0	79.3
Rural	79.8	75.0	81.3	78.3	78.0	78.1	78.6
<b>Agricultural</b>							
Total	93.8	44.3	42.6	42.7	44.8	47.1	51.4
Urban	46.0	45.9	41.2	43.1	44.9	47.0	50.8
Rural	51.6	35.3	49.0	41.3	44.5	47.6	53.4
<b>Commercial</b>							
Total	32.4	49.9	49.2	48.6	50.6	54.1	58.3
Urban	51.7	49.6	49.3	48.3	50.3	53.7	57.6
Rural	50.7	51.2	48.8	49.4	51.4	55.4	60.3

Source: Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2008/09-2014/15.

Note: Data from the Ministry of Education include both public and private schools, and exclude Al Azhar schools. For each level of education, data refer to the percentage of teachers holding a degree from the University of Education. Data refer to the schools (public and private) under the Ministry of Education system, and exclude Al-Azhar schools.

## GENDER EQUALITY IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

Table 8.30

Gender parity index in gross and net enrolment rates for different levels of education, 2008/09-2014/15

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
<i>(gender parity index, 1= perfect parity)</i>							
<b>Pre-Primary</b>							
Gross	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00
Net	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.99	1.00
<b>Primary</b>							
Gross	1.00	0.98	0.97	0.97	1.01	1.01	1.01
Net	1.01	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.02	1.02	0.99
<b>Preparatory</b>							
Gross	1.04	1.04	1.01	1.01	1.04	1.04	1.04
Net	1.07	1.05	1.04	1.05	1.08	1.09	1.08
<b>Total Secondary</b>							
Gross	0.97	0.98	0.99	0.97	0.99	1.01	1.00
Net	1.03	1.08	1.03	1.03	1.06	1.07	1.08
<b>General Secondary</b>							
Gross	1.18	1.21	1.21	1.20	1.24	1.23	1.23
Net	1.20	1.28	1.22	1.22	1.26	1.26	1.26
<b>Vocational Secondary</b>							
Gross	0.85	0.85	0.84	0.82	0.82	0.84	0.82
Net	0.91	0.95	0.90	0.89	0.91	0.92	0.93

**Source:** Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2008/09-2014/15, calculated by UNICEF on the basis of the enrolment ratios.

**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.

Table 8.31

Proportion of female teachers for different levels of education, by urban/rural location, 2008/09-2014/15

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
(percentage of female teachers)							
<b>Pre-Primary</b>							
Total	98.7	98.7	99.3	99.3	99.4	99.5	99.5
Urban	98.7	98.8	99.1	99.0	99.1	99.3	99.2
Rural	98.8	98.3	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.9
<b>Primary</b>							
Total	56.6	57.5	58.7	58.1	58.9	60.1	60.9
Urban	66.5	65.6	67.1	66.7	67.5	68.6	68.9
Rural	47.7	48.7	50.3	50.6	51.3	52.8	54.1
<b>Preparatory</b>							
Total	46.4	47.7	48.3	49.0	49.5	50.2	51.1
Urban	52.8	53.1	53.8	54.7	55.4	56.0	56.4
Rural	39.2	40.8	41.5	42.7	43.1	44.2	45.8
<b>Total Secondary</b>							
Total	40.1	41.0	41.3	41.3	42.1	42.9	43.7
Urban	42.4	43.4	43.8	43.8	44.7	45.6	46.3
Rural	31.1	31.8	31.6	31.6	32.6	33.4	35.2
<b>General Secondary</b>							
Total	37.3	38.5	38.5	38.8	39.4	39.8	40.6
Urban	40.9	41.8	42.2	42.8	43.3	43.9	44.6
Rural	27.2	28.7	27.7	28.0	28.9	29.5	30.9
<b>Vocational Secondary</b>							
Total	42.0	42.7	43.2	43.0	44.0	45.2	46.0
Urban	43.3	44.3	44.8	44.5	45.5	46.7	47.3
Rural	35.3	34.9	35.6	35.6	36.6	37.7	40.1

**Source:** Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2008/09-2014/15.

**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.

## COMMUNITY SCHOOLS

**Table 8.32** Total number of community schools and students enrolled, by urban/rural residence, 2008/09-2014/15

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
<i>(absolute number)</i>							
<b>Schools</b>							
Total	4,006	4,542	4,571	4,624	4,614	4,780	5,018
Urban	86	704	660	645	641	659	706
Rural	3,920	3,838	3,911	3,979	3,973	4,121	4,312
<b>Students</b>							
Total	90,496	103,512	101,985	101,177	100,286	99,475	106,781
Urban	1,664	16,206	15,487	15,317	15,692	15,824	17,213
Rural	88,832	87,306	86,498	85,860	84,594	83,651	89,568

**Source:** Ministry of Education, Statistical Yearbook, 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15.

**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.

**Table 8.33** Class density and students to teacher ratio in community schools, by urban/rural location, 2008/09 -2014/15

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
<i>(average number of students per classroom)</i>							
<b>Class density</b>							
Total	22.6	22.8	22.3	21.9	21.7	20.8	21.3
Urban	19.4	23.0	23.5	23.8	24.5	24.0	24.4
Rural	22.7	22.8	22.1	21.6	21.3	20.3	20.1
<b>Pupil to Teacher Ratio</b>	<i>(number of students per teacher)</i>						
Total	21.5	11.5	10.0	12.5	12.2	12.0	12.6
Urban	15.1	12.0	11.3	14.9	14.2	14.4	14.5
Rural	21.7	11.5	9.8	12.1	11.8	11.7	12.3

**Source:** Data for class density are from the Ministry of Education, Statistical Yearbook, 2008/09-2014/15.

**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 for 2008/09 include the average for community schools, one class schools and girl-friendly schools.



## APPENDIX: Data from UNESCO Institute for statistics and other international sources

## ILLITERACY

**Table 8.34** Illiteracy rate among young people and adult population, by gender, 2005-2012

	2005	2010	2012
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
<b><u>Illiteracy rates</u></b>			
<b>Young people, 15-24 years old</b>			
Total	15.1	12.5	10.7
Male	9.9	9.4	7.6
Female	21.1	15.7	13.9
Gender Parity Index	0.88	0.93	0.93
<b>Adults, 15 years and above</b>			
Total	28.6	28.0	26.1
Male	17.0	19.7	18.3
Female	40.6	36.5	34.2
Gender Parity Index	0.71	0.79	0.81
<b><u>Illiterate Population</u></b>	<i>(absolute number)</i>		
<b>Young people, 15-24 years old</b>			
Total	2,434,851	2,003,772	1,704,918
Male	794,441	768,219	616,314
Female	1,640,410	1,235,553	1,088,605
<b>Adults, 15 years and above</b>			
Total	14,325,909	15,630,732	15,234,552
Male	4,207,494	5,456,317	5,280,458
Female	10,118,415	10,174,415	9,954,095

**Source:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics, data centre, Literacy and Educational Attainment database. Accessed in May 2015.

**Note:** The illiteracy rate refers to the percentage of population (aged 15+ for adults, 15-24 for youth) who are unable to read and write short simple statements on their everyday life with understanding.

## EDUCATION ACCESS AND PARTICIPATION

Table 8.35

**Absolute numbers and rate of primary education out of school children, by gender, 1999/2000-2010/11**

School year	1999/2000		2004/05		2009/10		2010/11	
	(absolute number)	%	(absolute number)	%	(absolute number)	%	(absolute number)	%
<b>Primary</b>								
Total	327,886	4	245,758	3	368,000	4	258,378	3
Males	52,279	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females	275,607	7	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Source:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics, data centre, *Education* database. Accessed in May 2015.

**Note:** Data refer to children in the official primary school-age range who are not enrolled in either primary or secondary schools.

Table 8.36

**Gross school enrolment ratios for different levels of education, by gender,  
1999/2000-2011/12**

School year	1999/2000	2004/05	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
(percentage)					
<b>Pre-Primary</b>					
Total	12	17	31	27	28
Males	12	18	33	28	28
Females	12	17	28	27	27
<b>Primary</b>					
Total	101*	106	112	109	113
Males	105*	109	115	112	116
Females	97*	102	110	105	111
<b>Lower Secondary</b>					
Total	99*	-	98	101	101
Males	103*	-	99	102	102
Females	95*	-	98	100	100
<b>Upper Secondary (All programs)</b>					
Total	72*	-	53	70	71
Males	74*	-	55	71	72
Females	69*	-	51	69	70
<b>Basic Education (Primary + Lower secondary)</b>					
Total	93*	-	94	97	100
Males	96*	-	96	99	102
Females	89*	-	92	95	99
<b>Total (SecondaryLower + Upper secondary)</b>					
Total	86	-	76	86	86
Males	89	-	77	86	87
Females	82	-	74	85	86

**Source:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics, data centre, *Education* database. Accessed in May 2015.

**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.

Table 8.37

Net enrolment rates in pre-primary and primary education by gender, 1999/2000-2011/12

School year	1999/2000	2004/05	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
	(percentage)				
<b>Pre-Primary</b>					
Total	11	16*	-	24	23
Males	11	17*	-	24	23
Females	10	16*	-	23	22
<b>Primary</b>					
Total	94*	94*	96*	95*	-
Males	96*	-	-	-	-
Females	87*	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Secondary (Lower + Upper secondary)</b>					
Total	-	-	-	80	83
Males	-	-	-	81	83
Females	-	-	-	80	82

**Source:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics, data centre, *Education* database. Accessed in May 2015.

**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.

Table 8.38

Proportion of students enrolled in private schools, 1999/2000 and 2004/2005

School year	1999/2000	2004/2005
	(percentage)	
<b>Pre-Primary</b>	51	31
<b>Primary</b>	-	7

**Source:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics, data centre, *Education* database. Accessed in May 2015.

**Note:** Data reflect the number of students enrolled in private schools expressed as a percentage of all students enrolled in the respective education level.

## SCHOOL RETENTION AND PROGRESS

Table 8.39

Progression through primary school grades and transition to lower secondary, by gender, 1999/2000 and 2008/09

School year	1999/2000	2008/2009
(percentage)		
<b>'Survival' to last year of primary grade</b>		
Total	99	96
Male	99	96
Female	99	96
<b>Effective Transition from primary to lower secondary</b>		
Total	93*	-
Males	91*	-
Females	96*	-

**Source:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics, data centre, *Education* database. Accessed in May 2015.

**Note:** Data on the survival rate refer to the percentage of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach the last grade.

The effective transition rate shows the real transition from primary to secondary school, regardless of repetition. It reflects situations in which pupils repeat the last grade of primary but eventually make the transition to secondary. It is calculated as the number of new entrants to the first grade of lower secondary education for the following year divided by enrolment in the last grade of primary education in the given year minus the number of repeaters from the last grade of primary education in the following year. Together, the two indicators reflect access, retention capacity and the efficiency of the education system by illustrating the transition from one level of education to a higher level.

Data for 2010 are from the UIS Global Education Digest, 2012.

Lower secondary corresponds to the preparatory level in the Egyptian education system.

(\*) refers to data estimated by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Table 8.40

School 'life expectancy' for primary and secondary education, by gender, 1999/2000-2011/12

School year	1999/2000	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
(years spent in the education system)					
<b>Total</b>	10.2*	11.1*	11.3*	11.6*	12.0*
Males	10.6*	11.3*	11.5*	11.9*	12.2*
Females	9.8*	10.9*	11.1*	11.4*	11.8*

**Source:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics, data centre, *Education* database. Accessed in May 2015.

**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.

## QUALITY OF EDUCATION

Table 8.41

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
<b>Mathematics, 8<sup>th</sup> grade students</b>			
<b>Average mathematics achievement</b>	Score	500	391
<b>Average in different cognitive domains</b>			
Knowing	Score	500	392
Applying		500	393
Reasoning		500	396
<b>Students who reached the TIMSS International Benchmarks in mathematics</b>			
Below the low benchmark	% of students	25	53
Advanced benchmark and above		2	1
<b>Science, 8<sup>th</sup> grade students</b>			
<b>Average science achievement</b>	Score	500	408
<b>Average in different cognitive domain</b>			
Knowing	Score	500	434
Applying		500	404
Reasoning		500	395
<b>Students who reached the TIMSS International Benchmarks in science</b>			
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. Accessed in May 2015.

**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>>

**Table 8.42** Instructional time in public institutions for different levels of education (hours per year, and weeks per year), 2006 and 2010

	2006		2010	
	Hours per year	Weeks per year	Hours per year	Weeks per year
<b>Teachers' instructional time</b>				
Primary	756	34	764	34
Lower Secondary	662	34	573	34
Upper Secondary (General Programs)	567	34	573	34
<b>Intended Time for students</b>				
Primary	3,435	-	3,435	-
Lower Secondary	3,056	-	3,056	-

**Source:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics, data centre, *Education* database. 2010 data are from the UIS Global Education Digest, 2012. Accessed in May 2015.

**Note:** Data on intended hours for primary education refer to total hours for children aged 9-11 years, while for lower secondary education they refer to children aged 12-14.

Lower secondary corresponds to the preparatory level in the Egyptian education system.

**Table 8.43** Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure in primary and secondary (upper and lower) schools, 2010

	2010 (percentage)
<b>Schools with electricity</b>	
Primary	100
Secondary	100
<b>Schools with a telephone communication facility</b>	
Primary	70
Secondary	67
<b>Schools with computer laboratories</b>	
Primary	12
Secondary	36
<b>Schools with access to the internet</b>	
Primary	44
Secondary	50

**Source:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics, data centre, *Communication and Information* database. Accessed in May 2015.

**Table 8.44** Information and Communication Technology qualification among teachers in primary and secondary (lower and upper) education, 2012

	2012	
	Primary	Secondary
	(percentage)	
<b>Teachers qualified in ICT (basic computer skills)</b>		
Total	2	3
Males	2	2
Females	2	3
<b>Teachers currently teaching basic computer skills or computing</b>		
Total	2	3
Males	2	2
Females	3	3

**Source:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics, data centre, *Communication and Information* database. Accessed in May 2015.

**Note:** Data refer to the proportion of teachers trained, according to nationally-defined qualification standards, to teach basic computer skills in primary and secondary schools or computing in upper secondary schools. Lower secondary corresponds to the preparatory level in the Egyptian education system.



## GENDER EQUALITY IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

Table 8.45

Gender parity index in enrolment rates for different levels of education, 1999/2000-2010/11

School year	1999/2000	2004/2005	2009/2010	2010/2011
<i>(gender parity index, 1= perfect gender parity)</i>				
<b>Pre Primary</b>				
Gross	0.95	0.95	0.86	0.95
Net	0.94	0.94*	-	-
<b>Primary</b>				
Gross	0.92*	0.94	0.96	0.94
Net	0.94*	-	-	-
<b>Lower Secondary</b>				
Gross	0.92*	-	0.98	0.99
<b>Upper Secondary (all programs)</b>				
Gross	0.93*	-	0.93	-
<b>Secondary (Total lower and upper)</b>				
Gross	0.93*	-	0.96*	-
<b>Primary +Secondary</b>				
Gross	0.92*	-	0.96	-

**Source:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics, data centre, *Education* database. Accessed in May 2015.

**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

**Table 8.46** Proportion of female teachers for different levels of education, 1999/2000-2009/10

School year	1999/2000	2004/05	2009/10
	(percentage)		
<b>Pre-Primary</b>	-	99*	99
<b>Primary</b>	52	55	53
<b>Total Secondary (lower + upper)</b>	40	-	42
Lower Secondary	43	-	45
Upper Secondary	38	-	39

**Source:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics, data centre, *Education* database. Accessed in May 2015. Data for 2010 are derived from the UNESCO Global Education Digest 2012.

**Note:** For each level of education, data show the number of female teachers expressed as a percentage of the total number of teachers.

Lower secondary corresponds to the preparatory level in the Egyptian education system.

(\*) refers to data estimated by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

**CHAPTER**

**9**

**CHILD PROTECTION**

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## EARLY MARRIAGE

Table 9.01 Early marriage among women aged 15-29, by age group, 2000-2014

Age group	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
<b>Percentage ever married</b>				
15-17	-	-	-	6.4
15-19	11.9	12.5	13.4	14.7
<b>Percentage who were married by exact age 15</b>				
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
<b>Percentage who were married by exact age 18</b>				
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, 2000-2014.

**Note:** Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

## FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION/CUTTING (FGM/C)

**Table 9.02** Prevalence of FGM/C on women aged 15-49 and girls aged 15-17, 2005-2014

	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
<b>Girls aged 15-17</b>	76.5	74.4	61.1
<b>All women aged 15-49</b>	-	91.1	-
<b>Ever-married women aged 15-49</b>	95.8	95.2	92.3

**Source:** Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2005-2014

**Note:** Data refer to the proportion of women aged 15-49 and girls aged 15-17 who have undergone female genital mutilation.

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

**Table 9.03** Indicators of FGM/C for young girls, 2005-2014

	2005	2008	2014
	<b>girls 0-17</b>		<b>girls 0-19</b>
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
<b>Current prevalence of FGM/C</b>	27.7	24.1	21.4
<b>Median age of FGM/C</b>	10.0	10.3	10.4
<b>Performer of FGM/C</b>			
Doctor	67.6	71.6	74.0
Nurse/Trained Midwife	6.9	5.8	7.9
Daya	22.4	20.7	16.1
Other	3.0	1.9	1.9

**Source:** Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2005-2014.

**Note:** Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

Table 9.04

Proportion of women aged 15-49 who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), by background characteristics, 2005-2014

	2008	2005	2014
	All women	Ever married women (percentage)	
<b>Total</b>	91.1	95.8	92.3
<b>By age</b>			
15-19	80.7	96.4	87.6
20-24	87.4	95.8	87.5
25-29	94.3	95.1	90.0
30-34	95.2	95.9	93.3
35-39	96.4	95.9	94.8
40-44	96.2	96.0	95.1
45-49	96.0	96.3	95.0
<b>By location</b>			
Urban	85.1	92.2	86.3
Rural	95.5	98.3	95.4
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	85.9	89.4	81.7
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	92.9	98.0	92.9
Urban Lower Egypt	84.1	95.2	86.4
Rural Lower Egypt	95.8	99.0	94.7
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	92.6	96.9	95.5
Urban Upper Egypt	86.2	94.5	92.1
Rural Upper Egypt	95.6	98.0	97.0
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	66.3	71.5	69.5
<b>By wealth quintile</b>			
Poorest	95.4	97.8	97.0
Second	96.1	99.1	97.0
Middle	95.2	98.3	94.4
Fourth	91.8	97.1	91.5
Richest	78.3	87.3	81.4

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

**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 year 2008. For the years 2005 and 2014, data refer only to "Ever-married women". Data for "all women" and "ever-married women" are not comparable. Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.



Table 9.05

Proportion of all girls aged 0-19 who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), by background characteristics, 2005-2014

	2005	2008	2014
	(percentage)		
<b>Total girls 0-17 years</b>	27.7	24.1	21.0
<b>Total girls 0-19 years</b>	-	-	21.4
	<b>Girls 0-17 years</b>		<b>Girls 0-19 years</b>
<b>By age</b>			
<3	0.5	0.4	0.4
3-4	1.9	1.9	1.2
5-6	4.2	3.6	2.8
7-8	9.6	7.4	6.9
9-10	23.8	17.8	14.1
11-12	51.4	41.8	32.0
13-14	68.8	63.7	50.3
15-17	76.5	74.4	61.1
18-19	-	-	67.9
<b>By location</b>			
Urban	21.2	18.8	15.3
Rural	31.7	27.4	24.5
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	16.8	14.7	10.8
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	26.4	22.1	17.2
Urban Lower Egypt	18.6	17.9	10.8
Rural Lower Egypt	28.8	23.5	19.0
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	32.8	30.2	29.1
Urban Upper Egypt	28.3	25.4	23.6
Rural Upper Egypt	34.7	32.1	31.2
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	22.6	20.3	17.7
<b>By mothers education</b>			
No education	39.1	30.8	34.8
Primary incomplete	36.0	34.7	32.0
Primary complete, some secondary	24.8	23.2	21.9
Secondary complete, higher	13.3	13.1	12.6
<b>By wealth quintile</b>			
Poorest	33.1	30.8	34.2
Second	34.1	30.0	26.9
Middle	30.3	24.8	18.2
Fourth	23.6	18.7	15.5
Richest	15.3	14.4	9.5

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

**Note:** Data refer to the proportion of girls whose mothers reported that their daughters have undergone FGM/C. Data for 2014 do not include North and South Sinai.

**Table 9.06** Median age at which FGM/C has been performed, among women aged 15-49 who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), by regions, 2008-2014

	2008	2014
	All women	Ever-married women
	<i>(age in years)</i>	
<b>Total</b>	10.1	10.5
<b>By location</b>		
Urban	10.1	10.4
Rural	10.1	10.5
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	10.2	10.3
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	10.5	10.6
Urban Lower Egypt	10.4	10.7
Rural Lower Egypt	10.6	10.6
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	9.1	10.3
Urban Upper Egypt	9.1	10.3
Rural Upper Egypt	9.1	10.3
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	9.9	10.3

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

**Note:** Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

**Table 9.07** Median age at which female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) has been performed among girls who have undergone FGM/C, by regions, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2008	2014
	Girls aged 0-17			Girls aged 0-19
	<i>(age in years)</i>			<i>(age in years)</i>
<b>Total</b>	10.0	10.0	10.3	10.4
<b>By location</b>				
Urban	10.1	10.0	10.2	10.3
Rural	9.9	10.0	10.3	10.4
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	10.2	10.0	10.3	10.4
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	10.2	10.4	10.4	11.0
Urban Lower Egypt	10.4	10.7	10.3	11.4
Rural Lower Egypt	10.2	10.4	10.5	11.0
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	9.5	9.1	10.1	9.5
Urban Upper Egypt	9.7	9.4	10.2	9.6
Rural Upper Egypt	9.4	9.0	10.0	9.4
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	9.1	9.5	10.0	8.8

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

**Note:** Data on the age at which FGM/C was performed are reported by mothers.

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

Table 9.08

Person who performed female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) on women and girls, by urban/rural residence, 2008-2014

	2008		2014	
	Girls 0-17	All women 15-49	Girls 0-19	Ever married Women 15-49
	(percentage)			
<b>Doctor</b>				
Total	71.6	24.2	74.0	31.2
Urban	76.8	27.5	78.3	35.0
Rural	69.3	22.1	72.7	29.3
<b>Nurse/other health worker</b>				
Total	5.8	7.7	7.9	6.7
Urban	6.3	10.6	9.1	8.7
Rural	5.6	5.8	7.5	5.8
<b>Daya</b>				
Total	20.7	62.7	16.1	51.6
Urban	16.0	57.3	11.5	49.6
Rural	22.7	66.3	17.6	52.9
<b>Other</b>				
Total	1.9	5.4	1.9	10.3
Urban	1.0	4.6	1.2	6.7
Rural	2.3	5.8	2.2	12.1

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

**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 year 2008. For 2014, data refer only to "Ever-married women". Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

**Table 9.09** Person who performed female genital mutilation (FGM/C) on women and girls, by regions, 2008 and 2014

	2008		2014	
	Girls 0-17	All women 15-49	Girls 0-19	Ever married Women 15-49
	(percentage)			
<b>Doctor</b>				
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	70.0	23.1	85.4	38.2
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	79.8	24.1	80.5	31.9
Urban Lower Egypt	86.7	30.7	81.5	33.9
Rural Lower Egypt	78.0	22.1	80.4	31.4
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	65.3	25.0	68.7	28.3
Urban Upper Egypt	74.8	31.6	73.7	32.4
Rural Upper Egypt	62.4	22.3	67.2	26.6
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	71.3	24.9	66.9	29.8
<b>Nurse/other health worker</b>				
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	6.5	10.3	6.8	8.5
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	5.8	7.9	7.2	7.2
Urban Lower Egypt	5.6	11.9	10.5	9.6
Rural Lower Egypt	5.9	6.7	6.7	6.5
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	5.7	6.1	8.5	5.7
Urban Upper Egypt	6.8	9.7	9.8	8.0
Rural Upper Egypt	5.4	4.6	8.1	4.8
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	4.0	7.4	8.1	6.4
<b>Daya</b>				
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	22.8	62.0	6.3	48.2
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	11.7	61.5	8.9	44.7
Urban Lower Egypt	7.0	51.0	6.4	45.3
Rural Lower Egypt	13.0	64.6	9.3	44.6
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	27.4	64.5	21.8	61.8
Urban Upper Egypt	17.1	55.4	15.8	55.2
Rural Upper Egypt	30.5	68.3	23.5	64.5
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	23.6	65.7	25.0	60.4
<b>Other</b>				
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	0.7	4.5	1.5	5.0
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	2.7	6.5	3.3	16.2
Urban Lower Egypt	0.8	6.4	1.6	11.2
Rural Lower Egypt	3.2	6.6	3.6	17.6
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	1.6	4.2	1.1	4.3
Urban Upper Egypt	1.3	3.1	0.8	4.4
Rural Upper Egypt	1.7	4.8	1.2	4.1
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	1.0	2.1	0.0	3.4

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

**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 the year 2008. For 2014, data refer only to "Ever-married women".

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

Table 9.10

Proportion of ever married women aged 15-49 who believe female genital mutilation (FGM/C) should continue, by background characteristics, 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2014	2008
	Ever-married women			All women
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
<b>Total</b>	75.3	67.5	57.8	54.0
<b>By location</b>				
Urban	62.6	55.3	43.9	42.7
Rural	85.3	76.1	65.3	62.3
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	56.2	49.3	38.3	37.2
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	80.7	67.6	55.6	57.7
Urban Lower Egypt	68.3	52.6	40.2	46.7
Rural Lower Egypt	85.6	73.0	59.9	61.4
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	79.6	75.9	67.7	59.2
Urban Upper Egypt	67.1	66.7	54.2	48.8
Rural Upper Egypt	85.7	80.2	73.4	63.9
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	59.9	48.7	42.0	40.0
<b>By education</b>				
No education	88.9	80.6	72.6	71.8
Primary incomplete	81.6	77.6	70.2	66.8
Primary complete, some secondary	76.0	69.9	62.3	49.3
Secondary complete, higher	53.1	52.7	48.0	43.7
<b>By wealth quintile</b>				
Poorest	-	81.9	74.4	66.3
Second	-	78.6	69.4	62.9
Middle	-	73.3	60.4	57.8
Fourth	-	62.9	50.3	50.4
Richest	-	43.7	35.7	35.4

**Source:** Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000-2014.

**Note:** (\*) Data for 2008 refer to all women aged 15-49. Data on "All women" are available only for the year 2008. For the years 2000, 2005 and 2014, data refer only to "Ever-married women". Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

**Table 9.11** Proportion of men aged 15-49 who believe female genital mutilation (FGM/C) should continue, by background characteristics, 2008

	2008
	<i>(percentage of men aged 15-49)</i>
<b>Total</b>	56.7
<b>By location</b>	
Urban	51.4
Rural	60.8
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	43.5
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	60.4
Urban Lower Egypt	61.2
Rural Lower Egypt	60.1
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	60.2
Urban Upper Egypt	56.3
Rural Upper Egypt	62.3
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	45.6
<b>By education</b>	
No education	66.4
Primary incomplete	66.9
Primary complete, some secondary	50.4
Secondary complete, higher	56.5
<b>By wealth quintile</b>	
Poorest	59.3
Second	59.5
Middle	59.3
Fourth	59.9
Richest	46.3

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

**Table 9.12** Percentage of women aged 15-49 who received information recently about female genital mutilation (FGM/C), by background characteristics, 2005-2014

	2008	2005*	2014
	All women	Ever-married women	
		<i>(percentage)</i>	
<b>Total</b>	72.2	79.6	35.0
<b>By location</b>			
Urban	76.1	86.0	35.8
Rural	69.3	75.1	34.7
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	80.1	88.3	30.2
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	76.3	76.9	37.6
Urban Lower Egypt	76.0	82.4	40.8
Rural Lower Egypt	76.4	75.0	36.7
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	63.3	79.0	33.6
Urban Upper Egypt	70.4	86.6	37.5
Rural Upper Egypt	60.0	75.4	32.0
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	62.7	70.5	23.7
<b>By education</b>			
No education	63.6	71.5	28.6
Primary incomplete	74.1	76.7	33.9
Primary complete, some secondary	72.2	80.7	33.9
Secondary complete, higher	77.0	87.0	38.5
<b>By wealth quintile</b>			
Poorest	58.3	68.4	34.7
Second	70.2	75.5	33.7
Middle	74.0	77.8	34.3
Fourth	76.7	85.2	35.5
Richest	79.8	89.2	37.1

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

**Note:** (\*) For 2005, the reference period for women receiving information about FGM/C is the six-month period before the survey while for 2008 and 2014, it refers to one year prior to the survey.

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

**Table 9.13** Percentage of men aged 15-49 who received information recently about female genital mutilation (FGM/C), by background characteristics, 2008

	2008
	<i>(percentage of men aged 15-49)</i>
<b>Total</b>	51.7
<b>By location</b>	
Urban	48.8
Rural	54.0
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	46.6
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	60.9
Urban Lower Egypt	58.7
Rural Lower Egypt	61.6
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	43.9
Urban Upper Egypt	45.1
Rural Upper Egypt	43.3
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	37.5
<b>By education</b>	
No education	46.2
Primary incomplete	45.6
Primary complete, some secondary	43.1
Secondary complete, higher	58.6
<b>By wealth quintile</b>	
Poorest	44.3
Second	51.8
Middle	52.5
Fourth	50.6
Richest	57.9

**Source:** Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

**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.



## CHILD WORK AND LABOUR

Table 9.14

Proportion of children aged 5-17 involved in child labour by their engagement in different activities, 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>			
<b>Total</b>	3.6	0.8	5.6	7.0
<b>Age group</b>				
5-11 years	3.3	0.5	2.6	3.9
12-14 years	4.3	1.4	6.7	8.5
15-17 years	3.4	0.9	12.7	13.8
<b>Gender</b>				
Males	4.2	0.8	6.8	8.1
Females	2.9	0.8	4.4	5.8
<b>By location</b>				
Urban	1.3	0.5	2.2	2.9
Rural	4.7	1.0	7.4	9.1
<b>Urban Governorates</b>				
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	3.7	0.5	5.7	6.8
Urban	0.9	0.2	2.1	2.3
Rural	4.5	0.5	6.8	8.1
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	4.2	1.4	6.8	8.7
Urban	2.0	1.0	3.0	4.5
Rural	5.1	1.5	8.3	10.4
<b>Frontier Governorate</b>	1.5	1.8	1.5	3.6
<b>Mother's education</b>				
No education	5.7	1.0	9.8	11.6
Some primary	5.0	1.0	7.7	9.4
Primary comp./some sec.	3.7	1.0	5.5	6.8
Secondary comp./ higher	1.7	0.5	2.2	3.2
Not determined	5.0	2.5	9.0	11.2
<b>Wealth quintile</b>				
Lowest	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
Highest	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 laborers 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. Children aged 5-17 are designated as child laborers 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. 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 for Frontier governorates do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

Table 9.15

Table 9.16: Distribution of employed children involved in child labour, by age group and background characteristics, 2014

	2014		
	5-11 years	12-14 years (percentage)	15-17 years
<b>Total</b>	3.3	4.3	3.4
<b>By location</b>			
Urban	0.4	2.0	2.9
Rural	4.8	5.7	3.7
<b>By location</b>			
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	0.1	0.9	3.5
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	3.9	3.8	2.8
Urban	0.0	1.5	2.3
Rural	5.0	4.5	3.0
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	3.6	5.8	4.1
Urban	1.1	3.3	3.1
Rural	4.6	7.0	4.5
<b>Frontier governorates</b>	0.3	5.6	0.7
<b>Mother's education</b>			
No education	6.1	5.3	5.5
Some primary	3.3	8.2	5.4
Primary comp./some sec.	3.1	5.4	3.7
Secondary comp./ higher	2.0	2.0	0.4
Not determined	1.3	9.2	6.2
<b>Wealth quintile</b>			
Lowest	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
Highest	0.2	1.9	1.8

**Source:** Egypt Demographic and Health Survey 2014.

**Note:** Employed/working children aged 5-17 are designated as child laborers 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.

Data for Frontier governorates do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

## DISCIPLINARY PRACTICES AND VIOLENCE

Table 9.16

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 (2-14 years)	2014 (1-14 years)	2009 (2-14 years)	2014 (1-14 years)
	(percentage)			
<b>Total</b>	4.1	4.1	90.8	93.0
<b>By gender</b>				
Male	3.6	3.8	91.5	93.4
Female	4.6	4.4	90.2	92.6
<b>By location</b>				
Urban	5.3	4.8	90.3	92.4
Rural	3.3	3.7	91.2	93.3
<b>By location</b>				
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	5.2	4.7	90.5	93.0
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	-	3.6	-	93.4
Urban	6.5	4.5	90.4	93.1
Rural	3.8	3.4	92.5	93.5
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	-	4.5	-	92.5
Urban	4.0	5.4	90.1	90.9
Rural	2.6	4.1	89.5	93.1
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	-	1.2	-	93.8
<b>Mother's education</b>				
No education	-	3.5	-	93.3
Some primary	-	5.5	-	92.5
Primary comp./some sec.	-	3.3	-	93.8
Secondary comp./ higher	-	4.3	-	92.9
Not determined	-	9.8	-	85.3
<b>Wealth quintile</b>				
Lowest	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
Highest	6.5	5.6	89.2	91.0

**Source:** UNICEF Egypt, 'The extent of violent discipline for children in Egypt', *Statistics in Focus*, 2013 and Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014.

**Note:** Data refer to the percentage of children aged 1-14 and 2-14 who have been subject to any violent or non-violent disciplinary practices by their parents/caregivers.

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

Table 9.17

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 (percentage)	Any severe physical punishment
<b>Total</b>	91.1	78.0	43.2
<b>By gender</b>			
Male	91.6	78.2	43.4
Female	90.6	77.8	43.0
<b>Age</b>			
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
<b>By location</b>			
Urban	90.9	75.0	36.9
Rural	91.2	79.5	46.5
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	91.7	74.6	33.9
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	91.4	78.4	45.1
Urban	91.5	74.9	37.7
Rural	91.4	79.4	47.2
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	90.6	78.5	43.9
Urban	89.6	75.3	39.3
Rural	91.0	79.8	45.8
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	91.8	75.8	33.2
<b>Mother's education</b>			
No education	91.4	79.8	48.2
Some primary	90.8	79.2	51.0
Primary comp./some sec.	91.8	82.2	51.4
Secondary comp./ higher	91.0	76.0	37.3
Not determined	82.7	60.9	32.5
<b>Wealth quintile</b>			
Lowest	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
Highest	89.4	70.7	30.4

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014.

Note: Data refer to the percentage of children aged 1-14 who have been subjected to any psychological aggression, any physical punishment or any severe physical punishment by their parents/caregivers during the month before the survey. Data for Frontier governorates do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

Table 9.18

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)
<b>Total</b>	58.3
<b>By wealth quintile</b>	
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.

## CHILDREN WITHOUT PARENTAL CARE AND CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS

Table 9.19 Absolute numbers of children living in institutions or in foster care, 2009

	2009 (absolute numbers)
<b>Children living in Residential Institutions (6-18 years)</b>	
Total	8,506
Male	4,754
Female	3,752
<b>Children living in Shelter Nurseries</b>	
Total	3,527
Male	2,017
Female	1,510
<b>Children living in Foster Families (2 years and older)</b>	
Total	5,705
Male	-
Female	-

**Source:** Ministry of Social Solidarity (2013) *Statistical Yearbook 2009/10*.

**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.

Table 9.20

Proportion of households with orphans and foster children under 18 years of age, by residence, 2014

	2014 (percentage of households)
<b>With single orphans</b>	
Total	3.3
Urban	3.3
Rural	3.3
<b>With double orphans</b>	
Total	0.1
Urban	0.1
Rural	0.1
<b>With foster children</b>	
Total	1.3
Urban	1.6
Rural	0.9

**Source:** Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014.

**Note:** Data are 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.

**Table 9.23** 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>			
<b>Total children 0-17</b>	3.6	0.5	2.9	0.1
<b>Total children 0-4</b>	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.0
<b>By age group</b>				
<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
<b>By location</b>				
Urban	4.1	0.7	3.2	0.1
Rural	3.4	0.4	2.7	0.1
<b>Urban Governorates</b>				
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	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
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	3.1	0.7	2.4	0.1
<b>By wealth quintile</b>				
Lowest	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
Highest	3.0	0.7	2.3	0.0

**Source:** Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014.

**Note:** Data are based on *de jure* members of households.

(\*) 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.



**CHAPTER**

**10**

**HIV AND AIDS**

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## PREVALENCE OF HIV AND AIDS

Table 10.01

Estimated HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 and youth aged 15-24, 1990-2013

	1990	2000	2010	2013
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
<b>Prevalence of HIV</b>				
Adults 15-49	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Youth 15-24	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1

**Source:** UNAIDS, *AIDSinfo online* database. Accessed May 2015.

<<http://www.aidsinfoonline.org/devinfo/libraries/asp/home.aspx>>

**Note:** The prevalence rate refers to the estimated percentage of people (in the specific age group) who are infected with HIV.

Table 10.02

Estimated number of people living with HIV, incidence rate, new HIV infections, 1990-2013

	1990	2000	2010	2013
	<i>(absolute number)</i>			
<b>People living with HIV</b>				
All ages	280	1,664	5,596	7,439
Aged 15+ (males and females)	272	1,604	5,404	7,196
Women 15+	96	554	1,464	1,762
Children 0-14	8	59	193	243
<b>New HIV infections</b>				
All ages	<100	<500	<1000	1098
Children 0-14	<100	<100	<100	<100
<b>Incidence rate</b>	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Adults 15-49	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1

**Source:** UNAIDS, *AIDSinfo online* database. Accessed May 2015.

<<http://www.aidsinfoonline.org/devinfo/libraries/asp/home.aspx>>

**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.

**Table 10.03** Number of adults needing antiretroviral treatment (ART) and ART coverage for children and adults, 2013

2013	
	<i>(absolute number)</i>
<b>Estimated Number of adults needing antiretroviral therapy based on WHO 2013 guidelines</b>	6,030
<b>Estimated percentage of ART coverage based on WHO 2013</b>	<i>(percentage)</i>
Adults 15+	19
Children 0-14	23

**Source:** UNAIDS, *AIDSinfo online* database. Accessed May 2015.

<<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 10.04** Number and percentage of people receiving antiretroviral treatment (ART), 2005-2014

	2005	2010	2013	2014
	<i>(absolute number)</i>			
<b>Number of people receiving ART</b>				
Total	218	525	1,171	1,323
Adults 15+	-	-	1,118	1,269
Children 0-14	-	32	53	54

**Source:** UNAIDS, *AIDSinfo online* database. Accessed May 2015.

<<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 10.05

Indicators on Mother to Child Transmission (MTCT) and antiretroviral treatment (ART), 2010-2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	<i>(absolute number)</i>				
Estimated number of pregnant women needing ARV for preventing MTCT	-	-	-	130	-
Pregnant women who received ARV for preventing MTCT	7	7	9	19	14
	<i>(percentage)</i>				
Infants born to HIV- positive women and receiving a virological test for HIV within 2 months of birth	6	6	7	7	-
Coverage of pregnant women who receive ART for preventing MTCT	-	-	-	15	-

Source: UNAIDS, *AIDSinfo online* database. Accessed May 2015.  
<http://www.aidsinfoonline.org/devinfo/libraries.aspx/home.aspx>

## KNOWLEDGE OF HIV AND AIDS

Table 10.06

Proportion of women aged 15-49 who have heard of and, who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV and AIDS and who reported TV as their source of information about HIV and AIDS, by background characteristics, 2008-2014

	2008			2014		
	All women			Ever married women		
	Have heard of HIV	Comprehensive knowledge of HIV	Source of information: TV	Have heard of HIV	Comprehensive knowledge of HIV	Source of information: TV
	<i>(percentage)</i>					
<b>Total</b>	75.4	7.4	93.9	69.4	4.5	93.9
<b>By location</b>						
Urban	85.3	12.0	94.7	79.7	6.5	95.6
Rural	68.0	4.0	92.8	63.8	3.5	92.7
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	86.9	13.2	96.8	80.2	7.3	96.9
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	78.7	7.1	90.1	72.7	3.8	93.1
Urban Lower Egypt	87.2	13.0	87.8	83.3	5.1	93.2
Rural Lower Egypt	75.9	5.2	91.2	69.7	3.4	93.1
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	65.1	4.5	94.6	61.7	4.5	93.6
Urban Upper Egypt	81.3	9.3	94.3	75.9	6.8	96.7
Rural Upper Egypt	57.6	2.3	94.8	55.7	3.5	91.6
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	72.3	6.3	95.9	56.8	7.3	96.8
<b>By education</b>						
No education	48.6	2.3	96.0	37.1	1.1	91.9
Some primary	63.9	3.0	95.8	52.4	2.6	96.5
Primary complete/ some secondary	77.2	5.0	93.8	63.5	3.3	93.8
Secondary complete/ higher	92.3	12.3	93.4	88.2	6.8	94.1
<b>By wealth quintile</b>						
Lowest	49.7	1.8	96.2	50.1	2.2	88.8
Second	65.4	4.5	94.6	57.4	3.2	94.2
Middle	74.8	5.7	90.5	70.9	3.9	93.8
Fourth	89.5	8.1	96.1	76.2	5.2	94.3
Highest	93.4	15.6	92.7	90.4	8.1	95.7

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

**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. Data about the source of information refers to the percentage of women aged 15-49 who know about AIDS who heard, saw or received any information about AIDS in the six months before the survey. Data for 2014 refer only to ever-married women. Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

Table 10.07

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

Men aged 15-49	2008		
	Have heard of HIV/AIDS	Have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (percentage)	Source of information: TV
<b>Total</b>	88.6	19.1	92.4
<b>By location</b>			
Urban	89.8	22.3	92.3
Rural	87.6	16.4	92.4
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	87.0	18.8	95.4
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	91.6	24.4	92.7
Urban Lower Egypt	93.7	35.2	87.5
Rural Lower Egypt	90.9	20.8	94.3
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	85.8	12.1	89.2
Urban Upper Egypt	90.8	15.8	88.6
Rural Upper Egypt	83.2	10.1	89.6
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	85.6	23.2	84.9
<b>By education</b>			
No education	70.7	7.0	95.7
Some primary	75.6	6.1	95.0
Primary complete/some secondary	83.9	14.5	93.7
Secondary complete/higher	96.6	25.9	91.3
<b>By wealth quintile</b>			
Lowest	77.1	9.2	91.0
Second	86.2	16.1	94.8
Middle	88.2	15.8	91.0
Fourth	93.2	24.1	93.1
Highest	96.0	27.8	91.9

**Source:** Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

**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. Data about the source of information refers to the percentage of all men aged 15-49 who know about AIDS who heard, saw or received any information about AIDS in the six months before the survey.

**Table 10.08** Proportion of all men and women aged 15-49 who know a place for HIV and AIDS testing, by gender and background characteristics, 2008-2014

	2008		2014
	All men	All women (percentage)	Ever married women
<b>Total</b>	19.5	12.5	12.2
<b>By location</b>			
Urban	19.4	13.7	13.8
Rural	19.6	11.6	11.4
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	16.3	13.7	16.3
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	24.6	15.2	12.5
Urban Lower Egypt	31.4	18.4	13.5
Rural Lower Egypt	22.4	14.1	12.2
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	15.2	9.0	10.5
Urban Upper Egypt	13.8	10.0	10.9
Rural Upper Egypt	15.9	8.5	10.3
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	14.1	3.5	11.7
<b>By education</b>			
No education	14.2	5.1	5.0
Some primary	7.7	5.9	7.5
Primary complete/some secondary	13.1	9.8	10.9
Secondary complete/higher	26.0	19.4	16.5
<b>By wealth quintile</b>			
Lowest	12.1	7.6	10.2
Second	18.9	9.8	9.1
Middle	18.4	10.8	12.0
Fourth	18.7	12.1	12.2
Highest	27.8	21.1	17.5

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

**Note:** Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.



Table 10.09

Proportion of youth aged 15-24 who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS, by gender and background characteristics, 2008

	2008	
	Males	Females
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
<b>Total</b>	18.3	4.8
<b>By location</b>		
Urban	22.0	7.2
Rural	15.4	3.2
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	22.4	8.2
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	22.5	5.1
Urban Lower Egypt	32.7	8.5
Rural Lower Egypt	19.6	4.3
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	11.2	2.8
Urban Upper Egypt	13.3	4.7
Rural Upper Egypt	10.1	1.9
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	20.4	6.3
<b>By education</b>		
No education	11.2	1.4
Some primary	4.6	2.7
Primary complete/some secondary	14.1	3.5
Secondary complete/higher	24.0	6.9
<b>By wealth quintile</b>		
Lowest	9.0	1.8
Second	15.7	3.1
Middle	14.4	5.0
Fourth	24.1	5.4
Highest	28.2	4.8

**Source:** Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

**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.



**CHAPTER**

**11**

**HEPATITIS C VIRUS**

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## PREVALENCE OF HEPATITIS C VIRUS

Table 11.01

Prevalence of Hepatitis C among the population aged 15-59 years, by background characteristics, 2008

	2008	
	Percentage HCV antibody positive	Percentage positive on HCV RNA test
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
<b>Total</b>	14.7	9.8
<b>By location</b>		
Urban	10.3	7.2
Rural	18.0	11.9
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	9.5	6.2
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	17.5	11.5
Urban Lower Egypt	11.8	8.8
Rural Lower Egypt	19.3	12.3
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	14.7	10.2
Urban Upper Egypt	10.9	7.8
Rural Upper Egypt	16.4	11.4
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	3.8	3.3
<b>By education</b>		
No education	24.0	16.5
Some primary	20.4	12.7
Primary completed./ some secondary	11.5	7.7
Secondary completed/ higher	10.5	7.1
<b>By wealth quintile</b>		
Lowest	18.6	12.4
Second	17.1	11.4
Middle	16.4	10.9
Fourth	11.6	8.0
Highest	10.2	6.9

**Source:** Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

**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.

**Table 11.02** Prevalence of Hepatitis C among the population aged 15-59 years, by gender and background characteristics, 2008

	2008			
	Males		Females	
	Percentage HCV antibody positive	Percentage positive on HCV RNA test	Percentage HCV antibody positive	Percentage positive on HCV RNA test
	(percentage)			
<b>Total</b>	17.4	12.1	12.2	7.8
<b>By location</b>				
Urban	12.7	9.0	8.0	5.5
Rural	21.1	14.4	15.2	9.6
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	11.5	7.4	7.6	5.1
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	20.3	14.3	15.0	8.9
Urban Lower Egypt	13.7	11.1	10.0	6.7
Rural Lower Egypt	22.4	15.3	16.5	9.7
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	17.9	12.4	11.7	8.3
Urban Upper Egypt	14.6	10.3	7.3	5.4
Rural Upper Egypt	19.6	13.5	13.7	9.6
Frontier Governorates	5.0	4.7	2.5	1.8
<b>By education</b>				
No education	30.0	21.6	21.7	14.5
Some primary	24.3	15.2	16.1	10.1
Primary completed./ some secondary	15.3	10.6	7.1	4.3
Secondary completed/ higher	13.9	9.7	6.7	4.1
<b>By wealth quintile</b>				
Lowest	21.9	15.1	15.8	10.1
Second	18.7	12.4	15.7	10.5
Middle	19.0	13.2	13.8	8.6
Fourth	13.9	10.2	9.5	6.1
Highest	14.2	9.9	6.6	4.3

**Source:** Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

**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.

**Table 11.03** Prevalence of Hepatitis C among young people 15-29 years, by gender, 2008

	2008 (percentage)
<b>Youth Aged 15-19 years</b>	
<b>Positive on HCV antibody test</b>	
Total	4.1
Males	5.6
Females	2.7
<b>Positive on HCV RNA test</b>	
Total	2.8
Males	3.7
Females	1.9
<b>Youth Aged 20-24 years</b>	
<b>Positive on HCV antibody test</b>	
Total	4.9
Males	4.3
Females	5.4
<b>Positive on HCV RNA test</b>	
Total	3.0
Males	3.2
Females	2.9
<b>Youth Aged 25-29 years</b>	
<b>Positive on HCV antibody test</b>	
Total	6.1
Males	8.0
Females	4.6
<b>Positive on HCV RNA test</b>	
Total	3.9
Males	4.9
Females	3.0

**Source:** Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

**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.

## KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION ON THE HEPATITIS C VIRUS

**Table 11.04** Knowledge and access to information about the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) among women aged 15-49, by background characteristics, 2008

	2008	
	Percentage knowing about Hepatitis C	Among those knowing, percentage receiving information recently about Hepatitis C
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
<b>Total</b>	80.3	67.2
<b>By location</b>		
Urban	86.6	67.9
Rural	75.6	66.6
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	86.8	72.2
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	86.7	70.6
Urban Lower Egypt	92.8	68.7
Rural Lower Egypt	84.6	71.3
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	69.4	58.9
Urban Upper Egypt	81.9	59.4
Rural Upper Egypt	63.7	58.6
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	67.4	60.2
<b>By education</b>		
No education	64.7	65.8
Some primary	72.3	66.8
Primary completed./ some secondary	78.5	65.2
Secondary completed/ higher	91.8	68.8
<b>By wealth quintile</b>		
Lowest	60.4	59.4
Second	74.7	67.1
Middle	80.2	69.0
Fourth	88.9	66.8
Highest	94.0	70.5

**Source:** Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

**Note:** Hepatitis C is a liver disease caused by the Hepatitis C virus. Data refers to the percentage of women aged 15-49 who know about Hepatitis C and, of these, the percentage who received information about Hepatitis C during the six months before the survey.



**Table 11.05** Knowledge and access to information about Hepatitis C virus (HCV) among men aged 15-49, by background characteristics, 2008

	2008	
	Percentage knowing about hepatitis C	Percentage receiving information recently about hepatitis C
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
<b>Total</b>	85.6	60.6
<b>By location</b>	87.4	57.8
Urban	84.1	62.9
Rural		
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	84.9	55.2
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	91.1	66.4
Urban Lower Egypt	96.5	62.4
Rural Lower Egypt	89.3	67.9
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	79.4	56.1
Urban Upper Egypt	84.0	58.9
Rural Upper Egypt	77.0	54.6
Frontier Governorates	78.6	48.6
<b>By education</b>		
No education	68.9	62.9
Some primary	77.6	57.2
Primary completed./ some secondary	79.3	56.0
Secondary completed/ higher	93.4	63.0
<b>By wealth quintile</b>		
Lowest	73.7	61.2
Second	82.6	61.7
Middle	85.4	58.1
Fourth	89.3	58.2
Highest	94.4	63.8

**Source:** Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

**Note:** Hepatitis C is a liver disease caused by the Hepatitis C virus. Data refers to the percentage of women aged 15-49 who know about Hepatitis C and, of these, the percentage who received information about Hepatitis C during the six months before the survey.

Table 11.06

Knowledge of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) routes of transmission (among men and women aged 15-49 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

	2008	
	Male	Female
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
<b>Total</b>	78.7	70.9
<b>By location</b>	84.7	78.3
Urban	73.7	64.7
Rural		
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	84.3	79.3
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	79.3	72.0
Urban Lower Egypt	86.5	81.0
Rural Lower Egypt	76.7	68.7
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	73.7	63.6
Urban Upper Egypt	82.9	73.8
Rural Upper Egypt	68.5	57.4
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	90.6	71.4
<b>By education</b>		
No education	66.4	54.2
Some primary	65.9	54.9
Primary completed./ some secondary	73.6	68.6
Secondary completed/ higher	84.5	81.1
<b>By wealth quintile</b>		
Lowest	64.3	56.8
Second	73.7	62.9
Middle	76.8	65.2
Fourth	85.1	75.6
Highest	87.8	84.6

**Source:** Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

**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.

**Table 11.07** Knowledge of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) routes of transmission: among youth aged 15-29, by gender, 2008

	2008 (percentage)
<b>Youth aged 15-24</b>	
<b>Total</b>	78.9
Males	79.8
Females	78.1
<b>Youth aged 15-29</b>	
<b>Total</b>	81.2
Males	82.5
Females	80.1

**Source:** Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

**Note:** Data refer to the proportion of youth who know about hepatitis C.

**Table 11.08** Knowledge of Hepatitis C virus routes of transmission: among youth aged 15-29 who know about HCV, the percentage who had access to recent information and knowledge on HCV transmission, by gender, 2008

	2008 (percentage)
<b>Youth aged 15-24</b>	
<b>Proportion receiving information recently about HCV</b>	
<b>Total</b>	62.0
Males	58.5
Females	65.3
<b>Proportion who can name at least one way in which HCV can be contracted</b>	
<b>Total</b>	72.9
Males	75.3
Females	70.7
<b>Youth aged 15-29</b>	
<b>Proportion receiving information recently about HCV</b>	
<b>Total</b>	62.8
Males	59.1
Females	66.1
<b>Proportion who can name at least one way in which HCV can be contracted</b>	
<b>Total</b>	74.0
Males	76.7
Females	71.4

**Source:** Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

**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.



**CHAPTER**

**12**

**YOUTH AND  
ADOLESCENCE**

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## DEMOGRAPHY

Table 12.01 Distribution of youth population, by age groups and gender, 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	<i>(thousands)</i>	<i>(% of population)</i>	<i>(thousands)</i>	<i>(% of population)</i>	<i>(thousands)</i>	<i>(% of population)</i>
10-14	8,292	9.4	4,279	4.9	4,013	4.6
15-19	8,500	9.7	4,368	5.0	4,132	4.7
20-24	9,048	10.3	4,624	5.3	4,424	5.0
25-29	8,510	9.7	4,335	4.9	4,175	4.7

Source: CAPMAS (2015) Egypt in Figures 2015.

Note: Data are expressed as a percentage of the total Egyptian population.



## FERTILITY AND PERINATAL CARE AMONG YOUNG MOTHERS

Table 12.02 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. Accessed in May 2015.

**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.

Table 12.03

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>			
<b>Antenatal care</b>				
Any ANC	50.1	68.3	72.9	93.3
Regular ANC	33.0	54.3	64.4	87.1
<b>Type of care received during pregnancy</b>	<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
<b>Place of delivery and skilled birth attendance</b>	<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
<b>Skilled birth assistance</b>	57.8	68.9	76.2	90.7
<b>Assisted by a daya/relative/none</b>	42.2	31.1	23.8	9.4
<b>Caesarean deliveries</b>	-	13.4	23.0	45.7
<b>Low birth weight</b>				
Child size small/smaller than average		13.5	15.0	19.3
<b>Postnatal care</b>	<i>(% of births whose mother had PNC and for which the child received PNC)</i>			
<b>For the mother:</b>				
Any PNC	-	53.7	66.2	81.5
Within 2 days of delivery	-	51.4	63.1	79.0
<b>For the child</b>				
Any PNC	-	37.1	33.6	20.9
Within 2 days of delivery	-	5.8	8.3	13.9

**Source:** Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 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.

## LITERACY AND EDUCATION

**Table 12.04** Youth literacy rates, by gender, 2006, 2010 and 2011

	2006	2010	2011
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
<b>Youth Literacy Rate (aged 15-24)</b>			
Total	84.9	89.1	89.8
Males	87.9	91.1	91.6
Females	81.8	86.8	87.8

**Source:** CAPMAS, Indicators of Social Statistics database. Accessed in May 2015. Data for 2006 are derived from the 2006 Egyptian Census; data for 2010 and 2011 are calculated from the Labour Force Survey.

**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 12.05** School attendance and peer environment, for students aged 13-15 years, by gender, 2006-2011

	2006	2011
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
<b>Percentage of students aged 13-15 years who missed classes or school without permission on at least one day during the past 30 days</b>		
Total	49.1	43.5
Males	52.1	52.1
Females	45.7	35.4
<b>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</b>		
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.

## LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 12.06 Youth labour force participation by age group and gender, 2010-2013

	2010	2011	2012	2013
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
<b>Age group</b>				
<b>15-19</b>				
Total	20.2	17.1	17.0	16.8
Males	31.1	26.8	26.8	25.1
Females	8.7	6.7	6.2	7.4
<b>20-24</b>				
Total	50.2	51.7	53.5	56.0
Males	69.5	71.1	72.4	74.0
Females	29.2	28.5	29.8	32.0
<b>25-29</b>				
Total	62.7	61.2	63.1	62.1
Males	97.3	97.7	97.9	87.2
Females	29.4	27.8	31.1	31.5
<b>15-24</b>				
Total	35.2	33.9	33.9	34.3
Males	50.4	48.7	48.5	48.3
Females	18.9	17.0	16.7	17.6
<b>15-29</b>				
Total	43.4	42.2	42.6	42.4
Males	63.9	62.4	62.0	60.6
Females	22.2	20.5	21.4	22.3

**Source:** Data calculated by UNICEF from CAPMAS population and labour statistics, Labour Force quarterly surveys from 2010 database. Accessed in May 2015.

**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.

**Table 12.07** Youth unemployment rate by age group and gender, 2010-2013

	2010	2011	2012	2013
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
<b>Age group</b>				
<b>15-19</b>				
Total	17.8	22.2	26.5	26.5
Males	9.8	17.2	22.4	21.8
Females	48.3	44.1	46.5	44.5
<b>20-24</b>				
Total	27.3	31.8	37.7	37.6
Males	16.2	23.9	30.5	31.8
Females	55.8	55.3	59.7	55.5
<b>25-29</b>				
Total	13.1	16.9	18.8	20.1
Males	6.6	12.4	11.6	10.7
Females	33.9	31.8	39.6	45.6
<b>15-24</b>				
Total	24.5	29.3	34.7	34.6
Males	14.2	22.0	28.2	29.0
Females	54.1	53.0	57.0	52.8
<b>15-29</b>				
Total	19.6	23.9	27.7	28.4
Males	10.8	17.8	21.0	21.4
Females	45.7	43.7	48.8	49.5

**Source:** Data calculated by UNICEF from CAPMAS population and labour statistics, Labour Force quarterly surveys from 2010 database. Accessed in May 2015.

**Note:** The youth unemployment rate is the proportion of the youth work force that is without work but available for work and seeking employment.

## NUTRITION AND HYGIENE PRACTICES

**Table 12.08** Percentage of adolescents aged 5-19 years who are overweight and obese, by background characteristics, 2014

	2014			
	Males		Females	
	Overweight	Obese	Overweight	Obese
	(percentage)			
<b>Total</b>	24.5	10.5	26.9	9.5
<b>By child age (in years)</b>				
5-9	20.5	15.1	21.8	11.0
10-14	28.4	9.9	27.4	8.5
15-19	25.3	4.9	33.6	8.7
<b>By location</b>				
Urban	25.7	11.3	28.5	9.7
Rural	23.9	10.1	26.0	9.4
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	23.9	9.7	25.8	7.8
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	28.2	13.9	30.5	13.0
Urban Lower Egypt	28.8	14.7	30.8	12.8
Rural Lower Egypt	28.0	13.7	30.5	13.1
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	20.4	6.9	23.1	6.1
Urban Upper Egypt	25.0	10.0	29.4	8.8
Rural Upper Egypt	18.5	5.5	20.5	5.0
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	27.1	7.2	24.7	5.1
<b>By mother education</b>				
No education	24.0	8.0	26.1	7.7
Primary incomplete	24.3	9.1	26.6	8.6
Primary complete, some sec.	23.0	11.0	25.7	1.0
Sec. complete, higher	25.6	12.7	27.1	10.5
<b>By wealth quintile</b>				
Poorest	22.1	7.8	25.6	7.3
Second	23.5	9.7	24.2	9.2
Middle	25.6	11.4	26.3	10.9
Fourth	26.3	11.8	30.1	10.9
Richest	25.5	12.3	28.9	9.5

**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 adolescents who are obese. Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

**Table 12.09** Proportion of students aged 13-15 years who are overweight and obese, 2006-2011

	2006	2011
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
<b>Percentage of overweight students (&gt;+1SD from median by BMI)</b>		
Total	25.6	32.5
Males	25.6	30.7
Females	25.6	34.1
<b>Percentage of obese students (&gt;+2SD from median for BMI)</b>		
Total	7.4	7.0
Males	8.2	6.8
Females	6.5	7.1

**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. Overweight and obesity measurement is based on the Body Mass Index (BMI) and is calculated on the basis of the information provided by students during the survey. The overweight category includes adolescents who are obese.

**Table 12.10** Prevalence of any kind of anaemia among adolescents aged 5-19 years, by background characteristics, 2014

	2014	
	Males	Females
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
<b>Total</b>	17.5	20.9
<b>Age in years</b>		
5-9	17.0	21.4
10-11	10.2	13.9
12-14	17.6	24.5
15-19	21.7	21.0
<b>By location</b>		
Urban	16.9	18.7
Rural	17.9	22.1
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	19.7	20.0
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	15.3	17.8
Urban Lower Egypt	14.7	13.2
Rural Lower Egypt	15.5	19.3
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	19.2	24.4
Urban Upper Egypt	15.5	21.7
Rural Upper Egypt	20.8	25.5
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	26.0	28.2
<b>By mother education</b>		
No education	20.8	22.8
Some primary	17.6	20.5
Primary complete/some secondary	19.4	21.4
Secondary complete/higher	15.2	19.0

**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 on pages 165/166 of the Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014.

Data do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.



**Table 12.11** Hygiene practices: percentage of students aged 13-15 years who wash their hands or brush their teeth, 2006-2011

	2006	2011
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
<b>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</b>		
Total	53.6	37.5
Males	54.9	39.3
Females	51.9	35.9
<b>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</b>		
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.

## TOBACCO USE AMONG ADOLESCENT STUDENTS

**Table 12.12** Proportion of men and women aged 15-29 who smoke and who have received recent information about the health effects of second hand smoking, 2008

	2008	
	Males	Females
	(percentage)	
<b>Proportion currently smoking or using other form of tobacco</b>		
15-19	18.9	0.3
20-29	43.2	0.6
<b>Proportion receiving information recently about health effects of second-hand smoking</b>		
15-19	31.3	39.4
20-29	38.4	40.7

**Source:** Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

**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.

**Table 12.13** 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
	(percentage)
<b>Percentage of students 13-15 year old who smoked cigarettes on one or more days during the past 30 days</b>	
Total	3.7
Males	5.8
Females	1.4
<b>Among students 13-15 year old who ever smoked cigarettes, the percentage who first tried cigarettes before age 14</b>	
Total	89.4
Males	-
Females	-
<b>Percentage of students 13-15 year old who reported people smoked in their presence on one or more days during the past 7 days</b>	
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.

**Table 12.14** Use of any kind of tobacco and cigarettes among students aged 13-15 years, by gender, 2001-2009

	2001	2005	2009
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
<b>Proportion of students currently using any tobacco products</b>			
Total	15.8	12.6	12.0
Male	18.7	16.0	20.0
Female	12.3	7.6	3.8
<b>Proportion of students who had ever smoked cigarettes</b>			
Total	13.3	13.3	17.8
Male	15.3	19.0	29.1
Female	10.6	5.6	7.0
<b>Proportion of students who currently smoke cigarettes</b>			
Total	4.2	4.0	8.9
Male	3.9	5.9	15.5
Female	4.0	1.4	2.8

**Source:** Global Youth Tobacco Survey, Egypt Fact sheets, 2001, 2005 and 2009.

**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 12.15** Access and availability of cigarettes to students aged 13-15 years, 2001-2009

	2001	2005	2009
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
<b>Proportion of students who usually smoke at home</b>	20.4	19.8	-
<b>Proportion of students who buy cigarettes from a store</b>	43.4	42.6	25.4
<b>Among students who buy cigarettes from a store, proportion who were not refused purchase due to their age</b>	94.9	88.2	88.7

**Source:** Global Youth Tobacco Survey, Egypt Fact sheets, 2001, 2005 and 2009.

**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 12.16** Exposure of students aged 13-15 years to second-hand smoking at home and outside the home, 2001-2009

	2001	2005	2009
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
Proportion of students who live in homes where other smoke in their presence	32.1	38.7	47.6
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 and 2009.

**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 12.17** Exposure of students aged 13-15 years to messages about the dangers of cigarettes and tobacco, at school, 2001-2009

	2001	2005	2009
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
Percentage of students who had been taught in class, during the past year, about dangers of smoking	45.9	57.7	61.4
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 and 2009.

**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.

## PROTECTION

**Table 12.18** Early marriage among women aged 15-29 by age group, 2000-2014

Age group	2000	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
<b>Percentage ever married</b>				
15-19	11.9	12.5	13.4	14.7
<b>Percentage who were married by exact age 15</b>				
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
<b>Percentage who were married by exact age 18</b>				
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.

**Table 12.19** Proportion of young women who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), by age group, 2008

	2008
	<i>(percentage)</i>
<b>By age</b>	
15-19	80.7
20-24	87.4
25-29	94.3

**Source:** Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

**Note:** Data refer to the proportion of women aged 15-49 who report having undergone FGM/C.

**Table 12.20** Proportion of girls aged 15-17 who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), 2005-2014

	2005	2008	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
<b>Girls aged 15-17</b>	76.5	74.4	61.1

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

**Note:** Data refer to the proportion of girls aged 15-17 whose mothers have reported having undergone FGM/C. Data for 2014 do not include North Sinai and South Sinai.

**Table 12.21** Proportion of children aged 10-14 years who have experienced violent and non-violent disciplinary practices, by type of practice, 2014

	2014 (percentage)
<b>Only non- violent discipline</b>	5.8
<b>Any violent discipline</b>	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.

**Table 12.22** Prevalence of violence and bullying among students aged 13-15 years, by gender, 2006-2011

	2006	2011
	(percentage)	
<b>Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months</b>		
Total	53.2	45.1
Males	64.5	62.0
Females	40.1	28.9
<b>Percentage of students who were bullied on one or more days during the past 30 days</b>		
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 C VIRUS

**Table 12.23** Estimated HIV prevalence among youth aged 15-24, 1990 and 2013

	1990	2013
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
<b>Youth aged 15-24</b>	<0.1	<0.1
Males	<0.1	<0.1
Females	<0.1	<0.1

**Source:** UNAIDS, AIDSinfo online database. Accessed May 2015.

**Note:** The prevalence rate refers to the estimated percentage of people (in the 15-24 age group) who are infected with HIV.

**Table 12.24** Proportion of youth aged 15-24 who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS, by gender and background characteristics, 2008

	2008	
	Males	Females
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
<b>Total</b>	18.3	4.8
<b>By location</b>		
Urban	22.0	7.2
Rural	15.4	3.2
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	22.4	8.2
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	22.5	5.1
Urban Lower Egypt	32.7	8.5
Rural Lower Egypt	19.6	4.3
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	11.2	2.8
Urban Upper Egypt	13.3	4.7
Rural Upper Egypt	10.1	1.9
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	20.4	6.3
<b>By education</b>		
No education	11.2	1.4
Some primary	4.6	2.7
Primary complete/some secondary	14.1	3.5
Secondary complete/higher	24.0	6.9
<b>By wealth quintile</b>		
Lowest	9.0	1.8
Second	15.7	3.1
Middle	14.4	5.0
Fourth	24.1	5.4
Highest	28.2	4.8

**Source:** Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

**Note:** The Comprehensive knowledge about HIV and AIDS includes knowledge on the routes of HIV transmission, and risk behaviors, as well as rejection of misconceptions about HIV and AIDS.

**Table 12.25** Knowledge about the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) among youth 15-29 years, by gender, 2008

	2008 (percentage)
<b>Youth aged 15-24</b>	
Total	78.9
Males	79.8
Females	78.1
<b>Youth aged 15-29</b>	
Total	81.2
Males	82.5
Females	80.1

**Source:** Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

**Note:** Data refers to the percentage of youth aged 15-29 knowing about the Hepatitis C virus.

**Table 12.26** Knowledge about the Hepatitis C virus (HCV): among youth aged 15-24 who know about the virus, the percentage with access to recent information and knowledge on HCV transmission, by gender, 2008

	2008 (percentage)
<b>Proportion receiving information recently about HCV</b>	
Total	62.0
Males	58.5
Females	65.3
<b>Proportion who can name at least one way in which HCV can be contracted</b>	
Total	72.9
Males	75.3
Females	70.7

**Source:** Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

**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).



**CHAPTER**

**13**

**MONETARY POVERTY  
AND INEQUALITY**

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## POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

Table 13.01

**Poverty rates according to national and international poverty lines (percentage of people living in monetary poverty), 1999/2000-2012/2013**

	1999/00	2004/05	2008/09	2010/11	2012/13
<i>(percentage of people in poverty)</i>					
<b>National Poverty Lines</b>					
Food Poverty Line	2.9	3.6	6.1	4.8	4.4
Lower Poverty Line	16.7	19.6	21.6	25.2	26.3
Upper Poverty Line	42.6	40.5	41.7	48.9	49.9
<b>International Poverty Lines</b>					
\$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:** Data calculated from different editions of the CAPMAS' Household, Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey. The statistics 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 2012/13 was LE 3,920 per person per year. The value of the upper poverty line in 2012/13 was LE 5,066 per person per year.

Table 13.02

**Poverty rates according to the national lower poverty line by residence, 2008/09-2012/13**

	2008/09	2010/11	2012/13
<i>(percentage of people in poverty)</i>			
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	6.9	9.6	15.7
<b>Lower Egypt</b>			
Urban	7.3	10.3	11.7
Rural	16.7	17.0	17.4
<b>Upper Egypt</b>			
Urban	21.3	29.5	26.7
Rural	43.7	51.4	49.4
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>			
Urban	4.8	3.6	11.3
Rural	23.2	33.3	46.6
<b>Total</b>	21.6	25.2	26.3

**Source:** CAPMAS (2013) Poverty Data from the Household Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey 2012/13 (in Arabic).

**Note:** The value of the lower poverty line in 2012/13 was LE 3,920 per person per year. Data refer to the percentage of households with consumption levels below the lower national poverty line.

**Table 13.03** Table 13.03: Inequality, Gini Index, 1999/2000-2012/2013

	1999/2000	2004/05	2008/09	2010/11	2012/13
	<i>(Gini index)</i>				
<b>Total</b>	0.36	0.33	0.31	0.31	0.30
Urban	-	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.33
Rural	-	0.22	0.22	0.24	0.24

**Source:** CAPMAS, Indicators of Social Statistics database. Accessed in May 2015.

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 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 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.

**Table 13.04** Percentage distribution of de jure population by wealth quintiles, according to residence, 2014

	2014				
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
	<i>(percentage)</i>				
<b>Total</b>	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
<b>By location</b>					
Urban	3.1	2.8	4.6	35.8	53.7
Rural	30.0	30.2	29.2	10.6	0.0
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	0.5	1.1	2.1	31.5	64.8
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	17.5	21.1	29.2	20.4	11.8
Urban	2.7	2.5	4.4	39.6	50.8
Rural	22.0	26.7	36.7	14.6	0.0
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	30.0	25.6	15.5	15.4	13.5
Urban	6.1	5.2	7.7	37.6	43.4
Rural	40.8	34.8	19.0	5.4	0.0
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	21.9	18.3	13.7	17.7	28.5

**Source:** Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2014.

**Note:** Data for Frontier governorates do not include North Sinai and South Sinai. Wealth quintile are computed at national level. Each quintile includes one fifth (20%) of the national population.

**Table 13.05** Consumption distribution across quintiles: percentage share of national consumption that accrues to different consumption quintiles, 2010/11 and 2012/13

	2010/11	2012/13
	(percentage)	
<b>First quintile (poorest 20% of the population)</b>	9.5	9.6
<b>Second quintile</b>	13.3	13.3
<b>Third quintile</b>	16.6	16.5
<b>Fourth quintile</b>	21.3	21.0
<b>Fifth quintile (richest 20% of the population)</b>	39.3	39.6

**Source:** CAPMAS (2014) *Egypt in Figures 2014*. Data are calculated from the CAPMAS' Household Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey.

**Note:** Data reflect the percentage share that each income/consumption 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.

## CHILD POVERTY

**Table 13.06** Proportion of children aged 0-17 living in poor households according to national and international poverty lines, 1999/2000-2012/13

	1999/2000	2004/2005	2008/2009	2010/2011	2012/13
	(percentage)				
National Lower Poverty Line	21.0	22.1	23.8	26.4	28.8
National Upper Poverty Line	-	-	-	-	52.2
<b>International Poverty Lines</b>					
\$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 the CAPMAS's 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 and UNICEF (2015) *Child Poverty in Egypt*: <[http://www.msrintranet.capmas.gov.eg/pdf/poor15%20\\_e.pdf](http://www.msrintranet.capmas.gov.eg/pdf/poor15%20_e.pdf)>

**Notes:** Monetary poverty in Egypt is measured using data on household consumption expenditure.

**Table 13.07** 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
	(millions)				
National Lower Poverty Line	4.8	6.3	7.0	8.2	9.2
National Upper Poverty Line	-	-	-	-	16.7
<b>International Poverty Lines</b>					
International poverty line (\$1 PPP a day)	1.0	1.4	1.4	-	-
International poverty line (\$2 PPP a day)	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 and UNICEF (2015) *Child Poverty in Egypt*: <[http://www.msrintranet.capmas.gov.eg/pdf/poor15%20\\_e.pdf](http://www.msrintranet.capmas.gov.eg/pdf/poor15%20_e.pdf)>

Table 13.08

Proportion of children aged 0-17 living under the national lower poverty line and percentage change in child poverty rates, by region, 1999/2000 to 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>	
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	6.7	7.9	17.9	1.2	10.0
<b>Lower Egypt</b>					
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
<b>Upper Egypt</b>					
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
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	12.0	15.5	26.5	3.5	11.0
<b>Total Egypt</b>	21.0	23.8	28.8	2.8	5.0

**Source:** CAPMAS and UNICEF (2015) *Child Poverty in Egypt*, <[http://www.msrintranet.capmas.gov.eg/pdf/poor15%20\\_e.pdf](http://www.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 13.09

Percentage distribution across regions, of children aged 0-17 living in poverty, 2012/13

	2012/13
	<i>(percentage)</i>
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	9.0
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	
Urban Lower Egypt	4.0
Rural Lower Egypt	19.0
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	
Urban Upper Egypt	12.0
Rural Upper Egypt	53.0
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	2.0
<b>Total Egypt</b>	100.0

**Source:** CAPMAS and UNICEF (2015) *Child Poverty in Egypt* release: <[http://www.msrintranet.capmas.gov.eg/pdf/poor15%20\\_e.pdf](http://www.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:** Monetary poverty in Egypt is measured using data on household consumption expenditure.

## APPENDIX: Data from international sources

Table 13.10 Poverty rates according to international poverty lines, 1999/2000-2008/2009

International Poverty Lines	1999/2000	2004/2005	2008/2009
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
<b>Percentage of population living in monetary poverty</b>			
\$1.25 PPP a day per person	1.8	2.3	1.7
\$2 PPP a day per person	19.4	20.1	15.4
<b>Number of people living in monetary poverty</b>	<i>(million people)</i>		
\$1.25 PPP a day per person	1.2	1.6	1.3
\$2 PPP a day per person	12.8	14.4	11.6

**Source:** World Bank, World Development Indicators database. Data on poverty prevalence for 1999/2000 and data on the absolute number of people in poverty are drawn from the World Bank's Poverty and Inequality database. Accessed in May 2015.

**Note:** Poverty rates refer to the percentage of the population living in households with consumption expenditure lower than the respective international poverty lines.

Table 13.11 Income share held by the lowest 20% of the population and the expenditure inequality; Gini index, 1999/2000-2008/2009

	1999/2000	2004/2005	2008/2009
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
<b>Income share held by the lowest 20% of the population</b>	9.0	9.0	9.3
Gini Index	0.33	0.32	0.31

**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 2015.

**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.



**CHAPTER**

**14**

**ECONOMY AND PUBLIC  
EXPENDITURE**

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## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND INFLATION

**Table 14.01** Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and GDP per capita, absolute levels and annual growth, 2008/09-2013/14

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
<b>GDP, at current prices</b>						
Egyptian pounds, million	1,042,200	1,206,600	1,371,100	1,575,500	1,753,300	1,997,600
US\$, million	189,094	218,889	235,995	262,800	271,931	286,606
<b>GDP per capita, at current prices</b>						
Egyptian pounds	13,702	15,514	17,233	19,356	20,957	23,287
US \$	2,486	2,814	2,966	3,229	3,250	3,341
<b>Growth rates (in real terms)</b>						
GDP annual growth (%)	4.7	5.1	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.2
GDP per capita, annual growth (%)	2.4	2.8	-0.6	-0.01	-1.7	-0.4

**Source:** Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation and Ministry of Finance. Accessed in May 2015.

**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 14.02** Annual inflation rate, by urban/rural location, 2008/09-2013/14

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
	<i>(annual percentage change)</i>					
<b>Total</b>	17.0	11.3	11.3	9.1	7.3	10.8
Urban	16.2	11.7	11.0	8.6	6.9	10.1
Rural	17.1	10.8	11.6	9.7	7.7	11.6

**Source:** CAPMAS, Online Statistics database. Accessed in May 2015.

**Note:** The inflation rates are calculated on the basis of Consumer Price Indices, and reflect the annual percentage change in price levels.

## PUBLIC SPENDING

Table 14.03

Public expenditure on health and education. Actual expenditure, in State final accounts for the fiscal years from 2010/11 to 2012/13, and planned expenditure in fiscal years 2013/14 and 2014/15

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14 revised	2014/15
	Actual, in state final accounts (million Egyptian pounds)			Planned Budget (million Egyptian pounds)	
<b>Public Expenditure on:</b>					
Health	20,038	22,492	26,128	33,514	42,402
Education	47,017	56,409	66,180	83,593	94,355
<b>Total Government Expenditure</b>	401,866	470,992	588,188	742,132	789,431

**Source:** Ministry of Finance (2015), data extracted from Egypt's Budget Financial Statement for the fiscal year 2014/15 and from Ministry of Finance (2015) The Financial Monthly, March 2015.

Table 14.04

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 2014/15

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
	Actual, in state final accounts (percentage)			Planned Budget	
<b>Health</b>					
as % of total government expenditure	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.5	5.4
as % of GDP	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.2
<b>Education</b>					
as % of total government expenditure	11.7	12.0	11.3	11.3	12.0
as % of GDP	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.7
<b>Total Government Expenditure as % of GDP</b>	29.3	29.9	33.5	35.1*	32.8

**Source:** Elaboration of data extracted from Ministry of Finance (2014): Egypt's Budget Financial Statement for the fiscal year 2014/15, and the Pre-Budget Statement of FY 2015/16.

**Note:** (\*) The figure on total government expenditure as a % of GDP for 2013/14 is 'actual'.

## SOCIAL PROTECTION

**Table 14.05** Government expenditure on social protection, Fiscal Years 2010/11 to 2013/14, (actual) and 2014/15 planned expenditure

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15 (Planned Budget)
<b>Energy Subsidies</b>					
as % of total government expenditure	16.8	20.3	20.4	18.0	12.7
as % of GDP	4.9	6.1	6.8	6.3	4.2
<b>Food Subsidies</b>					
As % of total government expenditure	8.1	6.4	5.5	5.1	4.0
As % of GDP	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.3
<b>Other (including safety nets, cash transfers etc.)</b>					
as % of total government expenditure	1.5	2.0	3.5	5.0	5.7
as % of GDP	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.8	1.9

**Source:** Calculations made by UNICEF on the basis of data from the Ministry of Finance (2014) Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Review H1-FY2014. Data for 2013/14 are derived from the Ministry of Finance Year End Report 2013/14 and data for 2014/15 are derived from the Ministry of Finance The Financial Monthly Bulletin for March 2015. Accessed in May 2015.

**Table 14.06** Percentage of households in possession of the food ration card in 2012/13, by residence

	2012/13 (percentage of households)
<b>Total</b>	83.7
Urban	73.8
Rural	91.8
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	63.4
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	
Urban Upper Egypt	80.3
Rural Upper Egypt	90.2
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	
Urban Lower Egypt	82.6
Rural Lower Egypt	93.0
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	86.5

**Source:** CAPMAS (2013) Household Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 2012/13.

**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.

**Table 14.07** 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.)
	(percentage)	(percentage)		
<b>Total</b>	27.6	23.5	61.2	18.3
<b>Location</b>				
Urban	34.4	26.2	54.8	19
Rural	22.2	20.1	68.9	11
<b>Urban Governorates</b>	34.3	25.9	51	23.1
<b>Lower Egypt</b>	27.0	22.8	63.3	13.9
Urban	35.2	24.9	58.1	17
Rural	24.2	21.7	65.8	12.5
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	24.4	22.8	65.7	11.5
Urban	34.1	28.6	56.4	15
Rural	19.4	17.6	74	8.4
<b>Frontier Governorates</b>	27.9	15.7	80.1	4.2
<b>Education</b>				
No education	4.3	26.2	56.9	16.9
Some primary	11.6	39.7	50	10.3
Primary complete/ some secondary	36.7	9.3	85.5	5.2
Secondary complete/higher	37.0	29.9	49.1	21
<b>Wealth quintile</b>				
Lowest	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
Highest	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.

Table 14.08

Proportion of workers subscribing to health and social insurance schemes, by gender, 2011-2013

	2011	2012	2013
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
<b>Health insurance schemes</b>			
Total	50.6	50.5	50.2
Males	44.9	44.3	44.4
Females	78.2	79.1	78.0
<b>Social insurance schemes</b>			
Total	56.8	59.8	59.1
Males	51.6	54.5	54.2
Females	81.8	84.3	82.3

**Source:** CAPMAS (2014), Statistical Abstract 2014. Accessed in May 2015.

**Note:** Data refer to the percentage of working people who are benefiting from the health and social insurance schemes.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 14.09 Labour force participation rate, population aged 15-64 years, 2010-2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	<i>(percentage)</i>				
<b>Total</b>	49.3	48.8	48.4	48.5	48.0
Males	75.0	74.6	74.1	73.4	72.3
Females	23.2	22.5	22.5	22.9	23.1

**Source:** Various editions of CAPMAS Statistical Yearbook. Data are computed from the Labour Force Survey. Data for 2014 are derived from the CAPMAS Labour Force Survey release. Accessed in May 2015.

**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 14.10 Labour force participation by age group, 2010-2013

	2010	2011	2012	2013
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
<b>Age group</b>				
<b>15-19</b>	20.2	17.1	17.1	16.8
<b>20-24</b>	50.2	51.5	52.9	56.0
<b>25-29</b>	62.7	61.2	62.4	62.1
<b>30-39</b>	62.5	61.6	61.6	62.1
<b>40-49</b>	63.7	64.5	62.1	61.5
<b>50-59</b>	58.0	57.8	58.0	57.9
<b>60-64</b>	31.3	30.6	28.0	26.7
<b>65+</b>	-	12.2	12.4	-

**Source:** Data for 2011 and 2012 are from the CAPMAS Egypt 2013 Statistical Abstract. Data for 2010 and 2013 are calculated by UNICEF from the Labour Force Survey. Data for 2014 are derived from the CAPMAS quarterly Labour Force Survey release Accessed in May 2015.

**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.

Table 14.11 Unemployment rate by gender, 2008-2014

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	<i>(percentage of the work force)</i>						
<b>Total</b>	8.7	9.4	9.0	12.0	12.7	13.2	13.0
Males	5.6	5.2	4.9	8.9	9.3	9.8	9.6
Females	19.3	23.0	22.6	22.7	24.1	24.2	24.0

**Source:** Various editions of CAPMAS Statistical Yearbook. Data are computed from the Labour Force Survey. Data for 2014 are derived from the CAPMAS Labour Force Survey release. Accessed in May 2015.

**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 14.12 Youth labour force participation, by age group and gender, 2010-2013

	2010	2011	2012	2013
	(percentage)			
<b>Age group</b>				
<b>15-19</b>				
Total	20.2	17.1	17.0	16.8
Males	31.1	26.8	26.8	25.1
Females	8.7	6.7	6.2	7.4
<b>20-24</b>				
Total	50.2	51.7	53.5	56.0
Males	69.5	71.1	72.4	74.0
Females	29.2	28.5	29.8	32.0
<b>25-29</b>				
Total	62.7	61.2	63.1	62.1
Males	97.3	97.7	97.9	87.2
Females	29.4	27.8	31.1	31.5
<b>15-24</b>				
Total	35.2	33.9	33.9	34.3
Males	50.4	48.7	48.5	48.3
Females	18.9	17.0	16.7	17.6
<b>15-29</b>				
Total	43.4	42.2	42.6	42.4
Males	63.9	62.4	62.0	60.6
Females	22.2	20.5	21.4	22.3

**Source:** Data calculated by UNICEF from CAPMAS population and labour statistics, Labour Force quarterly surveys from 2010 database. Accessed in May 2015.

**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.

**Table 14.13 Youth unemployment rate, by age group and gender, 2010-2013**

	2010	2011	2012	2013
	(percentage)			
<b>Age group</b>				
<b>15-19</b>				
Total	17.8	22.2	26.5	26.5
Males	9.8	17.2	22.4	21.8
Females	48.3	44.1	46.5	44.5
<b>20-24</b>				
Total	27.3	31.8	37.7	37.6
Males	16.2	23.9	30.5	31.8
Females	55.8	55.3	59.7	55.5
<b>25-29</b>				
Total	13.1	16.9	18.8	20.1
Males	6.6	12.4	11.6	10.7
Females	33.9	31.8	39.6	45.6
<b>15-24</b>				
Total	24.5	29.3	34.7	34.6
Males	14.2	22.0	28.2	29.0
Females	54.1	53.0	57.0	52.8
<b>15-29</b>				
Total	19.6	23.9	27.7	28.4
Males	10.8	17.8	21.0	21.4
Females	45.7	43.7	48.8	49.5

**Source:** Data calculated by UNICEF from CAPMAS population and labour statistics, Labour Force quarterly surveys from 2010 database. Accessed in May 2015.

**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.

**Table 14.14** Unemployment rates by education level, by gender and education, 2008-2013

	2008	2009	2010	2012	2013
	(percentage)				
<b>Total</b>					
Illiterate	0.5	1.2	0.9	1.8	5.4
Read, and write	1.1	1.5	1.2	4.3	5.2
Below intermediate	3.1	4.0	3.0	8.4	10.0
Intermediate	14.6	14.2	12.3	17.6	16.9
Upper than intermediate and below university	14.5	15.5	16.6	15.1	14.1
University and above	16.4	18.4	18.9	21.4	22.0
<b>Males</b>					
Illiterate	0.6	0.5	0.9	2.3	5.8
Read, and write	0.9	0.9	0.9	4.4	5.1
Below intermediate	2.6	1.8	2.1	9.1	9.3
Intermediate	8.9	7.6	6.5	12.2	11.5
Upper than intermediate and below university	9.7	9.0	9.0	11.0	11.1
University and above	12.1	12.4	11.1	15.2	15.3
<b>Females</b>					
Illiterate	0.3	3.0	0.9	0.4	4.5
Read, and write	4.0	7.4	4.1	3.1	5.8
Below intermediate	8.6	25.0	14.4	18.1	15.7
Intermediate	35.1	37.2	33.9	37.6	36.3
Upper than intermediate and below university	26.1	31.0	34.3	25.8	23.1
University and above	25.2	30.5	33.7	32.6	34.0

**Source:** CAPMAS, Statistical Yearbook, 2009 to 2014. Data are computed from the Labour Force Survey.

**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.

## APPENDIX: Data from International sources

**Table 14.15** Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and GDP per capita, absolute levels and annual growth, 2008/2009-2012/13

	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
	<i>(US Million dollars)</i>				
<b>GDP</b>					
GDP at current prices	162,818	218,888	236,001	262,832	271,973
GDP at constant prices	109,959	121,036	123,169	125,895	128,545
<b>GDP per capita</b>	<i>(US dollars)</i>				
GDP per capita at current prices	2,157	2,804	2,973	3,256	3,315
GDP per capita at constant prices 2005	1,457	1,550	1,551	1,560	1,567
<b>Growth Rates</b>	<i>(percentage)</i>				
GDP growth (annual)	7.2	5.1	1.8	2.2	2.1
GDP per capita growth (annual)	5.4	3.4	0.1	0.5	0.4

**Source:** World Bank, World Development Indicators database. Accessed in May 2015..

**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.

**Table 14.16** Unemployment rate by gender and age group, 2009-2013

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	<i>(percentage)</i>				
<b>15-64</b>					
Total	9.5	9.1	12.2	12.9	13.4
Male	5.3	5	9	9.5	10
Female	23.1	22.8	22.9	24.3	24.4
<b>15-24</b>					
Total	25.6	24.8	29.7	34.6	34.2
Male	15.7	14.7	22.5	28.1	28.7
Female	56.2	54.1	53.2	57.1	52.2

**Source:** ILO, ILOSTAT online database <<http://goo.gl/3uaCpT>>. Accessed May 2015.

**Note:** The unemployment rate is the proportion of the workforce (15-64) who are without work but available for and seeking employment.



## DATA SOURCES

*Children in Egypt* displays data extracted from different sources. These range from official statistics published by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) and by different Egyptian Ministries, to data from national and international surveys, as well data from international sources, mainly internationally standardized statistics from the United Nations, which are reported in annexes to each of the thematic chapters.

### NATIONAL OFFICIAL STATISTICS

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**Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS)**, [www.capmas.gov.eg](http://www.capmas.gov.eg)

*Egypt in Figures 2015*: [http://capmas.gov.eg/Pages/StaticPages.aspx?page\\_id=5035](http://capmas.gov.eg/Pages/StaticPages.aspx?page_id=5035)

*Statistical Yearbook 2014*: [http://capmas.gov.eg/Pages/StaticPages.aspx?page\\_id=5034](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 (Arabic): [http://services.moe.gov.eg/annual\\_book.aspx?id=400](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](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

Economic Indicators database (Arabic): <http://www.mop.gov.eg/MOP/MOPStat.aspx?ModID=2&stat=1>

### NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SURVEYS

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#### CAPMAS and ILO, Working Children in Egypt, 2010

[http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS\\_IPEC\\_PUB\\_21017/lang--en/index.htm](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](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/qshs/countries/eastmediter/egypt.htm>

**Global Youth Tobacco Survey, Egypt, 2001, 2005 and 2009**

<http://www.who.int/chp/gshs/egypt/en/index.html>

**Household Expenditure Income and Consumption Survey, *Indicators of Poverty*, 2012/13 (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](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](http://www.unicef.org)**

Monitoring the situation of Children and Women: <http://data.unicef.org/>

**UN Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-Agency Group**

[www.maternalmortalitydata.org](http://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](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 2012 revision*: <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/index.htm>

*World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision*: <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/index.html>

**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, 2013, Egypt: <http://goo.gl/xsD8K8>