



## **Press Release**

# **Central Agency for Public Mobilization And Statistics**

### **The New Issue of**

#### **"Population Researches and Studies Magazine" – No. (101)**

Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics issues on 29 / 3 /2021 issue no. (101) of (Population - Research and Studies) biannual journal and this issue includes several analytical studies:

- Monitoring migration indicators in the context of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.
- Internal migration between urban and rural of Arab Republic of Egypt 2017 governorates.
- characteristics of immigrants and non-immigrants in according to living standards of Egyptian family.
- Female employment in light of 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.
- Delaying of the age of marriage in Egypt.

such magazine will be available on CAPMAS website to all users as 29 / 3/ 2021 hop that these studies will benefit them.

The following is a presentation of the objectives and the most important results of these studies:

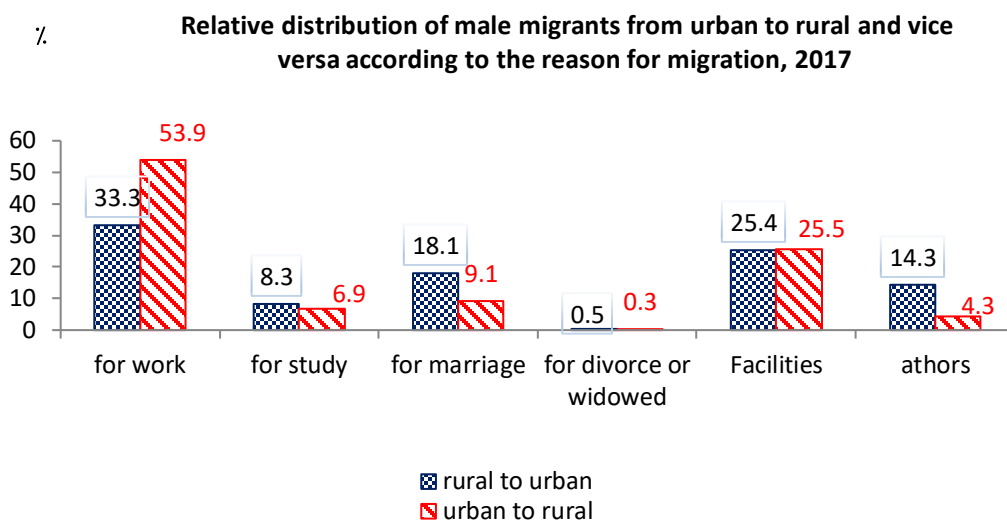
- **Monitoring of migration indicators in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals 2030 study:**

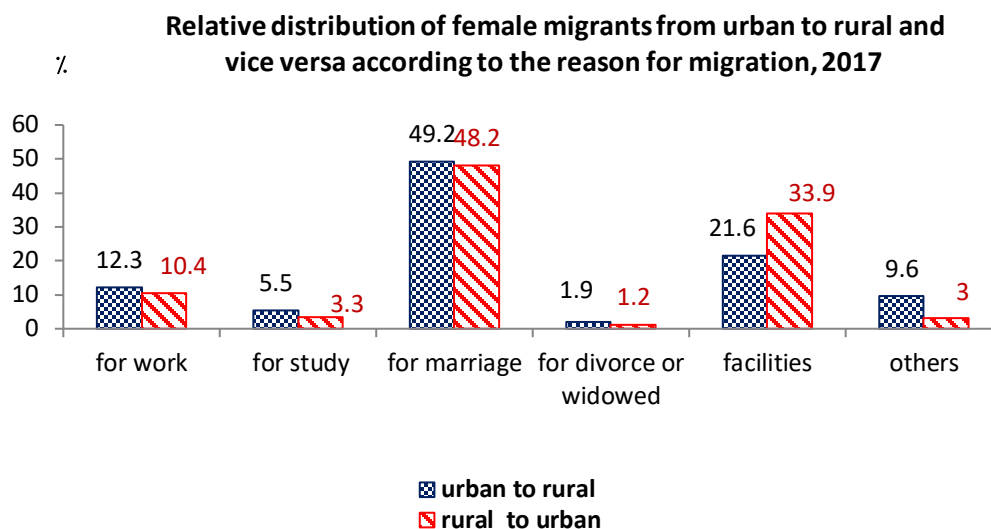
- This study aims to shed light on monitoring and measurement migration indicators in the context of Sustainable Development Goals 2030 in Egypt and its most important challenges by reviewing some of its aspects related to migration.

- Egypt ranked sixth in the World Bank's ranking of countries receiving remittances from abroad with remittances of \$24.4 billion in 2020, representing 6.7% of GDP, remittances from Egyptians abroad also grew during the first half of 2019/2020 fiscal year (corona pandemic spread) reaching \$13.7 billion, compared to \$12 billion in the corresponding half of 2018/2019, an increase of \$1.7 billion.

- **Internal migration between urban and rural of the Arab Republic of Egypt 2017 governorates:**

- such study aims to identify internal migration flow and its characteristics between urban areas and rural by identifying the volume of internal migration from rural to urban of the Republic, and vice versa also urban to rural of the Republic. It also study some demographic, social and economic characteristics of urban and rural migrants and vice versa. it describes the main reasons for internal urban and rural migration.

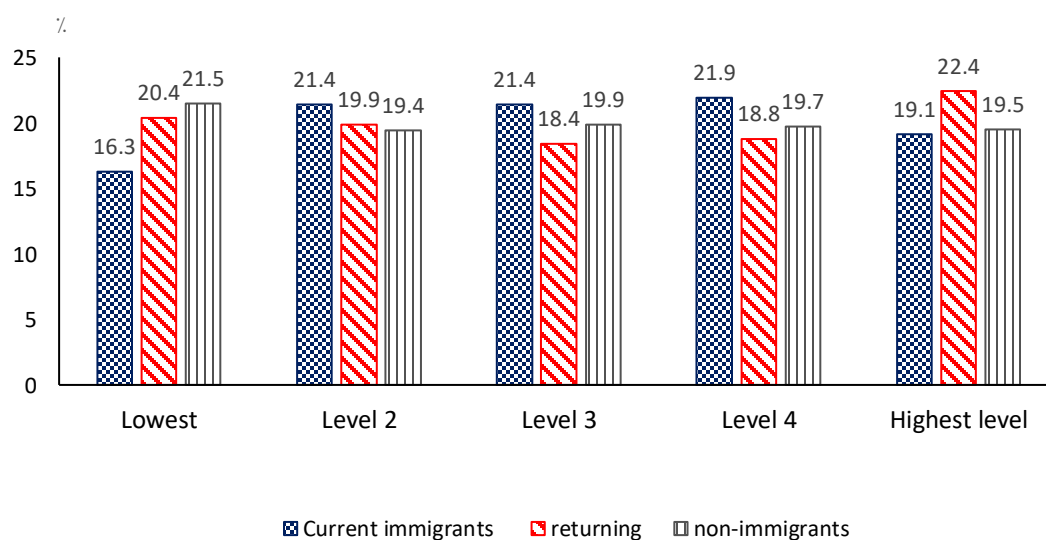




- The study showed that the highest causes of migration from urban to rural, or from rural to urban areas for females were due to marriage, reaching 49.2% and 48.2%, respectively.
- Work was the main driver of male migration from the countryside to the urban or vice versa from the urban to the countryside, at a rate of 53.9%, or 33.3%, respectively.
- **Characteristics of immigrants (and non-immigrants) according to the Egyptian family living standards study:**
  - This study aims to find out the extent to which international migration contributes to significant financial and social benefits for migrants , their families, countries of origin and destination. Where remittances constitute the second largest flow of capital to developing countries. It also aims to identify differences in standard of living between immigrant families with current or returning immigrants and non-immigrant families using data from “National Survey on International Migration - Egypt 2013” conducted by Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics

- By studying proportion of current immigrant , returning and non-immigrants according to different levels of the wealth index, the proportion of current immigrants at wealth index levels from second to fourth was approximately 19.1%-21.9% and was the smallest at the lowest level of 16.3% compared to 19.1% for the highest level, and for returning immigrants their percentage increased at the highest level of wealth to reach 22.4% of the total returning immigrants, and may be due to the positive impact of migration on immigrants who returned to Egypt, compared to immigrants who are still aboard right now.
- The largest proportion of non-immigrants is at the lowest level of wealth at 21.5%, which increases the percentage of non-immigrants at the lower level by about 5 points compared to current migrants at the same level, which may also show the impact of migration somewhat on individuals standard of living compared to those of non-immigrants.

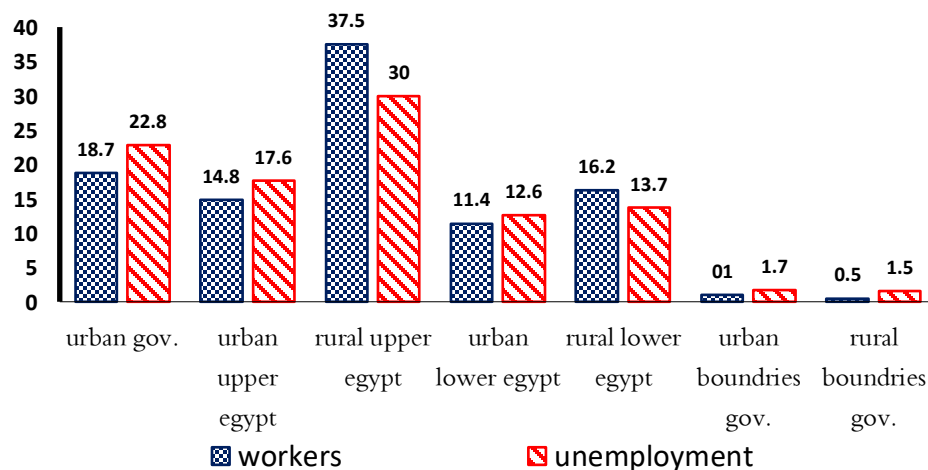
proportion of migrants and non-migrants according to immigration status and wealth index



- **Study of female employment under Sustainable Development Goals 2030:**

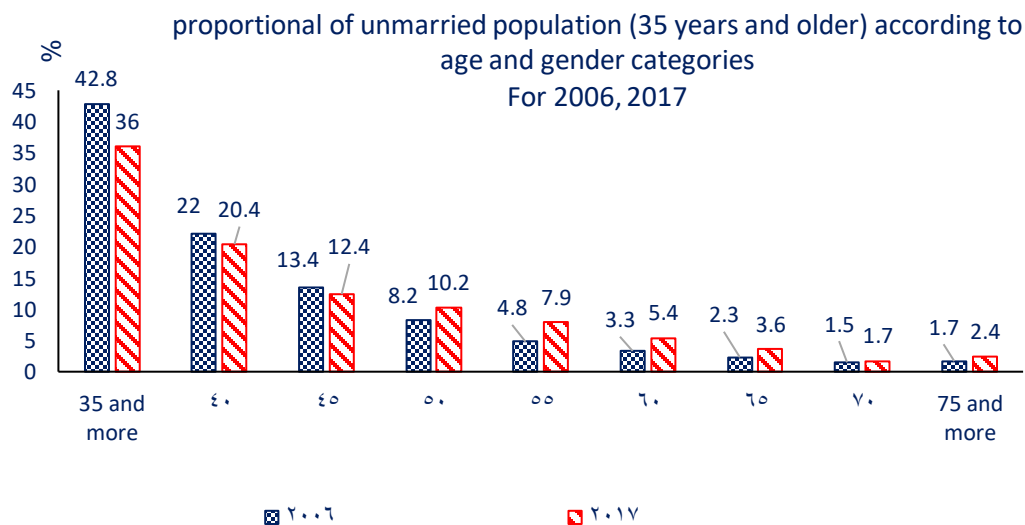
- The study aims to shed light on female employment under the Sustainable Development Goals 2030, where work is one of the main variables that bring about a significant shift in the position of women in society, also women's work is an essential part of a balanced economic system, but women's participation in Egypt's Labour market is only 15.3%, which is a waste of an important human resource capable of contributing to desired growth of economy, the study concluded the following:
  - The highest proportion of the female labour force in total labour force is in the (25-29) age group, the percentage rose up from 17.4% in 2013 to 18.7% in 2019.
  - Percentage of married females working in cash, it reached 39.4% in 2013, increased to 51.9% of all cash-paid women in 2019, also increase in percentage of illiterate females working in unpaid family workers, which fell to 71.8% in 2013, decreased to 55.0% of the total unpaid family workers in 2019.
  - Percentage of illiterate and cash-paid females was 5.0% in 2013, rising to 7.5% of the total cash-paying in 2019.

proportion of the female labour force according to the Republic regions in 2019



- **Delayed age of marriage in Egypt study (distribution of the unmarried population (35 years and older) according to age and gender categories):**

- The study aims to show of the unmarried population characteristics (35 years and older) in Egypt ,marriage trends are also illustrated according to the age groups of both males and females by examining the evolution of marriage rates in Egypt during the period ,2006-2017 Also to identify some of economic and demographic characteristics of population who have never married (35 years and older) while highlighting the phenomenon of delayed marriage age "unmarried" in Egypt.
- The study indicated a decrease in percentage of those who never married both males and females in the age group (35 and above), it was 47.8% for males compared to 36.3% for females in 2006 compared to 2017 (39.1% male, 31.5% female), this percentage decreases by age increase both males and females in both censuses (2006, 2017).



**Resources:**

- Census data 2006/2017.
- Labour-Force survey 2019.
- World Bank Data Report 2019.
- Bulletins of delegates abroad in scientific tasks up to bulletin 2018.
- Egypt's Immigration Disclosure 2018.
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- Annual bulletin for Egyptians who have received approval to emigrate abroad.

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