



### **The new Issue of the Population Magazine** **Researches & Studies – No. 93**

Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) issues on 1/1/2017 the 93<sup>rd</sup> version of the biannual magazine (Population; Researches and Studies). This issue includes four analytical studies; A comparative study on Time Use survey between Egypt and Palestine, the regional differences in unmet needs for family planning in Egypt, the key factors of health services in Egypt during (2007-2014), and finally the unemployment indicators and the characteristics of the unemployed during (2010 - 2015). This issue would be made available on CAPMAS website for all users as of 1/1/2017. In this regard, CAPMAS wishes that these studies achieve its targeted benefits.

#### **The objectives and key results of these studies are as follows:**

- **A comparative study on Time-Use survey between Egypt and Palestine:**

The study aims to identify the differences in the daily lifestyle in Egypt and Palestine, according to some demographic and social characteristics of individuals, It showed that the time spent on paid work within the formal sector in Egypt 7 hours and 32 minutes per day compared to 7 hours and 49 minutes in Palestine. The study also showed that about 91% of the sample females in both Egypt and Palestine perform unpaid activities such as household activities and caring for children and the elderly, with a higher average time in Egypt, where it reached 4 hours and 57 minutes per day compared to 3 hours and 42 minutes in Palestine. Ironically, the study showed that the average sleeping hours in Egypt is 9 hours and 20 minutes per day, compared to 8 hours and 19 minutes in Palestine.

- **The regional differences in unmet needs for family planning in Egypt:**

This study aims to identify the status of unmet needs for family planning means among married women in the age group (15-49 years) across Egypt regions (Urban Governorates, Urban Lower Egypt, Rural Lower Egypt, Urban Upper Egypt, Rural Upper Egypt, Frontiers Governorates), the study concluded that almost all women (99.9%) in the age group (15-49 years) are aware of the means of family planning, but the percentage of them using it does not exceed 58.5% and this percent decreases in rural upper Egypt to reach 46.7%.

The study showed that 12.6% of women have an unmet need for family planning methods, this percentage increases in rural Upper Egypt, especially for women who have four children as it reaches to 22%. It also showed an increase in the percentage of women with unmet need with low educational levels and low living standards, particularly in Upper Egypt.

- **The Healthcare Service in Egypt (2007 - 2014):**

The study aims to identify the size of the medical services provided by the Ministry of Health and its share from the state budget, the study has shown the takeover of the private sector in terms of the largest share of the health units with beds at a rate of 68% compared to the government sector, 32%. The study shows a decline in the number of health units for population during the study period, as it decreased from 3.7 health units per 100 thousand of population in 2007 to 2.4 only in 2014 and this in turn led to a decline in the number of beds allocated to each 10,000 people from 21 beds in 2007 to 15.1 beds in 2014.

Data has showed that the budget allocated to healthcare service are limited where the percentage of public expenditure on health 5.37% of the total public government spending, in spite of the population growth and the urgent need to provide more health services.

- **Unemployment Rate and the characteristics of the unemployed in 2010 and 2015:**

This study aims to recognize the evolution of the size of the labor force, unemployment and the contribution to the economic activity of the population aged 15 years and above during the period (2010- 2015). The study showed an increase in the size of the labor force from 26.1 million persons in 2010 to 28.4 million persons in 2015 and also the unemployment rates have increased from 9% in 2010 to 12.8% in 2015, while the contribution rates in the economic activity decreased from 49.3% in 2010 to 46.9% in 2015. It also showed general high rates of unemployment in urban than in rural areas where it recorded 15.4% in Urban areas compared to 10.9% in rural areas during 2015. The study also showed high rates of unemployment among youth and in particular within the age group (20-24 years), as it reached 34.7% in 2015.

Suez is the most affected governorates by the economic activities during this period, where the unemployment rate increased from 10.7% in 2010 to 22.5% in 2015.