



The New Issue of

"Population Researches and Studies Magazine" - Issue (99)

Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) will publish, on January , 2020, the 99th issue of the bi-annual magazine (Population - Researches and Studies). This issue includes the following analytical studies: Impact of population growth on labor force, education and health during the period (2017-2052), reality of unemployment among youth in Egypt in 2018, internal migration in Egypt 2017, the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of population of the governorates of Upper Egypt region 2017, and finally, a reading on divorce statistics and its characteristics.

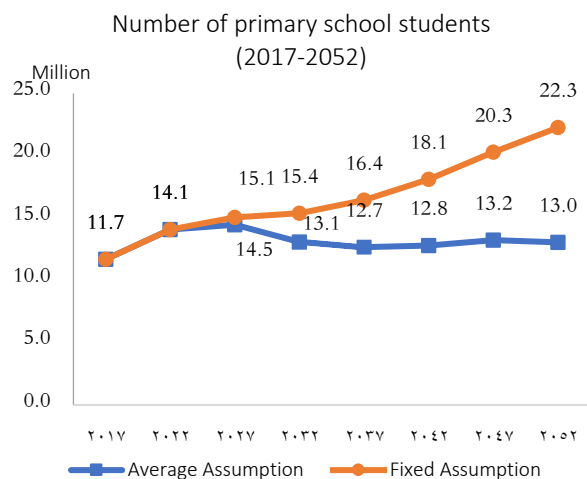
This issue of the magazine will be made available on CAPMAS website for all users as of January , 2020 and CAPMAS hopes that these studies will achieve its desired benefit.

Below is an overview of the objectives and most important results of these studies:

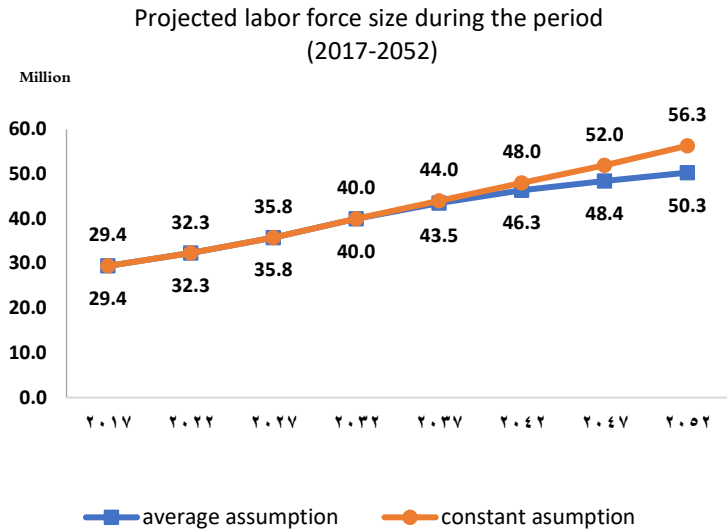
- Impact of population growth on labor force, education and health during (2017-2052):**

The study aims at future estimates for the workforce, education and health as a result of estimated population growth according to the fixed and medium assumption of fertility during the period (2017-2052). The study found that, according to medium-term fertility assumption, population is expected to increase from about 95.5 million in 2017 to 153.7 million in 2052, an increase of about 58.2 million during this period.

Population of Egypt will reach 191.3 million in 2052. If the current reproductive levels continue which reaches up to 3.4 children per woman, that in turn will lead to an increase in number of students in different stages of education, and this will require doubling the number of teachers and schools and various educational requirements required in order to accommodate this increase. If fertility rates remain the same, it would then require construction of 27,000 primary schools, 12,000 preparatory schools and 4,000 new high schools until 2052.



Also, that population increase will require creation of about 27 million new jobs due to expected increase in labor force. Likewise, doubling the health services, as number of male and female nurses will increase from 214 thousand in 2017 to 429 thousand in 2052. Number of hospitals that are required to be increased will rise from two thousand in 2017 to 4,000. Number of doctors required to be provided in all health sectors increases from 128 thousand doctors in 2017 to 257 thousand in 2052.



- **The reality of unemployment among youth in Egypt in 2018:**

This study aims to shed light on size of unemployment problem among young people within the age group (15-29 years) according to their characteristics. The study indicated that the contribution rate in labor force among young people in the age group (15-29) is 33.7%, and the unemployment rate among them is 22.5%.

The study showed that percentage of unemployed youth for a period ranging from one to two years is 42.3% of total unemployed youth. Percentage of those who have been unemployed for less than a year reached 40%, while those who have been unemployed for more than two years are 17.7%.



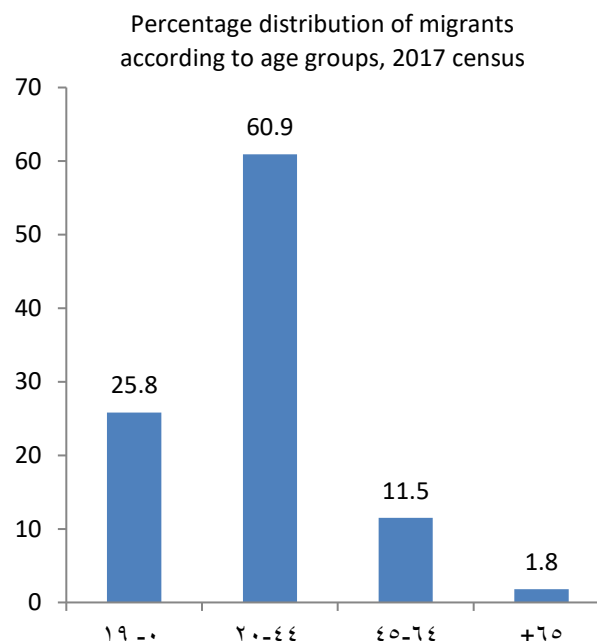
The study also indicated that more than 75% of unemployed youth in the age group (15-29 years) have never worked.

- **Internal Migration in Egypt 2017:**

This study aims to identify changes that happened on size and direction of internal migration, its characteristics and its most important causes during the period (1996-2017). According to such study, the individual was considered as a migrant in the 2017 census if he had changed his residence since 2006, and according to this definition, the total number of migrants among the governorates of Egypt reached about 1.1 million in 2017 and about third of those migrants have migrated to Giza governorate representing 31.2%.

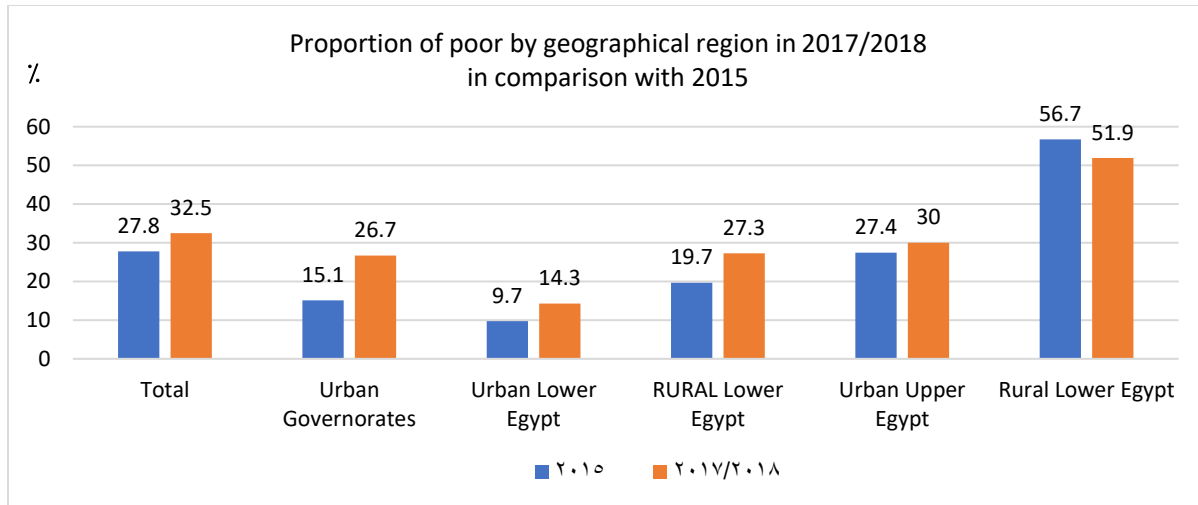
Percentage of migrants to Qalyobia governorate of recorded 17.7% followed by Cairo with 15.5% of total migrants of all governorates.

The study also indicated, is that percentage of immigrants in the age group of less than 20 years is 25.9%. While the age group (15-44 years) recorded 60.9%, and the category (45-64 years) 11.5%, while the percentage of elderly (65 years and over) was 1.8%. The study also indicated that 22.4% of immigrants have an effective university qualification, followed by percentage of those with an intermediate technical qualification by 20.8%, then illiterate immigrants followed by 19.8%.



Demographic, social and economic characteristics of governorates of Upper Egypt Region residents 2017:

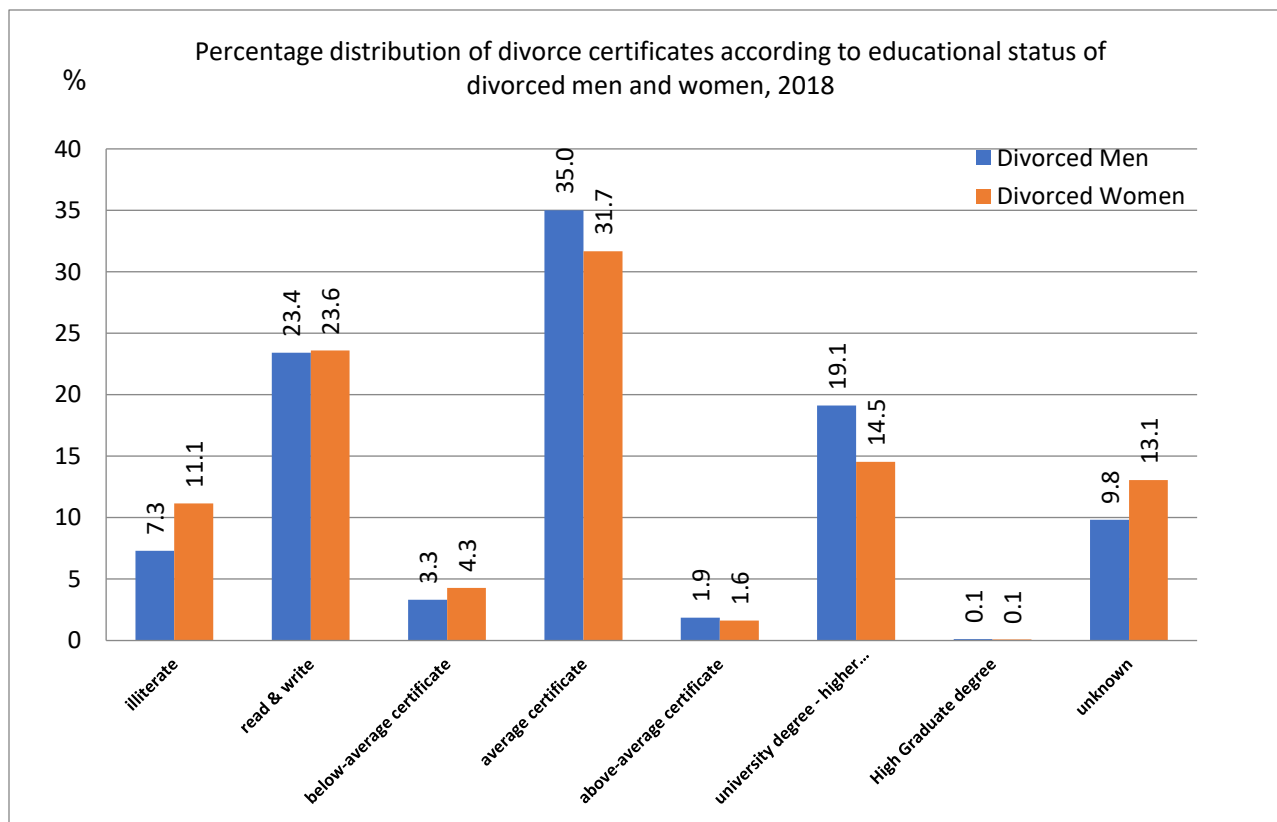
This study aims to identify the demographic, social and economic dimensions of Upper Egypt governorates residents in 2017. The study indicated that the population of the nine Upper Egypt governorates is around 36 million and according to the 2017 census, they represent about 38.1% of total population of Egypt, and average number of family members ranges between 4 to 4.5 individuals and this average number is the highest among various governorates. According to economic characteristics, Upper Egypt is the highest in poverty rates, especially in rural areas, which reached 56.7% in 2015 while it decreased to 51.9% in 2017/2018, an improvement of about 5%. The study also indicates a high rate of illiteracy in Upper Egypt, where it reached 31.1%.



This percentage increases among females to 37.9%, compared to 24.8% among males, and the illiteracy rate rises to a maximum of 37.2% in Minya Governorate, and among females 45.4% in the same governorate.

- Reading on divorce statistics and its characteristics:**

The study aims to measure extent of divorce phenomenon in Egypt and to identify the differences in the phenomenon levels between governorates in addition to studying characteristics of divorces patterns and trends.



The study found that divorce rate among population (18 years and over) according to 2017 census is 1.25%, which is the highest rate ever in more than half a century (the study period) and 82% of the divorce certificates were a slight indication, and most divorce rulings in 2018 were completed (about 84%).

The study also concluded that there is an inverse correlation between length of marriage and ratios of divorce certificates meaning that the longer the marital life period, the lower the divorce rates. The study showed that the percentage distribution of divorce certificates, according to the different educational statuses in 2018, indicates that the highest number of the recorded divorce certificates in that year was among the holders of the intermediate degrees, followed by those who can read and write and then the holders of university degrees and their equivalents and finally the holders of higher university degrees such as masters and doctorates.

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