

Population Magazine
"Research and Studies" (106)

Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics CAPMAS will release Issue (106) of the semi-annual magazine 'Population: Research and Studies' on 4 / 1 /2024. This edition encompasses several analytical studies including:

-Monitoring Migration Data in the Context of Climate Change in Egypt: Opportunities and Challenges.

-Women's Empowerment and Disparities in Access to Reproductive Health Services in Egypt.

-Trends and Patterns of Divorce in Egypt during the Period 2018 - 2022.

The journal will be available at CAPMAS website for all users starting 4 / 1 /2024, aiming to deliver the expected benefits from these studies.

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

- **Monitoring Migration Data in the Context of Climate Change in Egypt: Opportunities and Challenges**

This study aims to examine challenges of monitoring migration data in the context of climate change to track opportunities and challenges in this field.

The most important results of such study:

- The number of migrants due to climate change in 2050 has been estimated to reach from 250 million migrants to at least one billion migrants.

-The highest percentage of migration in 2017 census was due to marriage, reaching (32.7%), while in 2006 census, the highest percentage was due to accompanying others (35.9%). The lowest percentage of migration was due to divorce and widowhood in both 2017 and 2006 censuses, reaching (1.1% and 0.6%), respectively.

- Egypt has progressed one position in Climate Change Performance Index 2023 compared to the previous year 2022, noting significant advancements in sub-indicators (tackling greenhouse gas emissions, energy usage, climate policies). Generally, Egypt's progress in Climate Change Index can be attributed to numerous achievements in reducing carbon emissions, supporting green investments, encouraging citizens to protect the climate, vehicle replacement, and other initiatives launched by the Egyptian government as part of its plans.
- The highest average temperatures (43, 42, 42 degrees Celsius) were recorded consecutively in 2021. Conversely, there was an increase in relative humidity at Damietta and Rashid (Lake) monitoring station in January, February, July, August, and November, with highest average humidity that recorded (75%, 74%, 76%, 73%) respectively in 2021.
- Cultivated area has increased generally, with an increase of over million acres from 2005 to 2020. Consequently, new lands are continuously increasing, with an escalation from around 1.73 million acres in 2005 to nearly 3.6 million acres in 2020.
- Cotton yields are expected to increase by about 30% by 2100 due to the impact of rising temperatures, prolonging the suitable seasons for its cultivation. Meanwhile, yields of other crops such as wheat, rice, and corn are expected to decrease by percentages ranging from 11 to 36% over the same time horizon.
- **Women Empowerment and Disparities in Access to Reproductive Health Services in Egypt.**

This study aims to identify indicators of women's empowerment in Egypt, shedding light on the multifaceted concept of women's empowerment and highlighting the inequalities in reproductive health in Egypt. The objectives of the study include:

- Women in the 15-49 age group in rural Upper Egypt are the least empowered, facing the highest deprivation of reproductive health services and increased exposure to various reproductive health risks.
- Gender disparities persist in internet and mobile phone usage.
- Women in urban governorates, especially in Red Sea Governorate (specifically urban Red Sea), exhibit higher levels of empowerment.
- Women in border and Upper Egypt governorates have the least access to regular antenatal care.

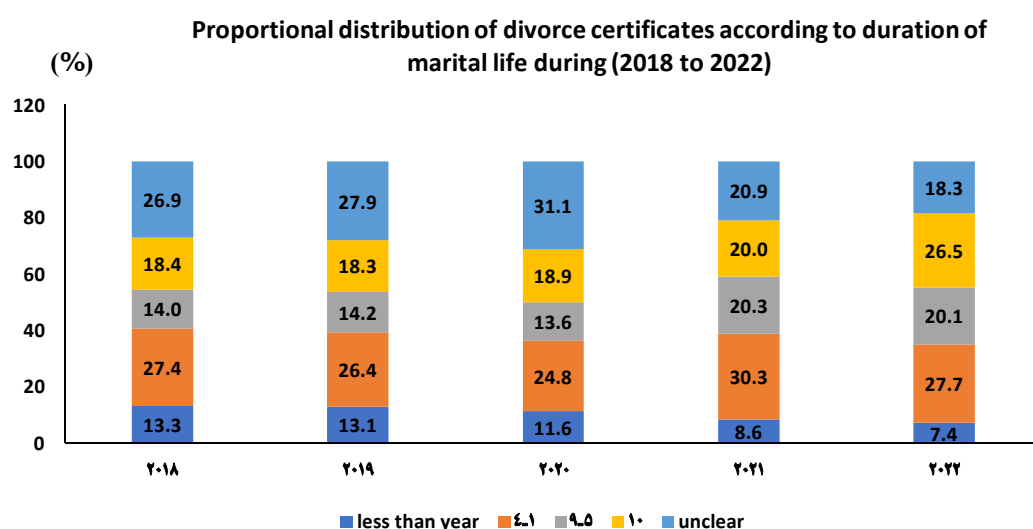
- Prevalent risk factors for reproductive health in Egypt include female genital mutilation and teenage childbirth rates.
- Despite the expectation of better suitability and improved service coverage, urban governorates bear some of reproductive health challenges. They rank highest in prevalence of anemia among women."

-Trends and patterns of divorce in Egypt during the period (2018 – 2022)

- The study aims to identify divorce rate trends and examine social, economic, and demographic characteristics of divorced men and women during the period from 2018 to 2022.

The objectives of the study are as follows:

- The average divorce rate increased from 25.1 divorces per hour in 2018 to 30.8 divorces per hour in 2022.
- The highest percentage was in the age group of 30-34 years, accounting for 20.4% of total divorces in 2018. This percentage remained stable until 2020 and then declined to 18.8% in 2022. The percentage of divorced women in the same age group increased to 18.2% in 2018, compared to 16.8% in 2022.
- The highest percentage of divorced individuals who were unemployed reached 36.2% of total divorces in 2018 and increased to 38.3% in 2022 for men. Similarly, for women, the percentage was 89% in 2022 and remained relatively stable in previous years.
- The highest divorce rates occurred within the first five years of marriage, reaching 27.4% in 2018 and fluctuating between decreases and increases during the study years, reaching 27.7% in 2020. This calls for a specialized survey to explore economic and social reasons behind these occurrences.



Data Sources:

- Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS):
Annual Statistical Book 2022, Egypt in Figures 2022, Environmental Statistics Bulletin 2021, Land Ownership and Agricultural Property Bulletin 2021.
- Population, building, and Facilities Census 2017.
- Sustainable Development Reports issued by Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.
- Egypt's Environmental State Report, Internal Displacement Index, and other related national and international reports.
- Health Survey Results for Egyptian Families 2021.
- National Statistical Report for Sustainable Development Goals in Egypt - 2023 edition.
- Annual Bulletin of Marriage and Divorce Statistics during (2018 - 2022)."

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