



Press Release

Central Agency for Public Mobilization And Statistics

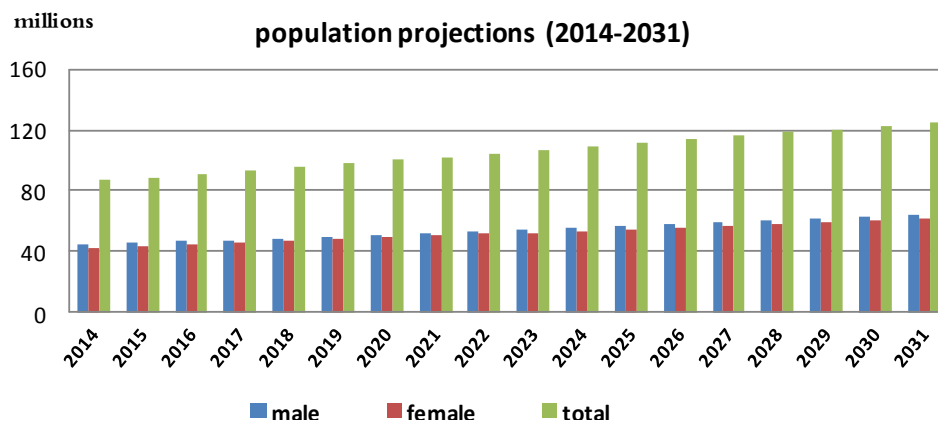
Population Magazine (Research and Studies) **Issue No (91)**

Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) issues on 3 / 1/2016 the 91st issue of its biannual magazine; (population-research and studies). This issue covers several analytical studies including: Future Estimates of population and its impact on the labor force, education, health and child mortality in Egypt, in addition to the evolution of the use of family planning methods, and finally the situation of the Egyptian women in rural areas during 2014.

The magazine will be made available on CAPMAS website for all users as of / 1/2016 and CAPMAS hopes that it would achieve its intended benefits.

Future population projections and its impact on labor force and education during (2014 – 2031)

This study aims at estimating the numbers of the workforce and the requirements of education in the period (2014-2031) to predict the impact of the continuous increase in the size of population on these two sectors. The most important findings of the study is the increasing of the number of expected population from about 86.811 million in 2014 to 125.356 million in 2031, an increase of nearly 38.545 million over 17 years.



As a result the size of the workforce will rise from about 29 million in 2014 to 39 million in 2031 to increase the size of the workforce by 10 million during that period. This will increase the number of student's at all academic levels during the same period; where the numbers will rise primary students from 10 million to 15 million student, Bringing the number of junior high students from 4.5 million students to about 7 millions, and will increase the number of secondary students from 1.5 million students to about 2 millions.

As a consequence, the employment opportunities will increase, as well as a significant increase in the number of schools and teachers which in return would represent a heavy burden on the state budget as explained in the study.

The health and mortality of children in Egypt between 2005 and 2014

This study aims at measuring the trend and development of the health of children under the age of 5 years or less through studying common diseases among them and identifying the most important economic, social and health factors that affect their death. Among the most important findings of the study is that the percentage of children obtaining basic vaccinations beside viral hepatitis vaccination has risen to 78% in 2014 compared to about 74% in 2005. The percentage of diarrhea for both males and females decreased in 2014 compared to 2005. However, the proportion of acute respiratory diseases has increased.

The study showed that the higher the educational level of the mother, the lower the proportion of persons using governmental health services and they

often resort to a special service provider.

The study also showed that children born to mothers under the age of 20 years at birth are more likely to die than those born to older mothers, and the greater the period of time between births, the lower the proportion of child mortality.

The evolution in using family control means during 2008, 2014

The study aims at identifying the levels of current use of family planning methods and the reasons for non-use as well as the study of the evolution of both the general and detailed reproductive rates. The study concluded that the rate of using family planning methods has declined from 60.0% in 2008 to 58.5% in 2014. The reasons associated with the reproduction are considered to be one of the main factors of the lack of current use of the planning methods and health considerations are the main cause to stop using.

The study also showed the increase of the total birth rate from 3 children per woman in 2008 to 3.5 children in 2014, as well as the increase of the general reproduction rate from 106 children per thousand per women in 2008 to 127 children in 2014. And, the crude birth rate has increased from 26.6 children per each thousand of the population in 2008 to 29.1 in 2014.

The situation of the Egyptian women in rural areas in the year 2014

This study aims at identifying the situation of women in rural areas in terms of reproductive health, socio-economic characteristics and the violence that they may be exposed to. The study concluded that there is 32.2% of females in rural areas are illiterate and the proportion of those who received a university degree is only 3.2%. Also, 52.7% of female workers in rural areas work with their families without pay and only 2.7% of them are business owners who employ others and thus the unemployment rate of rural women reached 19.7%. The study also showed that circumcision among women who have been married between (15-49 years) in rural areas has reached 95.4% and the average age at first marriage is 20 years old.

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