



Press Release

Central Agency for Public Mobilization And Statistics

The new publication of Journal of the population

"Research and Studies" issue No (90)

Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics Issues on ١٢/ 8/2015 the biannual magazine (population-Research and Studies) issue No (90) that includes several analytical studies as follows: Gender statistics and gender gap, Trends of consumer behavior, IT infrastructure for labor market statistics, and finally Child labor in agricultural sector.

The magazine will be available on CAPMAS website for all users and CAPMAS hopes that these studies achieve the aspired benefit from them.

The most important objectives and results of these studies are follows:

Gender statistics and gender gap:

This study aims to identify the concepts of gender statistics and highlights the gender gap in employment and education. The most important findings of the study is that the gender gap in monetary wages in the public and business sectors reached about 26% which means that male income is more than female by about 26%, and for males share in the private sector the gap reached 23.2%, and for education, the gender gap in literacy rate is -0.7 for males this shows that the illiteracy rate among women is high, but there is improvements in some levels of education and this is what shown in the small gender gap for all educational statuses, especially in terms of primary education which reached 0.1for female.

Trends of consumer behavior:

This study aims to compare expenditure and consumption patterns according to place of residence and the various categories of expenditure, highlight the impact of the characteristics of the head of household on consumption patterns, and estimate income expenditure elasticities for expenditure groups in both rural and urban areas. The data showed an increase in the percentage of expenditure on food and beverage group for the families which have annual income less than 10.000 pounds to reach 51.5% of the total income. In contrast, the percentage of expenditure on food and beverage decreases whenever head of household characteristics level rises as it reached 30.5% of the total income of head of household who has university education. There are three elastic expenditure groups which is in the list of essential commodities in both urban and rural areas, these groups represented in the (food and beverage, housing and related items, furniture and furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance).

IT infrastructure for labor market statistics:

The study aims to clarify the importance of labor statistics and extrapolate the IT infrastructure for labor statistics of the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics. and the most important faced obstacle , and it covers the most important issues in the field of labor statistics, training and migration statistics in terms of the number of periodicals, which is issued to each statistic and its timing of dissemination and the most important indicators which have been addressed, the study indicated that the most important challenges facing labor statistics are weak statistical awareness of the importance of statistics and low technical and professional competence levels of workers involved in the production of Labor Statistics, and the study suggested more coordination and cooperation among all official offices , improving the infrastructure of the

statistics, promoting and developing partnership relations with statistical data users.

Child labor in agricultural sector:

The study aims to shed light on some characteristics of working children and the heads of their households and studying factors affecting child labor in agricultural sector, the study concluded that the highest percentage of working children was in El-sharkia governorate by 12.0% of the total working children in agricultural sector, high percentage of illiteracy among female heads of households of working children in agricultural sector by 80% compared to 49% for male heads of households, the highest percentage of working children in agricultural sector in lower Egypt was 26.4% living in the fourth level of wealth (Upper Intermediate) while the highest percentage of working children in Upper Egypt was 27.4% living in the lowest standard of living.

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