



## **Press Release**

# **Central Agency for Public Mobilization And Statistics**

### **Egypt future Population Projections (2017-2052)**

The Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) prepared Egypt future Population Projections (2017-2052) based on the results of the 2017 census, which deal with various variables on which the assumptions of the future trends are based on during the projection period. Considering the national population policy Which the State pursues and seeks to achieve in the future, depending on the most accurate scientific methods and modern software in this field, in order to reach to future estimates as close as possible to the reality of the Egyptian society in the future.

Population projections are future estimates of population in terms of size and their distribution by age and sex, which in turn is the starting point for other sectoral projections (education, health, etc.), The provision of future data on the population is increasingly important, with increasing demand by policymakers. As the population projections are the main pillars on which development plans and programs in the economic, social and demographic fields are based. It helps the planner to assess the current situation of the population, develop programs and population plans, and formulate population policies to meet the current and future basic living needs of the population, whether for education, health or service.

These population projections are based on the new data provided by the Census of Population, Housing and Establishments in 2017, and on the development of basic elements of population growth such as births, deaths and migration. Their results and their compatibility with reality remain closely linked to the assumptions on which the projections were made. The process of formulating assumptions is an important stage in the completion of projections process. Assumptions are usually built in developing countries according to the theory of "demographic transformation" which recognizes that every economic and social progress is inevitably accompanied by a decline in the level of fertility and mortality.

fertility continues to be the most important natural component of population size and therefore, often when making projections, it is often assumed that there is more than one assumption regarding the evolution of fertility.

### **Methodology of preparing population projections**

Population projections by age and sex were prepared during the period (2017-2052) using Spectrum program, by estimating the life expectancy and age specific fertility rate during the projection period and the number of population in the base year (mid 2017), The impact of migration has been overlooked in the preparation of population projections, and the impact of migration is considered to be non-existent.

### **The different assumptions of fertility were formulated as follows:**

1. Low assumption is based on the speed of decreasing levels of fertility rate and thus reaching to replacement rate (2.1) births per woman in (2032).
2. Medium assumption indicates that the replacement rate can be achieved in (2042).
3. High assumption indicates that the replacement rate can be achieved in (2052).
4. The constant assumption indicates that the fertility rate is stable at 3.4 births per woman during the estimation period (2017-2052).

As agreed, upon in the preparation of population projections, the assumption that is relied upon is (medium assumption).

### **The following are the most important results obtained from (medium assumption)**

1. The estimated population in mid-2017 according to medium assumption is 95.455 million people and is expected to reach 119.753 million in 2030 and 153.688 million in 2052.
2. Since fertility affects the age structure of the population, it is noted that the percentage of population in the age group (0-14 years) decreased during the estimation period, while the percentage of the population in the age group (15-64 years) increased, as well as an increase in the age group of elderly (65 years and above), Which places the burden on the State for the provision of services and social and health care for the elderly.
3. It is expected gradual decrease in growth rates from 1.99% during the period (2017-2022) to 0.85% during the period (2047-2052).

4. The crude birth rate is expected to decrease from 26.5 births per 1,000 population in 2017 to 13.4 in 2052.
5. It is expected the fluctuation of crude death rate as it will decrease slightly from 4.6 per thousand in 2017 to 4.5 per thousand in 2032 and then increase to 5.7 per thousand in 2052. This fluctuation in the crude mortality rate is due to the effect of the age structure of population, although age-related mortality rates are constant.
6. The natural increase rate is expected to decrease from 21.9% in 2017 to 7.7% in 2052.
7. The life expectancy is expected to rise for males from 71.9 years in 2017 to 81 years in 2052 and for females from 74.3 years in 2017 to 83.3 years in 2052.
8. It should be noted that due to the increase in the population according to the results of the population census which amounted to 94,798,827 (million) compared to the population estimates which previously prepared for the same year based on the 2006 census which was 92.115.689 (million) and the increase was 2.7 million people, population for years (2007 - 2016) have been re estimated based on data of the censuses (2006, 2017).

P.O. Box 2086 Salah Salem, Nasr City, Cairo, Egypt

Telephone: Public Relations: (02) 24021559. National Center for Information: (02) 24020231

Fax: 24024099

E-mail: [pres\\_capmas@capmas.gov.eg](mailto:pres_capmas@capmas.gov.eg)

Website: [www.capmas.gov.eg](http://www.capmas.gov.eg)