



## Press Release

# Central Agency for Public Mobilization And Statistics

### On the occasion of international day of woman's health development Average female age in Egypt increased to 73.3 years in 2016

On the occasion of International Day of woman's health development, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics issued on 28 /5/2017 a press release reviewing the current woman health status. Celebration of this day started on the occasion of the members of the Global Women's Network meeting for reproductive rights in Costa Rica in 1987, in which was determined May 28<sup>th</sup> the International Day for Woman's Health development.

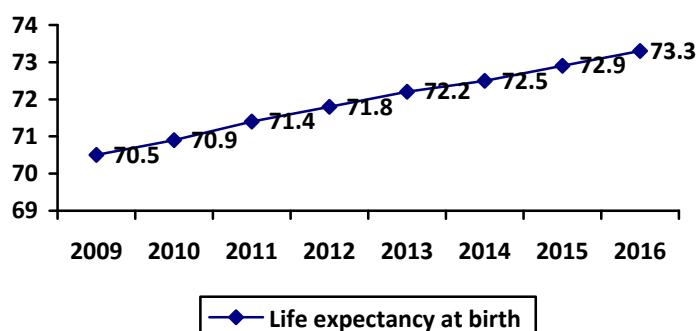
The most important health indicators of Egyptian women, according to CAPMAS statistics:

#### Females' Life expectancy at birth

(73.3 years) Females' Life expectancy at birth in 2016

Female's Life expectancy at birth Increased from 70.5 years in 2009 to 73.3 years in 2016.

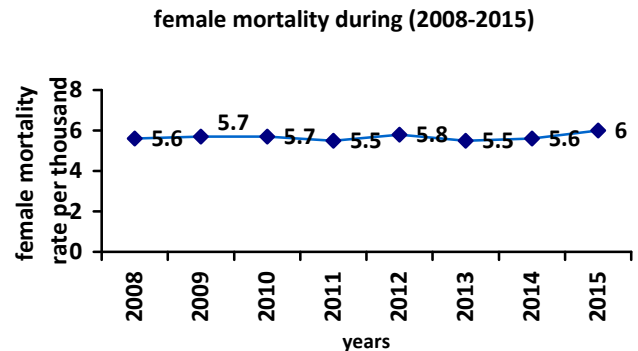
Femal life expectancy at birth 2009-2016



## Female mortality

Female's mortality rate is 6 per1000 females in 2015

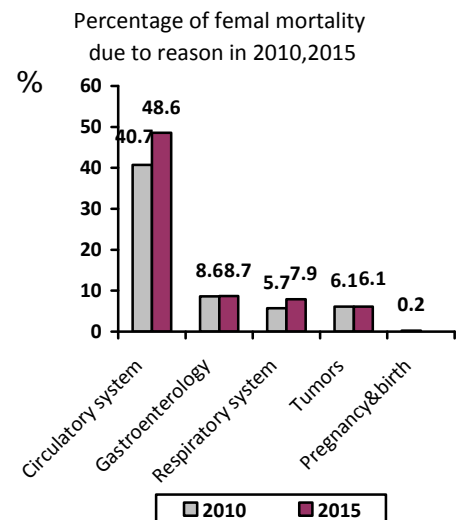
Female mortality increased from 5.6 per 1000 females in 2008 to 5.8 in 2012 and it reached 6.0 in 2015.



## Female mortality Causes

About half of female mortality was due to circulatory system diseases in 2015

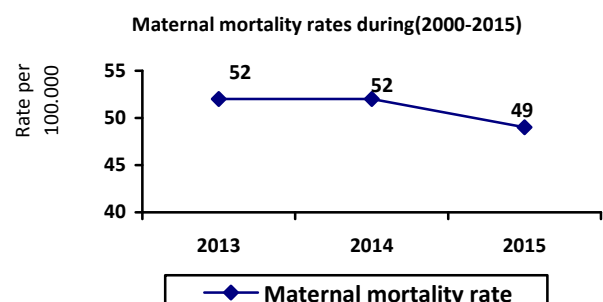
The highest reason for female mortality was due to circulatory system diseases by 48.6% of the total female mortality in 2015 compared to 40.7% in 2010, then mortality due to Gastroenterology by 8.7 % of the total female mortality in 2015 compared to 8.6% in 2010, also mortality due to respiratory system diseases increased to 7.9% in 2015 compared to 5.7% in 2010, The female mortality rate for tumors was 6.1 in 2010, 2015. While the lowest percentage of female mortality was due to pregnancy and birth by 0.2% in 2010, 2015.



## Maternal mortality

49 women was maternal mortality rate per 100 thousand live births in 2015

The maternal mortality rate was 49 women per 100,000 live births in 2015 compared with 52 women in 2013-2014.



**According to the income, expenditure and consumption survey data 2015**

- 0.3% of females smoke out of the total smokers in the community, with a total of 17.8% of smokers in 2015.
- 0.4% female urban smokers double the rural which reached 0.2% in 2015.

**According to a survey of the economic cost of gender-based violence in 2015**

- 61.2% of women aged (18-64 years) reported having no health problems while 24.1% had chronic diseases such as diabetes, hypertension and heart disease.
- 33.8% of women aged (18-64 years) who suffer from chronic diseases are illiterate, while 14.0% have a university degree and above, 22.9% have primary / preparatory education.
- 50.4% of women aged (18-64 years) who suffer from chronic diseases are widows, and 31.7% are divorced.
- 21.8% of women aged (18-64 years) who live in urban areas enjoy health insurance, 18.1% live in rural areas, 16.0% live in urban governorates, 9.8% in rural areas, versus, 5.0% in rural areas.
- 38.3 % is the highest percentage of women aged (18-64 years) who have health insurance and have university education and higher while the lowest percentage for illiterates are 2.6%.
- 86.9% of ever-married women aged (18-64 years) in urban areas use family planning methods compared with 85.2% in rural areas.
- 84.1% of women aged (18-64 years) who live in urban areas were circumcised compared to 94.1% in rural areas.