



Press Release

Central Agency for Public Mobilization And Statistics

The new version of the Population Magazine;

"Research and Studies" - Issue: (96)

Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics issued today (4 /7/2018) the 96th issue of the semi-annual magazine (Population - Research and Studies). This issue includes four analytical studies:

Demographic and Economic Characteristics of the Population of Egypt 2017, Marriage and Family Formation Patterns, Empowerment of Women in Education and Labor Fields within Sustainable Development, and Finally a Study to Monitor Illiteracy in Egypt.

The magazine is available on CAPMAS website for all users as of 4/7/2018. CAPMAS hopes that these studies will achieve its desired benefit.

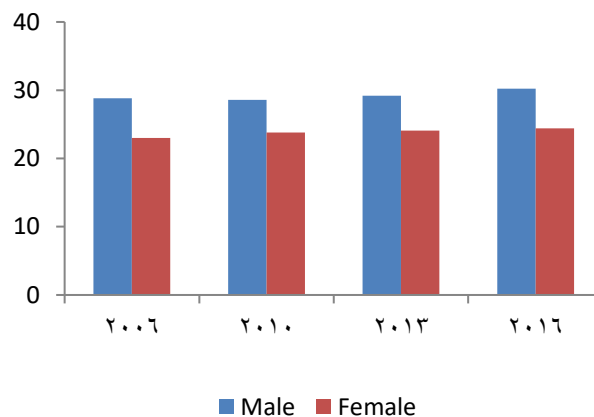
The main objectives of these studies are as follows:

Demographic and Economic Characteristics of Egypt's Population in 2017:

The study aims at identifying the demographic characteristics of Egypt population in 2017, social and economic characteristics of population during the period (2006-2017). The study showed many important results, namely that population growth rate increased from 2.08% during (1986-1996) to 2.56% during the period (2006-2017). It should be noted her that population growth rate between (2016-2017) 2.15%. The study also showed that population density of inhabited area was about 1394 inhabitants/km², and that the highest population density among the different governorates was 50259 inhabitants/km² in Cairo. It also showed an increase in age at first marriage for both males and females.

Life expectancy at birth for males rose from 66.5 years in 2006 to 70.8 years in 2017. It also increased for females from 69.1 years to 73.6 years during the same period.

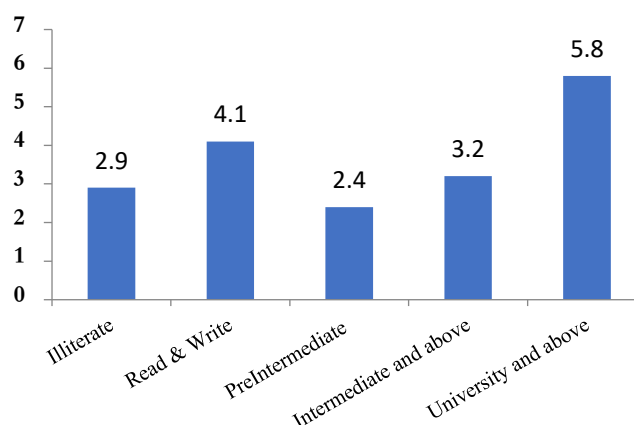
Average age at first marriage
by sex during the period 2006 - 2016



Marriage and Family Formation Patterns:

The study aims to study the development of marriage rates in Egypt, identify characteristics of population according to marital status and shed light on the phenomenon of early marriage and spinsterhood. The study concluded that marriage rate decreased from 11 per thousand in 2010 to 10.3 per thousand in 2016 according to 2017 census. It also showed that married females in the age group (less than 18 years) reached to 104 thousand cases in total Egypt; of which 16.5 thousand in urban areas against 87.5 thousand cases in rural areas. With respect to the phenomenon of spinsterhood, data showed that number of females who never married recorded 472 thousand cases.

Percentage of females who have not married before age 35 and above by educational status

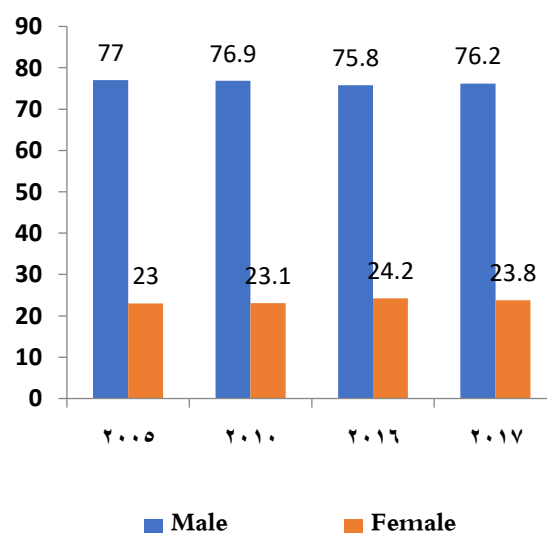


The data also showed that the highest proportion of women (35 years+) who have never married were with university qualifications and above.

Empowerment of women in the fields of Education and Work:

The aim of this study is to highlight development of status of women in the fields of education and work within the framework of sustainable development during the period (2005-2017). Among the most important results of the study is the decline in the percentage of illiterate females from 37.2% in 2006 to 30.7% in 2017. Although the size of gender gap between males and females is still high, the study also found that percentage of female university graduates rose from 7.9% in 2006 census to 10.8% in 2017 census.

According to labor force survey, The study showed that percentage of female in total labor force declined during the period (2005-2017). The study also showed that the overall unemployment rate among females was 22.6% for females compared to 4.9% for males in 2010, while this rate was 23.1% for females compared to 8.2% for males in 2017.



Illiteracy in Egypt:

This study aims to identify illiteracy rate and characteristics of illiterate in terms of gender, age and place of residence. The study shows that illiteracy rate decreased from 39.4% in 1996 to 29.7% in 2006 and 25.8% in 2017 and the highest percentage of illiteracy among governorates in 2017 was 37.2% in Minya and the least percent was in Port Said (14.1%).

The study revealed that there are four main reasons of illiteracy, namely lack of family desire, the financial ability of family, the unwillingness of individual and difficulty of reaching school. It also showed that there was an extreme isolation of illiterate group of society, and that they were unable to use modern technology such as computers and Internet where percentage of Internet users among illiterate was only 3%.

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 Website: www.capmas.gov.eg