# ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT GENDER LANDSCAPE

This briefing showcases the gender landscape in Arab Republic of Egypt on key indicators helpful for monitoring gender equality and designing effective policy interventions. Gender equality fosters productivity gains, minimizes losses in wealth, reduces poverty, boosts shared prosperity, and supports green, resilient, and inclusive development.

► Click the measures below to explore the World Bank Gender Data Portal.

| Compared to: | Base Year | Region |
|---|---|---|
| >10% Higher Value | ↗ | |
| Equal/No Change | → | |
| >10% Lower Value | ↘ | |
| No Data | --- | |

| | | Country Performance | | | | | Peer Comparison | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Baseline | | | Latest | | Latest | | |
| | | Value | Year | | Value | Year | MNA | LMC | World |
| **HUMAN ENDOWMENTS** | | | | | | | | | |
| Learning-Adjusted Years of Schooling | Female | 6.58 | 2010 | → | 6.81 | 2020 | NA | NA | NA |
| | Male | 6.39 | 2010 | → | 6.25 | 2020 | NA | NA | NA |
| Lower secondary completion rate (% of relevant group) | Female | 76.0 | 2009 | ↗ | 91.2 | 2019 | 77.9 | NA | 77.3 |
| | Male | 67.5 | 2009 | ↗ | 85.8 | 2019 | 76.5 | NA | 76.7 |
| Female share of graduates from STEM programs, tertiary (%) | | NA | NA | --- | 36.9 | 2016 | NA | NA | NA |
| Fertility rate, total (births per woman) | | 3.23 | 2010 | → | 3.24 | 2020 | 2.74 | NA | 2.39 |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women 15-19) | | 53.2 | 2010 | → | 51.6 | 2020 | 39.0 | NA | 41.0 |
| Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate per 100,000 live births) | | 45.0 | 2010 | ↘ | 37.0 | 2017 | 57.0 | NA | 211 |
| Pregnant women receiving prenatal care of at least four visits (% of pregnant women) | | 66.0 | 2008 | ↗ | 82.8 | 2014 | NA | NA | NA |
| Unmet need for contraception (% of married women 15-49) | | 11.6 | 2008 | → | 12.6 | 2014 | 10.1 | NA | NA |
| Mortality from chronic vascular disease, cancer, diabetes or cardiorespiratory disease between 30 and 70 (%) | Female | 24.9 | 2010 | → | 23.2 | 2019 | 17.4 | NA | 14.8 |
| | Male | 34.7 | 2010 | → | 32.7 | 2019 | 22.9 | NA | 21.7 |
| **ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY** | | | | | | | | | |
| Labor force participation rate (% 15+, modeled ILO estimate) | Female | 23.2 | 2010 | ↘ | 15.4 | 2021 | 18.6 | NA | 46.3 |
| | Male | 75.4 | 2010 | ↘ | 67.1 | 2021 | 70.0 | NA | 71.7 |
| Wage and salaried workers (% of employment, modeled ILO estimate) | Female | 52.0 | 2010 | ↗ | 68.6 | 2019 | 73.8 | NA | 54.6 |
| | Male | 64.7 | 2010 | → | 69.8 | 2019 | 69.8 | NA | 53.0 |
| Employment in agriculture (% of employment, modeled ILO estimate) | Female | 42.9 | 2010 | ↘ | 21.2 | 2019 | 15.7 | NA | 25.3 |
| | Male | 24.7 | 2010 | ↘ | 20.5 | 2019 | 14.4 | NA | 27.6 |
| Share of youth not in education, employment or training (% of youth population) | Female | 52.0 | 2010 | ↘ | 44.0 | 2020 | 43.9 | NA | NA |
| | Male | 15.8 | 2010 | → | 17.2 | 2020 | 17.0 | NA | NA |
| Received a public sector pension in the past year (% 15+) | Female | NA | NA | --- | 7.84 | 2017 | NA | 5.68 | 9.06 |
| | Male | NA | NA | --- | 11.6 | 2017 | NA | 5.01 | 8.62 |
| Age dependency ratio (% of working-age population) | | 59.6 | 2010 | → | 64.6 | 2020 | 55.5 | NA | 54.6 |
| Female migrants (% of international migrant stock) | | 43.8 | 2010 | → | 46.2 | 2019 | 45.1 | NA | 46.7 |
| Financial institution account (% 15+) | Female | NA | NA | --- | 27.0 | 2017 | NA | 51.7 | 63.7 |
| | Male | NA | NA | --- | 37.2 | 2017 | NA | 60.6 | 70.6 |
| Borrowed to start, operate, or expand a farm or business (% 15+) | Female | NA | NA | --- | 1.58 | 2017 | NA | 6.81 | 5.26 |
| | Male | NA | NA | --- | 4.93 | 2017 | NA | 9.00 | 7.57 |
| Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) | | 34.0 | 2008 | ↘ | 5.20 | 2020 | 19.0 | NA | 33.1 |
| **VOICE AND AGENCY** | | | | | | | | | |
| Firms with female top manager (% of firms) | | NA | NA | --- | 6.30 | 2020 | 6.50 | NA | 17.8 |
| Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%) | | 12.7 | 2010 | ↗ | 27.7 | 2021 | 17.0 | NA | 26.1 |
| Women who were first married by 18 (% of women 20-24) | | 16.6 | 2008 | → | 17.4 | 2014 | NA | NA | NA |
| Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%) | | 9.40 | 2010 | ↗ | 24.2 | 2020 | 14.0 | NA | 22.0 |
| Proportion of women subjected to physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months (% of ever-partnered women 15-49) | | NA | NA | --- | 14.0 | 2014 | NA | NA | NA |

*Note:* The Middle East and North Africa (MNA) region includes 21 countries (all income levels), as classified by The World Bank Group. Arab Republic of Egypt is a lower middle income (LMC) country, which includes 55 countries with a Gross National Income (GNI) per capita from $1,046 to $4,095 (calculated using the World Bank Atlas method). Data and definitions can be found on the Gender Data Portal.
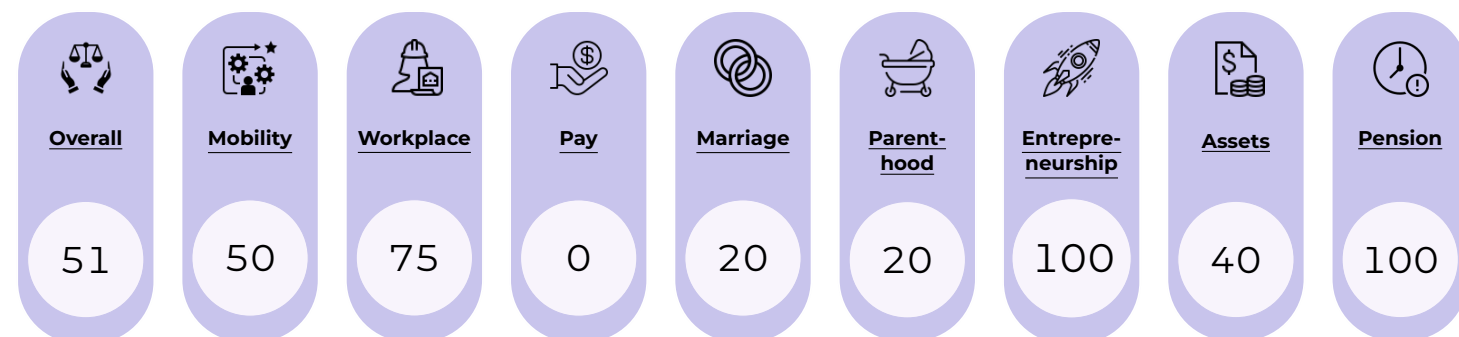Country Baseline provides a reference from 1990 to 2010. Latest Value shows the latest available comparison from 2011 onwards. The arrow icon represents country increases or decreases over 10 percent relative to the base year. Peer comparisons show how Arab Republic of Egypt performs relative to the region, income group, and the world. Lighter and darker shades represent values 10 percent above and below regional peer values, respectively.

WORLD BANK GROUP  Gender Data Portal  +10 Accelerate Equality — Gender Equality and Development

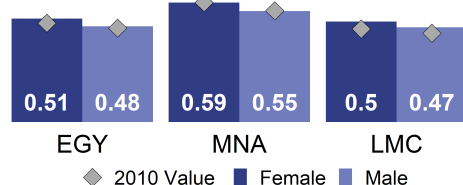## Women, Business and the Law in Arab Republic of Egypt

**Women, Business and the Law (WBL) 2022** presents an index covering 190 economies, structured around the life cycle of a working woman. In total, 35 questions are scored across eight indicators. **Arab Republic of Egypt scores 51 out of 100,** while the regional average across Middle East and North Africa is 80.

| Overall | Mobility | Workplace | Pay | Marriage | Parenthood | Entrepreneurship | Assets | Pension |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 51 | 50 | 75 | 0 | 20 | 20 | 100 | 40 | 100 |

## A Closer Look at Gender Equality in Arab Republic of Egypt

Despite some progress, gender gaps, gender-based violence, and disadvantageous social norms facing women and girls persist, and gains in human capital of women and girls remain untapped. Turning human capital investments into economic gains means addressing multiple barriers to womens economic empowerment, including improving their voice and agency.

### Human Capital Index Score (0-1)
Baseline compared to 2020

| | EGY | MNA | LMC |
|---|---|---|---|
| Female | 0.51 | 0.59 | 0.5 |
| Male | 0.48 | 0.55 | 0.47 |

◇ 2010 Value ■ Female ■ Male

### Change in Female Labor Force Participation 2010-2020 (p.p.)
Ages 15+

-7.8 p.p.
EGY

■ Arab Republic of Egypt ■ MNA ■ Other Countries

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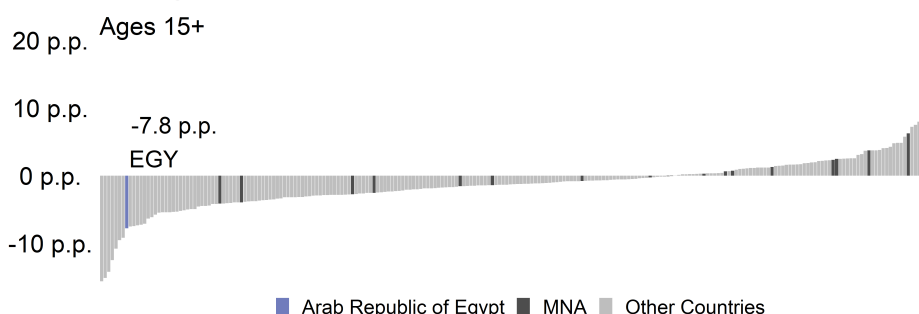
## Unpacking the Numbers in Arab Republic of Egypt

**51 percent**

A girl born today will be 51 percent as productive as if she enjoyed full education, health, and employment **(2020)**

**11 in 100**

11 percent of women 15 to 19 years old have had children or already pregnant **(2014)**

**87 percent**

87 percent of women ages 15 to 49 experienced female genital mutilation in their lifetimes **(2015)**

**6 in 25**

24 percent of women are not able to visit family, relatives and friends on her own decision **(2014)**

**999 in 1000**

Nearly 100 percent of women do not have any land, both solely and jointly, registered under their name **(2014)**

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### LEARN MORE

**The World Bank in Gender**: This portal features the latest research, news, and events around gender equality in international development.

**Women, Business and the Law**: This portal includes reports, data, and news on the laws and regulations that affect women's economic opportunity.

**World Bank Group Gender Strategy (FY16-FY23)**: This 2015 report outlines the World Bank Group's strategy to promote gender equality.

**World Bank Gender Data Portal**: This open data tool shares the latest statistics and research to improve understanding and inform policy choices.

**MENA Gender Innovation Lab**: This page features policy research by the GIL, evaluating innovative solutions to close priority gender gaps in the region.