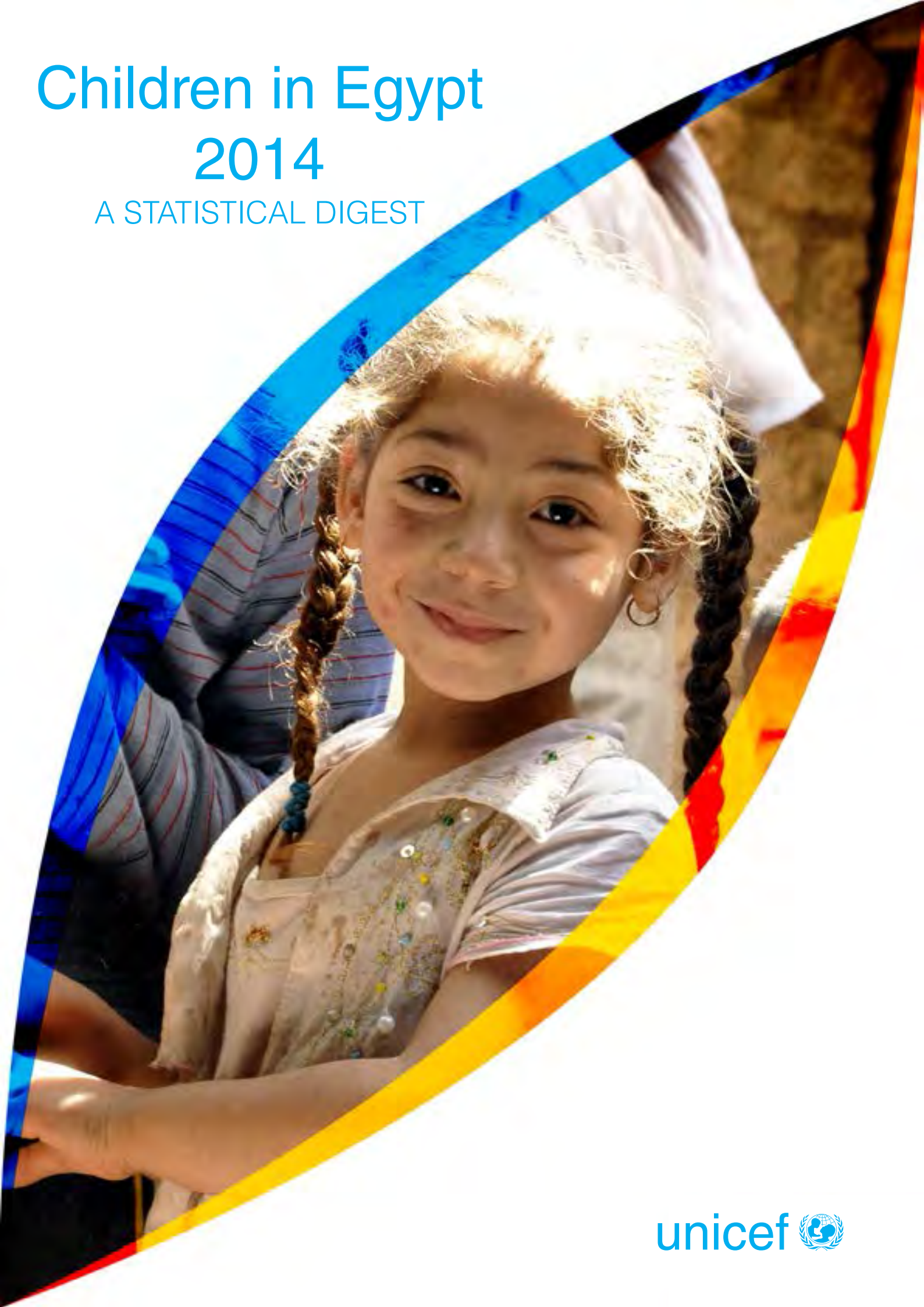


Children in Egypt

2014

A STATISTICAL DIGEST



CHILDREN IN EGYPT 2014

A Statistical Digest

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Preface

Understanding the living conditions in which children live and the progress that is being made in protecting their rights requires a wide spectrum of updated and high quality data. These data, together with research evidence, are needed to inform decisions on both policies and programmes, and to determine the resource allocation of the government and other actors that are working towards the progressive realization of the rights of every child to survival and development, protection and participation. Child-focused social and economic statistics are vital to give visibility to children's issues in the national debate, to better identify who and where the children left behind are, and to highlight positive trends and progress.

Children in Egypt brings together a wide spectrum of data relevant to child wellbeing. This tool, which reflects the current situation of children in Egypt, aims to give professionals and the general public access to a comprehensive selection of the most recent and quality statistics that are available on children in Egypt. It contains over 200 statistical tables organized in 14 thematic chapters, covering essential dimensions of child wellbeing, including among others survival, health and nutrition, access to water and sanitation, education, child protection, and poverty.

The data presented in the digest come from primary and secondary statistical sources: official national data (derived from administrative sources or surveys) are in some cases accompanied by data extracted from international databases, managed mainly by the United Nations' agencies, which contain standardized statistics intended for international comparison.

The most recent available data and trends are reported for each of the selected indicators, together with metadata that include reference to the original data source. To the extent possible, data are disaggregated by gender, geographic location and socio-economic status.

To ensure its continued relevance, the digest will be updated every year, to reflect the release of new statistical data from the various major sources of data. This should facilitate continuous monitoring of trends in the indicators of child well-being and provide robust knowledge on the progress towards the realization of child rights.

Acknowledgements and disclaimer

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DEMOGRAPHY





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POPULATION SIZE AND COMPOSITION

Table 1.01 Total population, 2005-2013 (mid-year, in thousands)

Year	Total population	Urban %
2005	70,653	42.7
2006	72,008	42.5
2007	73,644	43.1
2008	75,194	42.9
2009	76,925	43.0
2010	78,685	43.0
2011	80,530	42.8
2012	82,305	42.9
2013	84,629	42.8

Source: CAPMAS (2014) *Egypt in Figures 2014*, data on percentage of urban population are from various editions of CAPMAS *Egypt in Figures* and CAPMAS *Statistical Yearbook*. Accessed in May 2014.

Table 1.02 Population annual absolute change and growth rate, 2000-2013

Year	Absolute Annual Change	Annual Growth Rate
	(thousands)	(percentage)
2000	1,335	2.1
2001	1,323	2.1
2002	1,330	2.0
2003	1,337	2.0
2004	1,339	2.0
2005	1,350	1.9
2006	1,355	1.9
2007	1,636	2.3
2008	1,550	2.1
2009	1,731	2.3
2010	1,760	2.3
2011	1,845	2.3
2012	1,775	2.2
2013	2,324	2.8

Source: CAPMAS (2014) *Egypt in Figures 2014*. Annual growth rates calculated by UNICEF. Accessed in May 2014.

Table 1.03

Total population by regions, mid-2013 (in thousands and as a percentage of the total Egyptian population)

2013		
	Population (thousands)	Share of total Egyptian population (percentage)
Urban Governorates	14,906	17.6
Lower Egypt		
Urban Lower Egypt	10,176	12.0
Rural Lower Egypt	26,165	30.9
Upper Egypt		
Urban Upper Egypt	10,125	12.0
Rural Upper Egypt	21,711	25.7
Frontier Governorates		
Urban Frontier	1,050	1.2
Rural Frontier	495	0.6

Source: Calculated from CAPMAS (2014) *Egypt in Figures 2014*. Accessed in May 2014.

Table 1.04

Average household size by urban/rural residence, 2000, 2005 and 2008

	2000	2005	2008
<i>(average number of individuals per household)</i>			
Average household size:			
Total Egypt	5.2	4.9	4.6
Urban	4.5	4.2	4.1
Rural	6.0	5.5	5.1
Upper Egypt	5.7	5.4	5.3
Lower Egypt	5.3	4.8	4.5

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000, 2005 and 2008.

Note: This table is based on *de jure* household members, i.e. persons who usually live in the household.

Table 1.05

Population distribution by age group and gender, 1st January 2014 (in thousands and as a percentage of total population)

Age Group	Total (in thousands)	%	Female (in thousands)	%	Male (in thousands)	%
0-4	9,578	11.2	4,602	5.4	4,976	5.8
5-9	9,093	10.6	4,373	5.1	4,720	5.5
10-14	8,002	9.3	3,866	4.5	4,136	4.8
15-19	8,041	9.4	3,907	4.6	4,134	4.8
20-24	8,611	10.0	4,198	4.9	4,413	5.1
25-29	8,345	9.7	4,093	4.8	4,252	5.0
30-34	6,873	8.0	3,389	4.0	3,484	4.1
35-39	5,329	6.2	2,633	3.1	2,696	3.1
40-44	4,656	5.4	2,301	2.7	2,355	2.7
45-49	4,288	5.0	2,125	2.5	2,163	2.5
50-54	3,773	4.4	1,876	2.2	1,897	2.2
55-59	3,099	3.6	1,544	1.8	1,555	1.8
60-64	2,313	2.7	1,162	1.4	1,151	1.3
65-69	1,618	1.9	819	1.0	799	0.9
70-74	1,061	1.2	539	0.6	522	0.6
75+	1,103	1.3	560	0.7	543	0.6
Total	85,783	100	41,987	48.9	43,796	51.1

Source: CAPMAS (2014) *Egypt in Figures 2014*. Accessed in May 2014.

Table 1.06

Population distribution, selected age groups, 1st January 2014

Age Group	Population (thousands)	% of total
0-4	9,578	11.2
0-14	26,673	31.1
0-17	31,498	36.7
10-19	16,043	18.7
15-24	16,652	19.4
25-29	8,345	9.7
15-64	55,328	64.5
65+	3,782	4.4

Source: Data calculated by UNICEF on the basis of absolute numbers presented in CAPMAS (2014) *Egypt in Figures 2014*. Accessed in May 2014.

Table 1.07 Sex ratio in total population, 1986, 1996, 2006, 2012 and 2013

	Total	Urban	Rural
	<i>(number of males per 100 females in the population)</i>		
1986	105	106	104
1996	105	105	105
2006	105	104	105
2012	105	-	-
2013	105	-	-

Source: Total Population data from CAPMAS (2014) *Egypt in Figures 2014*. Urban/rural data are from CAPMAS, *Population by Sex, Urban and Rural Percentage in Census Years (1882-2006)*, <http://www.capmas.gov.eg/pdf/pdf%20population/2-7.pdf>. Accessed in May 2014.

Table 1.08 Child, old age and total dependency ratios, 1996, 2006, 2012 and 2013

Years	1996	2006	2012	2013
	<i>(dependents per 100 people in the working age population, 15-64)</i>			
Child dependency ratio	64.0	49.1	48.2	48.2
Old age dependency ratio	5.7	5.7	6.8	6.8
Total dependency ratio	69.8	54.8	55.0	55.0

Source: Calculated by UNICEF using data extracted from: CAPMAS, *Population Distribution By Age Groups, Sex, Final Results of Population Census 1996 and 2006*; <http://www.capmas.gov.eg/pdf/pdf%20population/2-12.pdf>, <http://www.capmas.gov.eg/pdf/pdf%20population/2-11.pdf>. Accessed in May 2014.

Data for 2012 and 2013 are from CAPMAS (2014), *Egypt in Figures 2014*.

Note: The dependency ratios are the age to population ratios of those typically not in the labor force (i.e. the dependents) and those typically in the labor force (exemplified by the working-age population, i.e. those aged 15-64 years). The *child dependency ratio* is the ratio between the population aged 0-14 to population aged 15-64, multiplied by 100.

The *old age dependency ratio* is the ratio between the populations aged 65 and older to the population aged 15-64, multiplied by 100. The *total dependency ratio* is the ratio of the sum of the dependent population (aged 0-14 years and 65 or older years) to the population of working age, 15-64 years, multiplied by 100. The figures reflect the number of 'dependents' in the population for every 100 persons of working age.

FERTILITY, MORTALITY AND LIFE EXPECTANCY

Table 1.09 Total fertility rates, by residence, 2000-2008

Period	2000	2003	2005	2008
<i>(average number of children per woman aged 15-49)</i>				
Total	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.0
Urban	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.7
Rural	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.2
Urban Governorates	2.9	2.3	2.5	2.6
Lower Egypt	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9
Urban Lower Egypt	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.6
Rural Lower Egypt	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.0
Upper Egypt	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.4
Urban Upper Egypt	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.0
Rural Upper Egypt	4.7	4.2	3.9	3.6
Frontier Governorates	3.8	-	3.3	3.3

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2003, 2005 and 2008. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: The total fertility rate is the average number of children per woman, and reflects the average number of live births that a woman would have by age 50 if she were subject, throughout her life, to the age-specific fertility rates observed in the reference year/period. The fertility rates from the Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys refer to the three-year period before the survey.

Table 1.10 Age specific fertility rates, 2000-2008

Age Group	2000	2003	2005	2008
<i>(births per 1,000 women)</i>				
15-19	51	47	48	50
20-24	196	185	175	169
25-29	208	190	194	185
30-34	147	128	125	122
35-39	75	62	63	59

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: The age-specific fertility rate measures the number of births to women of a specified age or age group per 1,000 women in that age group, in a specific year/period. The fertility rates from the Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys refer to the three-year period before the survey.

Table 1.11 Crude birth and death rates and natural population increase, 2000-2012

Years	Crude birth rate	Crude death rate	Rate of natural increase
	(per 1,000 population)		
2000	27.4	6.3	21.1
2001	26.7	6.2	20.5
2002	26.5	6.4	20.1
2003	26.2	6.5	19.7
2004	25.7	6.4	19.3
2005	25.5	6.4	19.1
2006	25.7	6.3	19.4
2007	26.5	6.1	20.4
2008	27.3	6.1	21.2
2009	28.8	6.2	22.6
2010	28.7	6.1	22.6
2011	30.3	6.1	24.2
2012	31.9	6.4	25.5

Source: CAPMAS (2014) *Egypt in Figures, 2014*. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: The crude birth rate indicates the number of live births occurring during the year, per 1,000 population (at mid-year). The crude death rate is the number of deaths occurring during the year, per 1,000 population (at mid-year). Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate gives the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration, per 1,000 population (at mid-year).

Table 1.12 Crude birth and death rates and natural increase by urban/rural residence, 2010/2011

	2010	2011
	(per 1,000 population)	
Crude birth rate		
Total	28.7	30.3
Urban	26.6	27.3
Rural	30.3	32.6
Crude death rate		
Total	6.1	6.1
Urban	6.7	6.6
Rural	5.7	5.7
Rate of natural increase of the population		
Total	22.6	24.2
Urban	19.9	20.7
Rural	24.6	26.9

Source: CAPMAS (2013) *Egypt Statistical Abstract, 2013*.

Note: The crude birth rate indicates the number of live births occurring during the year, per 1,000 population (at mid-year). The crude death rate is the number of deaths occurring during the year, per 1,000 population (at mid-year). Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration, per 1,000 population (at mid-year).

Table 1.13 Life expectancy at birth, 2006-2013

Life expectancy at birth	Male	Female
	(years)	
2006	66.5	69.1
2007	66.9	69.6
2008	67.4	70.0
2009	67.8	70.5
2010	68.2	70.9
2011	68.6	71.4
2012	69.0	71.8
2013	69.4	72.2

Source: CAPMAS (2013) *Statistical Yearbook*, 2013.

Note: The Life expectancy at birth refers to the average number of years that a new-born infant would live if current age-specific mortality patterns at the time of her/his birth were to stay the same throughout her/his life.



APPENDIX: Data from international sources

Table 1.14 Total population, urban and rural, 2000 - 2013

	Total	Percentage Urban
	(thousands)	%
2000	66,137	42.8
2005	71,778	43.0
2010	78,076	43.4
2011	79,392	43.5
2012	80,722	-
2013	82,056	-

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision*. Data on the percentage of urban are from: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision and World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision*. Accessed in May 2014.

Table 1.15 Population absolute change and growth rate, 1990-2010

	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010
Total population (thousands)	61,168	66,137	71,778	78,076
Annual average absolute change (thousands)	966	994	1,128	1,260
Annual average growth (%)	1.65	1.56	1.64	1.68

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision*. Accessed in May 2014.

Table 1.16 Child dependency ratio, 1990-2010

Age group	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
	(ratio per 100 population aged 15-64, 20-64 or 25-64)				
0-14	71.0	66.3	59.8	52.4	50.0
0-19	107.2	103.0	96.4	85.8	77.1
0-24	154.0	146.0	141.2	131.2	118.5

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision*. Accessed in May 2014.

Table 1.17 Total and old age dependency ratios, 1990-2010

	Total dependency ratio (population aged 0-14 and 65+ per 100 population aged 15-64)	Old age dependency ratio (population aged 65+ per 100 population aged 15-64)
1990	79.5	8.6
1995	75.3	9.0
2000	68.9	9.0
2005	61.2	8.8
2010	58.8	8.7

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision*. Accessed in May 2014.

Table 1.18 Net migration and net migration rate, 1990-2010

	Net Migration (yearly average) (thousands)	Net Migration Rate (per 1,000 population)
1990-1995	-222	-3.8
1995-2000	-189	-3.0
2000-2005	-74	-1.1
2005-2010	-69	-0.9

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013) *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision, CD-ROM Edition*. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: Net migration is the number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants over a period. The net migration rate is the number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants over a period divided by the person-years lived by the population of the receiving country over that period. It is expressed as the net number of migrants per 1,000 population.



CHAPTER

2

**BIRTHS AND
PERINATAL CARE**





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BIRTHS AND FERTILITY

Table 2.01 Total number of births, 2000-2013

Years	Number of births (thousands)
2000	1,752
2001	1,741
2002	1,767
2003	1,777
2004	1,780
2005	1,801
2006	1,854
2007	1,950
2008	2,051
2009	2,217
2010	2,261
2011	2,442
2012	2,630
2013	2,612

Source: CAPMAS (2014) *Egypt in Figures 2014*. Accessed in May 2014.

Data for 2012 and 2013 are from the CAPMAS *Annual Bulletin of Statistics of Births and Deaths in 2013*: http://capmas.gov.eg/pepo/656_e.pdf

Table 2.02 Age-specific fertility rates and total fertility rate among women aged 15-49, 2000-2008

Age specific fertility rate	2000	2003	2005	2008
Age group	(number of children per 1,000 women)			
15-19	51	47	48	50
20-24	196	185	175	169
25-29	208	190	194	185
30-34	147	128	125	122
35-39	75	62	63	59
40-44	24	19	19	17
45-49	4	6	2	2
Total fertility rate (Average number of children per woman)	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.0

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

Note: The age specific fertility rate measures the annual number of births to women of a specified age group per 1,000 women in that age group.

The total fertility rate is the average number of children a woman would bear over the course of her lifetime if current age-specific fertility rates remained constant throughout her childbearing years. The current total fertility rate is usually taken as an indication of the number of children women are having at the present.

Rates are for three-year period before the survey.

Table 2.03

Percentage of births preceded by any medical care during pregnancy by background characteristics, 2000-2008

	2000	2005	2008
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
Total	85.3	92.9	94.4
By location			
Urban	90.6	93.9	95.4
Rural	81.9	92.3	93.7
Urban Governorates	88.8	92.7	96.0
Lower Egypt	88.9	95.1	95.2
Urban Lower Egypt	92.5	96.5	94.3
Rural Lower Egypt	87.6	94.7	95.4
Upper Egypt	80.7	91.2	92.9
Urban Upper Egypt	91.6	93.8	96.0
Rural Upper Egypt	76.8	90.2	91.7
Frontier Governorates	74.7	83.1	88.1
By mother's education			
No education	75.3	86.8	89.4
Primary incomplete	83.1	90.8	91.1
Primary complete, some sec.	90.3	94.4	94.8
Sec. complete, higher	95.6	97.0	97.1
By wealth quintile			
Poorest	-	87.1	89.6
Second	-	91.6	93.2
Middle	-	93.7	95.1
Fourth	-	95.9	96.3
Richest	-	96.6	97.4

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005 and 2008.

Note: Data refer to the percentage of all births where mothers received any medical care for any reason (i.e. for ante-natal care, for a tetanus toxoid injection, and/or for care unrelated to the pregnancy) during pregnancy. Data are for the five-year period before the survey.



ANTENATAL CARE

Table 2.04
Antenatal care visits, by place of residence and background characteristics, 2000-2008

	Any antenatal care			Regular antenatal care		
	2000	2005	2008	2000	2005	2008
	<i>(percentage of births)</i>					
Total	52.9	69.6	73.6	36.7	58.4	66.0
By location						
Urban	70.4	82.2	85.0	53.9	74.7	80.5
Rural	41.9	62.1	66.9	25.9	49.1	57.4
Urban Governorates	74.1	84.0	89.2	56.0	78.9	85.1
Lower Egypt	53.5	78.0	75.0	38.9	66.5	67.7
Urban Lower Egypt	71.2	88.4	82.8	56.2	80.6	79.9
Rural Lower Egypt	47.2	74.7	72.8	32.8	62.0	64.2
Upper Egypt	44.3	57.5	65.9	27.2	45.0	56.4
Urban Upper Egypt	65.1	75.8	81.8	49.8	65.7	75.4
Rural Upper Egypt	36.9	50.6	59.9	19.2	37.2	49.2
Frontier Governorates	44.6	68.1	71.0	28.5	58.8	64.7
By mother's education						
No education	33.9	48.2	54.6	17.2	35.6	45.0
Primary incomplete	45.2	64.2	68.2	27.7	51.2	58.3
Primary complete, some sec.	58.8	70.3	74.1	41.6	57.1	64.6
Sec. complete, higher	75.0	85.6	83.6	60.3	76.3	77.7
By wealth quintile						
Poorest	-	46.7	53.5	-	30.7	41.4
Second	-	59.0	64.4	-	45.3	55.8
Middle	-	71.0	73.7	-	59.1	64.2
Fourth	-	84.2	85.7	-	76.1	80.8
Richest	-	92.1	92.4	-	86.9	89.8

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005 and 2008.

Note: Data on any antenatal care refer to the percentage of all births where mothers received any antenatal care from a skilled health provider. Data on regular antenatal care refer to the percentage of births whose mothers received at least four antenatal visits during their pregnancy. Data refer to the five-year period before the survey.

Table 2.05 Antenatal care by type of provider, 2000-2008

Provider	2000	2005	2008
	<i>(percentage of births)</i>		
Doctor	52.7	69.5	73.3
Trained nurse/midwife	0.2	0.1	0.3
No care/No skilled provider	47.1	30.4	26.4

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005 and 2008.

Note: Data refer to the percentage distribution of births by type of provider of antenatal care. Data are for the five-year period before the survey.

Table 2.06

Percentage of births protected against neonatal tetanus, by background characteristics, 2005-2008

	2005	2008
	<i>(percentage of births)</i>	
Total	71.5	76.4
By location		
Urban	61.8	66.2
Rural	77.4	82.6
Urban Governorates	57.8	62.8
Lower Egypt	73.9	81.3
Urban Lower Egypt	63.9	69.3
Rural Lower Egypt	77.1	84.8
Upper Egypt	74.0	76.7
Urban Upper Egypt	64.4	68.1
Rural Upper Egypt	78.0	80.2
Frontier Governorates	69.0	68.7
By mother's education		
No education	72.2	77.6
Primary incomplete	72.2	76.9
Primary complete, some sec.	73.6	78.0
Sec. complete, higher	70.2	75.2
By wealth quintile		
Poorest	73.0	79.0
Second	77.4	84.4
Middle	77.4	82.2
Fourth	72.2	77.4
Richest	55.1	58.1

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2005 and 2008.

Note: Data refer to the percentage of all births that were protected against neonatal tetanus. A birth is considered to be fully protected if: (a) the mother had two tetanus toxoid injections during her pregnancy; (b) the mother had a tetanus toxoid injection during her pregnancy plus an additional injection in the 10 years prior to the pregnancy; or (c) the mother did not have a tetanus toxoid injection during pregnancy but had at least five injections prior to the pregnancy. Data are for the five-year period before the survey.

Table 2.07

Exposure of women to safe pregnancy messages, by background characteristics, 2005-2008

	2005	2008
	<i>(percentage of ever- married women aged 15-49)</i>	
Total	28.6	20.6
By location	32.0	20.4
Urban	26.2	20.8
Rural		
Urban Governorates	34.9	17.0
Lower Egypt	20.4	20.7
Urban Lower Egypt	23.3	22.7
Rural Lower Egypt	19.3	20.1
Upper Egypt	34.8	22.3
Urban Upper Egypt	35.5	23.0
Rural Upper Egypt	34.5	22.0
Frontier Governorates	33.5	22.2
By mother's education		
No education	22.5	14.7
Primary incomplete	24.9	13.2
Primary complete, some sec.	32.6	20.8
Sec. complete, higher	39.5	26.2
By wealth quintile		
Poorest	22.4	15.0
Second	27.2	20.1
Middle	26.2	20.7
Fourth	30.7	20.8
Highest	34.2	25.9

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2005 and 2008.

Note: Data refer to the percentage of women 15-49 who had ever been married and who reported that they had received information about the danger signs women must be aware of to have a safe pregnancy. Data are for the six months before the survey.



DELIVERY CARE

Table 2.08

Skilled birth attendance (percentage of births attended by any medical provider), 2000-2008

	2000	2005	2008
	<i>(percentage of births)</i>		
Total	60.9	74.2	78.9
By location			
Urban	81.4	88.7	90.2
Rural	48.0	65.8	72.2
Urban Governorates	83.7	90.7	92.3
Lower Egypt	65.1	81.6	85.3
Urban Lower Egypt	84.7	92.9	92.0
Rural Lower Egypt	58.1	78.0	83.4
Upper Egypt	47.8	62.6	66.4
Urban Upper Egypt	74.7	83.8	85.6
Rural Upper Egypt	38.2	54.8	59.2
Frontier Governorates	60.4	71.8	79.1
By mother's education			
No education	40.0	54.3	59.7
Primary incomplete	52.3	67.9	73.1
Primary complete, some sec.	70.6	75.3	79.3
Sec. complete, higher	84.1	89.1	89.0
By wealth quintile			
Poorest	-	50.5	55.2
Second	-	63.5	70.1
Middle	-	78.2	82.8
Fourth	-	87.4	90.7
Richest	-	95.7	96.9

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005 and 2008.

Note: Data refer to the percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel, i.e. doctors or trained nurses or midwives. Data are for the five-year period before the survey.

Table 2.09 Place of delivery, by background characteristics, 2000-2008

	2000		2005		2008	
	Any health facility	Home delivery	Any health facility	Home delivery	Any health facility	Home delivery
	<i>(percentage of births)</i>					
Total	48.2	51.7	64.6	35.2	71.7	28.2
By location						
Urban	69.8	30.0	82.9	17.0	85.5	14.5
Rural	34.6	65.3	54.2	45.7	63.6	36.3
Urban Governorates	76.3	23.4	87.6	12.3	89.4	10.6
Lower Egypt	51.6	48.4	73.2	26.8	78.1	21.8
Urban Lower Egypt	72.5	27.3	87.7	12.3	87.5	12.5
Rural Lower Egypt	44.0	55.9	68.6	31.3	75.5	24.4
Upper Egypt	34.2	65.7	50.2	49.6	57.5	42.4
Urban Upper Egypt	59.0	41.0	74.7	25.2	78.5	21.5
Rural Upper Egypt	25.4	74.4	41.1	58.6	49.7	50.3
Frontier Governorates	40.4	59.7	61.1	38.8	72.9	27.1
By mother's education						
No education	29.3	70.6	45.0	54.8	51.5	48.4
Primary incomplete	38.7	61.1	58.5	41.3	62.8	37.2
Primary complete, some sec.	55.9	44.1	64.0	35.8	72.3	27.7
Sec. complete, higher	70.2	29.6	80.0	20.0	82.8	17.2
By wealth quintile						
Poorest	-	-	40.9	58.8	45.4	54.6
Second	-	-	51.5	48.4	61.7	38.2
Middle	-	-	66.2	33.7	74.0	25.9
Fourth	-	-	78.4	21.6	85.0	15.0
Richest	-	-	92.0	7.8	94.6	5.4

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005 and 2008.

Note: Percentage distribution of births according to place of delivery (in a health facility or at home). Data are for the five-year period before the survey.

Table 2.10 Proportion of Caesarean deliveries, 2005-2008

	2005	2008
<i>(Caesarean deliveries as a percentage of total births)</i>		
Total	19.9	27.6
By location		
Urban	29.2	37.1
Rural	14.6	22.0
Urban Governorates	33.8	38.5
Lower Egypt	24.5	30.9
Urban Lower Egypt	34.9	43.2
Rural Lower Egypt	21.2	27.4
Upper Egypt	11.8	19.9
Urban Upper Egypt	20.4	30.9
Rural Upper Egypt	8.6	15.8
Frontier Governorates	14.3	20.0
By mother's education		
No education	9.8	17.8
Primary incomplete	17.3	18.4
Primary complete, some sec.	19.0	24.9
Sec. complete, higher	27.9	34.5
By wealth quintile		
Poorest	8.7	13.6
Second	12.7	19.2
Middle	19.1	26.2
Fourth	25.9	35.8
Richest	36.9	44.9
By place of delivery		
Public health facility	28.3	33.2
Private health facility	32.4	41.7

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2005 and 2008.

Note: Data refer to the percentage of births that were delivered by caesarean section. Data are for the five-year period before the survey.

Table 2.11 Low birth-weight rate, 2000-2008

	2000	2005	2008
	<i>(as a percentage of all births)</i>		
Total	14.5	13.3	12.9
By location			
Urban	-	14.8	14.0
Rural	-	12.5	12.2
Urban Governorates	-	13.5	13.4
Lower Egypt	-	12.5	9.7
Urban Lower Egypt	-	14.3	10.7
Rural Lower Egypt	-	12.0	9.5
Upper Egypt	-	14.1	16.2
Urban Upper Egypt	-	16.7	17.7
Rural Upper Egypt	-	13.1	15.6
Frontier Governorates	-	10.9	13.0
By mother's education			
No education	-	13.4	12.9
Primary incomplete	-	15.1	16.9
Primary complete, some sec.	-	15.2	14.9
Sec. complete, higher	-	12.2	11.7
By wealth quintile			
Poorest	-	13.9	14.9
Second	-	13.4	12.4
Middle	-	13.9	12.8
Fourth	-	13.4	11.9
Richest	-	11.9	12.2

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005 and 2008.

Note: Data refer to the percentage distribution of births by baby's size at birth as being small and very small. The infant size is evaluated by the mother. The data are for the five-year period before the survey.



POSTNATAL CARE

Table 2.12
Coverage of any postnatal care, by background characteristics, 2005 and 2008

Postnatal care	2005		2008	
	Care to mother	Care to Child	Care to mother	Care to Child
	(percentage)			
Total	58.3	36.9	67.2	30.3
By location				
Urban	75.1	42.9	81.4	36.2
Rural	48.0	33.1	58.5	26.7
Urban Governorates	84.0	41.9	85.2	39.0
Lower Egypt	65.1	42.1	71.4	24.5
Urban Lower Egypt	77.9	48.0	82.2	28.1
Rural Lower Egypt	61.0	40.2	68.2	23.4
Upper Egypt	43.0	30.7	54.6	33.7
Urban Upper Egypt	63.0	41.8	75.7	40.7
Rural Upper Egypt	34.6	26.1	46.2	30.9
Frontier Governorates	53.9	13.8	67.6	20.3
By mother's education				
No education	37.7	25.1	47.4	24.3
Primary incomplete	52.4	35.2	58.6	28.1
Primary complete, some sec.	57.1	36.2	67.8	31.0
Sec. complete, higher	73.5	45.2	77.7	33.3
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	34.7	27.5	42.5	26.5
Second	42.1	30.2	56.7	26.5
Middle	58.4	35.3	67.2	27.9
Fourth	72.8	43.4	78.6	31.9
Richest	85.6	49.0	90.6	39.0

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2005 and 2008.

Note: Data refer to the percentage of last births during the five-year period before the survey where the mother had any postnatal care and for which the child received any postnatal care.

The recommended postnatal care by the Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) states that the first visit should occur within two days of delivery, one at seven days after delivery, another at 15 days and the last at 40 days. The MOHP has also established a programme to promote the collection of blood samples from newborn children in the two week period following birth to screen for genetic problems.

Table 2.13

Coverage of postnatal care within two days from delivery, by background characteristics, 2005 and 2008

Postnatal care	2005		2008	
	Care to mother	Care to Child	Care to mother	Care to Child
	(percentage)			
Total	56.1	8.7	64.6	7.8
By location				
Urban	72.9	11.7	79.1	11.2
Rural	45.7	6.8	55.6	5.7
Urban Governorates	83.1	11.8	83.0	9.7
Lower Egypt	62.7	8.9	69.4	5.5
Urban Lower Egypt	74.7	10.5	80.7	7.9
Rural Lower Egypt	58.8	8.4	66.1	4.7
Upper Egypt	40.4	7.4	50.9	9.8
Urban Upper Egypt	60.0	12.8	72.4	16.8
Rural Upper Egypt	32.2	5.1	42.2	7.0
Frontier Governorates	53.4	6.3	65.7	5.6
By mother's education				
No education	35.9	4.5	44.7	4.7
Primary incomplete	50.3	8.0	54.6	7.7
Primary complete, some sec.	54.8	7.4	64.7	6.6
Sec. complete, higher	71.0	12.0	75.4	9.7
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	32.7	4.5	38.9	5.0
Second	39.7	6.2	53.6	5.9
Middle	56.1	8.2	64.9	5.5
Fourth	70.1	9.8	76.3	8.7
Richest	83.8	15.3	88.5	14.2

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2005 and 2008.

Note: Data refer to the percentage of last births during the five-year period before the survey where the mother had any postnatal care and for which the child received any postnatal care within two days of delivery.



PERINATAL CARE FOR YOUNG MOTHERS

Table 2.14

Selected perinatal care indicators for mothers aged less than 20 years (at the time of the child's birth), 2000-2008

	2000	2005	2008
	(% of all births whose mothers received ANC)		
Antenatal care			
Any ANC	50.1	68.3	72.9
Regular ANC	33.0	54.3	64.4
Type of care received during pregnancy			
	(% of births whose mothers received any medical care during the pregnancy)		
Weight measurement	55.8	91.2	90.1
Blood Pressure Test	50.8	85.5	88.2
Blood Test	42.9	76.7	76.2
Urine Test	39.4	74.3	72.4
Place of delivery and skilled birth attendance			
	(% of all births)		
Any health facility	44.3	59.3	69.8
Home	55.6	40.3	30.2
Skilled birth assistance	57.8	68.9	76.2
Assisted by a daya/relative/none	42.2	31.1	23.8
Caesarean deliveries	-	13.4	23.0
Low birth weight			
Child size small/smaller than average		13.5	15.0
Postnatal care			
	(% of births whose mother had PNC and for which the child received PNC)		
For the mother:			
Any PNC	-	53.7	66.2
Within 2 days of delivery	-	51.4	63.1
For the child			
Any PNC	-	37.1	33.6
Within 2 days of delivery	-	5.8	8.3

Sources: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005 and 2008.

Note: For the specific definition of the individual indicators presented in this table, refer to the notes to the tables in this section. Data refers to the five-year period before the survey.



CHAPTER

3

**CHILD AND
MATERNAL
MORTALITY**





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CHILD MORTALITY

Table 3.01

Early childhood mortality rates, 2000-2008
(data refer to the five-year period before the survey)

	2000	2005	2008
	<i>(deaths per 1000 live births)</i>		
Perinatal Mortality *	-	22.9	19.2
Neonatal mortality	24.0	19.7	16.3
Post neonatal mortality	19.6	13.5	8.2
Infant mortality	43.5	33.2	24.5
Under-five mortality	54.3	41.0	28.3

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005 and 2008. Accessed in May 2014.

Notes: The mortality rates reported in this table are actually probabilities. They are expressed as the number of deaths per 1,000 live births, with the exception of the *perinatal mortality for which the rate is expressed in number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 births.

The **perinatal mortality rate** is the number of deaths occurring in the first seven days of life and the number of pregnancy losses occurring after seven months of pregnancy, per 1,000 births in the reference period.

The **neonatal mortality rate** is the number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1,000 live births in the reference period.

The **post neonatal mortality rate** is the number of children dying between the 29th and the 364th day of age, per 1,000 live births in the reference period.

The **infant mortality rate** is the number of children dying between birth and exactly one year of age, per 1,000 live births in the reference period.

The **under-five mortality rate** is the number of children dying between birth and exactly five years of age, per 1,000 live births in the reference period.

Table 3.02

Neonatal mortality rates, by background characteristics, 2000–2008
(data refer to the 10-year period before the survey)

	2000	2005	2008
	<i>(deaths per 1000 live births)</i>		
Total	29.0	23.0	17.5
By location			
Urban	26.5	21.4	17.6
Rural	30.5	23.5	17.4
Urban Governorates	23.6	16.5	20.8
Lower Egypt	26.5	22.6	14.1
Urban Lower Egypt	28.9	24.1	11.2
Rural Lower Egypt	25.7	22.1	15.0
Upper Egypt	33.7	24.8	19.9
Urban Upper Egypt	28.8	24.7	19.6
Rural Upper Egypt	35.4	24.9	20.0
Frontier Governorates	21.5	24.5	15.9
By mother's education			
No education	33.4	24.2	20.5
Primary incomplete	33.9	30.8	17.0
Primary complete, some sec.	22.6	23.0	17.9
Sec. complete, higher	22.5	19.5	15.4
By wealth quintile			
Poorest	-	27.8	20.9
Second	-	23.4	18.0
Middle	-	22.5	18.8
Fourth	-	20.9	16.1
Richest	-	18.0	12.5

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005 and 2008.

Notes: The neonatal mortality rate is the number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1,000 live births in the reference period.

Table 3.03

Infant mortality rates by background characteristics, 2000-2008
(data refer to the 10-year period before the survey)

	2000	2005	2008
	<i>(deaths per 1000 live births)</i>		
Total	54.7	40.0	28.6
By location			
Urban	43.1	31.7	25.4
Rural	61.8	45.2	30.5
Urban Governorates	37.4	26.0	29.7
Lower Egypt	45.3	32.7	21.3
Urban Lower Egypt	40.3	30.0	14.9
Rural Lower Egypt	47.0	33.6	23.4
Upper Egypt	71.2	51.6	36.3
Urban Upper Egypt	54.3	39.3	30.0
Rural Upper Egypt	77.3	56.2	38.6
Frontier Governorates	37.3	33.3	24.1
By mother's education			
No education	68.3	52.1	37.6
Primary incomplete	60.9	55.6	29.3
Primary complete, some sec.	47.5	37.1	29.3
Sec. complete, higher	33.2	26.8	22.2
By wealth quintile			
Poorest	-	59.2	42.1
Second	-	43.0	30.5
Middle	-	38.8	26.2
Fourth	-	32.7	24.6
Richest	-	23.0	16.8

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005 and 2008.

Notes: The infant mortality rate is the number of children dying between birth and exactly one year of age, per 1,000 live births in the reference period.

Table 3.04

Under-5 mortality rates by background characteristics, 2000–2008
(data refer to the 10-year period before the survey)

	2000	2005	2008
	<i>(deaths per 1000 live births)</i>		
Total	69.2	50.0	33.4
By location			
Urban	52.8	39.1	28.7
Rural	79.2	56.1	36.2
Urban Governorates	44.9	34.0	32.2
Lower Egypt	58.6	38.4	25.3
Urban Lower Egypt	51.9	34.5	18.0
Rural Lower Egypt	60.8	39.6	27.6
Upper Egypt	89.6	65.2	42.7
Urban Upper Egypt	65.2	48.4	34.4
Rural Upper Egypt	98.5	71.5	45.7
Frontier Governorates	46.2	42.1	33.5
By mother's education			
No education	89.1	67.7	44.0
Primary incomplete	76.8	67.5	35.8
Primary complete, some sec.	54.2	42.8	35.2
Sec. complete, higher	37.6	30.7	24.7
By wealth quintile			
Poorest	-	74.6	49.0
Second	-	55.1	36.1
Middle	-	46.8	32.2
Fourth	-	41.1	27.2
Richest	-	25.1	18.9

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005 and 2008.

Notes: The under-five mortality rate is the number of children dying between birth and exactly five years of age, per 1,000 live births in the reference period.



MATERNAL MORTALITY

Table 3.05 Maternal mortality ratio, 2005-2012

	2005	2007	2009	2011	2012
	<i>(maternal deaths per 100,000 live births)</i>				
Maternal mortality	61	53	58	55	50

Source: Ministry of Health and Population (2013) *Maternal Mortality Bulletin*. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: **Maternal mortality** is expressed as the ratio of the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time-period. A maternal death refers to a female death from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy.

Table 3.06 Percent distribution of maternal deaths, by time of death, 2000 and 2012

Maternal Deaths	2000	2012
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
During Delivery	49	41
During Pregnancy	25	18
Postpartum	26	41

Source: Ministry of Health and Population (2013), *Maternal Mortality Bulletin*. Accessed in May 2014.

Table 3.07

Percent distribution of maternal deaths, by direct and indirect causes, 1992-2012

	2000	2012
	(percentage)	
Direct causes		
Postpartum hemorrhage	34.0	20.3
Hypertensive disease	21.7	15.4
Sudden Death	-	9.2
Sepsis	7.8	5.1
Ruptured uterus	7.8	4.3
Ante partum hemorrhage	8.6	2.4
Abortion	3.4	2.3
Ectopic	0.7	0.5
Obstructed labour	5.2	0.4
Indirect causes		
Cardiovascular	13.0	15.2
Respiratory tract diseases	-	5.7
blood and immunity disease	11.0	4.2
digestive disease	5.0	3.7
Diabetes	2.0	2.2
Neurological disease	2.0	1.7
Urological disease	4.0	1.5
Neoplasm	2.0	1.7
Infectious and Parasitic	4.0	0.2
Other	7.0	0.2

Source: Ministry of Health and Population (2013), *Maternal Mortality Bulletin*. Accessed in May 2014.



APPENDIX: Data from international sources

Table 3.08 Neonatal, infant and under-5 mortality rates, 2000–2012

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012
	<i>(deaths per 1000 live births)</i>						
Neonatal mortality	32.6	27.1	21.3	16.2	12.7	12.3	11.8
Infant mortality	62.7	49.1	36.1	25.9	19.6	18.7	17.9
Under-5 mortality	85.5	64.2	45.1	31.2	23.0	22.0	21.0

Source: Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME), September 2013 update. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: The **neonatal mortality rate** is the number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1,000 live births in a specific year.

The **infant mortality rate** is the number of children dying between birth and exactly one year of age, per 1,000 live births in the year.

The **under-five mortality rate** is the number of children dying between birth and exactly five years of age, per 1,000 live births in the year.

The IGME produces annually harmonized estimations of childhood mortality on the basis of models, using primary data from different national sources and a series of technical assumptions. Detailed description of the methodology and of the country specific methods and assumptions can be found at: <www.childmortality.org>.

Table 3.09 Distribution of under-five deaths by causes, 2000 and 2012

Cause	2000	2012
	<i>(as a percentage of all deaths of children under-five)</i>	
Prematurity	28	29
Congenital anomalies	12	21
Acute lower respiratory infections	15	10
Intrapartum-related complications	13	13
Diarrhoeal diseases	9	5
Other causes	36	35

Source: World Health Organization (2014) *World Health Statistics 2014*.

Note: Other causes include measles, neonatal sepsis, injuries, and other diseases.

Table 3.10 Maternal mortality ratio, 1990–2013

	Maternal mortality ratio <i>(deaths per 100,000 live births)</i>	Estimated maternal deaths <i>(numbers)</i>	Among women of reproductive age, deaths due to maternal causes (PM) <i>(percentage)</i>
1990	120	2,100	9.5
1995	96	1,600	6.9
2000	75	1,200	5.3
2005	62	1,100	4.4
2013	45	860	3.5

Source: UN Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-agency Group (MMEIG). Accessed in May 2014.

Note: The **maternal mortality rate** is expressed as the ratio of the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time-period. A maternal death refers to a female death from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy.

The interagency estimates presented in this table are computed to ensure comparability across countries and do not necessarily correspond to the official statistics, which may use alternative rigorous estimation methods. The computation methodology is described at www.maternalmortalitydata.org.

CHAPTER

4

**IMMUNIZATION
AND HEALTH**





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IMMUNIZATION

Figure 1 Immunization schedule in Egypt

Immunization Schedule, Egypt	
BCG	At birth
Pentavalent (DPT-Hep B-Hib I)	2, 4, 6 and 18 months
DPT (4th dose)	18 months
OPV	At birth; 2, 4, 6, 9, 12 and 18 months
MMR	12 and 18 months
Td	7 and 10 years
Meningococcal	4, 6, 12, 15 years
TT	Pregnant women (2 doses), Postpartum (3 doses-one year apart between)
Yellow fever	Travelers
Meningococcal	Travelers
Seasonal Influenza	Pilgrimage

Source: Ministry of Health and Population, Immunization Schedule at February 2014.

Note: **BCG:** (Bacillus Calmette-Guérin) a vaccine against tuberculosis.

Pentavalent: A combination of vaccines against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, hepatitis B and Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib).

DPT: diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with pertussis vaccine.

OPV: oral polio vaccine.

MMR: a vaccine against measles, mumps and rubella.

Td: tetanus toxoid with reduced amount of diphtheria toxoid.

Meningococcal: a vaccine against meningococcal disease and meningitis caused by the bacterium Neisseria meningitides.

TT: tetanus toxoid.

DT: diphtheria toxoid.

Table 4.01

Proportion of children aged 12-23 months who are fully immunized, by background characteristics 2000-2008

	2000	2005	2008
	(percentage)		
Total	92.2	88.7	91.7
By location			
Urban	92.8	89.1	93.7
Rural	91.8	88.5	90.5
Urban Governorates	91.9	90.3	94.3
Lower Egypt	92.5	90.9	93.7
Urban Lower Egypt	92.6	89.5	95.9
Rural Lower Egypt	92.5	91.2	93.1
Upper Egypt	92.3	86.3	88.4
Urban Upper Egypt	95.0	87.5	90.9
Rural Upper Egypt	91.3	85.9	87.5
Frontier Governorates	85.6	85.6	86.2
By mother's education			
No education	91.4	86.2	91.4
Primary incomplete	92.6	88.5	86.9
Primary complete, some sec.	92.2	88.7	90.4
Sec. complete, higher	92.9	90.4	92.8
By wealth quintile			
Poorest	-	85.0	89.4
Second	-	87.5	89.5
Middle	-	90.1	92.8
Fourth	-	90.0	92.5
Richest	-	91.3	94.4

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005 and 2008.

Note: Children are considered to be fully immunized if the child has received BCG, measles or MMR vaccination, three DPT vaccinations, and three doses of polio vaccine.

BCG (Bacillus Calmette-Guérin) is a vaccine against tuberculosis; **MMR** is a vaccine against measles, mumps and rubella; **DPT** is a combination of vaccines against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus.

Information on vaccinations is derived from the child's birth certificate and/or health card or the mother's report.

Table 4.02

Proportion of children aged 12-23 months who received BCG vaccine (against tuberculosis), by background characteristics, 2000-2008

	2000	2005	2008
	(percentage)		
Total	99.3	98.0	99.0
By location			
Urban	99.7	98.8	99.5
Rural	99.1	97.6	98.6
Urban Governorates	99.4	99.0	99.6
Lower Egypt	99.6	98.4	98.9
Urban Lower Egypt	100.0	100.0	99.4
Rural Lower Egypt	99.4	98.0	98.8
Upper Egypt	99.1	97.3	98.8
Urban Upper Egypt	100.0	97.7	99.6
Rural Upper Egypt	98.8	97.1	98.5
Frontier Governorates	97.5	98.9	98.2
By mother's education			
No education	98.9	97.9	99.5
Primary incomplete	100.0	96.5	97.5
Primary complete, some sec.	98.7	97.4	98.0
Sec. complete, higher	99.8	98.5	99.2
By wealth quintile			
Poorest	-	97.4	97.8
Second	-	97.3	99.1
Middle	-	98.1	99.1
Fourth	-	98.7	99.8
Richest	-	98.8	99.1

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005 and 2008.

Note: BCG (Bacillus Calmette-Guérin) is a vaccine against tuberculosis. Information on vaccination coverage is derived from the child's birth certificate and/or health card or the mother's report.

Table 4.03

Proportion of children aged 12-23 months who received the first dose of DPT vaccine (DPT1, against diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus), by background characteristics, 2000-2008

	2000	2005	2008
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
Total	99.2	99.1	99.8
By location			
Urban	99.6	99.1	99.8
Rural	98.9	99.2	99.8
Urban Governorates	99.3	99.0	99.6
Lower Egypt	99.4	99.3	100.0
Urban Lower Egypt	99.6	99.2	100.0
Rural Lower Egypt	99.4	99.3	100.0
Upper Egypt	98.9	99.1	99.8
Urban Upper Egypt	100.0	99.1	100.0
Rural Upper Egypt	98.5	99.1	99.7
Frontier Governorates	98.0	98.2	98.2
By mother's education			
No education	98.8	99.4	99.7
Primary incomplete	100.0	98.4	98.4
Primary complete, some sec.	98.3	98.9	100.0
Sec. complete, higher	99.7	99.2	100.0
By wealth quintile			
Poorest	-	99.0	99.7
Second	-	98.8	100.0
Middle	-	99.6	99.5
Fourth	-	98.9	100.0
Richest	-	99.4	100.0

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005 and 2008.

Note: Data refer to the percentage of children aged 12-23 months at the time of the survey who are immunized with one dose of DPT. DPT1 refers to the first dose of DPT vaccine; a combination of vaccines against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus. Information on vaccination coverage is derived from the child's birth certificate and/or health card or the mother's report.

Table 4.04

Proportion of children aged 12-23 months who received all three doses of DPT vaccine (DPT3, against diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus), by background characteristics, 2000-2008

	2000	2005	2008
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
Total	94.0	93.5	97.6
By location			
Urban	93.5	93.5	98.5
Rural	94.3	93.5	97.1
Urban Governorates	92.7	94.6	98.7
Lower Egypt	94.6	94.4	98.2
Urban Lower Egypt	93.8	92.3	98.8
Rural Lower Egypt	94.9	95.0	98.1
Upper Egypt	94.2	92.5	96.6
Urban Upper Egypt	95.0	93.1	98.2
Rural Upper Egypt	93.9	92.2	96.0
Frontier Governorates	87.4	90.9	93.3
By mother's education			
No education	93.6	92.3	97.0
Primary incomplete	93.8	94.0	93.9
Primary complete, some sec.	93.3	92.2	96.4
Sec. complete, higher	94.7	94.7	98.7
By wealth quintile			
Poorest	-	91.6	96.6
Second	-	93.1	96.2
Middle	-	94.1	97.8
Fourth	-	93.6	98.6
Richest	-	95.5	98.9

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005 and 2008.

Note: Data refer to the percentage of children aged 12-23 months at the time of the survey who are immunized with three doses of DPT. DPT3 refers to the third dose of DPT vaccine (a combination of vaccines against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus. Information on vaccination coverage is derived from the child's birth certificate and/or health card or the mother's report.

Table 4.05

Proportion of children aged 12-23 months who have received all 3 doses of hepatitis B vaccine, by background characteristics, 2000-2008

	2000	2005	2008
	(percentage)		
Total	93.0	79.8	96.1
By location			
Urban	92.7	83.6	97.3
Rural	93.1	77.7	95.4
Urban Governorates	92.4	85.6	97.3
Lower Egypt	93.4	83.0	98.0
Urban Lower Egypt	92.0	84.3	98.2
Rural Lower Egypt	93.9	82.6	97.9
Upper Egypt	93.1	74.7	93.9
Urban Upper Egypt	94.8	79.9	97.0
Rural Upper Egypt	92.6	72.8	92.8
Frontier Governorates	83.9	88.4	85.5
By mother's education			
No education	91.9	75.8	94.9
Primary incomplete	93.5	77.3	91.9
Primary complete, some sec.	93.3	79.4	94.0
Sec. complete, higher	93.8	83.0	97.8
By wealth quintile			
Poorest	-	72.5	93.5
Second	-	78.3	93.9
Middle	-	79.5	98.1
Fourth	-	82.9	97.4
Richest	-	87.3	97.7

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005 and 2008.

Note: Data refer to the percentage of children aged 12-23 months at the time of the survey who are immunized with three doses of Hepatitis B vaccine. Information on vaccination coverage is according to the child's birth certificate and/or health card or the mother's report.

Table 4.06

Proportion of children aged 12-23 months who have received the measles vaccine, by background characteristics, 2000-2008

	2000	2005	2008
	(percentage)		
Total	96.9	96.6	98.3
By location			
Urban	97.8	96.8	98.3
Rural	96.2	96.5	98.3
Urban Governorates	96.9	97.0	97.9
Lower Egypt	97.3	97.6	99.2
Urban Lower Egypt	97.5	97.1	99.4
Rural Lower Egypt	97.2	97.7	99.1
Upper Egypt	96.4	95.7	97.6
Urban Upper Egypt	99.6	96.6	98.3
Rural Upper Egypt	95.3	95.3	97.4
Frontier Governorates	95.6	92.7	96.7
By mother's education			
No education	95.4	96.0	97.7
Primary incomplete	96.7	94.3	95.3
Primary complete, some sec.	97.4	95.8	99.3
Sec. complete, higher	98.3	97.6	98.7
By wealth quintile			
Poorest	-	95.1	97.5
Second	-	95.4	98.0
Middle	-	97.8	98.0
Fourth	-	97.4	99.0
Richest	-	97.2	99.2

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005 and 2008.

Note: Data refer to the percentage of children aged 12-23 months at the time of the survey who are immunized against measles. Information on vaccination coverage is derived from the child's birth certificate and/or health card or the mother's report.

Table 4.07

Proportion of children aged 12-23 months who have received the MMR vaccine (against measles, mumps and rubella), by background characteristics, 2005-2008

	2005	2008
	(percentage)	
Total	22.6	45.6
By location		
Urban	24.5	46.0
Rural	21.5	45.3
Urban Governorates	24.0	48.3
Lower Egypt	25.5	46.9
Urban Lower Egypt	33.3	50.0
Rural Lower Egypt	23.3	46.0
Upper Egypt	19.7	43.0
Urban Upper Egypt	19.2	39.2
Rural Upper Egypt	19.9	44.4
Frontier Governorates	14.4	39.5
By mother's education		
No education	20.0	45.9
Primary incomplete	19.6	38.9
Primary complete, some sec.	21.8	44.5
Sec. complete, higher	25.0	46.5
By wealth quintile		
Poorest	20.9	40.8
Second	17.1	47.4
Middle	24.8	44.2
Fourth	22.9	46.3
Richest	28.3	49.5

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2005 and 2008.

Note: Data refer to the percentage of children aged 12-23 months at the time of the survey who are immunized with MMR. MMR is a vaccine against measles, mumps and rubella. At the time of the 2005 and 2008 Egyptian Demographic and Health Surveys (EDHS), the MMR vaccine was administered at 18 months. This explains why a large part of children aged 12-23 months had not yet been immunized. Information on vaccination coverage is derived from the child's birth record and/or health card or the mother's report.

Table 4.08

Proportion of children aged 12-23 months who have received all three doses of the Polio vaccine, by background characteristics, 2000-2008

	2000	2005	2008
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
Total	94.9	96.6	94.5
By location			
Urban	94.3	96.7	95.3
Rural	95.3	96.5	94.0
Urban Governorates	93.7	96.1	96.5
Lower Egypt	95.4	98.1	95.8
Urban Lower Egypt	94.4	95.7	96.6
Rural Lower Egypt	95.8	98.7	95.5
Upper Egypt	95.1	95.4	92.4
Urban Upper Egypt	95.4	98.2	92.6
Rural Upper Egypt	95.0	94.4	92.3
Frontier Governorates	88.6	95.5	88.7
By mother's education			
No education	95.6	95.6	94.6
Primary incomplete	94.5	96.1	90.3
Primary complete, some sec.	94.1	97.0	93.8
Sec. complete, higher	94.6	97.2	95.1
By wealth quintile			
Poorest	-	94.4	93.9
Second	-	96.0	93.4
Middle	-	97.2	95.4
Fourth	-	96.7	93.7
Richest	-	99.0	96.1

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005 and 2008.

Note: Data refer to the percentage of children aged 12-23 months at the time of the survey who are immunized with three doses of polio vaccine. Information on vaccination coverage is derived from the child's birth record and/or health card or the mother's report.

Table 4.09

Estimated national coverage rates of BCG, DPT1, DPT3, HepB3, MCV, MCV2, Pol3, Rubella, TT2+ and VAD1 vaccines for 2000-2012

	2000	2005	2008	2010	2011	2012
	(percentage)					
BCG	98	98	98	98	98	95
DTP1	98	98	98	97	97	94
DTP3	98	98	97	97	97	93
HepB3	98	98	97	97	97	93
MCV	98	98	92	96	96	93
MCV2	97	97	96	97	97	92
Pol3	98	98	97	97	97	93
Rubella1	-	97	-	-	96	-
TT2+	71	-	-	-	-	-

Source: WHO Vaccine-Preventable Diseases Monitoring System, 2013 Global Summary, Official Country Estimates. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: **BCG;** data refer to the percentage of children immunized at birth with the Bacille Calmette-Guerin vaccine against tuberculosis. **DPT** is a combination of vaccines against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus; Data refer to the percentage of children aged 12-23 months who are immunized with the first (DPT1) and third doses (DPT3) of the vaccine.

MCV (measles containing vaccine) is a vaccine against measles; **MCV2** refers to the second dose of MCV. Data refer to the percentage of children of appropriate age who are immunized with MCV and MCV2.

Polio3 refers to the third dose of the polio vaccine; data refer to the percentage of children aged 12-23 months who are immunized with polio 3 vaccine.

TT2+ refers to the second or more doses of the tetanus toxoid vaccine (excludes first dose).

Rubella 1 refers to the first dose of the vaccine against rubella.



TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA AND DIARRHEA

Table 4.10

Treatment of pneumonia: among children under-five who were ill and experiencing acute respiratory infection symptoms, proportion receiving medical care by any health provider and proportion receiving antibiotic by residence, 2005-2008

	2005			2008		
	Percentage of children with ARI Symptoms	Any health provider consulted	Given antibiotic	Percentage of children with ARI Symptoms	Any health provider consulted	Given antibiotic
	<i>(percentage)</i>					
Total	9.0	73.2	52.0	7.8	73.0	57.9
By location						
Urban	10.7	79.8	58.9	9.1	78.1	63.1
Rural	8.1	68.2	46.8	7.0	69.2	53.9
Urban Governorates	10.3	77.4	56.0	9.4	83.9	63.7
Lower Egypt	6.8	72.7	59.1	4.8	73.4	62.7
Urban Lower Egypt	8.6	74.3	64.8	5.4	74.0	56.6
Rural Lower Egypt	6.3	72.0	56.7	4.7	73.2	64.7
Upper Egypt	10.7	72.6	46.9	10.5	68.7	53.1
Urban Upper Egypt	13.1	85.1	58.8	12.1	73.1	65.2
Rural Upper Egypt	9.8	66.3	40.9	9.9	66.6	47.5
Frontier Governorates	4.9	56.6	44.9	7.2	84.2	67.6
By mother's education						
No education	8.4	75.7	50.1	8.5	70.8	50.4
Primary incomplete	12.4	67.4	46.9	9.6	70.8	50.0
Primary complete, some sec.	10.2	74.0	41.5	7.7	74.6	57.1
Sec. complete, higher	8.4	72.9	59.0	7.2	74.3	63.8
By wealth quintile						
Poorest	9.5	66.2	42.5	9.8	69.6	52.4
Second	8.6	70.6	45.6	6.8	70.8	51.4
Middle	9.2	73.2	58.0	6.9	66.4	63.9
Fourth	9.6	78.4	56.6	8.0	78.5	62.8
Richest	8.2	79.4	58.6	7.5	80.9	60.0

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2005 and 2008.

Note: Data refer to under-five children who were ill and experiencing ARI symptoms in the two weeks before the survey. Symptoms of acute respiratory infections—such as a cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing that is chest-related, are considered proxies for pneumonia.

Table 4.11

Treatment of diarrhea: among under-five children who were ill with diarrhea, proportion who received medical care by any provider and who received oral rehydration solution by residence, 2005-2008

	2005			2008		
	Percentage of children who were ill with diarrhea	Any health provider consulted	ORS packets	Percentage of children who were ill with diarrhea	Any health provider consulted	ORS packets
	<i>(percentage)</i>					
Total	18.4	54.8	33.5	8.5	55.5	28.4
By location						
Urban	17.1	59.4	28.3	9.2	57.3	27.6
Rural	19.1	52.4	36.2	8.0	54.3	28.9
Urban Governorates	15.3	58.0	21.6	9.5	53.7	31.5
Lower Egypt	16.6	56.2	33.9	5.8	59.7	22.2
Urban Lower Egypt	15.2	67.7	39.3	5.3	54.7	9.2
Rural Lower Egypt	17.0	53.0	32.3	6.0	61.0	25.5
Upper Egypt	21.0	53.2	36.2	11.1	53.9	30.9
Urban Upper Egypt	20.8	56.3	28.0	12.6	62.6	29.7
Rural Upper Egypt	21.1	52.1	39.2	10.5	49.9	31.5
Frontier Governorates	14.8	42.2	21.7	6.1	44.0	31.1
By mother's education						
No education	19.5	51.5	37.7	7.5	54.2	34.0
Primary incomplete	20.9	54.6	29.5	13.1	53.6	21.5
Primary complete, some sec.	19.6	57.0	29.6	9.3	52.5	29.7
Sec. complete, higher	16.7	56.5	32.7	8.1	57.5	26.9
By wealth quintile						
Poorest	22.9	55.0	40.5	9.8	50.6	34.0
Second	19.4	48.3	34.4	8.6	56.5	32.7
Middle	17.3	53.2	33.7	8.7	59.8	26.7
Fourth	17.5	56.4	28.9	7.8	50.4	23.5
Richest	14.0	65.2	24.5	7.3	61.3	22.8

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2005 and 2008.

Note: ORS packets refer to Oral rehydration salts (containing sodium and glucose solutions) which are given to children suffering from dehydration as a result of severe diarrhea. Data refer to under-five children who were ill with diarrhea in the two weeks before the survey.



APPENDIX: Data from international sources

Table 4.12

Estimated national coverage rates of BCG, DPT1, DPT3, HepB3, MCV, Pol3 and PAB vaccines for 2000-2012

	2000	2005	2008	2010	2011	2012
	(percentage)					
BCG	98	98	98	98	98	95
DTP1	98	98	98	97	97	94
DTP3	98	98	97	97	96	93
HepB3	98	98	97	97	96	93
MCV	98	98	92	96	96	93
Pol3	98	98	97	97	96	93
PAB	80	85	85	86	86	86

Source: UNICEF-WHO (2014), *Immunization Summary: A statistical reference containing data through 2012*, 2014 Edition. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: **BCG**; data refer to the percentage of children immunized at birth with the Bacille Calmette-Guerin vaccine against tuberculosis. **DPT** is a combination of vaccines against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus; data refer to the percentage of children aged 12-23 months who are immunized with the first (DPT1) and third doses (DPT3) of the vaccine. **MCV**: data refer to the percentage of children of appropriate age who are immunized with first (MCV) and second dose (MCV2) of measles containing vaccine. **Polio3**: data refer to the percentage of children aged 12-23 months who are immunized with the third dose of polio vaccine. **PAB** refers to protection at birth against neonatal tetanus.

Table 4.13

Reported district coverage of DPT3 and reported coverage of measles control activities (MCV and MCV2), 2011 and 2012

	2011	2012
	(numbers)	
Number of districts in the country	273	275
	(percentage)	
Percentage of districts reporting	100	100
Proportion of districts with coverage of DPT3		
< 50%	0	1
Between 50-79%	3	4
At 80% or above	97	94
DPT1-DPT3 dropout rate (proportion of districts that achieved a rate of less than 10%)	100	-
Proportion of districts with coverage of MCV at 90% or above	94	95
MCV2 routine coverage	-	92

Source: UNICEF-WHO (2014), *Immunization Summary: A statistical reference containing data through 2012*, 2014 Edition.

Note: **DPT** is a combination of vaccines against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus; **DPT 3** refers to the third dose of the vaccine. **MCV** refers to measles-containing vaccine and **MCV2** refers to the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine.





CHAPTER

5

**CHILD AND ADULT
NUTRITION**





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CHILD NUTRITION

Table 5.01

Prevalence of stunting (moderate and severe) among children under-five, by background characteristics, 2000-2008

	2000	2005	2008
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
Total	23.4	22.9	28.9
By child age (in months)			
under 6 months	21.5	24.3	16.8
6-8	22.5	26.5	21.3
9-11	24.6	27.2	22.7
12-17	24.8	23.5	28.1
18-23	24.7	27.2	40.8
24-35	27.5	26.6	34.9
36-47	22.3	20.7	31.8
48-59	19.9	16.0	24.3
By gender			
Males	25.6	24.5	30.7
Females	21.2	21.2	27.1
By location			
Urban	18.1	21.1	27.1
Rural	26.8	23.9	29.9
Urban Governorates	13.0	20.5	22.3
Lower Egypt	19.9	17.3	34.2
Urban Lower Egypt	17.3	19.7	39.3
Rural Lower Egypt	20.9	16.6	32.7
Upper Egypt	31.5	28.5	25.7
Urban Upper Egypt	27.0	23.1	22.7
Rural Upper Egypt	33.2	30.6	26.9
Frontier Governorates	21.8	16.7	28.2
By wealth quintile			
Lowest	31.3	30.2	29.5
Second	26.6	24.1	30.5
Middle	24.0	22.7	27.3
Fourth	19.7	18.8	30.3
Highest	14.9	17.6	26.9

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005 and 2008. Data for 2000 and 2005 are from the DHS Stat Compiler, <<http://www.statcompiler.com/>>. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: Stunting is a measure of chronic malnutrition; it reflects inadequate nutrition over a long period of time, or effects of recurrent or chronic illnesses. The stunting rate is the percentage of children under-five whose height-for-age is below minus 2 standard deviations (for moderate and severe stunting) and minus 3 standard deviations (for severe stunting) from the median height-for-age of the WHO Child Growth Standards 2006.

Table 5.02

Prevalence of severe stunting among children under-five, by background characteristics, 2000-2008

	2000	2005	2008
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
Total	8.9	9.2	14.0
By child age (in months)			
under 6 months	7.5	10.0	7.4
6-8	11.3	12.7	10.8
9-11	9.6	11.7	11.1
12-17	11.4	9.4	14.2
18-23	12.1	13.6	22.9
24-35	11.1	10.7	16.8
36-47	6.6	8.1	14.9
48-59	5.8	4.3	10.5
By gender			
Males	10.1	10.1	15.7
Females	7.7	8.2	12.3
By location			
Urban	5.9	8.2	13.6
Rural	10.8	9.7	14.2
Urban Governorates	3.2	8.8	12.0
Lower Egypt	6.5	7.5	18.8
Urban Lower Egypt	5.8	8.5	21.2
Rural Lower Egypt	6.8	7.2	18.2
Upper Egypt	13.9	10.7	9.5
Urban Upper Egypt	10.4	7.4	8.8
Rural Upper Egypt	15.2	11.9	9.7
Frontier Governorates	6.6	8.6	15.0
By wealth quintile			
Lowest	13.7	12.9	12.6
Second	9.3	9.7	14.7
Middle	9.1	8.8	12.4
Fourth	7.0	6.3	15.8
Highest	5.2	7.9	14.7

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005, 2008. Data for 2000 and 2005 are from the DHS Stat Compiler, <<http://www.statcompiler.com/>>. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: Stunting is a measure of chronic malnutrition; it reflects inadequate nutrition over a long period of time, or the effects of recurrent or chronic illnesses. The stunting rate is the percentage of children under-five whose height-for-age is below minus 2 standard deviations (for moderate and severe stunting) and minus 3 standard deviations (for severe stunting) from the median height-for-age of the WHO Child Growth Standards 2006.

Table 5.03

Prevalence of wasting, moderate and severe, among children under-five, by background characteristics, 2000-2008

	2000	2005	2008
	(percentage)		
Total	3.0	4.8	7.2
By child age (in months)			
under 6 months	9.8	14.3	11.9
6-8	5.1	8.5	7.1
9-11	4.4	5.1	5.2
12-17	2.7	3.7	5.2
18-23	2.6	4.3	8.2
24-35	1.8	4.0	7.3
36-47	1.2	3.2	6.8
48-59	2.2	2.7	6.4
By gender			
Males	3.3	5.3	8.0
Females	2.7	4.3	6.4
By location			
Urban	2.6	6.1	8.2
Rural	3.3	4.1	6.7
Urban Governorates	2.2	9.2	9.8
Lower Egypt	3.8	3.4	6.8
Urban Lower Egypt	3.8	3.1	6.3
Rural Lower Egypt	3.8	3.4	6.9
Upper Egypt	2.6	4.7	6.8
Urban Upper Egypt	2.2	4.9	8.0
Rural Upper Egypt	2.8	4.6	6.3
Frontier Governorates	1.6	5.7	6.4
By wealth quintile			
Lowest	3.2	5.1	7.1
Second	3.2	3.4	7.9
Middle	2.9	3.6	8.0
Fourth	3.6	4.6	5.6
Highest	2.0	7.8	7.6

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005, 2008. Data for 2000 and 2005 are from the DHS Stat Compiler, <<http://www.statcompiler.com/>>. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: Wasting is a measure of current acute (rather than chronic) malnutrition, which may reflect acute food shortage or recent episodes of illness. The wasting rate is the percentage of children under-five whose weight-for-height is below minus 2 standard deviations (for moderate and severe wasting) and minus 3 standard deviations (for severe wasting) from the median weight-for-height of the WHO Child Growth Standards 2006.

Table 5.04

Prevalence of severe wasting among children under-five, by background characteristics, 2000-2008

	2000	2005	2008
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
Total	1.3	2.0	3.2
By child age (in months)			
under 6 months	5.4	7.5	5.9
6-8	2.3	3.0	3.1
9-11	2.1	2.3	1.2
12-17	1.1	1.3	1.3
18-23	0.8	1.5	3.6
24-35	0.9	1.8	3.2
36-47	0.4	1.2	3.3
48-59	0.4	0.7	3.0
By gender			
Males	1.5	2.1	3.2
Females	1.1	1.9	3.1
By location			
Urban	0.9	2.9	3.3
Rural	1.5	1.4	3.1
Urban Governorates	0.6	4.8	4.1
Lower Egypt	1.9	1.4	3.2
Urban Lower Egypt	1.9	1.7	2.8
Rural Lower Egypt	1.9	1.3	3.4
Upper Egypt	1.0	1.6	2.8
Urban Upper Egypt	0.4	1.7	2.8
Rural Upper Egypt	1.2	1.6	2.7
Frontier Governorates	0.6	2.7	3.3
By wealth quintile			
Lowest	1.4	1.9	3.8
Second	1.7	1.4	2.7
Middle	1.0	1.5	3.9
Fourth	1.7	2.0	2.5
Highest	0.6	3.6	2.8

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005, 2008. Data for 2000 and 2005 are from the DHS Stat Compiler, <<http://www.statcompiler.com/>>. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: Wasting is a measure of current acute (rather than chronic) malnutrition, which may reflect acute food shortage or recent episodes of illness. The wasting rate is the percentage of children under-five whose weight-for-height is below minus 2 standard deviations (for moderate and severe wasting) and minus 3 standard deviations (for severe wasting) from the median weight-for-height of the WHO Child Growth Standards 2006.

Table 5.05

Proportion of children under-five who are underweight, moderate and severe, by background characteristics, 2000-2008

	2000	2005	2008
	(percentage)		
Total	3.7	5.0	6.0
By child age (in months)			
under 6 months	8.9	14.2	6.3
6-8	9.4	10.8	5.5
9-11	5.0	6.5	4.9
12-17	3.2	2.6	4.4
18-23	3.1	4.3	7.5
24-35	2.3	4.4	6.5
36-47	2.0	3.2	6.0
48-59	2.8	3.1	5.9
By gender			
Males	4.4	6.0	7.1
Females	3.0	4.0	4.9
By location			
Urban	2.8	4.9	6.0
Rural	4.3	5.1	6.0
Urban Governorates	2.3	5.8	5.9
Lower Egypt	2.5	3.5	5.5
Urban Lower Egypt	2.3	3.7	5.2
Rural Lower Egypt	2.5	3.4	5.6
Upper Egypt	5.7	6.2	6.7
Urban Upper Egypt	4.3	4.9	7.1
Rural Upper Egypt	6.2	6.7	6.5
Frontier Governorates	2.6	3.1	4.2
By wealth quintile			
Lowest	5.2	5.8	7.5
Second	4.2	5.5	6.0
Middle	3.7	4.9	5.9
Fourth	3.0	4.0	5.1
Highest	2.4	4.8	5.4

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005, 2008. Data for 2000 and 2005 are from the DHS Stat Compiler, <<http://www.statcompiler.com/>>. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: Underweight reflects both acute and chronic malnutrition. The underweight rate is the percentage of children under-five whose weight-for-age is below minus 2 standard deviations (for moderate and severe underweight) and minus 3 standard deviations (for severe underweight) from the median weight-for-age of the WHO Child Growth Standards 2006.

Table 5.06

Proportion of severely underweight children under-five, by background characteristics, 2000-2008

	2000	2005	2008
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
Total	0.7	1.3	1.3
By child age (in months)			
under 6 months	2.4	4.9	1.3
6-8	1.5	3.5	0.5
9-11	0.7	2.3	2.2
12-17	0.6	0.6	0.6
18-23	0.9	1.1	2.3
24-35	0.5	1.0	0.9
36-47	0.2	0.7	1.5
48-59	0.3	0.4	1.2
By gender			
Males	0.9	1.6	1.5
Females	0.5	1.0	1.0
By location			
Urban	0.5	1.3	1.4
Rural	0.8	1.3	1.2
Urban Governorates	0.4	2.1	1.4
Lower Egypt	0.5	0.9	1.3
Urban Lower Egypt	0.4	0.9	1.5
Rural Lower Egypt	0.6	0.9	1.2
Upper Egypt	1.0	1.5	1.2
Urban Upper Egypt	0.7	0.9	1.4
Rural Upper Egypt	1.1	1.7	1.1
Frontier Governorates	0.6	0.6	0.7
By wealth quintile			
Lowest	1.2	1.3	1.3
Second	0.7	1.5	1.5
Middle	0.8	1.4	1.4
Fourth	0.5	1.0	0.8
Highest	0.3	1.5	1.3

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005, 2008. Data for 2000 and 2005 are from the DHS Stat Compiler, <<http://www.statcompiler.com/>>. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: Underweight reflects both acute and chronic malnutrition. The underweight rate is the percentage of children under-five whose weight-for-age is below minus 2 standard deviations (for moderate and severe underweight) and minus 3 standard deviations (for severe underweight) from the median weight-for-age of the WHO Child Growth Standards 2006.

Table 5.07

Prevalence of any kind of anemia among children under-five, by background characteristics, 2000-2005

	2000	2005
	(percentage)	
Total	30.3	48.5
Age (in months)		
6-9	40.6	60.3
10-11	37.1	66.9
12-23	42.6	57.0
24-35	29.4	48.5
36-47	23.8	41.3
48-59	19.8	40.5
By gender		
Males	30.0	46.3
Females	30.6	50.9
By location		
Urban	24.2	43.7
Rural	34.2	51.3
Urban Governorates	17.2	42.7
Lower Egypt	29.3	43.0
Urban Lower Egypt	25.4	38.4
Rural Lower Egypt	30.6	44.4
Upper Egypt	36.3	55.3
Urban Upper Egypt	32.6	49.3
Rural Upper Egypt	37.7	57.6
Frontier Governorates	38.4	43.1
By mother education		
No education	33.4	55.5
Primary complete, some sec.	31.8	48.1
Sec. complete, higher	27.1	44.5

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, stat compiler, 2000 and 2005, <<http://www.statcompiler.com/>>. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: Anaemia is a condition characterized by a decrease in the concentration of haemoglobin in the blood. The prevalence of any kind of anaemia (i.e. from mild to severe) is the percentage of children aged 6-59 months with haemoglobin concentration below the cut-off point of 11 grams per litre of blood.

Table 5.08

Percentage distribution of households not using salt and of households using salt according to its iodine content, by residence, 2005-2008

	Households with no salt		Among households with salt, the percent distribution by iodine content in salt							
	2005	2008	2005	2008	2005	2008	2005	2008		
			None (0 ppm)	Inadequate (<15ppm)		Adequate (+15 ppm)				
			<i>(percentage)</i>							
Total	2.7	1.3	14.8	2.2	7.1	19.1	78.1	78.7		
By location										
Urban	1.9	0.9	5.1	0.6	3.3	13.4	91.6	86.0		
Rural	3.5	1.7	23.9	3.7	10.7	24.5	65.4	71.8		
Urban Governorates	1.5	0.5	2.3	0.4	1.5	13.6	96.2	86.0		
Lower Egypt	2.6	0.8	18.3	1.4	7.1	17.7	74.6	80.9		
Urban Lower Egypt	2.3	1.1	3.7	0.4	3.1	11.3	93.2	88.3		
Rural Lower Egypt	2.8	0.7	24.6	1.8	8.8	20.4	66.6	77.8		
Upper Egypt	3.6	2.5	18.4	4.4	10.5	24.8	71.1	70.8		
Urban Upper Egypt	2.1	1.2	10.6	1.1	6.3	15.1	83.1	83.8		
Rural Upper Egypt	4.5	3.3	23.1	6.5	13.1	30.9	63.8	62.6		
Frontier Governorates	1.1	0.7	7.7	3.1	7.1	20.1	85.2	76.8		
By wealth quintile										
Lowest	6.2	3.3	34.0	7.3	13.0	35.9	53.0	56.8		
Second	2.6	1.4	24.4	3.1	11.8	26.0	63.8	70.9		
Middle	2.9	1.1	15.9	1.3	8.7	20.0	75.4	78.7		
Fourth	1.9	0.8	6.5	0.6	4.0	11.9	89.5	87.5		
Highest	0.9	0.6	1.8	0.2	1.5	8.4	96.7	91.4		

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2005 and 2008.

Note: Data refer to the percentage of households not using salt (left panel of the table) and the percentage distribution of households using salt (right panel) according to its iodine content. The content of iodine in salt is considered adequate if it reaches at least 15 parts per million.



BREASTFEEDING

Table 5.09

Percentage of children under-five who were ever breastfed, by background characteristics, 2000-2008

	2000	2005	2008
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
Total	95.5	95.2	95.8
<u>By location</u>			
Urban	94.8	94.3	95.2
Rural	95.9	95.7	96.1
Urban Governorates	95.6	94.2	95.2
Lower Egypt	95.0	95.0	96.1
Urban Lower Egypt	93.4	93.2	96.2
Rural Lower Egypt	95.6	95.6	96.1
Upper Egypt	95.9	95.7	95.6
Urban Upper Egypt	95.1	95.3	94.1
Rural Upper Egypt	96.2	95.9	96.1
Frontier Governorates	95.5	94.8	95.7
<u>By mother education</u>			
No education	95.5	95.3	96.1
Primary incomplete	95.3	94.0	96.5
Primary complete, some sec.	95.4	95.0	94.9
Sec. complete, higher	95.5	95.5	95.7
<u>By wealth quintile</u>			
Poorest	96.2	95.7	95.9
Second	95.7	96.0	96.2
Middle	94.9	94.9	95.1
Fourth	95.6	94.1	95.9
Richest	94.8	95.4	95.7

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005, and 2008. Data disaggregated by wealth quintiles for 2000 are from the DHS Stat compiler, <<http://www.statcompiler.com/>>. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: Data refer to the percentage of children born in the five-year period before the survey who were ever breastfed.

Table 5.10

Percentage of children under-five who were breastfed within the first hour and the first day of life, by background characteristics, 2000-2008

Initiation of breastfeeding	2000		2005		2008	
	Within 1 hour from birth	Within 1 day from birth	Within 1 hour from birth	Within 1 day from birth	Within 1 hour from birth	Within 1 day from birth
<i>(percentage among children who were breastfed)</i>						
Total	57.0	88.1	42.9	83.1	55.9	87.6
By location						
Urban	53.5	87.6	37.5	84.4	51.3	88.9
Rural	59.1	88.5	46.2	82.3	58.7	86.8
Urban Governorates						
Lower Egypt	52.7	86.5	40.7	79.2	57.3	87.6
Urban Lower Egypt	51.4	85.6	36.2	80.1	53.3	87.1
Rural Lower Egypt	53.1	86.8	42.1	78.9	58.5	87.7
Upper Egypt	63.1	90.4	46.3	85.9	58.4	86.7
Urban Upper Egypt	58.4	91.3	36.9	86.3	57.3	89.2
Rural Upper Egypt	64.8	90.1	50.1	85.7	58.9	85.6
Frontier Governorates	68.0	89.4	57.3	95.5	56.2	90.2
By mother education						
No education	62.0	89.5	49.4	84.7	60.2	85.7
Primary incomplete	56.1	89.0	46.2	80.3	58.8	87.6
Primary complete, some sec.	55.0	86.5	43.9	84.7	57.0	87.4
Sec. complete, higher	52.1	87.0	37.7	82.1	53.1	88.6
By wealth quintile						
Poorest	63.9	89.7	49.2	80.8	60.1	86.0
Second	57.4	87.5	50.9	85.1	59.0	85.7
Middle	58.8	88.9	43.5	84.2	56.9	87.6
Fourth	55.9	87.7	37.7	81.7	56.1	89.7
Richest	46.8	86.1	32.2	83.6	47.3	89.1

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005, and 2008. Data disaggregated by wealth quintiles for 2000 are from the DHS Stat compiler, <<http://www.statcompiler.com/>>. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: Data refer to the percentage of last-born children who were ever breastfed and who began breastfeeding within one hour and within one day of birth. Data are for children born in the five years before the survey.

Table 5.11

Prevalence of pre-lacteal feeding among newborns, by background characteristics, 2000-2008

	2000	2005	2008
	<i>(percentage among breastfed children)</i>		
Total	53.6	51.3	46.6
By location			
Urban	52.2	53.6	46.2
Rural	54.4	49.9	46.8
Urban Governorates	48.3	53.9	46.3
Lower Egypt	44.8	47.4	45.0
Urban Lower Egypt	46.0	48.4	47.8
Rural Lower Egypt	44.4	47.1	44.1
Upper Egypt	63.8	54.1	49.0
Urban Upper Egypt	63.0	57.2	45.2
Rural Upper Egypt	64.1	52.8	50.5
Frontier Governorates	67.0	51.1	35.9
By mother education			
No education	54.1	50.0	48.7
Primary incomplete	57.6	53.3	45.5
Primary complete, some sec.	53.2	50.3	45.0
Sec. complete, higher	51.7	52.0	46.2
By wealth quintile			
Poorest	-	53.6	47.9
Second	-	48.8	48.6
Middle	-	48.3	45.7
Fourth	-	53.0	44.5
Richest	-	53.1	46.4

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005 and 2008.

Note: Data refer to the percentage of last-born children who were ever breastfed and who received something other than breast milk during the first three days of life before their mother started to breastfeed them regularly. Data are for children born in the five years before the survey.

Table 5.12

Percentage of children aged 0-5 months and 4-5 months who were exclusively breastfed and the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding for all children under three, by background characteristics, 2000 and 2008

	2000	2008
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
Children aged 0-5 months (i.e. under 6 months)	56.2	53.2
Children aged 4-5 months	33.5	28.8
	<i>(Months)</i>	
Median duration of exclusive breastfeeding	4.4	4.1
By location		
Urban	2.2	2.1
Rural	3.6	3.0
Urban Governorates	2.1	2.0
Lower Egypt	3.4	3.3
Urban Lower Egypt	2.3	2.7
Rural Lower Egypt	3.8	3.4
Upper Egypt	3.0	2.4
Urban Upper Egypt	2.3	2.0
Rural Upper Egypt	3.4	2.6
Frontier Governorates	3.1	2.2
By mother education		
No Education	3.7	2.9
Some Primary	2.7	2.7
Primary Complete/some Secondary	3.2	2.5
Secondary complete/some Higher	2.5	2.5
By wealth quintile		
Lowest	-	3.1
Second	-	3.0
Middle	-	2.6
Fourth	-	2.4
Highest	-	2.2

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000 and 2008. Data on exclusive breastfeeding for children aged 0-5 months for 2000 are from the DHS stat compiler, <<http://www.statcompiler.com/>>. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: The percentage of children aged 0-5 and 4-5 months who are exclusively breastfed refers to the share of infant who receive only breast milk. No other liquids or solids are given-not even water-with the exception of oral rehydration solution, or drops/syrups of vitamins, minerals or medicines.

Table 5.13

Feeding practices among children aged 6-23 months, by breastfeeding status and background characteristics, 2005-2008

	2005			2008		
	Breastfed children	Non-breastfed children	All children	Breastfed children	Non-breastfed children	All children
	Fed 3+ food groups and minimum times or more	Fed with 3 IYCF practices	Fed with 3 IYCF practices	Fed 3+ food groups and minimum times or more	Fed with 3 IYCF practices	Fed with 3 IYCF practices
	(percentage)					
Total	45.4	16.9	37.5	46.1	30.2	41.4
Urban	46.0	19.5	36.8	48.9	34.8	43.9
Rural	45.2	14.8	38.0	44.6	26.4	39.8
By location						
Urban governorates	44.4	19.4	35.0	50.7	45.7	48.5
Lower Egypt	-	-	-	46.5	20.3	39.0
Urban Lower Egypt	41.4	14.9	30.3	48.4	12.8	37.3
Rural Lower Egypt	38.6	12.1	31.3	46.0	22.7	39.5
Upper Egypt	-	-	-	43.8	31.0	40.6
Urban Upper Egypt	49.2	24.3	42.5	47.2	30.6	42.7
Rural Upper Egypt	51.1	17.9	44.3	42.4	31.3	39.7
Frontier governorates	50.2	26.7	43.8	55.1	46.8	52.7
Mother's education						
No education	48.1	17.6	41.6	42.3	29.4	39.3
Primary	41.2	15.7	34.4	43.5	27.1	38.8
Secondary	44.2	15.9	35.5	48.0	27.9	42.0
More than secondary	47.6	21.2	39.2	47.6	31.4	42.4
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	43.7	15.9	38.7	44.4	30.9	41.6
Second	46.3	17.9	40.2	44.1	26.5	40.0
Middle	45.2	16.5	36.7	44.5	27.2	39.1
Fourth	48.1	16.0	37.2	43.9	31.6	39.4
Highest	43.6	18.4	34.5	54.8	33.3	47.0

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2005 and 2008.

Note: Data refer to the percentage of last born children aged 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed according to 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices based on the number of food groups received and number of times they were fed meals during the past 24 hours. Breastfed children are considered as being fed appropriately if they consume at least three food groups¹ and receive food or liquids other than breast milk at least twice per day in the case of infants 6-8 months and at least three times in the case of children 9-23 months. Non-breastfed children are considered to be fed appropriately if they consumed four food groups including milk products and are fed at least four times per day. Food groups include 1) infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; 2) foods made from grains, roots, and tubers, including porridge and, fortified baby food from grains, 3) vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables (and red palm oil); d) other fruits and vegetables; 4) eggs; 5) meat, poultry, fish, and shellfish (and organ meats); 6) legumes and nuts and 7) foods made with oil, fat, butter. The minimum number of times means at least twice a day for breastfed infants aged 6-8 months and at least 3 times a day for breastfed children aged 9-23 months.



ADOLESCENT MALNUTRITION

Table 5.14

Percentage of male adolescents aged 10-19 years who are overweight and at risk of being overweight, 2005 and 2008

Males	2005		2008	
	At risk of overweight	Overweight	At risk of overweight	Overweight
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Total	15.0	5.7	14.7	4.7
By child age (in months)				
10-11	17.8	9.5	14.4	7.1
12-13	18.4	6.9	16.3	5.4
14-15	17.2	6.1	18.4	3.5
16-17	13.8	3.8	13.9	4.0
18-19	8.1	2.5	10.6	3.4
By location				
Urban	15.2	7.0	15.7	6.6
Rural	14.9	4.8	14.1	3.5
Urban Governorates	11.7	6.9	16.4	7.7
Lower Egypt	18.1	5.0	18.4	4.4
Urban Lower Egypt	22.1	6.8	18.1	5.7
Rural Lower Egypt	16.8	4.3	18.5	3.9
Upper Egypt	12.9	5.9	10.3	3.9
Urban Upper Egypt	13.2	7.2	12.7	6.1
Rural Upper Egypt	12.8	5.3	9.4	3.0
Frontier Governorates	27.7	7.3	10.3	2.5
By mother education				
No education	15.0	5.6	13.6	3.6
Primary incomplete	14.1	4.1	15.3	5.0
Primary complete, some sec.	13.8	6.9	14.5	6.1
Sec. complete, higher	18.3	7.6	17.1	6.6
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	13.9	3.7	11.8	2.4
Second	14.5	4.7	13.1	3.2
Middle	14.3	5.3	16.3	4.9
Fourth	15.6	7.3	16.5	6.5
Richest	16.9	8.1	17.2	7.9

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2005 and 2008.

Note: The assessment of the nutritional status of male adolescents uses the Body-Mass Index (BMI) for age, and the 2000 Center for Disease Control and Prevention growth charts for males. According to the CDC charts, an individual male adolescent is considered at risk of overweight if his BMI for age is between the 85th and 95th percentile of the reference population, and he is considered overweight if his BMI for age is equal to or higher than the 95th percentile.

Table 5.15

Percentage of female adolescents aged 10-19 years who are overweight and at risk of being overweight, by background characteristics, 2005-2008

Females	2005		2008	
	At risk of overweight	Overweight (percentage)	At risk of overweight	Overweight
Total	22.5	7.6	19.4	5.9
By child age (in years)				
10-11	16.8	9.0	15.4	5.3
12-13	22.6	8.3	17.8	6.6
14-15	23.8	7.4	21.8	6.5
16-17	23.4	7.1	21.5	6.7
18-19	25.9	6.4	20.9	4.3
By location				
Urban	23.4	8.3	21.3	8.3
Rural	21.9	7.2	18.0	4.2
Urban Governorates				
Lower Egypt	27.5	8.8	23.3	4.8
Urban Lower Egypt	31.6	9.4	23.3	6.4
Rural Lower Egypt	26.0	8.6	23.3	4.2
Upper Egypt	18.0	6.5	13.3	6.1
Urban Upper Egypt	19.2	8.2	15.5	10.2
Rural Upper Egypt	17.5	5.8	12.3	4.3
Frontier Governorates	34.8	3.2	10.8	3.5
By mother education				
No education	22.0	6.8	18.4	5.4
Primary incomplete	21.6	6.4	15.3	5.3
Primary complete, some sec.	22.1	9.6	20.2	7.2
Sec. complete, higher	23.8	10.1	22.4	6.5
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	17.0	6.4	13.5	3.4
Second	22.8	6.2	18.1	5.9
Middle	22.9	7.1	22.4	5.2
Fourth	26.2	9.7	21.4	7.1
Richest	24.6	9.3	22.7	8.5

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2005 and 2008.

Note: The assessment of the nutritional status of female adolescents is uses the Body-Mass Index (BMI) for age, and the 2000 CDC growth charts for males. According to the CDC charts, an individual female adolescent is considered at risk of overweight if her BMI for age is between the 85th and 95th percentile of the reference population, and she is considered overweight if her BMI for age is equal to or higher than the 95th percentile.

Table 5.16

Prevalence of any kind of anaemia among adolescents aged 10-19 years, by background characteristics, 2005

	2005	
	Males	Females
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
Total	25.5	34.6
Age in years		
10-11	18.7	28.0
12-13	27.8	37.0
14-15	29.3	37.2
16-17	32.9	35.4
18-19	18.2	35.6
By location		
Urban	18.7	32.9
Rural	29.7	35.6
Urban Governorates	20.2	31.2
Lower Egypt	22.4	35.5
Urban Lower Egypt	13.2	34.6
Rural Lower Egypt	25.7	35.8
Upper Egypt	30.2	34.1
Urban Upper Egypt	21.3	32.0
Rural Upper Egypt	33.7	35.1
Frontier Governorates	28.0	56.0
By mother education		
No education	29.6	35.0
Some primary	28.3	37.2
Primary complete/some secondary	23.0	33.1
Secondary complete/higher	17.9	32.7

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2005.

Note: Anaemia is a condition characterized by a decrease in the concentration of haemoglobin in the blood. The prevalence of any kind of anemia (i.e. from mild to severe) is the percentage of adolescents with hemoglobin concentration below the age and gender-specific cut-off points reported on page 180 of the Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2005.



ADULT MALNUTRITION

Table 5.17

Percentage of adults aged 15-59 years who are overweight or obese, by background characteristics, 2008

	2008	
	Males	Females
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
Total	52.5	67.8
<u>By location</u>		
Urban	57.5	72.9
Rural	48.4	63.9
Urban Governorates	57.4	76.1
Lower Egypt	56.1	72.7
Urban Lower Egypt	62.1	75.2
Rural Lower Egypt	54.1	71.9
Upper Egypt	45.6	57.4
Urban Upper Egypt	54.7	66.3
Rural Upper Egypt	40.6	53.1
Frontier Governorates	40.9	54.4
<u>By level of education</u>		
No education	52.4	73.0
Primary incomplete	53.3	80.1
Primary complete, some sec.	40.0	59.4
Sec. complete, higher	59.2	65.7
<u>By wealth quintile</u>		
Poorest	37.2	53.5
Second	42.7	62.8

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

Note: The rate of overweight or obesity is the percentage of individuals with a Body Mass Index equal to or higher than 25.

Table 5.18

Percentage of adults aged 15-59 who are obese, by background characteristics, 2008

	2008	
	Males	Females
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
Total	18.2	39.6
<u>By location</u>		
Urban	21.9	44.8
Rural	15.3	35.5
Urban Governorates	20.6	46.6
Lower Egypt	20.6	44.5
Urban Lower Egypt	29.1	49.3
Rural Lower Egypt	17.8	42.9
Upper Egypt	14.0	29.6
Urban Upper Egypt	18.2	38.4
Rural Upper Egypt	11.7	25.3
Frontier Governorates	14.3	28.2
<u>By level of education</u>		
No education	18.1	46.2
Primary incomplete	19.8	53.5
Primary complete, some sec.	13.0	30.5
Sec. complete, higher	20.8	36.2
<u>By wealth quintile</u>		
Poorest	8.6	24.7
Second	12.4	35.9
Middle	19.2	42.0
Fourth	24.9	48.6
Richest	23.9	44.3

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

Note: The rate of obesity is the percentage of individuals with a Body Mass Index equal to or higher than 30.

Table 5.19

Prevalence of any kind of anaemia among ever married women aged 15-49, by background characteristics, 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005
	(percentage)	
Total	27.7	39.4
By location		
Urban	27.4	39.7
Rural	30.7	39.2
Urban Governorates	29.6	40.1
Lower Egypt	27.7	36.1
Urban Lower Egypt	25.2	34.7
Rural Lower Egypt	28.6	36.6
Upper Egypt	30.5	42.6
Urban Upper Egypt	25.0	43.4
Rural Upper Egypt	33.2	42.1
Frontier Governorates	36.4	47.2
By level of education		
No education	29.5	40.5
Primary incomplete	30.2	40.4
Primary complete, some sec.	32.5	37.3
Sec. complete, higher	26.9	38.9
By wealth quintile		
Poorest	-	41.0
Second	-	40.8
Middle	-	37.7
Fourth	-	40.7
Richest	-	37.0

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000 and 2005.

Note: Anaemia is a condition characterized by a decrease in the concentration of haemoglobin in the blood. The prevalence of any kind of anemia (i.e. from mild to severe) is the percentage of women aged 15-49 with hemoglobin concentration below the cut-off points reported on page 187 of the Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2005.



CHAPTER

6

**WATER AND
SANITATION**





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ACCESS TO WATER

Table 6.01

Access to water and household water connections by urban/rural residence, 2000-2008

	2000	2005	2008
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
Water piped into residence			
Total households	80.8	89.7	92.4
Urban	97.0	98.0	98.5
Rural	64.9	82.2	86.7
Total de jure population	-	88.3	91.4
Other improved sources			
Total households	16.7	8.1	5.8
Urban	2.3	1.1	1.3
Rural	31.0	14.8	10.0
Total de jure population	-	9.5	6.6
Unimproved source			
Total households	2.4	1.9	1.7
Urban	0.7	0.8	0.2
Rural	4.1	3.0	3.2
Total de jure population	-	2.1	2.0

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys 2000, 2005 and 2008.

Note: Improved sources include water piped into the residence/plot, public tap, tube-well/borehole and protected water from a well/spring.

Table 6.02

Household usage of improved and unimproved water sources, by regions, 2000-2008

	2000	2005	2008
	<i>(percentage of households)</i>		
Water piped into residence			
Urban Governorates	98.3	98.3	99.6
Lower Egypt	76.1	91.3	92.2
Urban Lower Egypt	96.1	98.7	97.4
Rural Lower Egypt	65.8	88.1	90.0
Upper Egypt	75.2	83.3	88.2
Urban Upper Egypt	95.3	97.5	98.2
Rural Upper Egypt	64.0	75.0	82.2
Frontier Governorates	77.5	74.6	81.2
Other improved sources			
Urban Governorates	1.5	0.8	0.3
Lower Egypt	20.7	8.3	6.3
Urban Lower Egypt	2.3	0.6	2.5
Rural Lower Egypt	29.8	11.7	8.0
Upper Egypt	22.5	12.2	8.7
Urban Upper Egypt	3.9	1.4	1.7
Rural Upper Egypt	32.9	18.5	12.9
Frontier Governorates	4.8	13.6	7.1
Unimproved source			
Urban Governorates	0.2	0.4	0.1
Lower Egypt	3.2	0.3	1.3
Urban Lower Egypt	1.0	0.6	0.1
Rural Lower Egypt	4.3	0.2	1.8
Upper Egypt	2.2	4.4	3.0
Urban Upper Egypt	0.9	1.1	0.0
Rural Upper Egypt	3.0	6.4	4.8
Frontier Governorates	17.6	10.7	11.5

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005 and 2008.

Note: Improved sources include water piped into the residence/plot, public tap tube-well/borehole and protected water from a well/spring.

Table 6.03

Percent distribution of households by proximity to water sources by urban/rural residence, 2005-2008

	2005	2008
	(percentage)	
Water connected on/next to premises		
Total households	94.3	97.1
Urban	98.8	99.5
Rural	90.1	94.8
Total de jure population	93.8	96.7
Not in premises and within 30 minutes		
Total households	3.7	1.8
Urban	0.7	0.2
Rural	6.6	3.1
Total de jure population	4.0	2.0
30+ minutes		
Total households	0.9	0.7
Urban	0.3	0.2
Rural	1.6	1.1
Total de jure population	1.2	0.7
Don't know/missing		
Total households	1.1	0.5
Urban	0.3	0.1
Rural	1.7	0.9
Total de jure population	1.0	0.6

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2005 and 2008.

Table 6.04

Percent distribution of households by proximity to water sources, by regions, 2005-2008

	2005	2008
	<i>(percentage of households)</i>	
<u>Water connected on/next to the premises</u>		
Urban Governorates	98.9	99.8
Lower Egypt	95.2	97.5
Urban Lower Egypt	99.1	99.6
Rural Lower Egypt	93.4	96.6
Upper Egypt	90.6	95.0
Urban Upper Egypt	98.2	98.9
Rural Upper Egypt	86.1	92.6
Frontier Governorates	90.9	89.2
<u>Within 30 minutes</u>		
Urban Governorates	0.7	0.2
Lower Egypt	2.9	1.5
Urban Lower Egypt	0.5	0.2
Rural Lower Egypt	4.0	1.9
Upper Egypt	6.4	3.2
Urban Upper Egypt	0.8	0.5
Rural Upper Egypt	9.8	4.9
Frontier Governorates	5.8	1.7
<u>30+ minutes</u>		
Urban Governorates	0.2	0.0
Lower Egypt	1.2	0.8
Urban Lower Egypt	0.2	0.2
Rural Lower Egypt	1.7	1.0
Upper Egypt	1.1	0.8
Urban Upper Egypt	0.5	0.2
Rural Upper Egypt	1.4	1.1
Frontier Governorates	1.7	5.4
<u>Don't know/missing</u>		
Urban Governorates	0.2	0.0
Lower Egypt	0.7	0.3
Urban Lower Egypt	0.2	0.0
Rural Lower Egypt	0.9	0.5
Upper Egypt	1.9	1.0
Urban Upper Egypt	0.5	0.2
Rural Upper Egypt	2.8	1.4
Frontier Governorates	1.5	3.7

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2005 and 2008.

Table 6.05

Percent distribution of households by reliability of water supply, by urban/rural residence, 2005-2008

	2005	2008
	(percentage)	
Water supply not interrupted		
Total households	67.4	70.9
Urban	70.2	74.3
Rural	64.8	67.8
Total de jure population	66.3	69.3
Interrupted few times per week/less frequently		
Total households	21.9	20.1
Urban	19.8	17.4
Rural	23.8	22.7
Total de jure population	22.6	21.6
Interrupted daily/almost daily		
Total households	10.5	8.5
Urban	9.8	7.9
Rural	11.2	9.1
Total de jure population	10.8	8.8
Don't know/missing		
Total households	0.2	0.4
Urban	0.3	0.4
Rural	0.2	0.4
Total de jure population	0.2	0.3

Source: Egypt Health and Demographic Surveys, 2005 and 2008.

Note: Data on interruption of water supply refer to the two week period before the survey.

Table 6.06

Percent distribution of households by reliability of water supply, by regions, 2005-2008

	2005	2008
	<i>(percentage of households)</i>	
Water supply not interrupted		
Urban Governorates	74.7	77.9
Lower Egypt	70.9	71.9
Urban Lower Egypt	73.3	74.1
Rural Lower Egypt	69.8	70.9
Upper Egypt	59.2	65.9
Urban Upper Egypt	60.5	70.5
Rural Upper Egypt	58.4	63.2
Frontier Governorates	67.1	45.9
Interrupted few times per week/less frequently		
Urban Governorates	14.7	13.6
Lower Egypt	20.1	19.3
Urban Lower Egypt	20.0	17.7
Rural Lower Egypt	20.2	19.8
Upper Egypt	28.1	25.7
Urban Upper Egypt	27.8	23.7
Rural Upper Egypt	28.4	27.0
Frontier Governorates	14.8	19.3
Interrupted daily/almost daily		
Urban Governorates	10.3	8.1
Lower Egypt	8.7	8.5
Urban Lower Egypt	6.3	7.8
Rural Lower Egypt	9.7	8.8
Upper Egypt	12.5	7.9
Urban Upper Egypt	11.5	5.5
Rural Upper Egypt	13.2	9.3
Frontier Governorates	17.9	34.3
Don't know/missing		
Urban Governorates	0.3	0.4
Lower Egypt	0.3	0.4
Urban Lower Egypt	0.4	0.4
Rural Lower Egypt	0.3	0.4
Upper Egypt	0.1	0.4
Urban Upper Egypt	0.2	0.3
Rural Upper Egypt	0.1	0.5
Frontier Governorates	0.2	0.5

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2005 and 2008.

Note: Data on interruption of water supply refer to the two week period before the survey.

Table 6.07

Percentage of households where adult women are responsible for obtaining drinking water, by residence, 2005-2008

	2005	2008
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
Total households	4.0	2.0
Urban	0.6	0.3
Rural	7.0	3.5
Urban Governorates	0.5	0.1
Lower Egypt	3.5	1.8
Urban Lower Egypt	0.3	0.3
Rural Lower Egypt	4.8	2.4
Upper Egypt	6.5	3.5
Urban Upper Egypt	1.1	0.6
Rural Upper Egypt	9.7	5.2
Frontier Governorates	5.0	1.1
Total de jure population	4.3	2.2

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2005 and 2008.

Note: Data refer to the proportion of households in which the water source was not on the premises, and where women aged 15+ were responsible for obtaining water for the household.



ACCESS TO SANITATION FACILITIES

Table 6.08

Percentage of households using improved sanitation facilities, by residence, 2005-2008

	2005	2008
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
Improved sanitation		
Total households	91.3	92.9
Urban	96.5	97.7
Rural	86.5	88.5
Total de jure population	89.5	91.9
	<i>(percentage of households)</i>	
Urban Governorates	96.1	97.7
Lower Egypt	93.9	93.8
Urban Lower Egypt	98.9	98.8
Rural Lower Egypt	91.7	91.7
Upper Egypt	85.5	88.5
Urban Upper Egypt	95.2	96.6
Rural Upper Egypt	79.8	83.6
Frontier Governorates	95.0	94.7
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
Unimproved sanitation		
Total households	8.7	7.1
Urban	3.5	2.3
Rural	13.5	11.5
Total de jure population	10.5	8.1
	<i>(percentage of households)</i>	
Urban Governorates	3.9	2.3
Lower Egypt	6.1	6.2
Urban Lower Egypt	1.1	1.2
Rural Lower Egypt	8.3	8.3
Upper Egypt	14.5	11.5
Urban Upper Egypt	20.2	3.4
Rural Upper Egypt	5.0	16.4
Frontier Governorates	8.7	5.3

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2005 and 2008.

Note: The household is considered to have improved sanitation facilities if it has sole use of a modern or traditional flush toilet that empties into a public sewer, Bayara (vault) or septic system.

Table 6.09

Percent distribution of households by type of sanitation facilities available, by urban/rural residence, 2005-2008

	2005	2008
	(percentage)	
<u>Modern flush</u>		
Total households	43.0	48.5
Urban	71.2	77.1
Rural	17.1	21.8
Total de jure population	36.2	42.2
<u>Traditional with tank/ Bucket flush</u>		
Total households	54.8	49.1
Urban	28.5	22.7
Rural	79.0	76.8
Total de jure population	61.4	57.0
<u>Pit latrine/ Bucket toilet</u>		
Total households	1.0	0.4
Urban	0.1	0.1
Rural	1.8	0.6
Total de jure population	1.1	0.3
<u>Missing/ No facility</u>		
Total households	1.2	0.5
Urban	0.2	0.1
Rural	2.2	0.8
Total de jure population	1.2	0.5

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys 2005 and 2008.

Table 6.10

Percent distribution of households by type of sanitation facilities, by regions, 2005-2008

	2005	2008
	<i>(percentage of households)</i>	
Modern flush		
Urban Governorates	81.2	83.8
Lower Egypt	39.7	43.9
Urban Lower Egypt	73.9	76.7
Rural Lower Egypt	24.9	30.1
Upper Egypt	24.4	30.6
Urban Upper Egypt	53.2	66.2
Rural Upper Egypt	7.5	9.1
Frontier Governorates	42.4	53.4
Traditional with tank/ Bucket flush		
Urban Governorates	18.6	16.1
Lower Egypt	59.8	55.7
Urban Lower Egypt	25.9	23.2
Rural Lower Egypt	74.5	69.4
Upper Egypt	70.3	67.4
Urban Upper Egypt	46.0	33.4
Rural Upper Egypt	84.5	88.1
Frontier Governorates	56.4	44.4
Pit latrine/ Bucket toilet		
Urban Governorates	0.0	0.1
Lower Egypt	0.0	0.1
Urban Lower Egypt	0.0	0.1
Rural Lower Egypt	0.1	0.1
Upper Egypt	2.7	0.9
Urban Upper Egypt	0.5	0.1
Rural Upper Egypt	4.0	1.3
Frontier Governorates	1.1	1.3
Missing/No facility		
Urban Governorates	0.2	0.0
Lower Egypt	0.5	0.2
Urban Lower Egypt	0.2	0.0
Rural Lower Egypt	0.6	0.3
Upper Egypt	2.7	1.1
Urban Upper Egypt	0.3	0.3
Rural Upper Egypt	4.0	1.6
Frontier Governorates	0.1	0.9

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2005 and 2008

Table 6.11

Proportion of households sharing toilet facilities, by urban/rural residence, 2005-2008

	2005	2008
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
Only one household using the toilet facility		
Total households	93.9	96.1
Urban	97.5	98.2
Rural	90.6	94.0
Total de jure population	92.4	95.2
2 or more households sharing the toilet facility		
Total households	4.8	3.3
Urban	2.2	1.5
Rural	7.3	4.9
Total de jure population	6.3	4.1
Missing/No facility		
Total households	1.3	0.7
Urban	0.3	0.3
Rural	2.2	1.1
Total de jure population	1.3	0.7

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2005 and 2008.

Table 6.12 Proportion of households sharing toilet facilities, by regions, 2005-2008

	2005	2008
	<i>(percentage of households)</i>	
<u>Only one household using the toilet facility</u>		
Urban Governorates	97.0	98.2
Lower Egypt	95.8	98.0
Urban Lower Egypt	99.1	98.9
Rural Lower Egypt	94.4	97.6
Upper Egypt	89.9	92.0
Urban Upper Egypt	96.7	97.5
Rural Upper Egypt	85.8	88.6
Frontier Governorates	96.5	96.5
<u>2 or more households sharing a toilet facility</u>		
Urban Governorates	2.6	1.6
Lower Egypt	3.8	1.7
Urban Lower Egypt	0.8	0.9
Rural Lower Egypt	5.1	2.1
Upper Egypt	7.4	6.5
Urban Upper Egypt	2.7	1.9
Rural Upper Egypt	10.0	9.3
Frontier Governorates	3.4	1.7
<u>Missing/No facility</u>		
Urban Governorates	0.5	0.2
Lower Egypt	0.4	0.3
Urban Lower Egypt	0.0	0.2
Rural Lower Egypt	0.5	0.3
Upper Egypt	2.9	1.5
Urban Upper Egypt	0.5	0.6
Rural Upper Egypt	4.2	2.1
Frontier Governorates	0.1	1.8

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2005 and 2008.

Table 6.13

Percent distribution of households according to sanitation facility's drainage system, by urban/rural residence, 2005-2008

	2005	2008
	(percentage)	
Improved drainage		
Public Sewer		
Total households	59.0	62.5
Urban	88.0	89.8
Rural	32.4	37.0
Total de jure population	52.8	56.5
Other improved drainage (septic system or vault)		
Total households	37.9	34.1
Urban	11.4	9.7
Rural	62.3	56.9
Total de jure population	43.7	39.8
Unimproved drainage (pipe connected to canal or ground water, or emptied/no connection)		
Total households	3.1	3.4
Urban	0.6	0.5
Rural	5.3	6.1
Total de jure population	3.5	3.7

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2005 and 2008.

Note: The household is considered to have a sanitation facility with an improved drainage system if the sanitation facility empties into a public sewer, bayara (vault) or septic system. Unimproved drainage facilities include pipes connected to canals or ground water, that also emptied waste etc.



CHAPTER

7

**HOUSING AND
HOUSEHOLD
POSSESSIONS**





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HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 7.01
Distribution of households according to the type of flooring material, by urban/rural residence, 2000-2008

	2000	2005	2008
	(percentage)		
Tiles/Carpet/Wood			
Total households	60.0	67.8	71.3
Urban	87.8	92.0	92.7
Rural	32.5	45.4	51.5
Total de jure population	-	61.4	66.0
Cement			
Total households	20.0	21.3	19.0
Urban	8.2	6.2	5.8
Rural	31.8	35.3	31.3
Total de jure population	-	24.9	22.0
Earth/Sand			
Total households	19.9	10.8	9.6
Urban	4.0	1.6	1.4
Rural	35.6	19.3	17.1
Total de jure population	-	13.6	11.9
Other			
Total households	-	0.0	0.1
Urban	-	0.2	0
Rural	-	0.1	0.1
Total de jure population	-	0.1	0.1

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005 and 2008.

Note: The tiles/carpet/wood category includes: ceramic, marble and cement tiles, carpet, vinyl, polished wood and wood planks.

Table 7.02

Distribution of households according to the type of flooring material, by regions, 2000-2008

	2000	2005	2008
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
Tiles/Carpet/Wood			
Urban Governorates	93.3	67.9	72.6
Lower Egypt	54.0	93.8	94.0
Urban Lower Egypt	85.2	93.8	94.0
Rural Lower Egypt	38.3	56.7	63.7
Upper Egypt	45.0	51.4	53.4
Urban Upper Egypt	80.8	85.9	87.1
Rural Upper Egypt	24.9	31.2	33.0
Frontier Governorates	64.0	65.9	76.9
Cement			
Urban Governorates	5.2	4.4	4.0
Lower Egypt	32.1	27.0	22.4
Urban Lower Egypt	12.1	5.7	5.6
Rural Lower Egypt	42.1	36.3	29.5
Upper Egypt	15.0	24.7	24.5
Urban Upper Egypt	8.9	9.0	8.8
Rural Upper Egypt	18.5	33.8	33.9
Frontier Governorates	19.8	28.5	19.3
Earth/Sand			
Urban Governorates	1.3	0.3	0.5
Lower Egypt	13.9	5.0	4.9
Urban Lower Egypt	2.7	0.5	0.4
Rural Lower Egypt	19.5	7.0	6.8
Upper Egypt	39.9	23.8	22.1
Urban Upper Egypt	10.1	4.9	4.2
Rural Upper Egypt	56.6	34.8	32.9
Frontier Governorates	16.2	5.4	3.8
Other/Missing			
Urban Governorates	-	0.1	0.0
Lower Egypt	-	0.1	0.0
Urban Lower Egypt	-	0.1	0.0
Rural Lower Egypt	-	0.1	0.0
Upper Egypt	-	0.1	0.1
Urban Upper Egypt	-	0.2	0.0
Rural Upper Egypt	-	0.0	0.1
Frontier Governorates	-	0.1	0.0

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005 and 2008.

Note: The tiles/carpet/wood category includes: ceramic, marble and cement tiles, carpet, vinyl, polished wood and wood planks.

Table 7.03

Percentage of households with access to electricity, by residence, 2000-2008

	2000	2005	2008
		(percentage)	
Total	97.7	99.4	99.6
Urban	99.5	99.8	99.9
Rural	95.9	99.1	99.3
Total de jure population	-	99.4	99.6
Urban Governorates	99.7	99.8	99.9
Lower Egypt	98.7	99.7	99.8
Urban Lower Egypt	99.6	100.0	99.9
Rural Lower Egypt	98.3	99.6	99.8
Upper Egypt	95.3	99.1	99.0
Urban Upper Egypt	99.0	99.8	99.8
Rural Upper Egypt	93.3	98.6	98.5
Frontier Governorates	89.7	94.6	98.6

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005 and 2008.

Table 7.04

Distribution of households according to the type of cooking fuel they use, by residence, 2005

	2005		
	Electricity	Liquid fuels and gas	Solid fuels
		(percentage)	
Total	0.2	99.4	0.3
Urban	0.2	99.6	0.0
Rural	0.1	99.1	0.6
Total de jure population	0.2	99.3	0.5
Urban Governorates	0.0	99.7	0.0
Lower Egypt	0.2	99.6	0.1
Urban Lower Egypt	0.5	99.4	0
Rural Lower Egypt	0.1	99.6	0.1
Upper Egypt	0.1	98.9	0.8
Urban Upper Egypt	0.1	99.6	0.1
Rural Upper Egypt	0.2	98.4	1.3
Frontier Governorates	0.0	99.3	0.3

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2005.

Note: Liquid fuels and gas include LPG (liquefied petroleum gas), natural gas, biogas and kerosene. Solid fuels include charcoal/coal, wood, straw, shrubs, grass, crops, dung and other.

Table 7.05

Average number of persons per room in dwellings, by residence, 2000-2008

	2000	2005	2008
	<i>(average persons/room)</i>		
Total	1.6	1.5	1.4
Urban	1.4	1.3	1.3
Rural	1.7	1.6	1.5
Total de jure population	-	1.8	1.7
Urban Governorates	1.5	1.3	1.3
Lower Egypt	1.5	1.3	1.3
Urban Lower Egypt	1.3	1.2	1.2
Rural Lower Egypt	1.5	1.4	1.3
Upper Egypt	1.8	1.7	1.6
Urban Upper Egypt	1.5	1.5	1.4
Rural Upper Egypt	1.9	1.8	1.8
Frontier Governorates	1.6	1.5	1.4

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005 and 2008.

Note: The average number of person per room is the ratio of the number of household members to the number of rooms in the dwelling. The computation of the number of rooms does not include kitchens, hallways and bathrooms.



HOUSEHOLD POSSESSIONS

Table 7.06

Percentage of households possessing the listed means of transportation, by urban/rural residence, 2005-2008

	2005	2008
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
Animal Cart		
Total	4.5	3.9
Urban	0.8	0.7
Rural	7.9	6.9
Total de jure population	6.9	5.2
Bicycle		
Total	14.5	9.8
Urban	9.4	5.8
Rural	19.2	13.5
Total de jure population	17.1	11.9
Motorcycle/Scooter		
Total	1.6	2.5
Urban	1.4	1.9
Rural	1.7	3.1
Total de jure population	1.8	2.9
Car/Van/Truck		
Total	6.7	7.7
Urban	10.9	12.7
Rural	3.0	3.0
Total de jure population	6.4	7.3

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2005 and 2008.

Table 7.07

Percentage of households possessing the listed means of transportation, by regions, 2005-2008

	2005	2008
	(percentage)	
Animal Cart		
Urban Governorates	0.5	0.5
Lower Egypt	5.9	5.6
Urban Lower Egypt	0.9	0.8
Rural Lower Egypt	8.0	7.7
Upper Egypt	5.4	3.7
Urban Upper Egypt	1.2	0.9
Rural Upper Egypt	7.8	5.4
Frontier Governorates	6.7	5.8
Bicycle		
Urban Governorates	5.1	2.4
Lower Egypt	16.8	10.5
Urban Lower Egypt	11.8	7.1
Rural Lower Egypt	19.0	12.0
Upper Egypt	17.7	13.9
Urban Upper Egypt	14.2	10.4
Rural Upper Egypt	19.7	16.0
Frontier Governorates	6.0	5.6
Motorcycle/Scooter		
Urban Governorates	1.9	0.9
Lower Egypt	1.6	2.7
Urban Lower Egypt	0.6	2.3
Rural Lower Egypt	2.1	2.9
Upper Egypt	1.3	3.2
Urban Upper Egypt	1.4	3.0
Rural Upper Egypt	1.3	3.2
Frontier Governorates	0.7	5.5
Car/Van/Truck		
Urban Governorates	14.1	14.6
Lower Egypt	5.1	5.0
Urban Lower Egypt	9.6	9.0
Rural Lower Egypt	3.2	3.3
Upper Egypt	4.2	6.4
Urban Upper Egypt	6.8	13.0
Rural Upper Egypt	2.6	2.4
Frontier Governorates	11.6	12.8

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2005 and 2008.

Table 7.08

Proportion of households possessing a refrigerator, by residence, 2000-2008

	2000	2005	2008
	(percentage)		
Total	64.6	85.7	91.2
Urban	85.0	94.4	96.2
Rural	44.4	77.7	86.4
Total de jure population	-	85.3	90.8
Urban Governorates	88.4	95.6	97.1
Lower Egypt	61.4	89.2	95.9
Urban Lower Egypt	83.5	95.7	97.9
Rural Lower Egypt	50.4	86.4	95.0
Upper Egypt	52.1	75.9	81.1
Urban Upper Egypt	80.0	91.3	93.4
Rural Upper Egypt	36.5	66.9	73.6
Frontier Governorates	75.7	86.4	87.3

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005 and 2008.

Table 7.09

Proportion of households possessing a radio, by residence, 2000-2008

	2000	2005	2008
	(percentage)		
Total	81.9	84.8	73.7
Urban	89.3	90.2	80.0
Rural	74.6	79.8	67.8
Total de jure population	-	84.5	72.6
Urban Governorates	90.3	90.6	81.7
Lower Egypt	84.2	87.8	78.1
Urban Lower Egypt	90.6	92.4	81.3
Rural Lower Egypt	81.1	85.9	76.8
Upper Egypt	73.3	77.9	62.4
Urban Upper Egypt	85.8	87.5	76.0
Rural Upper Egypt	66.3	72.3	54.1
Frontier Governorates	81.8	83.5	70.8

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005 and 2008.

Table 7.10 Proportion of households possessing a TV, by residence, 2000-2008

	2000	2005	2008
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
Total	89.4	92.8	94.7
Urban	94.5	95.8	96.8
Rural	84.3	90.1	92.8
Total de jure population	-	94.0	95.4
Urban Governorates	95.3	96.8	96.7
Lower Egypt	90.6	93.2	96.7
Urban Lower Egypt	94.5	96.0	97.7
Rural Lower Egypt	88.6	91.9	96.3
Upper Egypt	84.2	90.2	90.8
Urban Upper Egypt	93.2	94.4	96.1
Rural Upper Egypt	79.1	87.8	87.5
Frontier Governorates	81.2	91.2	92.1

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005 and 2008.

CHAPTER

8

EDUCATION





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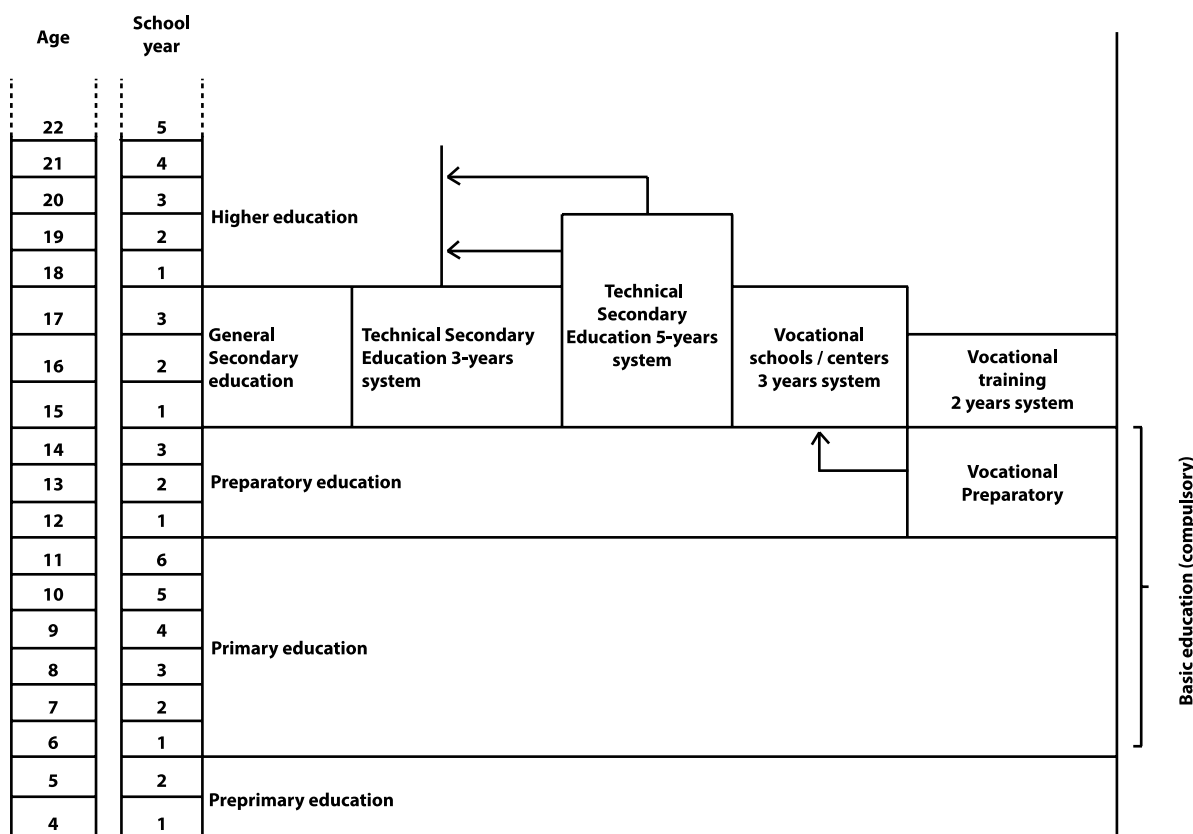
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EDUCATION SYSTEM

Figure 8.1 The Structure of the Education System in Egypt



Source: National Strategic plan for Pre-University Education Reform in Egypt 2007/08-2011/12, Ministry of Education (MoE). The Egyptian Education system is composed of two entities; the Ministry of Education and Al-Azhar Al Sharif (religious education system)

Figure 8.2 Correspondence of the Egyptian pre-university education system structure to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)

Age	Egyptian Classification	ISCED level	ISCED Classification
4-5	Pre-primary education	0	Pre-primary education
6-11	Primary education	1	Primary education
12-14	Preparatory education	2	Lower Secondary
15-17	Secondary education (General and technical secondary)	3	Upper Secondary

Source: UNESCO, ISCED Mapping 2011, Egypt.



LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Table 8.01 Adult and youth literacy rates, 2006, 2010 and 2011

	2006	2010	2011
	(percentage)		
Adult Literacy Rate (aged 15+)			
Total	66.4	70.0	70.1
Males	74.6	78.3	78.4
Females	57.8	61.4	61.5
Youth Literacy Rate (aged 15-24)			
Total	84.9	89.1	89.8
Males	87.9	91.1	91.6
Females	81.8	86.8	87.8

Source: CAPMAS, *Indicators of Social Statistics database*. The data for 2006 are derived from the Population Census; the data for 2010 and 2011 are calculated from the Labour Force Survey. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: The literacy rate is the percentage of individuals (in the given age group) who can read and write.



EDUCATION ACCESS AND PARTICIPATION

Table 8.02

Total number of students enrolled in different levels of education, by gender, Ministry of Education and Al-Azhar schools combined, 2008/09-2012/13

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
	<i>(absolute number)</i>				
Pre-Primary					
Total	750,443	787,459	851,139	938,572	1,032,176
Males	393,735	411,804	446,271	491,164	536,382
Females	356,708	375,655	404,868	447,408	495,794
Primary					
Total	10,407,187	10,540,034	10,699,285	10,803,177	10,981,040
Males	5,433,426	5,495,269	5,577,586	5,632,048	5,711,226
Females	4,973,761	5,044,765	5,121,699	5,171,129	5,269,814
Preparatory					
Total	4,367,098	4,474,136	4,621,633	4,643,439	4,753,610
Males	2,252,838	2,301,697	2,377,571	2,387,365	2,437,841
Females	2,114,260	2,172,439	2,244,062	2,256,074	2,315,769
Secondary (Upper+Lower Secondary)					
Total	2,328,548	2,400,798	3,143,841	3,291,955	3,418,188
Males	1,229,017	1,273,638	1,627,543	1,715,386	1,792,629
Females	1,099,531	1,127,160	1,516,098	1,576,569	1,625,559

Source: Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2012/13; CAPMAS (2013), *Statistical Yearbook* 2013 and Al-Azhar education online database: <http://www.alazhar-alsharif.gov.eg/Statistics/Moasherat>.

Note: The table combines data on the total number of students enrolled in the schools of the Ministry of Education system and of Al-Azhar Education system.

Table 8.03

Total number of students enrolled in different levels of education, by gender, Ministry of Education schools, 2008/09-2013/14

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
	(absolute number)					
Pre-Primary						
Total	750,443	727,835	851,139	874,730	972,078	1,110,318
Males	393,735	381,218	446,271	457,955	505,362	577,412
Females	356,708	346,617	404,868	416,775	466,716	532,906
Primary						
Total	9,207,323	9,334,322	9,506,363	9,644,456	9,832,516	9,906,249
Males	4,757,771	4,825,942	4,920,738	4,999,044	5,087,613	5,111,434
Females	4,449,552	4,508,380	4,585,625	4,645,412	4,744,903	4,794,815
Preparatory						
Total	3,964,948	4,041,072	4,153,142	4,158,845	4,279,909	4,337,705
Males	2,014,037	2,049,909	2,105,980	2,107,054	2,168,036	2,194,688
Females	1,950,911	1,991,163	2,047,162	2,051,791	2,111,873	2,143,017
Secondary						
Total	2,050,142	2,122,940	2,838,860	2,952,608	3,077,121	3,065,351
Males	1,053,145	1,102,735	1,443,346	1,517,089	1,594,622	1,574,123
Females	996,997	1,020,205	1,395,514	1,435,519	1,482,499	1,491,228

Source: Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2013/14.

Note: The data in this table refer exclusively to students enrolled in the Ministry of Education system (public and private) and do not include students enrolled in the Al-Azhar education system.

Table 8.04

Total number of students enrolled in different programmes of secondary education, by gender, Ministry of Education schools, 2008/09-2013/14

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
	(absolute number)					
General Secondary						
Total	797,711	862,147	1,231,735	1,324,440	1,390,262	1,455,472
Males	376,226	402,737	565,019	612,364	643,115	673,614
Females	421,485	459,410	666,716	712,076	747,147	781,858
Vocational Secondary						
Total						
Males	1,252,431	1,260,793	1,607,125	1,628,168	1,686,859	1,609,879
Females	676,919	699,998	878,327	904,725	951,507	900,509
	575,512	560,795	728,798	723,443	735,352	709,370
Vocational Secondary by type						
Industrial						
Total	665,489	667,075	839,413	837,052	856,126	794,215
Males	413,965	425,010	526,437	530,628	550,101	504,425
Females	251,524	242,065	312,976	306,424	306,025	289,790
Agricultural						
Total	123,482	125,464	161,665	169,734	179,013	165,513
Males	96,498	101,522	127,789	137,127	145,779	135,062
Females	26,984	23,942	33,876	32,607	33,234	30,451
Commercial						
Total	463,460	468,254	606,047	621,382	651,720	650,151
Males	166,456	173,466	224,101	236,970	255,627	261,022
Females	297,004	294,788	381,946	384,412	396,093	389,129

Source: Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2013/14.

Note: The data in this table refer exclusively to students enrolled in the Ministry of Education system (public and private) and do not include students enrolled in the Al-Azhar education system.

Table 8.05

Total number of students enrolled in different levels of education, by gender, Al-Azhar schools, 2008/09-2012/13

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
	(absolute number)				
Pre-Primary					
Total	-	59,624	-	63,842	60,098
Males	-	30,586	-	33,209	31,020
Females	-	29,038	-	30,633	29,078
Primary					
Total	1,199,864	1,205,712	1,192,922	1,158,721	1,148,524
Males	675,655	669,327	656,848	633,004	623,613
Females	524,209	536,385	536,074	525,717	524,911
Preparatory					
Total	402,150	433,064	468,491	484,594	473,701
Males	238,801	251,788	271,591	280,311	269,805
Females	163,349	181,276	196,900	204,283	203,896
General Secondary					
Total	278,406	277,858	304,981	339,347	341,067
Males	175,872	170,903	184,197	198,297	198,007
Females	102,534	106,955	120,584	141,050	143,060

Source: CAPMAS (2013), *Statistical Yearbook 2013* and Al-Azhar education online database: <http://www.alazhar-alsharif.gov.eg/Statistics/Moasherat>.

Note: The data in this table refer exclusively to students enrolled in the Al-Azhar education system. Al-Azhar secondary education provides only the general secondary programme.

Table 8.06

Total number of students enrolled in different levels of education, by urban/rural location, Ministry of Education schools, 2008/09 - 2013/14

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
(absolute number)						
Pre-Primary						
Total	750,443	727,835	851,139	874,730	972,078	1,110,318
Urban	443,801	442,896	506,600	517,148	557,488	621,109
Rural	306,642	284,939	344,539	357,582	414,590	489,209
Primary						
Total	9,207,323	9,334,322	9,506,363	9,644,456	9,832,516	9,906,249
Urban	3,740,171	4,250,606	4,280,815	4,286,585	4,352,424	4,356,986
Rural	5,467,152	5,083,716	5,225,548	5,357,871	5,480,092	5,549,263
Preparatory						
Total	3,964,948	4,041,072	4,153,142	4,158,845	4,279,909	4,337,705
Urban	1,694,412	1,881,320	1,937,745	1,940,581	2,000,642	1,999,368
Rural	2,270,536	2,159,752	2,215,397	2,218,264	2,279,267	2,338,337
Secondary						
Total	2,050,124	2,122,940	2,838,860	2,952,608	3,077,121	3,065,351
Urban	1,539,540	1,604,711	2,151,737	2,237,743	2,319,101	2,283,869
Rural	510,602	518,229	687,123	714,865	758,020	781,482

Source: Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2013/14.

Note: The data in this table refer exclusively to students enrolled in the Ministry of Education system (public and private) and do not include students enrolled in the Al-Azhar education system.

Table 8.07

Total number of students enrolled in the different programmes of secondary education, by urban/rural location, Ministry of Education schools, 2008/09 - 2013/14

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
<i>(absolute number)</i>						
General Secondary						
Total	797,711	862,147	1,231,735	1,324,440	1,390,262	1,455,472
Urban	564,601	623,044	898,302	968,092	1,012,878	1,055,457
Rural	233,110	239,103	333,433	356,348	377,384	400,015
Vocational Secondary						
Total	1,252,413	1,260,793	1,607,125	1,628,168	1,686,859	1,609,879
Urban	974,939	981,667	1,253,435	1,269,651	1,306,223	1,228,412
Rural	277,492	279,126	353,690	358,517	380,636	381,467
Vocational Secondary by type:						
Industrial						
Total	665,489	667,075	839,413	837,052	856,126	794,215
Urban	552,782	545,445	689,028	683,919	695,088	639,836
Rural	112,707	121,630	150,385	153,133	161,038	154,379
Agricultural						
Total	123,482	125,464	161,665	169,734	179,013	165,513
Urban	96,345	98,608	122,941	128,821	137,600	123,635
Rural	27,137	26,856	38,724	40,913	41,413	41,878
Commercial						
Total	463,460	468,254	606,047	621,382	651,720	650,151
Urban	325,812	337,614	441,466	456,911	473,535	464,941
Rural	137,648	130,640	164,581	164,471	178,185	185,210

Source: Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2013/14.

Note: Secondary education is composed of the general programme and the vocational programmes. Vocational secondary education includes i) industrial secondary, ii) agricultural secondary and iii) commercial secondary education. Enrolment data refer to the beginning of the school year. The data in this table refer exclusively to students enrolled in the Ministry of Education system (public and private) and do not include students enrolled in the Al-Azhar education system.

Table 8.08

Gross enrolment ratios for different levels of education, by gender,
2008/09–2013/14

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
	(percentage)					
Pre-Primary						
Total	23.2	22.1	23.7	24.3	26.6	29.6
Males	23.7	22.7	24.3	24.9	26.5	29.6
Females	22.7	21.5	23.1	23.7	26.6	29.6
Primary						
Total	96.0	95.6	101.2	100.1	96.9	95.2
Males	96.0	96.3	102.5	101.5	96.6	94.8
Females	96.1	94.8	99.8	98.5	97.2	95.7
Preparatory						
Total	80.5	81.1	91.9	92.1	93.0	91.9
Males	79.0	79.4	91.6	91.7	91.1	90.0
Females	82.2	82.9	92.2	92.6	95.0	94.0
Secondary						
Total	56.9	59.4	61.5	64.3	66.5	64.6
Males	57.9	60.0	61.9	65.2	66.8	64.4
Females	56.1	58.9	61.1	63.5	66.3	64.8

Source: Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbooks*, 2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12, 2012/13 and 2013/14.

Note: The gross enrolment ratio is calculated as the number of children enrolled in the specific education level, regardless of age, divided by the age group population of the same education level. The data in this table refer exclusively to students enrolled in the Ministry of Education system (public and private) and do not include students enrolled in the Al-Azhar education system.

Table 8.09

Gross enrolment ratios for different programmes of secondary education, by gender, 2008/09–2013/14

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
	(percentage)					
General Secondary						
Total	22.5	24.1	26.5	28.9	30.0	30.7
Males	20.7	21.9	24.0	26.3	26.9	27.6
Females	24.5	26.5	29.1	31.5	33.4	34.0
Vocational Secondary						
Total	34.4	35.3	35.0	35.4	36.5	33.9
Males	37.2	38.1	37.9	38.9	39.9	36.8
Females	31.6	32.4	32.0	32.0	32.9	30.8
Vocational Secondary by type:						
Industrial						
Total	18.3	18.7	18.1	18.2	18.5	16.7
Males	22.8	23.1	22.4	22.8	23.1	20.6
Females	13.8	14.0	13.7	13.6	13.7	12.6
Agricultural						
Total	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.5
Males	5.3	5.5	6.0	5.9	6.1	5.5
Females	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.3
Commercial						
Total	12.7	13.1	13.1	13.5	14.1	13.7
Males	9.2	9.4	9.5	10.2	10.7	10.7
Females	16.3	17.0	16.7	17.0	17.7	16.9

Source: Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbooks*, 2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12, 2012/13 and 2013/14.

Note: The gross enrolment ratio is calculated as the number of children enrolled in the specific education level, regardless of age, divided by the age group population of the same education level. Secondary education is composed of the general programme and the vocational programmes. Vocational secondary education includes i) industrial secondary, ii) agricultural secondary and iii) commercial secondary education. The data in this table refer exclusively to students enrolled in the Ministry of Education system (public and private) and do not include students enrolled in the Al-Azhar education system.

Table 8.10

Net enrolment rates for different levels of education, by gender, 2008/09–2013/14

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
	(percentage)					
Pre-Primary						
Total	20.5	18.4	20.5	21.4	23.7	26.4
Males	21.0	18.9	21.0	21.9	23.7	26.5
Females	20.0	17.9	20.0	20.9	23.7	26.3
Primary						
Total	88.6	89.7	95.4	94.1	93.3	90.6
Males	88.1	90.1	96.1	94.6	92.4	89.6
Females	89.2	89.3	94.7	93.5	94.3	91.7
Preparatory						
Total	66.3	65.8	77.8	81.7	83.7	80.9
Males	64.1	64.2	76.4	79.8	80.4	77.4
Females	68.6	67.5	79.3	83.7	87.2	84.6
Secondary						
Total	36.8	38.9	52.4	57.3	58.2	57.2
Males	36.3	37.3	51.6	56.4	56.6	55.2
Females	37.3	40.5	53.2	58.2	60.1	59.3

Source: Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbooks*, 2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12, 2012/13 and 2013/14.

Note: The net enrolment rate is calculated as the number of children enrolled in a specific level of school (for example, primary education) who belong to the age group that corresponds officially to that level of schooling (e.g. 6-11 year-olds), divided by the total population of the same age group. The data in this table refer exclusively to students enrolled in the Ministry of Education system (public and private) and do not include students enrolled in the Al-Azhar education system.

Table 8.11

Net enrolment rates for different programmes of secondary education, 2008/09-2013/14

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
	(percentage)					
General Secondary						
Total	16.2	17.7	23.7	26.8	27.9	28.4
Males	14.7	15.6	21.4	24.1	24.8	25.2
Females	17.7	19.9	26.1	29.5	31.3	31.8
Vocational Secondary						
Total	20.6	21.2	28.7	30.5	30.3	28.8
Males	21.6	21.7	30.2	32.3	31.8	30.0
Females	19.6	20.6	27.1	28.7	28.8	27.5
Vocational Secondary by type:						
Industrial						
Total	11.2	11.0	14.8	15.8	15.5	14.3
Males	13.2	12.9	17.8	19.1	18.6	16.9
Females	9.3	9.0	11.7	12.5	12.3	11.5
Agricultural						
Total	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.8
Males	3.1	3.1	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.4
Females	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
Commercial						
Total	7.4	8.2	10.9	11.6	11.7	11.7
Males	5.3	5.8	7.8	8.4	8.5	8.7
Females	9.4	10.7	14.0	14.9	15.2	14.8

Source: Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbooks*, 2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12, 2012/13 and 2013/14.

Note: The net enrolment rate is calculated as the number of children enrolled in a specific level of school who belong to the age group that corresponds officially to that level of schooling, divided by the total population of the same age group. Vocational secondary education includes i) industrial secondary, ii) agricultural secondary and iii) commercial secondary education. Data refer exclusively to the schools (public and private) under the Ministry of Education system, and exclude Al-Azhar schools.

Table 8.12

Total number of new entrants to first grade for different levels of education, by urban/rural location, 2008/09-2013/14

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
<i>(absolute number)</i>						
Pre-Primary						
Total	355,942	342,303	412,779	391,796	445,718	520,016
Urban	207,207	203,587	244,248	229,275	251,692	288,988
Rural	148,735	138,716	168,531	162,521	194,026	231,028
Primary						
Total	1,528,147	1,549,166	1,598,646	1,594,956	1,666,078	1,743,494
Urban	620,758	708,266	718,505	708,899	740,757	769,246
Rural	907,389	840,900	880,141	886,057	925,321	974,248
Preparatory						
Total	1,321,954	1,344,245	1,423,411	1,307,459	1,414,535	1,473,854
Urban	571,547	629,709	670,932	616,988	656,059	672,631
Rural	750,407	714,536	752,479	690,471	758,476	801,223
Secondary						
Total	897,702	966,165	1,013,122	952,417	1,010,939	1,035,656
Urban	672,354	725,005	766,118	720,280	758,418	764,999
Rural	225,348	241,160	247,004	232,137	252,521	270,657

Source: Ministry of Education, Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbooks*, 2012 /13 and 2013/14.

Note: Data refer exclusively to the schools (public and private) under the Ministry of Education system, and exclude Al-Azhar schools.

Table 8.13

Total number of new entrants to the first grade of different programmes of secondary education, by urban/rural location, 2008/09–2013/14

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
<i>(absolute number)</i>						
General Secondary						
Total	397,858	417,688	429,300	454,306	482,554	492,850
Urban	282,727	301,723	312,338	332,161	350,544	354,312
Rural	115,131	115,965	116,962	122,145	132,010	138,538
Vocational Secondary						
Total	499,844	548,477	583,822	498,111	528,385	542,806
Urban	389,627	423,282	453,780	388,119	407,874	410,687
Rural	110,210	125,195	130,042	109,992	120,511	132,119
Vocational Secondary by type:						
Industrial						
Total	271,524	274,341	305,534	248,579	255,449	259,593
Urban	225,199	222,541	249,467	200,735	205,807	209,321
Rural	46,325	51,800	56,067	47,844	49,642	50,272
Agricultural						
Total	49,467	58,819	63,991	56,165	60,143	57,046
Urban	38,655	46,459	48,151	43,392	47,700	41,609
Rural	10,812	12,360	15,840	12,773	12,443	15,437
Commercial						
Total	178,853	215,317	214,297	193,367	212,793	226,167
Urban	125,773	154,282	156,162	143,992	154,367	159,757
Rural	53,080	61,035	58,135	49,375	58,426	66,410

Source: Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbooks*, 2012 /13 and 2013/14.

Note: Data refer exclusively to the schools (public and private) under the Ministry of Education system, and exclude Al-Azhar schools. Data on vocational education include only the 3-year vocational secondary education programme composed of i) industrial secondary, ii) agricultural secondary and iii) commercial secondary education.

Table 8.14

Intake ratio in the first grade of primary education, (gross and net), by gender, 2008/09-2013/14

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
(percentage)						
Gross Intake						
Total	95.9	95.1	96.8	92.2	89.7	91.5
Males	94.7	95.1	96.4	92.0	88.2	89.9
Females	97.2	95.2	97.2	92.4	91.3	93.3
Net Intake						
Total	85.2	81.4	82.0	77.8	85.1	80.7
Males	85.0	81.7	82.0	78.0	83.9	79.4
Females	85.4	81.0	82.0	77.7	86.4	82.2

Source: Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbooks*, 2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12, 2012/13 and 2013/14.

Note: Data refer to the number of new entrants in the first grade of primary education regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the official primary entrance age. Data include students enrolled in community or one-class schools and refer exclusively to the schools (public and private) under the Ministry of Education system, and exclude Al-Azhar schools.

Table 8.15

Proportion of students enrolled in private schools for different levels of education, by urban/rural location, 2008/09-2013/14

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
(percentage)						
Pre-Primary						
Total	27.6	27.2	26.0	25.4	25.3	24.4
Urban	43.9	41.8	40.6	39.6	40.2	38.5
Rural	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.7	5.3	6.4
Primary						
Total	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.1
Urban	18.6	17.1	17.7	18.0	18.3	18.8
Rural	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4
Preparatory						
Total	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6
Urban	12.3	11.9	12.5	12.7	13.0	13.3
Rural	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
Secondary						
Total	6.5	7.1	8.3	9.0	9.0	12.1
Urban	7.4	8.2	9.6	10.5	10.6	11.1
Rural	3.8	3.6	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.0

Source: Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbooks*, 2012/13 and 2013/14.

Note: This table reflects the number of students enrolled in private schools expressed as a percentage of all students enrolled in the respective education level (public or private). Data refers exclusively to the schools (public and private) under the Ministry of Education system, and exclude Al-Azhar schools.



SCHOOL RETENTION AND PROGRESS

Table 8.16
Total absolute number and percentage of drop-outs in primary and preparatory education, by gender, 2008/09–2012/13

School year	2008/09-2009/10		2009/10-2010/11		2009/11-2010/12		2010/12-2011/13	
	(absolute number)	%	(absolute number)	%	(absolute number)	%	(absolute number)	%
Primary								
Total	11,697	0.2	28,841	0.4	26,093	0.3	73,289	0.8
Males	5,882	0.2	10,035	0.3	6,133	0.2	45,521	1.0
Females	5,815	0.2	18,806	0.5	19,960	0.5	27,768	0.6
Preparatory								
Total	136,988	5.4	130,564	5.1	161,195	6.0	187,641	4.9
Males	78,426	6.2	70,831	5.5	87,276	6.5	94,589	4.2
Females	58,562	4.7	59,733	4.7	73,919	5.6	93,052	4.9

Source: Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2013/14

Note: The drop-out rate is the proportion of students in any grade in a given school year who no longer attend school in the following school year. Data refer exclusively to the schools (public and private) under the Ministry of Education system, and exclude Al-Azhar schools.

Table 8.17

Proportion of students passing examinations for different levels of education by urban/rural areas, 2007/08–2012/13

School year	2007/08	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
	(percentage)					
Primary						
Total	90.6	89.8	88.0	90.3	90.2	91.3
Urban	92.2	91.3	89.4	92.2	91.6	93.0
Rural	89.5	88.8	86.9	88.8	89.0	90.1
Preparatory						
Total	89.2	86.9	89.5	90.5	92.1	91.9
Urban	93.4	92.5	92.2	94.6	92.8	93.1
Rural	88.0	86.9	88.7	90.1	88.1	89.0
General Secondary						
Total	91.5	91.4	76.6	95.4	92.8	92.2
Urban	92.6	92.4	77.8	95.7	93.4	92.8
Rural	90.2	90.4	73.9	94.5	91.3	91.7
Vocational Secondary by type:						
Industrial						
Total	90.1	86.1	79.4	94.7	92.5	84.5
Urban	90.1	86.5	81.4	94.8	92.8	84.8
Rural	89.9	84.2	71.7	93.7	91.1	83.2
Agricultural						
Total	89.2	77.5	64.4	93.9	89.2	74.2
Urban	88.8	77.9	63.2	93.7	89.6	74.9
Rural	90.6	76.0	68.8	94.5	88.0	72.4
Commercial						
Total	84.7	78.0	63.5	94.4	86.6	81.0
Urban	86.3	79.6	65.3	94.5	86.5	81.7
Rural	80.9	74.5	59.5	93.4	86.9	79.7

Source: Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbooks*, 2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12, 2012/13 and 2013/14.

Note: Data presented in this table refer exclusively to the schools (public and private) under the Ministry of Education system and exclude Al-Azhar schools. They are calculated by UNICEF on the basis of the absolute numbers presented in the yearbooks. Data on vocational education include only the 3-year vocational secondary education programme.

Table 8.18

Proportion of students passing examinations for different levels of education, by gender, 2007/08–2012/13

School year	2007/08	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
	(percentage)					
Primary						
Males	88.4	87.5	85.3	88.1	88.0	89.5
Females	93.0	92.4	91.0	92.7	92.6	93.3
Preparatory						
Males	87.6	85.3	89.8	92.0	92.0	90.2
Females	90.8	88.5	90.8	92.4	92.3	90.0
General Secondary						
Males	89.6	89.0	75.6	94.4	91.3	89.8
Females	93.3	93.6	78.0	96.1	94.2	93.3
Vocational Secondary by type:						
Industrial						
Males	85.2	80.5	75.3	92.4	90.0	81.2
Females	97.4	94.6	88.3	98.0	97.4	91.1
Agricultural						
Males	86.6	72.7	64.1	92.7	87.7	71.6
Females	97.1	91.3	66.8	97.8	96.2	85.2
Commercial						
Males	73.4	63.8	55.0	96.4	81.2	71.9
Females	90.2	85.0	70.1	90.6	90.2	87.3

Source: Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbooks*, 2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12, 2012/13 and 2013/14.

Note: This table refers exclusively to the schools (public and private) under the Ministry of Education system, and exclude Al-Azhar schools. Data on vocational education refer exclusively to the 3-year vocational secondary education programme.

Table 8.19

Proportion of repeaters for different levels of education, by urban/rural location, 2008/09–2013/14

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
	(percentage)					
Primary						
Total	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.3	2.9
Urban	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.6
Rural	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.2
Preparatory						
Total	8.1	7.8	7.2	8.1	8.5	8.1
Urban	6.1	6.2	5.7	6.1	7.0	6.2
Rural	9.6	9.3	8.5	9.8	9.8	9.7
Secondary						
Total	4.4	3.3	2.9	2.8	4.4	3.4
Urban	4.1	3.1	2.8	2.7	4.3	3.3
Rural	5.1	3.6	3.1	3.3	4.7	3.1

Source: Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbooks*, 2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12, 2012/13 and 2013/14.

Note: This table refers to the total number of students who are enrolled in the same grade as in the previous year, expressed as a percentage of the total number of enrolled students in the specified grade. Data include only the schools (public and private) under the Ministry of Education system, and exclude Al-Azhar schools.

Table 8.20

Proportion of repeaters in different programmes of secondary education, by urban/rural location, 2008/09–2013/14

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
	(percentage)					
General Secondary						
Total	6.3	3.4	2.7	2.9	3.8	2.8
Urban	6.0	3.2	2.6	2.7	3.6	2.7
Rural	7.1	3.9	3.0	3.4	4.3	3.1
Total Vocational Secondary						
Total	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	3.9
Urban	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.7	4.8	3.8
Rural	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.1	5.1	4.3
Vocational secondary by type:						
Industrial						
Total	2.5	3.1	2.4	2.6	3.9	3.7
Urban	2.6	3.1	2.5	2.6	4.0	3.6
Rural	2.2	2.8	2.3	2.5	3.5	4.3
Agricultural						
Total	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.7	6.0	5.4
Urban	3.4	3.4	4.0	3.7	6.1	5.5
Rural	4.0	4.7	3.7	3.9	5.9	5.2
Commercial						
Total	3.6	3.1	3.6	2.8	5.8	3.7
Urban	3.4	3.0	3.6	2.6	5.6	3.6
Rural	4.1	3.6	3.7	3.6	6.4	4.2

Source: Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbooks*, 2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12, 2012/13 and 2013/14.

Note: Data refer to the total number of students who are enrolled in the same grade as in a previous year, expressed as a percentage of the total enrolment in the specified grade. Data include only the schools (public and private) under the Ministry of Education system, and exclude Al-Azhar schools. For the school years prior to 2010/11 data for vocational education refer to the three years vocational education system only. From the school year 2010/11, data include both the three-year and the five-year systems.

Table 8.21 Transition rates from primary to preparatory education, by location and gender, 2011/12–2013/14

School year	2011/12-2012/13	2012/13-2013/14
	(percentage)	
Total	88.1	89.9
Males	84.9	87.3
Females	91.6	92.8
Urban	92.5	93.4
Males	90.6	92.0
Females	94.6	94.8
Rural	84.6	87.3
Males	80.5	83.6
Females	89.2	91.2

Source: Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbooks*, 2012/13 and 2013/14.

Note: Data refer to the number of students admitted to the first grade of preparatory education in a given year, expressed as a percentage of the number of students enrolled in the final grade of primary education in the previous year. Data refer to the schools (public and private) under the Ministry of Education system, and exclude Al-Azhar schools.

Table 8.22 Primary school completion rates, by gender, 2008/09-2011/12

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
	(percentage)			
Total	84.1	86.0	90.4	89.3
Males	82.3	84.4	89.5	89.3
Females	86.1	87.4	91.4	89.3

Source: CAPMAS, *Indicators of Social Statistics* database. Accessed May 2014.

Note: Data refer to the ratio of the total number of students completing (or graduating from) the last year of primary education in a given year as a percentage of the total number of children of official graduation age among the population. Data refer to the students enrolled in the Ministry of Education system and exclude Al-Azhar education.



QUALITY OF EDUCATION

Table 8.23

Class density for different levels of education, by urban/rural location, 2008/09-2013/14

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
	<i>(number of students per classroom)</i>					
Pre-Primary						
Total	32.6	30.0	33.1	34.0	34.1	34.2
Urban	34.2	31.4	34.5	35.4	34.8	34.9
Rural	30.6	28.2	31.3	32.2	33.1	33.4
Primary						
Total	43.4	38.5	42.6	43.1	43.3	42.8
Urban	44.6	39.5	43.5	43.6	43.9	43.0
Rural	42.6	37.7	41.8	42.7	42.8	42.7
Preparatory						
Total	41.4	36.5	40.3	40.2	40.7	40.1
Urban	41.0	36.6	40.3	40.2	41.0	40.1
Rural	41.6	36.4	40.3	40.2	40.5	40.5
Secondary by type:						
General Secondary						
Total	32.7	31.1	36.7	37.7	37.7	37.8
Urban	32.7	31.1	36.9	38.0	38.1	38.3
Rural	32.9	31.0	36.1	36.7	36.6	36.4
Vocational Secondary						
Industrial						
Total	33.2	30.9	34.2	31.3	34.3	32.9
Urban	32.9	30.7	34.2	30.7	33.9	31.4
Rural	34.8	31.9	34.3	34.5	35.8	33.3
Agricultural						
Total	33.3	29.8	34.2	35.5	37.6	34.8
Urban	33.2	29.6	33.7	35.3	37.4	33.5
Rural	33.8	30.3	36.0	36.0	38.6	37.3
Commercial						
Total	35.7	32.5	36.3	37.3	37.9	38.4
Urban	35.3	32.4	36.3	37.4	37.9	37.4
Rural	36.6	33.1	36.2	36.8	37.9	37.6

Source: Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbooks*, 2012/13 and 2013/14.

Note: The average class density for each level of education is the ratio between the total number of students enrolled and the number of classrooms in the school institutions for the respective level of education. Data refer to the schools (public and private) under the Ministry of Education system, and exclude Al-Azhar schools.

Table 8.24

Class density for different levels of education, Al-Azhar schools, 2008/09-2012/13

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
	<i>(number of students per classroom)</i>				
Pre-primary	-	-	-	-	37
Primary	37	33	36	35	35
Preparatory	30	28	32	32	32
General secondary	25	23	26	29	28

Source: CAPMAS *Statistical Yearbook*, 2013 and Al-Azhar education online database: <http://www.alazhar-alsharif.gov.eg/Statistics/Moasherat>.

Note: Data refer exclusively to the schools under the Al-Azhar education system. Al-Azhar secondary education provides only the general secondary programme.

Table 8.25

Pupil to teacher ratio for different levels of education, by urban/rural location, 2008/09-2013/14

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
	<i>(number of students per teacher)</i>					
Pre-Primary						
Total	30.8	28.5	28.1	27.5	28.1	29.3
Urban	24.8	22.8	23.2	25.2	24.9	26.0
Rural	47.7	46.9	40.8	31.9	33.9	35.1
Primary						
Total	27.9	27.2	26.1	25.6	25.2	25.1
Urban	24.0	24.0	23.4	24.4	23.7	23.7
Rural	31.3	30.6	28.8	26.7	26.5	26.4
Preparatory						
Total	18.7	18.3	18.7	18.4	17.8	17.9
Urban	15.3	15.3	15.7	16.3	16.0	16.1
Rural	22.6	22.2	22.5	20.8	19.8	19.8
Secondary by type:						
General Secondary						
Total	8.7	8.8	12.3	13.7	13.6	14.0
Urban	8.3	8.5	12.0	13.7	13.7	14.2
Rural	9.6	9.6	13.1	13.8	13.4	13.7
Vocational Secondary						
Industrial						
Total	7.6	7.2	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.3
Urban	7.2	6.9	8.6	8.6	8.4	7.9
Rural	9.7	8.8	11.2	11.7	11.6	10.9
Agricultural						
Total	9.4	9.0	11.0	12.9	12.9	12.1
Urban	8.8	8.4	10.1	12.0	12.2	11.2
Rural	12.3	12.0	15.2	16.7	15.9	16.1
Commercial						
Total	12.9	12.7	15.8	18.8	17.7	17.4
Urban	12.1	11.9	15.0	18.2	16.8	16.2
Rural	15.5	15.2	18.6	20.8	20.5	21.3

Source: Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbooks*, 2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12, 2012/13 and 2013/14.

Note: The average number of students per teacher at each level of education is the ratio between the total number of students enrolled and the number of teachers in the school institutions for the respective level of education. Data refer to the schools (public and private) under the Ministry of Education system, and exclude Al-Azhar schools.

Table 8.26

Pupil to teacher ratio for different levels of education, Al-Azhar schools, 2008/09-2011/12

School year	2008/09	2010/11	2011/12
	<i>(number of students per teacher)</i>		
Pre-primary	-	21	17
Primary	18	18	17
Preparatory	10	10	12
General secondary	9	6	9

Source: CAPMAS Statistical Yearbooks, 2009, 2011 and 2013.

Note: Data refer exclusively to the schools under the Al-Azhar education system. Al-Azhar secondary education provides only the general secondary programme.

Table 8.27

Total number of students enrolled in double-shift schools for different levels of education, by urban/rural location, 2010/11–2013/14

School year	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
	<i>(absolute number)</i>			
Primary				
Total	888,084	881,010	879,224	859,295
Urban	351,051	317,372	291,341	278,155
Rural	537,033	563,638	587,883	581,140
Preparatory				
Total	372,915	364,907	380,586	376,664
Urban	141,537	121,018	136,339	130,726
Rural	231,378	243,889	244,247	245,938
Secondary				
Total	848,227	918,608	1,005,903	950,326
Urban	707,783	763,850	832,599	773,985
Rural	140,444	154,758	173,304	176,341

Source: Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbooks*, 2010/11, 2011/12, 2012/13 and 2013/14.

Note: Double-shift schools cater for two separate groups of students during the school day. The first shift runs from the early morning till mid-day and the second from mid-day to late-afternoon. In this case, students use the same buildings, equipment and facilities. Data refer to the schools (public and private) under the Ministry of Education system, and exclude Al-Azhar schools.

Table 8.28

Percentage distribution of school teachers by their education attainment, 2008/09-2011/12

Level of completed education	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
	(percentage)			
Total teachers				
Post-secondary-non tertiary	29.0	27.7	29.5	29.1
University / Tertiary and higher	71.0	72.3	70.5	70.8
Male teachers				
Post-secondary-non tertiary	29.4	27.0	30.5	31.0
University / Tertiary and higher	70.6	73.0	69.5	69.0
Female teachers				
Post-secondary-non tertiary	28.7	28.3	28.6	27.5
University / Tertiary and higher	71.3	71.7	71.4	72.5

Source: CAPMAS, *Indicators of Social Statistics* database. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: The table reports data on the percentage distribution of teachers by level of completed education. Data refer to the schools (public and private) under the Ministry of Education system, and exclude Al-Azhar schools.

Table 8.29

Percentage of teachers with a pedagogic university qualification, by school level and urban/rural location of the school, 2008/09–2013/14

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
	(percentage)					
Pre-Primary						
Total	61.2	75.2	77.4	80.9	80.7	81.5
Urban	67.5	70.9	71.8	73.2	72.9	73.4
Rural	88.0	89.1	91.8	95.0	95.0	95.6
Primary						
Total	78.3	84.5	84.7	85.1	85.2	86.1
Urban	81.3	81.9	81.9	81.3	81.2	81.5
Rural	87.1	87.4	87.5	88.5	88.8	90.1
Preparatory						
Total	68.9	75.8	75.3	74.3	75.5	77.4
Urban	72.8	74.9	74.5	72.2	73.0	74.2
Rural	76.2	76.9	76.4	76.5	78.1	80.7
Secondary						
General Secondary						
Total	63.5	71.7	71.0	69.9	71.1	72.6
Urban	67.3	70.8	70.2	68.6	69.6	70.8
Rural	73.2	74.1	73.5	73.5	75.0	77.1
Vocational Secondary						
Industrial						
Total	77.1	79.3	80.9	78.8	78.7	78.9
Urban	78.9	80.0	79.9	78.9	78.8	79.0
Rural	79.8	75.0	81.3	78.3	78.0	78.1
Agricultural						
Total	93.8	44.3	42.6	42.7	44.8	47.1
Urban	46.0	45.9	41.2	43.1	44.9	47.0
Rural	51.6	35.3	49.0	41.3	44.5	47.6
Commercial						
Total	32.4	49.9	49.2	48.6	50.6	54.1
Urban	51.7	49.6	49.3	48.3	50.3	53.7
Rural	50.7	51.2	48.8	49.4	51.4	55.4

Source: Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbooks*, 2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12, 2012/13 and 2013/14.

Note: Data from the Ministry of Education include both public and private schools, and exclude Al Azhar schools. For each level of education, data refer to the percentage of teachers holding a degree from the University of Education. Data refer to the schools (public and private) under the Ministry of Education system, and exclude Al-Azhar schools.



GENDER EQUALITY IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

Table 8.30
Gender parity index in gross and net enrolment rates for different levels of education, 2008/09–2013/14

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
<i>(gender parity index, 1= perfect parity)</i>						
Pre-Primary						
Gross	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00
Net	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.99
Primary						
Gross	1.00	0.98	0.97	0.97	1.01	1.01
Net	1.01	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.02	1.02
Preparatory						
Gross	1.04	1.04	1.01	1.01	1.04	1.04
Net	1.07	1.05	1.04	1.05	1.08	1.09
Total Secondary						
Gross	0.97	0.98	0.99	0.97	0.99	1.01
Net	1.03	1.08	1.03	1.03	1.06	1.07
General Secondary						
Gross	1.18	1.21	1.21	1.20	1.24	1.23
Net	1.20	1.28	1.22	1.22	1.26	1.26
Vocational Secondary						
Gross	0.85	0.85	0.84	0.82	0.82	0.84
Net	0.91	0.95	0.90	0.89	0.91	0.92

Source: Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbooks*, 2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12, 2012/13 and 2013/14. (Calculated by UNICEF on the basis of the enrolment ratios presented in the MoE Yearbooks).

Note: The gender parity index in enrollment is the ratio of the enrolment rate for females divided by the enrolment rate for males. A value of 1 reflects perfect parity in enrolment between males and females. A value lower than 1 reflects a disadvantage for females, while a value higher than 1 reflects a disadvantage for males. The data presented in the table are for gross and for net enrolment rates respectively. Data refer to the schools (public and private) under the Ministry of Education system, and exclude Al-Azhar schools.

Table 8.31

Proportion of female teachers for different levels of education, by urban/rural location, 2008/09–2013/14

School year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
	(percentage of female teachers)					
Pre-Primary						
Total	98.7	98.7	99.3	99.3	99.4	99.5
Urban	98.7	98.8	99.1	99.0	99.1	99.3
Rural	98.8	98.3	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.9
Primary						
Total	56.6	57.5	58.7	58.1	58.9	60.1
Urban	66.5	65.6	67.1	66.7	67.5	68.6
Rural	47.7	48.7	50.3	50.6	51.3	52.8
Preparatory						
Total	46.4	47.7	48.3	49.0	49.5	50.2
Urban	52.8	53.1	53.8	54.7	55.4	56.0
Rural	39.2	40.8	41.5	42.7	43.1	44.2
Total Secondary						
Total	40.1	41.0	41.3	41.3	42.1	42.9
Urban	42.4	43.4	43.8	43.8	44.7	45.6
Rural	31.1	31.8	31.6	31.6	32.6	33.4
General Secondary						
Total	37.3	38.5	38.5	38.8	39.4	39.8
Urban	40.9	41.8	42.2	42.8	43.3	43.9
Rural	27.2	28.7	27.7	28.0	28.9	29.5
Vocational Secondary						
Total	42.0	42.7	43.2	43.0	44.0	45.2
Urban	43.3	44.3	44.8	44.5	45.5	46.7
Rural	35.3	34.9	35.6	35.6	36.6	37.7

Source: Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbooks*, 2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12, 2012/13 and 2013/14.

Note: For each level education, data show the number of female teachers expressed as a percentage of the total number of teachers and are calculated by UNICEF on the basis of the absolute numbers presented in the MoE Yearbooks. Data refer to the schools (public and private) under the Ministry of Education system, and exclude Al-Azhar schools.



COMMUNITY SCHOOLS

Table 8.32
Total number of community schools and students enrolled, by urban/rural residence, 2008/09-2013/14

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
	<i>(absolute number)</i>					
Schools						
Total	4,006	4,542	4,571	4,624	4,614	4,780
Urban	86	704	660	645	641	659
Rural	3,920	3,838	3,911	3,979	3,973	4,121
Students						
Total	90,496	103,512	101,985	101,177	100,286	99,475
Urban	1,664	16,206	15,487	15,317	15,692	15,824
Rural	88,832	87,306	86,498	85,860	84,594	83,651

Source: Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbooks*, 2012/13 and 2013/14.

Note: Community schools provide personalized education to children (especially girls) aged 6-14 years living in poor communities that are not reached by formal education. They are established by community organizations and supervised by the Ministry of Education. Local communities are involved in the provision and management of such schools. Personalized curricula and specialized teachers are provided by the Ministry of Education.

Table 8.33
Class density and students to teacher ratio in community schools, by urban/rural location, 2008/09-2013/14

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
	<i>(number of students per classroom)</i>					
Class density						
Total	22.6	22.8	22.3	21.9	21.7	20.8
Urban	19.4	23.0	23.5	23.8	24.5	24.0
Rural	22.7	22.8	22.1	21.6	21.3	20.3
	<i>(number of students per teacher)</i>					
Pupil to Teacher Ratio						
Total	21.5	11.5	10.0	12.5	12.2	12.0
Urban	15.1	12.0	11.3	14.9	14.2	14.4
Rural	21.7	11.5	9.8	12.1	11.8	11.7

Source: Data for class size are from the Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2012/13. Data for pupil to teacher ratios are from Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbooks*, 2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12, 2012/13 and 2013/14.

Note: The pupil-to-teacher ratio reflects the average number of students per teacher at a specific level of education in a given school year and; is calculated by dividing the total number of students enrolled at the specified level of education by the number of teachers at the same level. Data for 2008/09 include the average for community schools, one class schools and girl-friendly schools.



APPENDIX: Data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics and other international sources

ILLITERACY

Table 8.34

Illiteracy rate among young people and adult population, by gender, 2005-2012

	2005	2010	2012
	(percentage)		
Illiteracy rates			
Young people, 15-24 years old			
Total	15.1	12.5	10.7
Male	9.9	9.4	7.6
Female	21.1	15.7	13.9
Gender Parity Index	0.88	0.93	0.93
Adults, 15 years and above			
Total	28.6	28.0	26.1
Male	17.0	19.7	18.3
Female	40.6	36.5	34.2
Gender Parity Index	0.71	0.79	0.81
	(absolute numbers)		
Illiterate Population			
Young people, 15-24 years old			
Total	2,434,851	2,003,772	1,704,918
Male	794,441	768,219	616,314
Female	1,640,410	1,235,553	1,088,605
Adults, 15 years and above			
Total	14,325,909	15,630,732	15,234,552
Male	4,207,494	5,456,317	5,280,458
Female	10,118,415	10,174,415	9,954,095

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, data centre, *Literacy and Educational Attainment* database. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: The illiteracy rate refers to the percentage of population (aged 15+ for adults, 15-24 for youth) who are unable to read and write short simple statements on their everyday life with understanding.



EDUCATION ACCESS AND PARTICIPATION

Table 8.35 Primary out of school children, by gender, 1999/2000-2010/11

	1999/2000		2004/05		2009/10		2010/11	
	<i>(absolute number)</i>	%	<i>(absolute number)</i>	%	<i>(absolute number)</i>	%	<i>(absolute number)</i>	%
Primary								
Total	327,886	4	245,758	3	368,000	4	258,378	3
Males	52,279	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females	275,607	7	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, data centre, Education database. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: Data refer to children in the official primary school-age range who are not enrolled in either primary or secondary schools.

Table 8.36

Gross school enrolment ratios for different levels of education, by gender, 1999/2000-2011/12

School year	1999/2000	2004/05	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
	(percentage)				
Pre-Primary					
Total	12	17	31	27	27
Males	12	18	33	28	28
Females	12	17	28	27	27
Primary					
Total	101*	106	112	109	113
Males	105*	109	115	112	116
Females	97*	102	110	105	111
Lower Secondary					
Total	99*	-	98	101	101
Males	103*	-	99	102	102
Females	95*	-	98	100	100
Upper Secondary					
(All programs)					
Total	72*	-	53	70	71
Males	74*	-	55	71	72
Females	69*	-	51	69	70
Basic Education					
(Primary + Lower secondary)					
Total	93*	-	94	97	100
Males	96*	-	96	99	102
Females	89*	-	92	95	99
Total Secondary					
(Lower + Upper secondary)					
Total	86	-	76	86	86
Males	89	-	77	86	87
Females	82	-	74	85	85

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, data centre, *Education* database. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: The gross enrolment ratio is calculated as the number of children enrolled in the specific education level, regardless of age, divided by the population of the age group that corresponds officially to the same level. Lower secondary corresponds to the preparatory level in the Egyptian education system.

(*) refers to data estimated by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Table 8.37

Net enrolment rates in pre-primary and primary education by gender, 1999/2000-2011/12

	1999/2000	2004/05	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
	(percentage)				
Pre-Primary					
Total	11	16*	-	24	23
Males	11	17*	-	24	23
Females	10	16*	-	23	22
Primary					
Total	94*	94*	96*	95*	-
Males	96*	-	-	-	-
Females	87*	-	-	-	-
Total Secondary (Lower + Upper secondary)					
Total	-	-	-	80	82
Males	-	-	-	81	83
Females	-	-	-	80	82

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, data centre, *Education database*. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: The net enrolment rate is calculated as the number of children enrolled in a specific level of school (for example, primary education) who belong to the age group that corresponds officially to that level of schooling (e.g. 6-11 year-olds), divided by the total population of the same age group.

Lower secondary corresponds to the preparatory level in the Egyptian education system.

(*) refers to data estimated by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Table 8.38

Proportion of students enrolled in private schools, 1999/2000 and 2004/2005

	1999/2000	2004/2005
	(percentage)	
Pre-Primary	51	31
Primary	-	7

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, data centre, *Education database*. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: Data reflect the number of students enrolled in private schools expressed as a percentage of all students enrolled in the respective education level.



SCHOOL RETENTION AND PROGRESS

Table 8.39
Progression through primary school grades and transition to lower secondary, by gender, 1999/2000 and 2009 /2010

	1999/2000	2009/2010
	(percentage)	
<u>'Survival' to last year of primary grade</u>		
Total	99	99
Male	99	99
Female	99	99
<u>Effective Transition from primary to lower secondary</u>		
Total	93*	-
Males	91*	-
Females	96*	-

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, data centre, *Education* database. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: Data on the survival rate refer to the percentage of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach the last grade.

The effective transition rate shows the real transition from primary to secondary school, regardless of repetition. It reflects situations in which pupils repeat the last grade of primary but eventually make the transition to secondary. It is calculated as the number of new entrants to the first grade of lower secondary education for the following year divided by enrolment in the last grade of primary education in the given year minus the number of repeaters from the last grade of primary education in the following year. Together, the two indicators reflect access, retention capacity and the efficiency of the education system by illustrating the transition from one level of education to a higher level.

Data for 2010 are from the UIS Global Education Digest, 2012.

Lower secondary corresponds to the preparatory level in the Egyptian education system.

(*) refers to data estimated by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Table 8.40

School 'life expectancy' for primary to secondary education, by gender, 1999/2000-2011/12

	1999/2000	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
	<i>(years spent in the education system)</i>				
Total	10.2*	11.1*	11.3*	11.6*	12.0*
Males	10.6*	11.3*	11.5*	11.9*	12.2*
Females	9.8*	10.9*	11.1*	11.4*	11.8*

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, data centre, *Education* database. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: Data refer to the estimated average number of school years that a child is likely to spend in the education system of his/her country. More precisely, 'school life expectancy' is the total number of years of schooling that a child entering the school system could expect to receive in the future, assuming that the probability of his/her enrolment is equal to the prevailing participation rates. The indicator reflects the average duration of schooling in years, not the number of grades reached.

(*) refers to data estimated by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics.



QUALITY OF EDUCATION

Table 8.41

Education achievements in international comparisons: competency of eighth grade students in mathematics and science, in Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS), 2007

2007

	Unit	TIMSS average scale/ international average	Egypt
Mathematics, 8th grade students			
Average mathematics achievement	Score	500	391
Average in different cognitive domains			
Knowing	Score	500	392
Applying		500	393
Reasoning		500	396
Students who reached the TIMSS International benchmarks in mathematics			
Below the low benchmark	% of students	25	53
Advanced benchmark and above		2	1
Science, 8th grade students			
Average science achievement	Score	500	408
Average in different cognitive domain			
Knowing	Score	500	434
Applying		500	404
Reasoning		500	395
Students who reached the TIMSS International benchmarks in science			
Below the low benchmark	% of students	22	45
Advanced benchmark and above		3	1

Source: TIMSS International Mathematics Report, 2007 and TIMSS International Science Report, 2007. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: The Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) is an international comparative assessment of the mathematics and science knowledge of fourth and eighth grade students around the world. TIMSS focuses on the effectiveness of curriculum and instruction on student learning by assessing mathematics and science achievement at the same point in schooling across countries. Egyptian eighth-grade students took part in the study in 2003 and 2007. In this table only data for 2007 are reported.

The table reports the average scores of the Egyptian students who took part in the survey, for mathematics and sciences, and for sub-cognitive domains (knowing, applying, and reasoning) in mathematics and science. The data are compared with the average TIMSS scale which is set at 500 for each individual domain.

Within its scale, TIMSS identifies four points as international benchmarks to classify achievement according to the students' performance on the test questions. The low international benchmark is represented by a level equal or below the score of 400, while the advanced benchmark is represented by a score equal to or above the score of 625. The table reports the percentages of Egyptian students below the low benchmark and the percentages of Egyptian students above the advanced benchmark, and compares both the percentages with the international average. The 2007 TIMSS Assessment Framework contains detailed information describing factors associated with students' learning in mathematics and science: <http://timss.bc.edu/timss2003i/frameworks.html>, <http://timss.bc.edu/timss2007/frameworks.html>

Table 8.42

Instructional time in public institutions for different levels of education (hours per year, and weeks per year), 2006 and 2010

	2006		2010	
	Hours per year	Weeks per year	Hours per year	Weeks per year
Teachers' instructional time				
Primary	756	34	764	34
Lower Secondary	662	34	573	34
Upper Secondary (General Programs)	567	34	573	34
Intended Time for students				
Primary	3,435	-	3,435	-
Lower Secondary	3,056	-	3,056	-

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, data centre, *Education database*. 2010 data are from the *UIS Global Education Digest, 2012*. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: Data on intended hours for primary education refer to total hours for children aged 9-11 years, while for lower secondary education they refer to children aged 12-14. Lower secondary corresponds to the preparatory level in the Egyptian education system.

Table 8.43

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure in primary and secondary (upper and lower) schools, 2010

	2010
	(percentage)
Schools with electricity	
Primary	100
Secondary	100
Schools with a telephone communication facility	
Primary	70
Secondary	67
Schools with computer laboratories	
Primary	12
Secondary	36
Schools with access to the internet	
Primary	44
Secondary	50

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, data centre, *Communication and Information database*. Accessed in May 2014.

Table 8.44

Information and Communication Technology qualification among teachers in primary and secondary (lower and upper) education, 2012

	2012	
	Primary	Secondary
Teachers qualified in ICT (basic computer skills)	(percentage)	
Total	2	3
Males	2	2
Females	2	3
Teachers currently teaching basic computer skills or computing		
Total	2	3
Males	2	2
Females	3	3

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, data centre, *Communication and Information database*. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: Data refer to the proportion of teachers trained, according to nationally-defined qualification standards, to teach basic computer skills in primary and secondary schools or computing in upper secondary schools. Lower secondary corresponds to the preparatory level in the Egyptian education system.



GENDER EQUALITY IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

Table 8.45
Gender parity index in enrolment rates for different levels of education, 1999/2000-2010/11

School year	1999/2000	2004/05	2009/10	2010/11
<i>(gender parity index, 1= perfect gender parity)</i>				
Pre Primary				
Gross	0.95	0.95	0.86	0.95
Net	0.94	0.94*	-	-
Primary				
Gross	0.92*	0.94	0.96	0.94
Net	0.94*	-	-	-
Lower Secondary				
Gross	0.92*	-	0.98	0.99
Upper Secondary (all programs)				
Gross	0.93*	-	0.93	-
Secondary (Total lower and upper)				
Gross	0.93*	-	0.96*	-
Primary +Secondary				
Gross	0.92*	-	0.96	-

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, data centre, *Education database*. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: The gender parity index in enrolment is the ratio of the enrolment rate for females divided by the enrollment rate for males. A value of 1 reflects perfect parity in enrolment between males and females. A value lower than 1 reflects a disadvantage for females, while a value higher than one reflects a disadvantage for males. The data presented in the table are respectively for gross and for net enrollment ratios. Lower secondary corresponds to the preparatory level in the Egyptian education system.

(*) refers to data estimated by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics

Table 8.46

Proportion of female teachers for different levels of education,
1999/2000-2010/2011

School year	1999/2000	2004/05	2009/10	2010/11
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Pre-Primary	-	99*	98*	-
Primary	52	55	53	-
Total Secondary (lower + upper)	40	-	-	-
Lower Secondary	43	-	-	48
Upper Secondary	38	-	39	-

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, data centre, Education database. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: For each level of education, data show the number of female teachers expressed as a percentage of the total number of teachers. Lower secondary corresponds to the preparatory level in the Egyptian education system.

(*) refers to data estimated by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics.



CHAPTER

9

**CHILD
PROTECTION**





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EARLY MARRIAGE

Table 9.01 Early marriage among women aged 15-29, by age group, 2000-2008

Age group	2000	2005	2008
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
Percentage ever married			
15-19	11.9	12.5	13.4
Percentage who were married by exact age 15			
15-19	1.3	1.0	1.1
20-24	3.9	2.5	2.2
25-29	8.2	5.3	3.9
Percentage who were married by exact age 18			
15-19	-	-	-
20-24	19.5	16.6	16.6
25-29	25.0	21.8	20.6

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005 and 2008.



FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION/CUTTING (FGM/C)

Table 9.02

Proportion of all women aged 15-49 who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), by background characteristics, 2008

	2008
	(percentage)
Total	91.1
By age	
15-19	80.7
20-24	87.4
25-29	94.3
30-34	95.2
35-39	96.4
40-44	96.2
45-49	96.0
By location	
Urban	85.1
Rural	95.5
Urban Governorates	85.9
Lower Egypt	92.9
Urban Lower Egypt	84.1
Rural Lower Egypt	95.8
Upper Egypt	92.6
Urban Upper Egypt	86.2
Rural Upper Egypt	95.6
Frontier Governorates	66.3
By education	
No education	97.6
Primary incomplete	96.4
Primary complete, some secondary	88.8
Secondary complete, higher	87.4
By wealth quintile	
Poorest	95.4
Second	96.1
Middle	95.2
Fourth	91.8
Richest	78.3

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

Note: Data refer to the proportion of women aged 15-49 who report having undergone FGM/C. Previous rounds of the EDHS collected data only women who had ever been married; their statistics are not comparable with those from the EDHS 2008 which has data on all women.

Table 9.03

Proportion of all girls aged 0-17 who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), by background characteristics, 2005 and 2008

	2005	2008
	(percentage)	
Total	27.7	24.1
By age		
< 3	0.5	0.4
3-4	1.9	1.9
5-6	4.2	3.6
7-8	9.6	7.4
9-10	23.8	17.8
11-12	51.4	41.8
13-14	68.8	63.7
15-17	76.5	74.4
By location		
Urban	21.2	18.8
Rural	31.7	27.4
Urban Governorates	16.8	14.7
Lower Egypt	26.4	22.1
Urban Lower Egypt	18.6	17.9
Rural Lower Egypt	28.8	23.5
Upper Egypt	32.8	30.2
Urban Upper Egypt	28.3	25.4
Rural Upper Egypt	34.7	32.1
Frontier Governorates	22.6	20.3
By mother's education		
No education	39.1	34.4
Primary incomplete	36.0	34.7
Primary complete, some secondary	24.8	23.2
Secondary complete, higher	13.3	13.1
By wealth quintile		
Poorest	33.1	30.8
Second	34.1	30.0
Middle	30.3	24.8
Fourth	23.6	18.7
Richest	15.3	14.4

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2005 and 2008.

Note: Data refer to the proportion of girls aged 0-17 whose mothers reported that their daughters have undergone FGM/C.

Table 9.04

Median age at which FGM/C has been performed, among women aged 15-49 who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), by regions, 2008

	2008
	<i>(age in years)</i>
Total	10.3
By location	
Urban	10.2
Rural	10.3
Urban Governorates	10.3
Lower Egypt	10.4
Urban Lower Egypt	10.3
Rural Lower Egypt	10.5
Upper Egypt	10.1
Urban Upper Egypt	10.2
Rural Upper Egypt	10.0
Frontier Governorates	10.0

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

Table 9.05

Median age at which female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) has been performed among girls aged 0-17 who have undergone FGM/C, by regions, 2000-2008

	2000	2005	2008
	<i>(age in years)</i>		
Total	10.0	10.0	10.1
By location			
Urban	10.1	10.0	10.1
Rural	9.9	10.0	10.1
Urban Governorates	10.2	10.0	10.2
Lower Egypt	10.2	10.4	10.5
Urban Lower Egypt	10.4	10.7	10.4
Rural Lower Egypt	10.2	10.4	10.6
Upper Egypt	9.5	9.1	9.1
Urban Upper Egypt	9.7	9.4	9.1
Rural Upper Egypt	9.4	9.0	9.1
Frontier Governorates	9.1	9.5	9.9

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005 and 2008.

Note: Data on the age at which FGM/C was performed are reported by mothers.

Table 9.06

Person who performed female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) on women aged 15-49 and girls aged 0-17, by urban/rural residence, 2005-2008

	2005	2008	
	Girls 0-17	Girls 0-17	Women 15-49
	(percentage)		
Doctor			
Total	67.6	71.6	24.2
Urban	72.5	76.8	27.5
Rural	65.6	69.3	22.1
Nurse/other health worker			
Total	6.9	5.8	7.7
Urban	8.1	6.3	10.6
Rural	6.4	5.6	5.8
Daya			
Total	22.4	20.7	62.7
Urban	17.5	16.0	57.3
Rural	24.4	22.7	66.3
Other			
Total	3.1	1.9	5.4
Urban	1.9	0.9	4.6
Rural	3.6	2.4	5.8

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2005 and 2008.

Note: Data for women aged 15-49 are self-reported, data for girls aged 0-17 are reported by the mother. The 2005 EDHS did not collect FGM/C for all women, but only women who had ever been married. To prevent confusion data for women aged 15-49 for 2005 are not reported. The category "other" includes barbers, *ghagariya*, other and "don't know".

Table 9.07

Person who performed female genital mutilation (FGM/C) on women aged 15-49 and girls aged 0-17, by regions, 2005-2008

	2005	2008	
	Girls 0-17	Girls 0-17	Women 15-49
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
Doctor			
Urban Governorates	69.9	70.0	23.1
Lower Egypt	71.1	79.8	24.1
Urban Lower Egypt	75.6	86.7	30.7
Rural Lower Egypt	70.2	78.0	22.1
Upper Egypt	64.7	65.3	25.0
Urban Upper Egypt	72.5	74.8	31.6
Rural Upper Egypt	62.0	62.4	22.3
Frontier Governorates	62.2	71.3	24.9
Nurse/other health worker			
Urban Governorates	10.1	6.5	10.3
Lower Egypt	8.2	5.8	7.9
Urban Lower Egypt	9.9	5.6	11.9
Rural Lower Egypt	7.9	5.9	6.7
Upper Egypt	5.3	5.7	6.1
Urban Upper Egypt	5.9	6.8	9.7
Rural Upper Egypt	5.1	5.4	4.6
Frontier Governorates	12.6	4.0	7.4
Daya			
Urban Governorates	19.2	22.8	62.0
Lower Egypt	16.2	11.7	61.5
Urban Lower Egypt	12.2	7.0	51.0
Rural Lower Egypt	17.0	13.0	64.6
Upper Egypt	27.7	27.4	64.5
Urban Upper Egypt	19.4	17.1	55.4
Rural Upper Egypt	30.5	30.5	68.3
Frontier Governorates	22.0	23.6	65.7
Other			
Urban Governorates	0.8	0.7	4.6
Lower Egypt	4.5	2.7	6.5
Urban Lower Egypt	2.3	0.7	6.4
Rural Lower Egypt	4.9	3.1	6.6
Upper Egypt	2.3	1.6	4.4

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2005 and 2008.

Note: Data for women aged 15-49 are self-reported; data for girls aged 0-17 are reported by the mother.

The 2005 EDHS did not collect FGM/C for all women, but only for women who had ever been married. To prevent confusion, data for women aged 15-49 for 2005 are not reported. The category "other" includes barbers, ghagariya, other and "don't know".

Table 9.08

Proportion of women aged 15-49 who believe female genital mutilation (FGM/C) should continue, by background characteristics, 2000-2008

	2000	2005	2008
	<i>(percentage of women aged 15-49)</i>		
Total	75.3	67.5	54.0
By location			
Urban	62.6	55.3	42.7
Rural	85.3	76.1	62.3
Urban Governorates	56.2	49.3	37.2
Lower Egypt	80.7	67.6	57.7
Urban Lower Egypt	68.3	52.6	46.7
Rural Lower Egypt	85.6	73.0	61.4
Upper Egypt	79.6	75.9	59.2
Urban Upper Egypt	67.1	66.7	48.8
Rural Upper Egypt	85.7	80.2	63.9
Frontier Governorates	59.9	48.7	40.0
By education			
No education	88.9	80.6	71.8
Primary incomplete	81.6	77.6	66.8
Primary complete, some secondary	76.0	69.9	49.3
Secondary complete, higher	53.1	52.7	43.7
By wealth quintile			
Poorest	-	81.9	66.3
Second	-	78.6	62.9
Middle	-	73.3	57.8
Fourth	-	62.9	50.4
Richest	-	43.7	35.4

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005 and 2008.

Note: Data for 2000 and 2005 refer to women who had ever been married aged 15-49, data for 2008 refer to all women.

Table 9.09

Proportion of men aged 15-49 who believe female genital mutilation (FGM/C) should continue, by background characteristics, 2008

	2008
	<i>(percentage of men aged 15-49)</i>
Total	56.7
By location	
Urban	51.4
Rural	60.8
Urban Governorates	43.5
Lower Egypt	60.4
Urban Lower Egypt	61.2
Rural Lower Egypt	60.1
Upper Egypt	60.2
Urban Upper Egypt	56.3
Rural Upper Egypt	62.3
Frontier Governorates	45.6
By education	
No education	66.4
Primary incomplete	66.9
Primary complete, some secondary	50.4
Secondary complete, higher	56.5
By wealth quintile	
Poorest	59.3
Second	59.5
Middle	59.3
Fourth	59.9
Richest	46.3

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

Table 9.10

Percentage of women aged 15-49 who received information recently about female genital mutilation (FGM/C), by background characteristics, 2005 and 2008

	2005	2008
	<i>(percentage of women aged 15-49)</i>	
Total	79.6	72.2
By location		
Urban	86.0	76.1
Rural	75.1	69.3
Urban Governorates	88.3	80.1
Lower Egypt	76.9	76.3
Urban Lower Egypt	82.4	76.0
Rural Lower Egypt	75.0	76.4
Upper Egypt	79.0	63.3
Urban Upper Egypt	86.6	70.4
Rural Upper Egypt	75.4	60.0
Frontier Governorates	70.5	62.7
By education		
No education	71.5	63.6
Primary incomplete	76.7	74.1
Primary complete, some secondary	80.7	72.2
Secondary complete, higher	87.0	77.0
By wealth quintile		
Poorest	68.4	58.3
Second	75.5	70.2
Middle	77.8	74.0
Fourth	85.2	76.7
Richest	89.2	79.8

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2005 and 2008.

Note: Data from 2005 refer to women aged 15-49 who had ever been married; data from 2008 refer to all women aged 15-49 who had received information about FGM/C during the six-month period before the survey.

Table 9.11

Percentage of men aged 15-49 who received information recently about female genital mutilation (FGM/C), by background characteristics, 2008

	2008
	<i>(percentage of men aged 15-49)</i>
Total	51.7
By location	
Urban	48.8
Rural	54.0
Urban Governorates	46.6
Lower Egypt	60.9
Urban Lower Egypt	58.7
Rural Lower Egypt	61.6
Upper Egypt	43.9
Urban Upper Egypt	45.1
Rural Upper Egypt	43.3
Frontier Governorates	37.5
By education	
No education	46.2
Primary incomplete	45.6
Primary complete, some secondary	43.1
Secondary complete, higher	58.6
By wealth quintile	
Poorest	44.3
Second	51.8
Middle	52.5
Fourth	50.6
Richest	57.9

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

Note: Data refer to the proportion of men aged 15-49 who had received information about FGM/C during the six-month period before the survey.



CHILD WORK AND LABOUR

Table 9.12
Absolute number of children aged 5-17 who are employed and involved in child labour by age group, 2010

2010			
	Child population	Employed	Involved in child labour
(in thousands)			
5-11 Years			
Total	9,077	367	367
Males	4,637	270	270
Females	4,440	97	97
12-14 Years			
Total	4,179	558	493
Males	2,119	423	386
Females	2,060	134	105
15-17 Years			
Total	3,895	882	736
Males	2,019	694	602
Females	1,876	187	135
5-14 Years			
Total	13,256	925	860
Males	6,756	693	656
Females	6,500	231	202
5-17 Years			
Total	17,151	1,806	1,594
Males	8,771	1,388	1,256
Females	8,376	419	338

Source: CAPMAS-ILO (2010) *Working Children in Egypt: Results of the 2010 National Child Labor Survey*.

Note: Data on child employment refer to all children who were engaged in any economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week or who were attached to a job or business from which there were temporarily absent. Employed/working children include those who are engaged in child labour.

Employed/working children aged 5-17 are designated as child laborers if they perform hazardous work, or if they are under the age of 12, or if they are between the ages of 12 and 14 and work for 14 hours or more per week. Hazardous work includes any work in designated hazardous industries or occupations, work for long hours (i.e. more than 43 hours per week) or work under hazardous working conditions.

Table 9.13

Proportion of children aged 5-17 years who are employed and involved in child work (employed) and child labour by age group and gender, 2010

2010		
Child age	Employed	Involved in child labour
	(percentage)	
5-11 Years		
Total	4.0	4.0
Males	5.8	5.8
Females	2.2	2.2
12-14 Years		
Total	13.3	11.8
Males	20.0	18.2
Females	6.5	5.1
15-17 Years		
Total	22.6	18.9
Males	34.4	29.8
Females	10.0	7.2
5-14 Years		
Total	7.0	6.5
Males	10.3	9.7
Females	3.6	3.1
5-17 Years		
Total	10.5	9.3
Males	15.8	14.3
Females	5.0	4.0

Source: CAPMAS-ILO (2010) *Working Children in Egypt: Results of the 2010 National Child Labor Survey*.

Note: Data on child employment refer to all children who were engaged in any economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week or who were attached to a job or business from which there were temporarily absent. Employed/working children include those who are engaged in child labour.

Employed/working children aged 5-17 are designated as child laborers if they perform hazardous work, or if they are under the age of 12, or if they are between the ages of 12 and 14 and work for 14 hours or more per week. Hazardous work includes any work in designated hazardous industries or occupations, work for long hours (i.e. more than 43 hours per week) or work under hazardous working conditions.

The overall rates for the age group 5-14 are calculated by UNICEF.

Table 9.14

School status and attendance rate for working children aged 6-17 years, by age sub-group, 2010

2010		
	Males	Females
(percentage)		
Education status of children aged 6-17		
Currently enrolled	68.3	64.4
Attended and left	27.4	22.2
Never attended	4.3	13.4
School attendance rate		
6-11 Years	89.0	86.4
12-14 Years	74.2	73.9
15-17 Years	56.8	46.3

Source: CAPMAS-ILO (2010) *Working Children in Egypt: Results of the 2010 National Child Labor Survey*.

Note: Working children are those who were engaged in any economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week or who were attached to a job or business from which there were temporarily absent. Working children include those who are engaged in child labour. Data on education status and school attendance are not disaggregated by school level or grade.

Table 9.15

Proportion of children aged 5-17 years who are involved in child labour, by regions and gender, 2010

2010			
	Males	Females	Total
(percentage)			
Urban Governorates	5.2	1.1	3.2
Lower Egypt			
Urban Lower Egypt	7.1	0.8	4.0
Rural Lower Egypt	17.2	4.8	11.1
Upper Egypt			
Urban Upper Egypt	8.1	1.6	5.0
Rural Upper Egypt	21.2	7.1	14.4
Frontier Governorates			
Urban Frontier Governorates	4.7	1.3	3.0
Rural Frontier Governorates	8.3	2.3	5.3
Total	14.3	4.0	9.3

Source: CAPMAS-ILO (2010) *Working Children in Egypt: Results of the 2010 National Child Labor Survey*.

Note: Children aged 5-17 years are considered as child labourers if they perform any hazardous work, or if they are under the age of 12, or if they are between the ages of 12 and 14 and work for 14 hours or more per week. Hazardous work includes any work in designated hazardous industries or occupations, work for long hours (i.e. more than 43 hours per week) or work under hazardous working conditions.

Table 9.16

Total number and percentage of children aged 5-17 years, who are involved in different kinds of hazardous child labour, 2010

2010				
	Absolute numbers	Among child labourers	Among employed children	Among all children
	(thousands)		(percentage)	
Total	1,423	89.3	78.8	8.3
In hazardous industries	139	8.7	7.7	0.8
In hazardous occupations	30	1.9	1.7	0.2
Long hours of work	362	22.7	20.0	2.1
In other hazardous work conditions	892	56.0	49.4	5.2

Source: CAPMAS-ILO, *Working Children in Egypt: Results of the 2010 National Child Labor Survey*, 2010.

Note: Hazardous work includes any work in designated hazardous industries or occupations, work for long hours (i.e. more than 43 hours per week) or work under hazardous working conditions.

Hazardous working conditions include working in an environment containing dust or fumes, fire gas or flames, loud noises or vibrations, extreme cold or heat, with insufficient lighting or ventilation or working in confined spaces; working with dangerous tools, chemicals or explosives; working underground, in high places, or under water; and work that involves exhaustion, bending for a long time or in workplaces with no bathrooms.



DISCIPLINARY PRACTICES AND VIOLENCE

Table 9.17

Prevalence of different disciplinary practices adopted by parents/ caregivers of children aged 2-14 years, by regions, 2009

2009				
	Positive	Abusive	Combined	Other
	(percentage)			
Total 2-14	4.1	6.5	84.2	5.1
By location				
Urban	5.3	4.1	86.1	4.4
Rural	3.3	8.2	82.9	5.6
Urban Governorates	5.2	1.8	88.7	4.3
Lower Egypt				
Urban Lower Egypt	6.5	5.7	84.5	3.1
Rural Lower Egypt	3.8	9.2	83.4	3.7
Upper Egypt				
Urban Upper Egypt	4.0	4.9	84.9	6.0
Rural Upper Egypt	2.6	6.9	82.3	8.0

Source: UNICEF Egypt, 'The extent of violent discipline for children in Egypt', *Statistics in Focus*, 2013. Data computed from the Egypt Family Condition Survey, 2009.

Note: Information on disciplinary practices is reported by parents or caregivers.

Positive disciplinary practices are exclusively non-violent. *Abusive disciplinary practices* are exclusively; verbally, psychologically and/or physically violent. *Combined disciplinary practices* represent a combination of both positive and abusive practices on the part of the caregiver. *Other practice* refer to instances when the caregivers did not identify any of the practices listed in the survey, or when they replied exclusively that they ordered the child to do something else (an answer that cannot be classified as either positive or negative).

Table 9.18

Prevalence of positive disciplinary practices and physical punishment adopted by parents/caregivers of children aged 2-14, by age groups and wealth quintiles, 2009

2009		
	Positive disciplinary practices	Physical punishment
	(percentage)	
Total 2-14	4.1	83.6
By age group		
2-5	4.4	82.8
6-9	2.5	88.8
10-14	4.8	81.2
By wealth quintile		
Poorest	1.7	85.3
Second	2.7	86.1
Middle	4.7	84.9
Fourth	5.1	84.1
Richest	6.5	77.3

Source: UNICEF Egypt, 'The extent of violent discipline for children in Egypt', *Statistics in Focus*, 2013. Data computed from the Egypt Family Condition Survey, 2009.

Note: Information on disciplinary practices is reported by parents or caregivers.

Positive disciplinary practices are exclusively non-violent. *Physical punishment* can be exclusive or combined with non-violent and/or other violent practices.

Table 9.19

Proportion of parents (of children aged 2-14) who believe that physical punishment is not needed for child discipline, by wealth quintiles, 2009

2009	
	(percentage)
Total	58.3
By wealth quintile	
Poorest	45.6
Second	49.7
Middle	57.3
Fourth	65.7
Richest	73.0

Source: UNICEF Egypt, 'The extent of violent discipline for children in Egypt', *Statistics in Focus*, 2013. Data computed from the Egypt Family Condition Survey, 2009.

Note: Data on attitudes towards physical punishment are reported by parents or caregivers of children aged 2-14. The table reports data on the percentage of parents or caregivers who believe that physical punishment is not needed as disciplinary practice for children.



CHILDREN WITHOUT PARENTAL CARE

Table 9.20
Absolute numbers of children living in institutions or in foster care, 2009

	2009		
	Children in institutions		Foster Families (2 years and older)
	Residential Institutions (6-18 years)	Shelter Nurseries (2-6 years)	
	<i>(absolute numbers)</i>		
Total	8,506	3,527	5,705
Males	4,754	2,017	-
Females	3,752	1,510	-

Source: Ministry of Social Solidarity (2013) *Statistical Yearbook 2009/10*.

Note: For children deprived of parental care, institutions provide the following services: accommodation, nutrition, health and educational services, leisure activities and social rehabilitation. Children in residential institutions are also provided with vocational activities; training on handicrafts and religious education



CHAPTER

10

HIV AND AIDS





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PREVALENCE OF HIV AND AIDS

Table 10.01

Estimated HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 and youth aged 15-24, 2001 and 2012

	2001	2012
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
Prevalence of HIV		
Adults 15-49	<0.1	<0.1
Youth 15-24	<0.1	<0.1

Source: UNAIDS (2013) *Report on the Global AIDS epidemic 2013*.

Note: The prevalence rate refers to the estimated percentage of people (in the specific age group) who are infected with HIV.

Table 10.02

Estimated number of people living with HIV, adult females infected with HIV, new HIV infections and HIV deaths, 2001 and 2012

	2001	2012
	<i>(absolute number)</i>	
People Living with HIV		
All ages	2,000	6,500
Aged 15+	1,900	6,300
HIV infected female adults	<1,000	1,400
New HIV infections		
All ages	-	<1,000
Aged 15+	-	<1,000
AIDS deaths	<250	<500

Source: UNAIDS (2013) *Report on the Global AIDS epidemic 2013*.

Table 10.03

Indicators on antiretroviral treatment (ART) initiation and coverage for children and adults, 2012

2012	
	(absolute number)
Estimated Number of adults needing antiretroviral therapy based on WHO 2010 guidelines	2,500
Reported number of adults receiving ART	954
Estimated ART coverage for adults based on WHO 2010 guidelines	38
Reported number of children 0-14 years receiving ART	42
Adults and children in the cohort or study who were initiated on ART	251

Source: UNAIDS (2013) *Report on the Global AIDS epidemic 2013*.

Note: The standard antiretroviral therapy (ART) consists of the combination of at least three antiretroviral (ARV) drugs to ensure the maximal suppression of the HIV virus and stop the progression of the HIV disease.



KNOWLEDGE OF HIV AND AIDS

Table 10.04

Proportion of women aged 15-49 who have heard of and, who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV and AIDS and who reported TV as their source of information about HIV and AIDS, by background characteristics, 2008

2008			
Women aged 15-49	Have heard of HIV	Comprehensive knowledge of HIV (percentage)	Source of information: TV
Total	75.4	7.4	93.9
By location			
Urban	85.3	12.0	94.7
Rural	68.0	4.0	92.8
Urban Governorates			
Lower Egypt	78.7	7.1	90.1
Urban Lower Egypt	87.2	13.0	87.8
Rural Lower Egypt	75.9	5.2	91.2
Upper Egypt	65.1	4.5	94.6
Urban Upper Egypt	81.3	9.3	94.3
Rural Upper Egypt	57.6	2.3	94.8
Frontier Governorates	72.3	6.3	95.9
By education			
No education	48.6	2.3	96.0
Some primary	63.9	3.0	95.8
Primary complete/some secondary	77.2	5.0	93.8
Secondary complete/higher	92.3	12.3	93.4
By wealth quintile			
Lowest	49.7	1.8	96.2
Second	65.4	4.5	94.6
Middle	74.8	5.7	90.5
Fourth	89.5	8.1	96.1
Highest	93.4	15.6	92.7

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

Note: Comprehensive knowledge about HIV and AIDS refers to the correct identification of the two main ways to avoid HIV transmission (having only one sexual partner and using condoms) and the correct identification of three misconceptions about HIV transmission (that HIV can be transmitted by supernatural means, that HIV can be transmitted by mosquitoes, and that a healthy-looking person can have HIV). Data about the source of information refer to the percentage of all women aged 15-49 who know about AIDS who heard, saw or received any information about AIDS in the six months before the survey.

Table 10.05

Proportion of men aged 15-49 who have heard of and who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS and who reported TV as their source of information about HIV and AIDS, by background characteristics, 2008

2008			
Men aged 15-49	Have heard of HIV/AIDS	Have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	Source of information: TV
		(percentage)	
Total	88.6	19.1	92.4
By location			
Urban	89.8	22.3	92.3
Rural	87.6	16.4	92.4
Urban Governorates	87.0	18.8	95.4
Lower Egypt	91.6	24.4	92.7
Urban Lower Egypt	93.7	35.2	87.5
Rural Lower Egypt	90.9	20.8	94.3
Upper Egypt	85.8	12.1	89.2
Urban Upper Egypt	90.8	15.8	88.6
Rural Upper Egypt	83.2	10.1	89.6
Frontier Governorates	85.6	23.2	84.9
By education			
No education	70.7	7.0	95.7
Some primary	75.6	6.1	95.0
Primary complete/some secondary	83.9	14.5	93.7
Secondary complete/higher	96.6	25.9	91.3
By wealth quintile			
Lowest	77.1	9.2	91.0
Second	86.2	16.1	94.8
Middle	88.2	15.8	91.0
Fourth	93.2	24.1	93.1
Highest	96.0	27.8	91.9

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

Note: Comprehensive knowledge about HIV and AIDS refers to the correct identification of the two main ways to avoid HIV transmission (having only one sexual partner and using condoms) and the correct identification of three misconceptions about HIV transmission (that HIV can be transmitted by supernatural means, that HIV can be transmitted by mosquitoes, and that a healthy-looking person can have HIV). Data about the source of information refers to the percentage of all men aged 15-49 who know about AIDS who heard, saw or received any information about AIDS in the six months before the survey.

Table 10.06

Proportion of all men and women aged 15-49 who know a place for HIV and AIDS testing, by gender and background characteristics, 2008

2008		
	Males	Females
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
Total	19.5	12.5
<u>By location</u>		
Urban	19.4	13.7
Rural	19.6	11.6
Urban Governorates	16.3	13.7
Lower Egypt	24.6	15.2
Urban Lower Egypt	31.4	18.4
Rural Lower Egypt	22.4	14.1
Upper Egypt	15.2	9.0
Urban Upper Egypt	13.8	10.0
Rural Upper Egypt	15.9	8.5
Frontier Governorates	14.1	3.5
<u>By education</u>		
No education	14.2	5.1
Some primary	7.7	5.9
Primary complete/some secondary	13.1	9.8
Secondary complete/higher	26.0	19.4
<u>By wealth quintile</u>		
Lowest	12.1	7.6
Second	18.9	9.8
Middle	18.4	10.8
Fourth	18.7	12.1
Highest	27.8	21.1

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

Table 10.07

Proportion of youth aged 15-24 who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS, by gender and background characteristics, 2008

2008		
	Males	Females
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
Total	18.3	4.8
By location		
Urban	22.0	7.2
Rural	15.4	3.2
Urban Governorates	22.4	8.2
Lower Egypt	22.5	5.1
Urban Lower Egypt	32.7	8.5
Rural Lower Egypt	19.6	4.3
Upper Egypt	11.2	2.8
Urban Upper Egypt	13.3	4.7
Rural Upper Egypt	10.1	1.9
Frontier Governorates	20.4	6.3
By education		
No education	11.2	1.4
Some primary	4.6	2.7
Primary complete/some secondary	14.1	3.5
Secondary complete/higher	24.0	6.9
By wealth quintile		
Lowest	9.0	1.8
Second	15.7	3.1
Middle	14.4	5.0
Fourth	24.1	5.4
Highest	28.2	4.8

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

Note: Comprehensive knowledge about HIV and AIDS refers to the correct identification of the two main ways to avoid HIV transmission (having only one sexual partner and using condoms) and the correct identification of three misconceptions about HIV transmission (that HIV can be transmitted by supernatural means, that HIV can be transmitted by mosquitoes, and that a healthy-looking person can have HIV).

CHAPTER

11

HEPATITIS C





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PREVALENCE OF HEPATITIS C

Table 11.01 Prevalence of Hepatitis C among the population aged 15-59 years, by background characteristics, 2008

		2008	
		Percentage HCV antibody positive	Percentage positive on HCV RNA test
		<i>(percentage)</i>	
Total		14.7	9.8
By location			
Urban		10.3	7.2
Rural		18.0	11.9
Urban Governorates			
Lower Egypt		17.5	11.5
Urban Lower Egypt		11.8	8.8
Rural Lower Egypt		19.3	12.3
Upper Egypt		14.7	10.2
Urban Upper Egypt		10.9	7.8
Rural Upper Egypt		16.4	11.4
Frontier Governorates		3.8	3.3
By education			
No education		24.0	16.5
Some primary		20.4	12.7
Primary complete/some secondary		11.5	7.7
Secondary complete/higher		10.5	7.1
By wealth quintile			
Lowest		18.6	12.4
Second		17.1	11.4
Middle		16.4	10.9
Fourth		11.6	8.0
Highest		10.2	6.9

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

Note: The Hepatitis C virus (HCV)-antibody test identifies respondents exposed to the virus at some point in time prior to the EDHS survey. The HCV ribonucleic acid (RNA) test identifies those respondents with an active HCV infection: testing is carried out on a person with antibodies against hepatitis C to confirm any diagnosis of a chronic Hepatitis C infection. The prevalence rate refers to the percentage of *de facto* population aged 15-59 years who provided venous blood sample for HCV for the DHS and whose results were positive on the HCV-antibody and/or the RNA tests.

Table 11.02

Prevalence of Hepatitis C among the population aged 15-59 years, by gender and background characteristics, 2008

2008				
	Males		Females	
	Percentage HCV antibody positive	Percentage positive on HCV RNA test	Percentage HCV antibody positive	Percentage positive on HCV RNA test
	(percentage)			
Total	17.4	12.1	12.2	7.8
By location				
Urban	12.7	9.0	8.0	5.5
Rural	21.1	14.4	15.2	9.6
Urban Governorates	11.5	7.4	7.6	5.1
Lower Egypt	20.3	14.3	15.0	8.9
Urban Lower Egypt	13.7	11.1	10.0	6.7
Rural Lower Egypt	22.4	15.3	16.5	9.7
Upper Egypt	17.9	12.4	11.7	8.3
Urban Upper Egypt	14.6	10.3	7.3	5.4
Rural Upper Egypt	19.6	13.5	13.7	9.6
Frontier Governorates	5.0	4.7	2.5	1.8
By education				
No education	30.0	21.6	21.7	14.5
Some primary	24.3	15.2	16.1	10.1
Primary complete/some secondary	15.3	10.6	7.1	4.3
Secondary complete/higher	13.9	9.7	6.7	4.1
By wealth quintile				
Lowest	21.9	15.1	15.8	10.1
Second	18.7	12.4	15.7	10.5
Middle	19.0	13.2	13.8	8.6
Fourth	13.9	10.2	9.5	6.1
Highest	14.2	9.9	6.6	4.3

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

Note: The Hepatitis C virus (HCV)-antibody test identifies respondents exposed to the virus at some point in time prior to the EDHS survey. The HCV ribonucleic acid (RNA) test identifies those respondents with an active HCV infection: testing is carried out on a person with antibodies against hepatitis C to confirm any diagnosis of a chronic Hepatitis C infection. The prevalence rate refers to the percentage of *de facto* population aged 15-59 years who provided venous blood sample for HCV for the DHS and whose results were positive on the HCV-antibody and/or the RNA tests.

Table 11.03

Prevalence of Hepatitis C among young people 15-29 years, by gender, 2008

2008	
(percentage)	
Youth Aged 15-19 years	
Positive on HCV antibody test	
Total	4.1
Males	5.6
Females	2.7
Positive on HCV RNA test	
Total	2.8
Males	3.7
Females	1.9
Youth Aged 20-24 years	
Positive on HCV antibody test	
Total	4.9
Males	4.3
Females	5.4
Positive on HCV RNA test	
Total	3.0
Males	3.2
Females	2.9
Youth Aged 25-29 years	
Positive on HCV antibody test	
Total	6.1
Males	8.0
Females	4.6
Positive on HCV RNA test	
Total	3.9
Males	4.9
Females	3.0

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

Note: The Hepatitis C virus (HCV)-antibody test identifies respondents exposed to the virus at some point in time prior to the EDHS survey. The HCV ribonucleic acid (RNA) test identifies those respondents with an active HCV infection: testing is carried out on a person with antibodies against hepatitis C to confirm any diagnosis of a chronic Hepatitis C infection. The prevalence rate refers to the percentage of *de facto* population aged 15-59 years who provided venous blood sample for HCV for the DHS and whose results were positive on the HCV-antibody and/or the RNA tests.



KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION ON THE HEPATITIS C VIRUS (HCV)

Table 11.04

Knowledge and access to information about the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) among women aged 15-49, by background characteristics, 2008

2008		
	Percentage knowing about Hepatitis C	Among those knowing, percentage receiving information recently about Hepatitis C (percentage)
Total	80.3	67.2
By location		
Urban	86.6	67.9
Rural	75.6	66.6
Urban Governorates		
Lower Egypt	86.7	70.6
Urban Lower Egypt	92.8	68.7
Rural Lower Egypt	84.6	71.3
Upper Egypt	69.4	58.9
Urban Upper Egypt	81.9	59.4
Rural Upper Egypt	63.7	58.6
Frontier Governorates	67.4	60.2
By education		
No education	64.7	65.8
Some primary	72.3	66.8
Primary complete/some secondary	78.5	65.2
Secondary complete/higher	91.8	68.8
By wealth quintile		
Lowest	60.4	59.4
Second	74.7	67.1
Middle	80.2	69.0
Fourth	88.9	66.8
Highest	94.0	70.5

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

Note: Hepatitis C is a liver disease caused by the Hepatitis C virus. Data refers to the percentage of women aged 15-49 who know about Hepatitis C and, of these, the percentage who received information about Hepatitis C during the six months before the survey.

Table 11.05

Knowledge and access to information about Hepatitis C virus (HCV) among men aged 15-49, by background characteristics, 2008

2008		
	Percentage knowing about hepatitis C	Percentage receiving information recently about hepatitis C
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
Total	85.6	60.6
By location	87.4	57.8
Urban	84.1	62.9
Rural		
Urban Governorates	84.9	55.2
Lower Egypt	91.1	66.4
Urban Lower Egypt	96.5	62.4
Rural Lower Egypt	89.3	67.9
Upper Egypt	79.4	56.1
Urban Upper Egypt	84.0	58.9
Rural Upper Egypt	77.0	54.6
Frontier Governorates	78.6	48.6
By education		
No education	68.9	62.9
Some primary	77.6	57.2
Primary complete/some secondary	79.3	56.0
Secondary complete/higher	93.4	63.0
By wealth quintile		
Lowest	73.7	61.2
Second	82.6	61.7
Middle	85.4	58.1
Fourth	89.3	58.2
Highest	94.4	63.8

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

Note: Hepatitis C is a liver disease caused by the Hepatitis C virus. Data refers to the percentage of women aged 15-49 who know about Hepatitis C and, of these, the percentage who received information about Hepatitis C during the six months before the survey.

Table 11.06

Knowledge of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) routes of transmission (among men and women aged 15-49 who know about HCV, the percentage who can name at least one way in which HCV can be contracted), by gender and background characteristics, 2008

2008		
	Males	Females
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
Total	78.7	70.9
By location	84.7	78.3
Urban	73.7	64.7
Rural		
Urban Governorates	84.3	79.3
Lower Egypt	79.3	72.0
Urban Lower Egypt	86.5	81.0
Rural Lower Egypt	76.7	68.7
Upper Egypt	73.7	63.6
Urban Upper Egypt	82.9	73.8
Rural Upper Egypt	68.5	57.4
Frontier Governorates	90.6	71.4
By education		
No education	66.4	54.2
Some primary	65.9	54.9
Primary complete/some secondary	73.6	68.6
Secondary complete/higher	84.5	81.1
By wealth quintile		
Lowest	64.3	56.8
Second	73.7	62.9
Middle	76.8	65.2
Fourth	85.1	75.6
Highest	87.8	84.6

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

Note: The Hepatitis C virus is transmitted through contact with the blood of an infected person. The routes of transmission are sexual relations, blood transfusions, contact with the blood of infected persons, including with unclean needles, mother-to-child transmission, etc.

Table 11.07

Knowledge of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) routes of transmission: among youth aged 15-29, by gender, 2008

2008	
<i>(percentage)</i>	
Youth aged 15-24	
Total	78.9
Males	79.8
Females	78.1
Youth aged 15-29	
Total	81.2
Males	82.5
Females	80.1

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

Note: Data refer to the proportion of youth who know about hepatitis C.

Table 11.08

Knowledge of Hepatitis C virus routes of transmission: among youth aged 15-29 who know about HCV, the percentage who had access to recent information and knowledge on HCV transmission, by gender, 2008

2008	
<i>(percentage)</i>	
Youth aged 15-24	
Proportion receiving information recently about HCV	
Total	62.0
Males	58.5
Females	65.3
Proportion who can name at least one way in which HCV can be contracted	
Total	72.9
Males	75.3
Females	70.7
Youth aged 15-29	
Proportion receiving information recently about HCV	
Total	62.8
Males	59.1
Females	66.1
Proportion who can name at least one way in which HCV can be contracted	
Total	74.0
Males	76.7
Females	71.4

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

Note: Data refer to the proportion of youth aged 15-29 who know about Hepatitis C, who received information about the virus during the six months before the survey and who can name at least one way in which HCV can be contracted.



CHAPTER

12

**YOUTH AND
ADOLESCENCE**





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DEMOGRAPHY

Table 12.01
**Distribution of youth population, by age groups and gender,
1st January 2014**

Age Group	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
10-14	8,002	9.3	4,136	4.8	3,866	4.5
15-19	8,041	9.4	4,134	4.8	3,907	4.6
20-24	8,611	10.0	4,413	5.1	4,198	4.9
25-29	8,345	9.7	4,252	5.0	4,093	4.8

Source: CAPMAS (2014) *Egypt in Figures 2014*.



FERTILITY AND PERINATAL CARE AMONG YOUNG MOTHERS

Table 12.02 Age specific fertility rates among females aged 15-29, 2000-2008

Age group	2000	2003	2005	2008
<i>(number of children per 1,000 women)</i>				
15-19	51	47	48	50
20-24	196	185	175	169
25-29	209	190	194	185

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

Note: The age specific fertility rate measures the annual number of births per 1,000 women in the specified age group.

Table 12.03

Selected perinatal care indicators for mothers under the age of 20 years (at the time of the child's birth), 2000-2008

	2000	2005	2008
	(% of all births whose mothers received ANC)		
Antenatal care			
Any ANC	50.1	68.3	72.9
Regular ANC	33.0	54.3	64.4
Type of care received during pregnancy	(% of births whose mothers received any medical care during the pregnancy)		
Weight measurement	55.8	91.2	90.1
Blood pressure measured	50.8	85.5	88.2
Blood test	42.9	76.7	76.2
Urine test	39.4	74.3	72.4
Place of delivery and skilled birth attendance	(% of all births)		
Any health facility	44.3	59.3	69.8
Home	55.6	40.3	30.2
Skilled birth assistance	57.8	68.9	76.2
Assisted by a daya/relative/none	42.2	31.1	23.8
Caesarean deliveries	-	13.4	23.0
Low birth weight	(% of newborns)		
Child size small/smaller than average	-	13.5	15.0
Postnatal care	(% of births whose mother had PNC and for which the child received PNC)		
For the mother			
Any PNC	-	53.7	66.2
Within 2 days of delivery	-	51.4	63.1
For the child			
Any PNC	-	37.1	33.6
Within 2 days of delivery	-	5.8	8.3

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005 and 2008.

Note: For the specific definition of the individual indicators presented in this table, refer to the notes to the tables in the chapter on Births and perinatal care. Data refers to the five-year period before the survey.



LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Table 12.04 Youth literacy rates, by gender, 2006, 2010 and 2011

	2006	2010	2011
	(percentage)		
Youth Literacy Rate (aged 15-24)			
Total	84.9	89.1	89.8
Males	87.9	91.1	91.6
Females	81.8	86.8	87.8

Source: CAPMAS, *Indicators of Social Statistics database*. Accessed in May 2014. Data for 2006 are derived from the 2006 Egyptian Census; data for 2010 and 2011 are calculated from the Labour Force Survey.

Note: Data refer to the share of individuals aged 15 to 24 years who can both read and write a short simple statement on their everyday life with understanding.

Table 12.05 School attendance and peer environment, for students aged 13-15 years, by gender, 2006-2011

	2006	2011
	(percentage)	
Percentage of students aged 13-15 years who missed classes or school without permission on at least one day during the past 30 days		
Total	49.1	43.5
Males	52.1	52.1
Females	45.7	35.4
Percentage of students aged 13-15 years who reported that most of their peers in school were never or rarely kind and helpful during the past 30 days		
Total	30.8	33.8
Males	32.2	35.5
Females	29.1	32.5

Source: *Global School-based Student Health Survey*, Egypt Fact Sheets, 2006 and 2011.

Note: Data are from the Egyptian application of the *Global School-based Student Health Survey*. Data refer only to children aged 13-15 years who attend school.



LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 12.06 Youth labour force participation by age group and gender, 2010-2013

Age group	2010	2011	2012	2013
	(percentage)			
15-19				
Total	20.2	17.1	17.0	16.8
Males	31.1	26.8	26.8	25.1
Females	8.7	6.7	6.2	7.4
20-24				
Total	50.2	51.7	53.5	56.0
Males	69.5	71.1	72.4	74.0
Females	29.2	28.5	29.8	32.0
25-29				
Total	62.7	61.2	63.1	62.1
Males	97.3	97.7	97.9	87.2
Females	29.4	27.8	31.1	31.5
15-24				
Total	35.2	33.9	33.9	34.3
Males	50.4	48.7	48.5	48.3
Females	18.9	17.0	16.7	17.6
15-29				
Total	43.4	42.2	42.6	42.4
Males	63.9	62.4	62.0	60.6
Females	22.2	20.5	21.4	22.3

Source: Data calculated by UNICEF from CAPMAS population and labour statistics, *Labour Force quarterly surveys from 2010* database. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: The labour force participation rate is the proportion of the working age population (in the respective age group) that is economically active. The active population (or labour force) includes both individuals in employment and unemployed individuals who are seeking employment.

Table 12.07 Youth unemployment rate by age group and gender, 2010-2013

Age group	2010	2011	2012	2013
(percentage)				
15-19				
Total	17.8	22.2	26.5	26.5
Males	9.8	17.2	22.4	21.8
Females	48.3	44.1	46.5	44.5
20-24				
Total	27.3	31.8	37.7	37.6
Males	16.2	23.9	30.5	31.8
Females	55.8	55.3	59.7	55.5
25-29				
Total	13.1	16.9	18.8	20.1
Males	6.6	12.4	11.6	10.7
Females	33.9	31.8	39.6	45.6
15-24				
Total	24.5	29.3	34.7	34.6
Males	14.2	22.0	28.2	29.0
Females	54.1	53.0	57.0	52.8
15-29				
Total	19.6	23.9	27.7	28.4
Males	10.8	17.8	21.0	21.4
Females	45.7	43.7	48.8	49.5

Source: Data calculated by UNICEF from CAPMAS population and labour statistics, *Labour Force quarterly surveys from 2010* database. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: The youth unemployment rate is the proportion of the youth work force that is without work but available for work and seeking employment.



NUTRITION AND HYGIENE BEHAVIORS

Table 12.08

Percentage of male adolescents aged 10-19 years who are overweight and at risk of being overweight, 2005 and 2008

	2005		2008	
	At risk of overweight	Overweight	At risk of overweight	Overweight
Males	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Total	15.0	5.7	14.7	4.7
By age (years)				
10-11	17.8	9.5	14.4	7.1
12-13	18.4	6.9	16.3	5.4
14-15	17.2	6.1	18.4	3.5
16-17	13.8	3.8	13.9	4.0
18-19	8.1	2.5	10.6	3.4
By location				
Urban	15.2	7.0	15.7	6.6
Rural	14.9	4.8	14.1	3.5
Urban Governorates	11.7	6.9	16.4	7.7
Lower Egypt	18.1	5.0	18.4	4.4
Urban Lower Egypt	22.1	6.8	18.1	5.7
Rural Lower Egypt	16.8	4.3	18.5	3.9
Upper Egypt	12.9	5.9	10.3	3.9
Urban Upper Egypt	13.2	7.2	12.7	6.1
Rural Upper Egypt	12.8	5.3	9.4	3.0
Frontier Governorates	27.7	7.3	10.3	2.5
By mother education				
No education	15.0	5.6	13.6	3.6
Primary incomplete	14.1	4.1	15.3	5.0
Primary complete, some secondary	13.8	6.9	14.5	6.1
Secondary complete, higher	18.3	7.6	17.1	6.6
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	13.9	3.7	11.8	2.4
Second	14.5	4.7	13.1	3.2
Middle	14.3	5.3	16.3	4.9
Fourth	15.6	7.3	16.5	6.5
Richest	16.9	8.1	17.2	7.9

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2005 and 2008.

Note: The assessment of the nutritional status of male adolescents uses the Body-Mass-Index (BMI) for age, and the 2000 Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) growth charts for males. According to these charts, an individual is considered at risk of overweight if his BMI for age is between the 85th and 95th percentile of the reference population, and he is considered overweight if his BMI for age is equal to or higher than the 95th percentile.

Table 12.09

Percentage of female adolescents aged 10-19 years who are overweight and at risk of being overweight, 2005 and 2008

Females	2005		2008	
	At risk of overweight	Overweight	At risk of overweight	Overweight
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
Total	22.5	7.6	19.4	5.9
By age (years)				
10-11	16.8	9.0	15.4	5.3
12-13	22.6	8.3	17.8	6.6
14-15	23.8	7.4	21.8	6.5
16-17	23.4	7.1	21.5	6.7
18-19	25.9	6.4	20.9	4.3
By location				
Urban	23.4	8.3	21.3	8.3
Rural	21.9	7.2	18.0	4.2
Urban Governorates	20.5	7.9	24.3	8.5
Lower Egypt	27.5	8.8	23.3	4.8
Urban Lower Egypt	31.6	9.4	23.3	6.4
Rural Lower Egypt	26.0	8.6	23.3	4.2
Upper Egypt	18.0	6.5	13.3	6.1
Urban Upper Egypt	19.2	8.2	15.5	10.2
Rural Upper Egypt	17.5	5.8	12.3	4.3
Frontier Governorates	34.8	3.2	10.8	3.5
By mother education				
No education	22.0	6.8	18.4	5.4
Primary incomplete	21.6	6.4	15.3	5.3
Primary complete, some secondary	22.1	9.6	20.2	7.2
Secondary complete, higher	23.8	10.1	22.4	6.5
By wealth quintile				
Poorest	17.0	6.4	13.5	3.4
Second	22.8	6.2	18.1	5.9
Middle	22.9	7.1	22.4	5.2
Fourth	26.2	9.7	21.4	7.1
Richest	24.6	9.3	22.7	8.5

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2005 and 2008.

Note: The assessment of the nutritional status of male adolescents uses the Body-Mass-Index (BMI) for age, and the 2000 Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) growth charts for females. According to these charts, an individual is considered at risk of overweight if his BMI for age is between the 85th and 95th percentile of the reference population, and her is considered overweight if his BMI for age is equal to or higher than the 95th percentile.

Table 12.10

Proportion of students aged 13-15 years who are overweight and obese, 2006-2011

	2006	2011
	(percentage)	
Percentage of overweight students (>+1SD from median by BMI)		
Total	25.6	32.5
Males	25.6	30.7
Females	25.6	34.1
Percentage of obese students (>+2SD from median for BMI)		
Total	7.4	7.0
Males	8.2	6.8
Females	6.5	7.1

Source: Global School-based Student Health Survey, Egypt Fact Sheets 2006 and 2011.

Note: Data are from the Egyptian application of the Global School-based Student Health Survey. Data refer only to children aged 13-15 years who attend school. Overweight and obesity measurement is based on the Body Mass Index (BMI) and is calculated on the basis of the information provided by students during the survey.

Table 12.11 Prevalence of any kind of anaemia among adolescents (aged 10-19 years), by gender, 2005

	2005	
	Males	Females
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
Total	25.5	34.6
By age (years)		
10-11	18.7	28.0
12-13	27.8	37.0
14-15	29.3	37.2
16-17	32.9	35.4
18-19	18.2	35.6
By location		
Urban	18.7	32.9
Rural	29.7	35.6
Urban Governorates	20.2	31.2
Lower Egypt	22.4	35.5
Urban Lower Egypt	13.2	34.6
Rural Lower Egypt	25.7	35.8
Upper Egypt	30.2	34.1
Urban Upper Egypt	21.3	32.0
Rural Upper Egypt	33.7	35.1
Frontier Governorates	28.0	56.0
By mother education		
No education	29.6	35.0
Some primary	28.3	37.2
Primary complete/some secondary	23.0	33.1
Secondary complete/higher	17.9	32.7

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2005.

Note: Anemia is a condition characterized by a decrease in the concentration of hemoglobin in the blood. The prevalence of any kind of anemia (i.e. from mild to severe) is the percentage of adolescents with hemoglobin concentration below the age and gender specific cut-off points reported on page 180 of the Egypt Demographic and Health Survey 2005.

Table 12.12

Hygiene practices: percentage of students aged 13-15 years who wash their hands or brush their teeth, 2006-2011

	2006	2011
	<i>(percentage)</i>	
Percentage of students 13-15 year old who usually cleaned or brushed their teeth less than one time per day during the past 30 days		
Total	37.5	53.6
Males	39.3	54.9
Females	35.9	51.9
Percentage of students 13-15 year old who never or rarely washed their hands after using the toilet or latrine during the past 30 days		
Total	9.0	11.4
Males	10.9	11.3
Females	7.3	10.9

Source: Global School-based Student Health Survey, Egypt Fact Sheets 2006 and 2011.

Note: Data are from the Egyptian application of the Global School-based Student Health Survey. Data refer only to children aged 13-15 years who attend school and the information on the hygiene practices refers to the 30 days period before the survey.



TOBACCO USE AMONG ADOLESCENT STUDENTS

Table 12.13

Proportion of men and women aged 15-29 who smoke and who have received recent information about the health effects of second hand smoking, 2008

2008		
	Males	Females
<i>(percentage)</i>		
Proportion currently smoking or using other form of tobacco		
15-19	18.9	0.3
20-29	43.2	0.6
Proportion receiving information recently about health effects of second-hand smoking		
15-19	31.3	39.4
20-29	38.4	40.7

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

Note: Data on second hand smoking refer to the percentage of men and women aged 15-29 who had received information about the health effects of second-hand smoke during the six-months before the survey.

Table 12.14

Proportion of students aged 13-15 years who smoked cigarettes, who first tried cigarettes before age 14 and who reported that people smoked in their presence, 2011

2011	
<i>(percentage)</i>	
Percentage of students 13-15 year old who smoked cigarettes on one or more days during the past 30 days	
Total	3.7
Males	5.8
Females	1.4
Among students 13-15 year old who ever smoked cigarettes, the percentage who first tried cigarettes before age 14	
Total	89.4
Males	-
Females	-
Percentage of students 13-15 year old who reported people smoked in their presence on one or more days during the past 7 days	
Total	38.9
Males	46.0
Females	32.2

Source: Global School-based Student Health Survey, Egypt Fact Sheets 2011.

Note: Data are from the Egyptian application of the Global School-based Student Health Survey. Data refer only to children aged 13-15 years who attend school and the information on the hygiene practices refers to the 30 days period before the survey.

Table 12.15

Use of any kind of tobacco and cigarettes among students aged 13-15 years, by gender, 2001-2009

	2001	2005	2009
	(percentage)		
Proportion of students currently using any tobacco products			
Total	15.8	12.6	12.0
Male	18.7	16.0	20.0
Female	12.3	7.6	3.8
Proportion of students who had ever smoked cigarettes			
Total	13.3	13.3	17.8
Male	15.3	19.0	29.1
Female	10.6	5.6	7.0
Proportion of students who currently smoke cigarettes			
Total	4.2	4.0	8.9
Male	3.9	5.9	15.5
Female	4.0	1.4	2.8

Source: Global Youth Tobacco Survey, Egypt Fact sheets, 2001, 2005 and 2009.

Note: Data are from the Egyptian application of the Global Youth Tobacco Survey. Data refer only to children aged 13-15 years who attend school.

Table 12.16

Access and availability of cigarettes to students aged 13-15 years, 2001-2009

	2001	2005	2009
	(percentage)		
Proportion of students who usually smoke at home	20.4	19.8	-
Proportion of students who buy cigarettes from a store	43.4	42.6	25.4
Among students who buy cigarettes from a store, proportion who were not refused purchase due to their age	94.9	88.2	88.7

Source: Global Youth Tobacco Survey, Egypt Fact sheets, 2001, 2005 and 2009.

Note: Data are from the Egyptian application of the Global Youth Tobacco Survey. Data refer only to children aged 13-15 years who attend school.

Table 12.17

Exposure of students aged 13-15 years to second-hand smoking at home and outside the home, 2001-2009

	2001	2005	2009
	(percentage)		
Proportion of students who live in homes where other smoke in their presence	32.1	38.7	47.6
Proportion of students who are around others who smoke in places outside their home	44.0	43.7	52.2
Proportion of students who have one or more parents who smoke	43.3	54.0	47.0
Proportion of students who have most or all friends who smoke	4.6	7.8	7.3

Source: Global Youth Tobacco Survey, Egypt Fact sheets, 2001, 2005 and 2009.

Note: Data are from the Egyptian application of the Global Youth Tobacco Survey. Data refer only to children aged 13-15 years who attend school.

Table 12.18

Exposure of students aged 13-15 years to messages about the dangers of cigarettes and tobacco, at school, 2001-2009

	2001	2005	2009
	(percentage)		
Percentage of students who had been taught in class, during the past year, about dangers of smoking	45.9	57.7	61.4
Percentage of students who had been taught in class, during the past year, about the effects of tobacco	30.2	49.5	-

Source: Global Youth Tobacco Survey, Egypt Fact sheets, 2001, 2005 and 2009.

Note: Data are from the Egyptian application of the Global Youth Tobacco Survey. Data refer only to children aged 13-15 years who attend school.



PROTECTION

Table 12.19 Early marriage among women aged 15-29 by age group, 2000-2008

Age group	2000	2005	2008
	<i>(percentage)</i>		
Percentage ever married			
15-19	11.9	12.5	13.4
Percentage who were married by exact age 15			
15-19	1.3	1.0	1.1
20-24	3.9	2.5	2.2
25-29	8.2	5.3	3.9
Percentage who were married by exact age 18			
15-19	-	-	-
20-24	19.5	16.6	16.6
25-29	25.0	21.8	20.6

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000, 2005 and 2008.

Table 12.20 Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: Proportion of young women aged 15-29 who have undergone FGM/C, 2008

Age group	2008
	<i>(percentage)</i>
15-19	80.7
20-24	87.4
25-29	94.3

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys, 2008.

Table 12.21

Child work and child labour: proportion of children aged 15-17 years who are employed and involved in child labour, by gender, 2010

	2010			
	Employed		Child Labour	
	(thousand)	(percentage)	(thousand)	(percentage)
15-17 year olds				
Total	882	22.6	736	18.9
Males	694	34.4	602	29.8
Females	187	10.0	135	7.2

Source: CAPMAS-ILO (2010) *Working Children in Egypt: Results of the 2010 National Child Labor Survey*.

Note: Data for child employment refer to all children aged 15-17 who were engaged in any economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week or who were attached to a job or business from which there were temporarily absent. *Employed/working* children include those who are engaged in child labour.

Employed/working children aged 5-17 are designated as child laborers if they perform hazardous work, or if they are under the age of 12, or if they are between the ages of 12 and 14 and work for 14 hours or more per week. Hazardous work includes any work in designated hazardous industries or occupations, work for long hours (i.e. more than 43 hours per week) or work under hazardous working conditions.

Table 12.22

Prevalence of violence and bullying among students aged 13-15 years, by gender, 2006-2011

	2006	2011
	(percentage)	
Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months		
Total	53.2	45.1
Males	64.5	62.0
Females	40.1	28.9
Percentage of students who were bullied on one or more days during the past 30 days		
Total	61.0	70.0
Males	63.7	70.1
Females	57.6	69.7

Source: *Global School-based Student Health Survey*, Egypt Fact Sheets 2006 and 2011.

Note: Data are from the Egyptian application of the *Global School-based Student Health Survey*. Data refer only to children aged 13-15 years who attend school.



HIV/AIDS AND HEPATITIS C

Table 12.23 Estimated HIV prevalence among youth aged 15-24, 2001 and 2012

	2001	2012
	(percentage)	
Youth aged 15-24	<0.1	<0.1
Males	<0.1	<0.1
Females	<0.1	<0.1

Source: UNAIDS (2013) *Report on the Global AIDS epidemic*, 2013.

Note: The prevalence rate refers to the estimated percentage of people (in the 15-24 age group) who are infected with HIV.

Table 12.24 Proportion of youth aged 15-24 who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS, by gender and background characteristics, 2008

	2008	
	Males	Females
	(percentage)	
Total	18.3	4.8
By location		
Urban	22.0	7.2
Rural	15.4	3.2
Urban Governorates	22.4	8.2
Lower Egypt	22.5	5.1
Urban Lower Egypt	32.7	8.5
Rural Lower Egypt	19.6	4.3
Upper Egypt	11.2	2.8
Urban Upper Egypt	13.3	4.7
Rural Upper Egypt	10.1	1.9
Frontier Governorates	20.4	6.3
By education		
No education	11.2	1.4
Some primary	4.6	2.7
Primary complete/some secondary	14.1	3.5
Secondary complete/higher	24.0	6.9
By wealth quintile		
Lowest	9.0	1.8
Second	15.7	3.1

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

Note: The Comprehensive knowledge about HIV and AIDS includes knowledge on the routes of HIV transmission, and risk behaviors, as well as rejection of misconceptions about HIV and AIDS.

Table 12.25

Knowledge about the Hepatitis C virus among youth 15-29 years, by gender, 2008

	2008
	(percentage)
Youth aged 15-24	78.9
Total	79.8
Males	78.1
Females	
Youth aged 15-29	
Total	81.2
Males	82.5
Females	80.1

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

Note: Data refers to the percentage of youth aged 15-29 knowing about the Hepatitis C virus.

Table 12.26

Knowledge about the Hepatitis C virus (HCV): (among youth aged 15-24 who know about the virus, the percentage with access to recent information and knowledge on HCV transmission, by gender), 2008

Youth aged 15-24	2008
	(percentage)
Proportion receiving information recently about HCV	62.0
Total	58.5
Males	65.3
Females	
Proportion who can name at least one way in which HCV can be contracted	
Total	72.9
Males	75.3
Females	70.7

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

Note: Data refer to the proportion of youth aged 15-24 who know about the Hepatitis C virus (HCV), who received information about the virus during the six months before the survey and who can name at least one way in which HCV can be contracted, such as HCV is transmitted through contact with the blood of an infected person; the routes of transmission are sexual relations, blood transfusions, and contact with blood of infected persons (including with unclean needles, mother-to-child transmission, etc.



CHAPTER

13

**MONETARY
POVERTY AND
INEQUALITY**





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POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

Table 13.01

Poverty rates according to national and international poverty lines (percentage of people living in monetary poverty), 1999/2000-2012/2013

	1999/00	2004/05	2008/09	2010/11	2012/13
	(percentage of people in poverty)				
National Poverty Lines					
Food Poverty Line	2.9	3.6	6.1	4.8	4.4
Lower Poverty Line	16.7	19.6	21.6	25.2	26.3
Upper Poverty Line	42.6	40.5	41.7	48.9	-
International Poverty Lines					
\$1 PPP a day per person	3.4	3.4	3.5	-	-
\$2 PPP a day per person	43.7	42.8	44.1	-	-

Source: Data calculated from different editions of the CAPMAS's *Household, Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey (HIECS)*. The statistics on international poverty rates are based on international thresholds, (for the period 1999-2009), and are extracted from UNICEF (2010) *Trends of Child Poverty and Disparities in Egypt between 2000 and 2008*. The data on the food poverty line (for 1999-2013) and the lower poverty line (for 2010/11 and 2012/13) are derived from CAPMAS (2013) *Poverty Data from the Household Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey 2012/13* (in Arabic).

Note: The poverty rates reflect the percentage of individuals living in households with consumption expenditure lower than the relevant poverty line. Monetary poverty in Egypt is measured using consumption expenditure data. The value of the food poverty line in 2012/13 was LE 2,570, per person per year. The value of the lower poverty line in 2012/13 was LE 3,920 per person per year. The value of the upper poverty line in 2010/11 was LE 4,002 per person per year.

Table 13.02

Poverty rates according to the national lower poverty line by residence, 2008/09-2012/13

	2008/09	2010/11	2012/13
	(percentage of people in poverty)		
Urban Governorates			
	6.9	9.6	15.7
Lower Egypt			
Urban	7.3	10.3	11.7
Rural	16.7	17.0	17.4
Upper Egypt			
Urban	21.3	29.5	26.7
Rural	43.7	51.4	49.4
Frontier Governorates			
Urban	4.8	3.6	11.3
Rural	23.2	33.3	46.6
Total	21.6	25.2	26.3

Source: CAPMAS (2013) *Poverty Data from the Household Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey 2012/13* (in Arabic)

Note: The value of the lower poverty line in 2012/13 was LE 3,920 per person per year. Monetary poverty in Egypt is measured using consumption expenditure data.

Table 13.03 Inequality, Gini Index, 1999/2000-2012/2013

	1999/00	2004/05	2008/09	2010/11	2012/13
	(Gini index)				
Total	0.36	0.33	0.31	0.31	0.30
Urban	-	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.33
Rural	-	0.22	0.22	0.24	0.24

Source: CAPMAS, *Indicators of Social Statistics* database. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: The Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income or consumption expenditure among individuals deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A low Gini index indicates a more equal distribution, with 0 corresponding to complete equality, while higher Gini index indicate more unequal distribution, with 1 corresponding to complete inequality; where only one person has all the income. The Gini index is calculated on the basis of consumption expenditure data.

Table 13.04 Consumption distribution across quintiles: percentage share of national consumption that accrues to different consumption quintiles, 2010/11 and 2012/13

	2010/11	2012/13
	(percentage)	
First quintile (poorest 20% of the population)	9.5	9.6
Second quintile	13.3	13.3
Third quintile	16.6	16.5
Fourth quintile	21.3	21.0
Fifth quintile (richest 20% of the population)	39.3	39.6

Source: CAPMAS (2014) *Egypt in Figures 2014*. Data are from the *Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey for 2010/11*.

Note: Data reflect the percentage share that each income/consumption quintile represents in the total national consumption. Consumption quintiles divide the population into five equal groups according to the level of consumption. The first quintile contains the poorest 20% of the population. The fifth quintile contains the richest 20% of the population.



CHILD POVERTY

Table 13.05

Proportion of children aged 0-17 living in poor households according to national and international poverty lines, 1999/2000-2010/2011

	1999/00	2004/05	2008/09	2010/11
	(percentage)			
National Lower Poverty Line	21.0	22.1	23.8	26.4
International Poverty Lines				
\$1 PPP a day per person	4.6	5.0	4.9	-
\$2 PPP a day per person	52.3	52.1	52.9	-

Source: Data are calculated from different editions of the CAPMAS's *Household, Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey (HIECS)* and presented in UNICEF (2010) *Trends of Child Poverty and Disparities in Egypt between 2000 and 2008* or calculated on the basis of data presented in UNICEF 2010. Data on child poverty for 2010/11 are from the CAPMAS press release on child poverty published in 20 November 2012: <http://capmas.gov.eg/pepo/300.pdf> (Arabic).

Note: Monetary poverty in Egypt is measured using consumption expenditure data.

Table 13.06

Total number of children aged 0-17 living in monetary poverty according to national and international poverty lines, 1999/2000-2010/2011

	1999/00	2004/05	2008/09	2010/11
	(thousands)			
National Lower Poverty Line	5,678	6,268	7,030	8,233
International Poverty Lines				
International poverty line (\$1 PPP a day)	1,249	1,425	1,442	-
International poverty line (\$2 PPP a day)	14,152	14,783	15,630	-

Source: For the period 1999-2000, UNICEF (2010) *Trends of child poverty and Disparities in Egypt between 2000 and 2008*. For 2010/11, data is calculated by UNICEF on the basis of CAPMAS data on poverty and population.



APPENDIX: Data from international sources

Table 13.07

Poverty rates according to international poverty lines, 1999/2000-2008/2009

	1999/2000	2004/2005	2008/2009
	(percentage)		
Percentage of population living in monetary poverty			
\$1.25 PPP a day per person	1.8	2.0	1.7
\$2 PPP a day per person	19.4	18.5	15.4
	(million people)		
Number of people living in monetary poverty			
\$1.25 PPP a day per person	1.2	-	1.3
\$2 PPP a day per person	12.8	-	11.6

Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators* database. Data on poverty prevalence for 1999/2000 and data on the absolute number of people in poverty are drawn from the World Bank's *Poverty and Inequality* database. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: Poverty rates refer to the percentage of the population living in monetary poverty and reflect those living in households with consumption expenditure lower than the above international poverty lines (based on thresholds for the period 1999-2009).

Table 13.08

Income share held by the lowest 20% of the population and the expenditure inequality; Gini index, 1999/2000-2008/2009

	1999/2000	2004/2005	2008/2009
	(percentage)		
Income share held by the lowest 20% of the population	-	9.0	9.2
Gini Index	0.33	0.32	0.31

Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators* database. Data on the Gini index are from the *Poverty and Inequality* database of the World Bank. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: Data on the income share measure the inequality in the distribution of income. This is reflected in the share of income or consumption accruing to the lowest 20% of the population ranked by income or consumption levels. The population quintiles ranked lowest in terms of personal income receive the smallest shares of total income. Data on the distribution of income or consumption come from nationally representative household surveys.

The Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income or consumption expenditure among individuals deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A low Gini index indicates a more equal distribution, with 0 corresponding to complete equality, while a higher Gini index indicates a more unequal distribution, with 1 corresponding to complete inequality, where only one person has all the income. The Gini index is calculated on the basis of consumption expenditure data.

CHAPTER

14

**ECONOMY
AND PUBLIC
EXPENDITURE**





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GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND INFLATION

Table 14.01
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and GDP per capita, absolute levels and annual growth, 2008/09-2012/13

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13 (preliminary estimates)
GDP, at current prices					
Egyptian pounds, million	1,042,200	1,206,600	1,371,100	1,575,500	1,753,300
US\$ million	189,094	218,889	235,995	262,800	271,931
GDP per Capita, current prices					
Egyptian pounds	13,702	15,514	17,233	19,356	20,957
US \$	2,486	2,814	2,966	3,229	3,250
Growth Rates (in real terms)					
GDP annual growth (%)	4.7	5.1	1.8	2.2	2.1
GDP per capita, annual growth (%)	2.4	2.8	-0.6	-0.03	-0.01

Source: Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation and Ministry of Finance. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the sum of gross value added produced by all residents in the country. GDP data are shown at current market prices in this table. The GDP per capita is obtained by dividing the total GDP by the total population. The growth rates express the percentage change in the GDP value compared with the previous year. Growth rates are calculated using constant price data in local currency (i.e. growth is measured in real terms, removing the impact of inflation)

Table 14.02
Annual inflation rate, by urban/rural location, 2008/09-2012/13

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
	<i>(annual percentage change)</i>				
Total	17.0	11.3	11.3	9.1	7.3
Urban	16.2	11.7	11.0	8.6	6.9
Rural	17.1	10.8	11.6	9.7	7.7

Source: CAPMAS, online statistics database. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: The inflation rates are calculated on the basis of Consumer Price Indices, and reflect the annual percentage change in price levels.



PUBLIC SPENDING

Table 14.03

Public expenditure on health and education. Actual expenditure, in State final accounts for the fiscal years from 2010/11 to 2012/13, and planned expenditure in fiscal years 2013/14 and 2014/15

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14 revised	2014/15
	Actual, in state final accounts (million Egyptian pounds)			Planned Budget (million Egyptian pounds)	
Public Expenditure on:					
on Health	20,038	22,492	26,128	33,514	42,402
on Education	47,017	56,409	66,180	83,593	94,355
Total Government Expenditure	401,866	470,992	588,188	742,132	789,431

Source: Ministry of Finance (2014), data extracted from Egypt's Budget Financial Statement for the fiscal year 2014/15 and from Ministry of Finance (2014) *The Finance Monthly*, June 2014.

Table 14.04

Public expenditure on health and education, as a percentage of total government spending and Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Actual expenditure, in State final accounts for the fiscal years from 2010/11 to 2012/13, and planned expenditure in fiscal years 2013/14 and 2014/15

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14 revised	2014/15
	Actual, in state final accounts (percentage)			Planned Budget (percentage)	
Health					
as % of total government expenditure	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.5	5.4
as % of GDP	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	-
Education					
as % of total government expenditure	11.7	12.0	11.3	11.3	12.0
as % of GDP	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.1	-
Total government expenditure as % of GDP					
	29.3	29.9	33.5	36.5	-

Source: Elaboration of data extracted from Ministry of Finance (2014), Egypt's Budget Financial Statement for the fiscal year 2014/15 and from Ministry of Finance (2014) *The Finance Monthly*, June 2014



SOCIAL PROTECTION

Table 14.05

Government expenditure on social protection, Fiscal Years 2010/11 to Fiscal Year 2012/13, (actual)

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Energy Subsidies			
as % of total government expenditure	16.8	20.3	20.4
as % of GDP	4.9	6.2	6.8
Food Subsidies			
As % of total government expenditure	8.1	6.4	5.5
As % of GDP	2.4	2.0	1.9
Other (including safety nets, cash transfers etc.)			
as % of total government expenditure	1.5	2.0	3.5
as % of GDP	0.4	0.6	1.2

Source: Calculations made by UNICEF on the basis of data from the Ministry of Finance (2014) *Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Review H1-FY2014*. Accessed in May 2014.

Table 14.06

Percentage of households in possession of the food ration card in 2012/13, by residence

	2012/13
	(percentage of households)
Total	83.7
Urban	73.8
Rural	91.8
Urban Governorates	63.4
Upper Egypt	
Urban Upper Egypt	80.3
Rural Upper Egypt	90.2
Lower Egypt	
Urban Lower Egypt	82.6
Rural Lower Egypt	93.0
Frontier Governorates	86.5

Source: CAPMAS (2013) *Household Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 2012/13*

Note: Ration cards are distributed by the government and allow their holders to access food commodities such as rice, sugar and tea at subsidized prices.

Table 14.07

Proportion of population aged 15-59 covered by health insurance, by background characteristics, 2008

	Covered by any health insurance	Of those having health insurance, percentage insured by		
	(percentage)	Own Employer	General Insurance Agency	Other (Another family members' employer, Syndicate, University, etc.)
Total	27.6	23.5	61.2	18.3
By Location				
Urban	34.4	26.2	54.8	19.0
Rural	22.2	20.1	68.9	11.0
Urban Governorates				
Lower Egypt	27.0	22.8	63.3	13.9
Urban Lower Egypt	35.2	24.9	58.1	17.0
Rural Lower Egypt	24.2	21.7	65.8	12.5
Upper Egypt	24.4	22.8	65.7	11.5
Urban Upper Egypt	34.1	28.6	56.4	15.0
Rural Upper Egypt	19.4	17.6	74.0	8.4
Frontier Governorates	27.9	15.7	80.1	4.2
By education				
No education	4.3	26.2	56.9	16.9
Some primary	11.6	39.7	50.0	10.3
Primary complete/ some secondary	36.7	9.3	85.5	5.2
Secondary complete/higher	37.0	29.9	49.1	21.0
By wealth quintile				
Lowest	13.9	10.5	78.7	10.8
Second	19.1	16.7	75.8	7.5
Middle	24.2	18.4	66.8	14.8
Fourth	29.5	27.7	58.1	14.2
Highest	47.2	28.9	50.9	20.2

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2008.

Table 14.08

Proportion of workers subscribing to health and social insurance schemes, by gender, 2011 and 2012

	2011	2012
	(percentage)	
Health insurance schemes		
Total	50.6	50.5
Males	44.9	44.3
Females	78.2	79.1
Social insurance schemes		
Total	56.8	59.8
Males	51.6	54.5
Females	81.8	84.3

Source: CAPMAS (2013), *Egypt 2013 Statistical Abstract*. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: Data refer to the percentage of working people who are benefiting from the health and social insurance schemes.



EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 14.09 Labour force participation rate, population aged 15-64 years, 2010-2013

	2010	2011	2012	2013
	(percentage)			
Total	49.3	48.8	48.4	48.5
Males	75.0	74.6	74.1	73.4
Females	23.2	22.5	22.5	22.9

Source: Various editions of CAPMAS *Statistical Yearbook*. Data are computed from the Labour Force Survey. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: The labour force participation rate is the proportion of the working age population (aged 15-64) that is economically active. The active population (or labour force) includes the individuals in employment and unemployed individuals who are seeking employment.

Table 14.10 Labour force participation by age group, 2010-2013

Age group	2010	2011	2012	2013
	(percentage)			
15-19	20.2	17.1	17.1	16.8
20-24	50.2	51.5	52.9	56.0
25-29	62.7	61.2	62.4	62.1
30-39	62.5	61.6	61.6	62.1
40-49	63.7	64.5	62.1	61.5
50-59	58.0	57.8	58.0	57.9
60-64	31.3	30.6	28.0	26.7
65+	-	12.2	12.4	-

Source: Data for 2011 and 2012 are from the CAPMAS *Egypt 2013 Statistical Abstract*. Data for 2010 and 2013 are calculated by UNICEF from the Labour Force Survey. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: The labour force participation rate is the proportion of the working age population (in the respective age group) that is economically active. The active population (or labour force) includes both individuals in employment and unemployed individuals who are seeking employment.

Table 14.11 Unemployment rate by gender, 2008-2013

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	(percentage of the work force)					
Total	8.7	9.4	9.0	12.0	12.7	13.2
Males	5.6	5.2	4.9	8.9	9.3	9.8
Females	19.3	23.0	22.6	22.7	24.1	24.2

Source: Various editions of CAPMAS *Statistical Yearbook*. Data are computed from the Labour Force Survey. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: The unemployment rate is the proportion of the work force (aged 15-64) who are without work but available for and seeking employment.

Table 14.12 Youth labour force participation, by age group and gender, 2010-2013

Age group	2010	2011	2012	2013
	(percentage)			
15-19				
Total	20.2	17.1	17.0	16.8
Males	31.1	26.8	26.8	25.1
Females	8.7	6.7	6.2	7.4
20-24				
Total	50.2	51.7	53.5	56.0
Males	69.5	71.1	72.4	74.0
Females	29.2	28.5	29.8	32.0
25-29				
Total	62.7	61.2	63.1	62.1
Males	97.3	97.7	97.9	87.2
Females	29.4	27.8	31.1	31.5
15-24				
Total	35.2	33.9	33.9	34.3
Males	50.4	48.7	48.5	48.3
Females	18.9	17.0	16.7	17.6
15-29				
Total	43.4	42.2	42.6	42.4
Males	63.9	62.4	62.0	60.6
Females	22.2	20.5	21.4	22.3

Source: Data calculated by UNICEF from CAPMAS population and labour statistics, *Labour Force quarterly surveys from 2010* database. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: The labour force participation rate is the proportion of the working age population (in the respective age group) that is economically active. The active population (or labour force) includes both individuals in employment and unemployed individuals who are seeking employment.

Table 14.13 Youth unemployment rate, by age group and gender, 2010-2013

Age group	2010	2011	2012	2013
	(percentage)			
15-19				
Total	17.8	22.2	26.5	26.5
Males	9.8	17.2	22.4	21.8
Females	48.3	44.1	46.5	44.5
20-24				
Total	27.3	31.8	37.7	37.6
Males	16.2	23.9	30.5	31.8
Females	55.8	55.3	59.7	55.5
25-29				
Total	13.1	16.9	18.8	20.1
Males	6.6	12.4	11.6	10.7
Females	33.9	31.8	39.6	45.6
15-24				
Total	24.5	29.3	34.7	34.6
Males	14.2	22.0	28.2	29.0
Females	54.1	53.0	57.0	52.8
15-29				
Total	19.6	23.9	27.7	28.4
Males	10.8	17.8	21.0	21.4
Females	45.7	43.7	48.8	49.5

Source: Data calculated by UNICEF from CAPMAS population and labour statistics, *Labour Force quarterly surveys from 2010* database. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: The youth unemployment rate is the proportion of the work force in the respective age group that is without work but available for and seeking employment.

Table 14.14

Unemployment rates by education level, by gender and education, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2012
	(percentage)			
Total				
Illiterate	0.5	1.2	0.9	1.8
Read, and write	1.1	1.5	1.2	4.3
Below intermediate	3.1	4.0	3.0	8.4
Intermediate	14.6	14.2	12.3	17.6
Upper than intermediate and below university	14.5	15.5	16.6	15.1
University and above	16.4	18.4	18.9	21.4
Males				
Illiterate	0.6	0.5	0.9	2.3
Read, and write	0.9	0.9	0.9	4.4
Below intermediate	2.6	1.8	2.1	9.1
Intermediate	8.9	7.6	6.5	12.2
Upper than intermediate and below university	9.7	9.0	9.0	11.0
University and above	12.1	12.4	11.1	15.2
Females				
Illiterate	0.3	3.0	0.9	0.4
Read, and write	4.0	7.4	4.1	3.1
Below intermediate	8.6	25.0	14.4	18.1
Intermediate	35.1	37.2	33.9	37.6
Upper than intermediate and below university	26.1	31.0	34.3	25.8
University and above	25.2	30.5	33.7	32.6

Source: CAPMAS, *Statistical Yearbooks*, 2009 to 2013. Data are computed from the Labour Force Survey.

Note: The unemployment rate is the proportion of the work force (aged 15-64) who are without work but available for work and seeking employment.



APPENDIX: Data from international sources

Table 14.15
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and GDP per capita, absolute levels and annual growth, 2008/2009-2011/2012

	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
	<i>(US Million dollars)</i>			
GDP				
GDP at current prices	162,818	218,888	236,001	262,832
GDP at constant prices 2005	109,959	121,036	123,169	125,895
GDP per capita				
	<i>(US dollars)</i>			
GDP per capita at current prices	2,157	2,804	2,973	3,256
GDP per capita at constant prices 2005	1,457	1,550	1,551	1,560
Growth Rates				
	<i>(percentage)</i>			
GDP growth (annual)	7.2	5.1	1.8	2.2
GDP per capita growth (annual)	5.2	3.4	0.1	0.5

Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators* database. Accessed in May 2014.

Note: The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the sum of gross value added produced by all residents in the country. The GDP per capita is obtained by dividing the total GDP by the total population. The growth rates express the percentage change in the GDP value compared with the previous year. The annual percentage growth rate of GDP is calculated at market prices based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars.

MAIN DATA SOURCES

The *Children in Egypt*: a statistical digest displays data extracted from different sources. These range from official statistics published by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) and by different Egyptian Ministries, to data from national and international surveys, as well data from international sources, mainly internationally standardized statistics from the United Nations, which are reported in annexes to each of the thematic chapters.

NATIONAL OFFICIAL STATISTICS

Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), www.capmas.gov.eg

Egypt in Figures 2014: <http://goo.gl/Jp2mqV>

Statistical Yearbook 2013: <http://goo.gl/SNS4qC>

Various statistical database: <http://www.capmas.gov.eg/database.aspx>

Ministry of Education

Statistical Yearbooks (Arabic): http://services.moe.gov.eg/egov_statbook.html

Ministry of Finance

The Financial Monthly Bulletin, 2014:

http://www.mof.gov.eg/English/publications/MOF_Publications/Pages/The_Financial_Monthly_Bulletin.aspx

Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Review, February 2014: <http://goo.gl/SqrxLk>

Ministry of Planning

Economic Indicators database: <http://www.mop.gov.eg/MOP/MOPStat.aspx?ModID=2&stat=1>

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SURVEYS

CAPMAS and ILO, Working Children in Egypt, 2010

http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_IPEC_PUB_21017/lang--en/index.htm

Demographic and Health Survey: <http://dhsprogram.com/>

Egypt Demographic and Health Survey: <http://goo.gl/bnglOh>

DHS Stat Compiler: <http://www.statcompiler.com/>

Global School-based Student Health Survey, Egypt, 2006 and 2011

<http://www.cdc.gov/gshs/countries/eastmediter/egypt.htm>

Global Youth Tobacco Survey, Egypt, 2001, 2005 and 2009

<http://www.who.int/chp/gshs/egypt/en/index.html>

Household Expenditure Income and Consumption Survey, (HIECS) 2012/13 (Arabic)

<http://www.capmas.gov.eg/pepo/c.pdf>

Survey on Young People in Egypt, (SYPE), 2010

http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/2010PGY_SYPEFinalReport.pdf

Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS)

TIMSS 2007 International Mathematics Report: <http://timss.bc.edu/timss2007/mathreport.html>

TIMSS 2007 International Science Report: <http://timss.bc.edu/timss2007/sciencereport.html>

INTERNATIONAL DATA SOURCES

Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation

<http://www.childmortality.org>

UNAIDS

Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic, 2013: www.unaids.org

UNESCO Institute for Statistics

Education, Literacy and Attainment, and Communication and Information databases:

<http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/ReportFolders/ReportFolders.aspx>

Global Education Digest, 2012: <http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/Documents/ged-2012-en.pdf>

UNICEF: www.unicef.org

Monitoring the situation of Children and Women: <http://data.unicef.org/>

UN Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-Agency Group

www.maternalmortalitydata.org

UNICEF and World Health Organization

Immunization Summary: A statistical reference containing data through 2012, 2014 Edition

http://www.childinfo.org/files/immunization_summary_2012_en.pdf

United Nations Population Division: <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/>

Population databases: <http://goo.gl/968gcl>

World Population Prospects, the 2012 revision: <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/index.htm>

World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision: <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/index.html>

The World Bank

World Development Indicators database: <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators>

Poverty and Inequality database: <http://povertydata.worldbank.org/poverty/home/>

World Health Organization

Global Health Observatory Data Repository, Mortality and Global Health Estimates: <http://goo.gl/lhfk0b>
Immunization Monitoring System, 2013, Egypt: <http://goo.gl/xsD8K8>