



Arab Republic of Egypt
Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics

Egypt-HIIMS

Egypt Household International Migration Survey 2013
Main Findings and Key Indicators

Edited by

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This report summarizes the main findings of the 2013 Egypt Household International Migration Survey carried out by the Central Agency of Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) as part of the Mediterranean Household International Migration Survey (MED-HIMS).

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Additional information about the MED-HIMS Programme is available at the Eurostat Website: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/european-neighbourhood-policy/enp-south/med-hims>

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PREFACE

This report presents the main findings from the 2013 Egypt Household International Migration Survey (Egypt-HIMS) which was conducted by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) of the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt. The survey was carried out as part of the ‘Mediterranean Household International Migration Survey’ Programme (MED-HIMS), which is a joint initiative of the European Commission / Eurostat, ILO, IOM, LAS, UNHCR, UNFPA, and the World Bank, in collaboration with the National Statistical Offices of the Arab Countries in the southern and eastern Mediterranean region.

The Egypt-HIMS has been conducted against a background of a lack of detailed data on the determinants and consequences of international migration in Egypt. In recent years, Egypt has been important source of migrants to the oil-producing countries in the region, and has also been country of transit or destination for migrants from a number of countries in the region and sub-Saharan Africa.

The Egypt-HIMS methodology is designed to provide information on why, when, where and how migration has occurred, and to deal with various dimensions of international migration and mobility by the collection of data on out-migration from Egypt, return migration to Egypt, intentions to migrate, and forced migration of citizens of other countries residing in Egypt. Properly interpreted, the findings of this major research programme will be of special importance in re-orienting migration policies and studies in the sense of harmonizing theory and practice.

The successful implementation of the Egypt-HIMS would not have been possible without the active support and dedicated efforts of a large number of organizations and individuals. On behalf of CAPMAS, I wish to acknowledge my thanks to the organizations which provided financial support to the project: ILO, IOM, UNHCR, UNFPA, WHO, Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development of Canada, Danish-Arab Partnership Programme of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, and Italian Development Cooperation; and also to the organizations which provided and/or funded the technical assistance programme: MED-HIMS/PIU, Eurostat/MEDSTAT Programme, IOM, UNHCR, UNFPA, and The World Bank.

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Special thanks are due to Dr. Samir Farid, MED-HIMS Chief Technical Advisor, for his distinguished contribution during the design and implementation of the survey and the preparation of the present report. I also wish to thank Dr. Richard Bilsborrow, MED-HIMS Senior Advisor, for his assistance in the sampling design.

I gratefully acknowledge the help of the people we interviewed; only their understanding and collaboration made this important project possible.

Finally, it is hoped that this report will serve as an important benchmark for the study of the determinants and consequences of international migration and mobility in Egypt and that the information presented here will be of use to planners, policy makers and researchers.

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ACRONYMS

ADP	Accelerated Data Program
CAPMAS	Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics
DDDS	Dakar Declaration on the Development of Statistics
EC	European Commission
EGYPT-HIMS	Egypt <u>H</u> ousehold <u>I</u> nternational <u>M</u> igration <u>S</u> urvey
EMWGMS	Euro-Med Working Group on Migration Statistics
ENP	European Neighbourhood Partnership
EU	European Union
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Union
GAMM	Global Approach to Migration and Mobility
GFMD	Global Forum on Migration and Development
ILO	International Labour Office
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LAS	League of Arab States
MAPS	Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics
MED-HIMS	<u>M</u> editerranean <u>H</u> ousehold <u>I</u> nternational <u>M</u> igration <u>S</u> urvey
MEDSTAT	Euro-Mediterranean Statistical Co-operation
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
NSDS	National Strategy for Development of Statistics
NSO	National Statistical Office
NSS	National Statistical System
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PSC	Programme Steering Committee
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WB	The World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization

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1 Survey Design and Implementation

1.1 Objectives and Scope of the Study

The Egypt Household International Migration Survey (Egypt-HIMS) was conducted in 2013 by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) of the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt. The survey was carried out as a part of the ‘Mediterranean Household International Migration Survey Programme’ (MED-HIMS), which is a joint initiative of the European Commission, the World Bank, UNFPA, UNHCR, ILO, IOM and LAS, in collaboration with the National Statistical Offices of the Arab countries in the southern and eastern Mediterranean region.

The main objectives of the Egypt-HIMS are:

(i) to study the recent trends, causes, determinants, dynamics and consequences of international migration from Egypt, and the inter-linkages between migration and development; and

(ii) to explore scenarios for closer cooperation in the area of migration and development between Egypt as a sending country and the main receiving countries.

The objectives and design of the EGYPT-HIMS are guided by the vision of the 2004 Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics (MAPS), the 2009 Dakar Declaration on the Development of Statistics (DDDS), the 2011 EC Communication on The Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (GAMM), and the various strategies and recommendations of the United Nations Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD).

The Egypt-HIMS methodology is designed to provide information on why, when, where and how migration has occurred, and to deal with various dimensions of international migration and mobility by the collection of representative multi-topic, multi-level, retrospective and comparative data on out-migration from Egypt, return migration to Egypt, intentions to migrate, and forced migration of citizens of other countries residing in Egypt.

This report presents the main findings and key indicators relating to the principal topics covered in the 2013 Egypt Household International Migration Survey.

1.2 The Sample

Administratively, Egypt is divided into 27 governorates. The four Urban Governorates (Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, and Suez) have no rural population. Each of the other 23 governorates is subdivided into urban and rural areas. Nine of these governorates are located in the Nile Delta (Lower Egypt), nine are located in the Nile Valley (Upper Egypt), and the remaining five Frontier Governorates are located on the eastern and western boundaries of Egypt.

The sample for the 2013 Egypt-HIMS was designed to provide statistically reliable estimates of population and migration indicators for the country as a whole, and for both urban and rural populations and for six major subdivisions (Urban Governorates, urban Lower Egypt, rural Lower Egypt, urban Upper Egypt, rural Upper Egypt, and the Frontier Governorates).

The sampling frame for the survey was the nationally representative Master Sample (MS) that was recently updated in 2011, covering 5024 enumeration areas (EAs) and selected with probabilities of selection proportional to the expected population size (PPES) of the primary administrative units in Egypt, governorates. The MS is divided into four subsamples. It was decided to use subsample number 2 as the other subsamples had been used for other recent surveys since 2010.

The Egypt-HIMS sample was selected in two stages. In the first stage, a sample of 1000 EAs was drawn from the MS, with these EAs constituting the PSUs. This comprised 440 urban PSUs and 560 rural ones, proportional to the 44% urban distribution of the population. In the second stage, within each sample EA, a sample of over 80 households (88 in urban areas and 84 in rural areas, to allow for likely non-response of 10% in urban areas and 5% in rural areas) was selected at random from existing (2011) lists of households in selected sample EAs.

Two modifications were made to the above selection of EAs from the Master Sample number 2; the first involved increasing the number PSUs (EAs) in six governorates (Aswan, Kalyobia, Menia, Menoufia, Port Said, and Red Sea) where the International Labour Office had projects, and the second involved increasing the number of PSUs in four governorates (Luxor, Matrouh, Suez, and Wadi-Gedid) to provide larger samples to be more representative of the population. These changes together increased the total size of the first-stage sample by 48 EAs, raising the total sample size from 1000 to 1048 PSUs (EAs) and to 90,116 households.

To meet the survey objectives, the number of households selected in the 2013 Egypt-HIMS sample from each cluster was not proportional to the size of the population in the cluster. As a result, the 2013 Egypt-HIMS sample is not self-weighting, and weights have to be applied to the data to obtain the national-level estimates presented in this report.

The Master Sample included only Egyptian households and it, therefore, did not cover forced migrants residing in Egypt. A targeted sample of 3,554 forced migrants was selected from the records of forced migrants registered with UNHCR Office in Egypt.

It should be pointed out that since the survey is carried out only on out migration, return migration and intentions to migrate among members of households residing in Egypt, it cannot collect data on *whole households that moved*, since there is no one left to report on the migrants and the circumstances of their departure. This is an inherent limitation of *all migration surveys carried out only in countries of origin*.

1.3 The Questionnaires

1.3.1 Scope of the questionnaires

The Egypt-HIMS questionnaires provide the core set of questions needed to obtain population-based estimates of the determinants and consequences of international migration

and mobility from Egypt. The target population includes four groups: current migrants, return migrants, non-migrants, and forced migrants.

The Egypt-HIMS utilized the following six questionnaires:

1. Household Questionnaire
2. Individual Questionnaire for Current Migrant
3. Individual Questionnaire for Return Migrant
4. Individual Questionnaire for Non Migrant
5. Individual Questionnaire for Forced Migrant
6. Household Socio-economic Characteristics Questionnaire

Among the topics covered in the main sample of Egyptian households are: the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of migrants; behaviours, attitudes, perceptions and cultural values of people with regard to international migration; migration histories and the migration experiences and practices; the processes leading to the decision to migrate; migration networks and assistance; work history and the impact of migration on labour dynamics; circular migration; migration of highly-skilled persons; irregular migration; type and use of remittances and their impact on socioeconomic development; migration intentions; the skill-level of return migrants; and the overall awareness of migration issues and practices. Information on socio-economic status of the household was also gathered.

The main topics covered in the targeted sample of forced migrants residing in Egypt are the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of forced migrants; the mixed migration (migration asylum nexus) and secondary movement of refugees.

Questionnaires 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 were utilized in the main sample of Egyptian households, while questionnaires 1, 5 and 6 were administered to the targeted sample of forced migrants residing in Egypt.

1.3.2 Concepts and definitions

The Egypt-HIMS is a specialized single-round cross-sectional survey with retrospective questioning. A number of key concepts and definitions are adopted for the purpose of this study. The concept of the household and the definition of migration are particularly important in this respect. In addition, the concept of the ‘multi-level eligibility’ has been developed, essentially to allow the gathering of data on different migrant groups during different time periods.

Household: In Egypt-HIMS the usual concept of household is extended to include not only those persons who live together and have communal arrangements concerning subsistence and other necessities of life, but also those who are presently residing abroad but whose principal commitments and obligations are to that household and who are expected to return to that household in the future or whose family will join them in the future. Therefore, both the household and the ‘shadow’ household are captured within the definition, a necessary extension for migration studies. It should be pointed out that a household which has moved abroad as a whole is no longer accessible to be interviewed in the survey.

Migration is defined as a move from one country in order to go and reside abroad in another country for a continuous period of ‘at least 3 months’, a period in contrast to the UN

recommendations on statistics on international migration which draws the line at residing abroad for at least one year as main reference. In this survey, the line has been drawn at 'more than 3 months' to allow for the inclusion of seasonal migration across international borders.

Therefore, modules in the survey questionnaires ask for those countries in which someone has lived for 'more than 3 months', however with the possibility to comply with the UN recommendations or the 'more than 6 months' threshold as more frequently adopted in several countries.

Reference period: In Egypt-HIMS, a reference period starting from '1 January 2000' has been adopted. A distinction is made between 'recent' and 'non-recent' international migrants. Recent migrants are those who have migrated from Egypt at least once within the 'reference period' preceding the survey. Consequently, a non-recent migrant is someone who has migrated from Egypt at least once, but not within the 'reference period'.

Multi-level eligibility: The concept of multi-level eligibility has been introduced to allow the administration of different sets of questions to different groups of migrants. For example, in the current migrant questionnaire, a set of questions is administered to both recent and non-recent migrants (e.g. questions on the background and remittances of migrants) while a second set of questions is administered to only recent migrants. In the latter case, there are modules gathering data with regard to the 'first migration' that occurred within the reference period and other modules gathering data with regard to the 'country of current residence.'

1.3.3 Outline of the questionnaires

Q-1. Household Questionnaire

Eligibility: For every household in the main sample.

This questionnaire serves four purposes:

- (i) to identify the members of the household;
- (ii) within households, to identify nuclear units, i.e. couples and their own children;
- (iii) to collect basic demographic information on each of the household members; and
- (iv) to identify persons eligible for each of the three migrant survey interviews (current, return and forced) and persons eligible for the non-migrant survey interview.

The Household Questionnaire includes the following six sections:

- Section 1: Household Composition and Demographic Characteristics
- Section 2: Identifying Current Migrants
- Section 3: Identifying Return Migrants and Non Migrants
- Section 4: Identifying Forced Migrants (Non-Citizens)
- Section 5: Education and Economic Activity
- Section 6: Health status

Q-2. Individual Questionnaire for Current Migrant

Eligibility: For every person who used to live in the sample household and who is currently abroad and aged 15 years or more. This questionnaire gathers data directly from the migrants

themselves if they happen to be in Egypt during the fieldwork period or indirectly from (proxy) respondents who are asked to provide information about persons who have moved from their household, to whom they are usually related.

The individual questionnaire for Current Migrant includes the following eight sections:

- Section 1: Short Migration History and Citizenship
- Section 2: Out Migrant's Background
- Section 3: Marital Status and Reproduction
- Section 4: Pre-Migration Situation and Motives for Moving Abroad
- Section 5: Migration Networks and Assistance
- Section 6: Work History
- Section 7: Migration Intentions & Perceptions about Migration Experience and Transnational Ties
- Section 8: Current Migrant Remittances

Q-3. Individual Questionnaire for Return Migrant

Eligibility: For every member of the household who last returned from abroad to Egypt since (1/1/2000) and who was 15 years of age or more on last return.

This questionnaire includes the following nine sections:

- Section 1: Migration History
- Section 2: Return Migrant's Background
- Section 3: Pre-Migration Situation and Motives for Moving Abroad
- Section 4: Migration Networks and Assistance
- Section 5: Work History
- Section 6: Marital Status and Reproduction
- Section 7: Motives for Return Migration & Perceptions about Migration Experience
- Section 8: Return Migrant Remittances
- Section 9: Health Status

Q-4. Individual Questionnaire for Non Migrant

Eligibility: One non-migrant is selected at random from among members of the household who are currently aged 15-59 years and:

- (i) who never moved to another country;
- (ii) or have last returned from abroad to Egypt before the beginning of the year 2000;
- (iii) or have last returned from abroad to Egypt since the start of the beginning of the year 2000 but were under 15 years of age on last return.

This questionnaire includes the following six sections:

- Section 1: Non Migrant's Background
- Section 2: Work History
- Section 3: Short-term Migration (Less than 3 Months)
- Section 4: Intentions to Migrate
- Section 5: Marital Status and Reproduction
- Section 6: Health Status

Q-5. Individual Questionnaire for Forced Migrant:

Eligibility: For every non-citizen residing in Egypt who is identified as potential ‘Forced Migrant’ and is currently 15 years of age or more. A non-citizen residing in Egypt was considered to be a ‘forced migrant’ if the main reason for coming to Egypt was one of the following: insecurity/war in country of origin, persecution related reasons, transit to another country, trafficking/coercion, or to obtain asylum/refugee status.

This questionnaire gathers data on the causes, consequences and experiences of forced migrants, and includes the following four sections:

- Section 1: Migration Process
- Section 2: Situation in Host Country
- Section 3: Prospects and Intentions
- Section 4: Health Status

Q-6. Household Socio-economic Characteristics Questionnaire

Eligibility: For every household in the main sample in which an individual questionnaire for one of the four target groups in the study is successfully completed.

This questionnaire includes the following four main sections:

- Section 1: Housing Characteristics
- Section 2: Ownership of Objects and Household Assets
- Section 3: Transfers to Non-household Members Residing Abroad
- Section 4: Remittances Received from Non-household Members Residing Abroad

1.4 Training of Field Staff

Training of the 2013 Egypt-HIMS field staff took place over a four-week period in March 2013 by senior experts from CAPMAS and MED-HIMS. The training was held at CAPMAS central office in Cairo.

A total of 210 field staff were recruited based on their educational level, prior experience with household surveys, maturity, and willingness to travel and spend up to four months on the project. Field staff were trained to serve as supervisors, field editors, and interviewers. The training course consisted of instruction on interviewing techniques and field procedures, a detailed review of the questionnaires, mock interviews between participants in the classroom, and practice interviews with real respondents in areas outside the sample clusters. Lectures on international migration topics covered in the survey were given by CAPMAS and MED-HIMS experts. During this period, team supervisors and field editors were provided with additional training in methods of fieldwork coordination, field editing, and data quality control procedures.

1.5 Data Collection

Fieldwork for the 2013 Egypt-HIMS was carried out by 32 interviewing teams, each consisting of one male supervisor, one field editor, three female interviewers, and one driver.

Data collection was implemented in two phases, the first covered the main sample of Egyptian households, starting on April 1, 2013, and ending on July 31, 2013; while the second phase covering the targeted sample of forced migrants residing in Egypt was implemented in November-December 2013.

Each team proceeded as follows: the three interviewers were each assigned by the supervisor about a third of the households in the sample area. Each interviewer administered the first part of the Household Questionnaire to every household in their third of the list. For any household encountered with any current migrant or return migrant, the interviewer continued with the full household questionnaire and appropriate individual-level surveys (to each migrant plus one randomly selected non-migrant in the household aged 15-59). Each interviewer also interviewed one household not containing a migrant. This would be the first, second or third non-migrant household in their assigned list, as determined randomly prior to their beginning fieldwork in the sample area.

If the sampled household was not available, there was to be no replacement household. Similarly, if among the migrant or non-migrant household the randomly selected non-migrant person was not available, even with the assigned two call-backs, there was to be no substitution of any other eligible non-migrant in the household.

In the targeted sample of forced migrants, each interviewer administered an adapted version of the Household Questionnaire. If household members were blood related, the interviewer administered an 'Individual Questionnaire for Forced Migrant' to the head of the household or an eligible member of the household. If the household members were not blood related, the interviewer selected a number of forced migrants to be interviewed using Kish table, and assigned an 'Individual Questionnaire for Forced Migrant' to every selected forced migrant.

Data quality measures were implemented through several activities. There were six regional quality control teams from CAPMAS. They were sent to the field to coordinate supervision of fieldwork activities and monitor data collection. They observed interviews, re-interviewed two or three households in each cluster, and checked whether the selected sample households were visited and eligible respondents were properly identified and interviewed. Debriefing sessions were held between interviewers, supervisors and regional coordinators to discuss problems encountered in the field, clarifications, and administrative matters. Fieldwork was also monitored through visits by representatives from the MED-HIMS Central Implementation Unit.

1.6 Data Management

Data processing began shortly after fieldwork commenced. After field editing of questionnaires for completeness and consistency, the questionnaires for each cluster were returned to CAPMAS central office in Cairo. Data processing consisted of office editing, coding of open-ended questions, data entry, editing of computer-identified errors, recode of variables, and the production of statistical tabulations.

Data entry and verification began four weeks after the start of fieldwork and continued concurrently with the fieldwork by a specially trained team of data processing staff, using the CSPro computer package. All data were entered twice for 100 percent verification.

The tabulation of the survey data was done using a special computer package developed at CAPMAS. CAPMAS will make this computer package for the production of statistical tabulations available to the other Arab countries participating in the MED-HIMS programme.

1.7 Coverage of the Main Sample

Table 1.1 summarizes the outcome of the fieldwork for the 2013 Egypt-HIMS according to urban-rural residence. The table shows that, during the main fieldwork and callback phases of the survey, out of 90,012 households selected for the 2013 Egypt-HIMS, 83,741 households were found to be occupied. Interviews were successfully completed in 83,358, or 99.5 of occupied households.

A total of 5,855 current migrants aged 15 years or more were identified as eligible to be interviewed with the individual questionnaire for current migrant in 2013 Egypt-HIMS. Out of these current migrants, 5,847 were successfully interviewed, which represents a response rate of 99.9 percent.

A total of 5,135 return migrants, who last returned to Egypt since the beginning of the year 2000 and who were 15 years of age or more on last return, were identified as eligible to be interviewed with the individual questionnaire for return migrant in 2013 Egypt-HIMS. Out of these return migrants, 5,085 were successfully interviewed, which represents a response rate of 99.0 percent.

A total of 11,969 non-migrants aged 15-59 were identified as eligible to be interviewed with the individual questionnaire for non-migrants in 2013 Egypt-HIMS. Out of these non-migrants, 11,703 were successfully interviewed, which represents a response rate of 97.8 percent.

The household response rate exceeded 99 percent in all residential categories, and the response rate for eligible migrants and non-migrants exceeded 97 percent in all areas.

1.8 Coverage of the Targeted Sample of Forced Migrants

Among the forced migrants registered with the UNHCR in Egypt, 3,554 were selected from among those residing in the Greater Cairo Region which comprises three governorates, namely: Cairo, Giza and Kalyobia. The list of these forced migrants included their names and telephone numbers. They were contacted by telephone and 1,692 households were found and agreed to be interviewed. These households included 6,813 individuals, with 4,309 (63.4%) being 15 years of age or more. Of this number, 1,793 forced migrants aged 15 years or more were selected and successfully interviewed with the 'Individual Questionnaire for Forced Migrant'.

Table 1.1 Results of the household and individual interviews			
Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to urban-rural residence (unweighted), Egypt-HIMS 2013			
Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household Interviews			
Households selected	43560	46452	90012
Households occupied	39248	44493	83741
Households interviewed	38970	44388	83358
Household response rate ¹	99.3	99.8	99.5
Individual Interviews			
A) Interviews with current migrants age 15 or more			
Number of eligible current migrants	1168	4687	5855
Number of eligible current migrants interviewed	1164	4683	5847
Eligible current migrants response rate ²	99.7	99.9	99.9
B) Interviews with return migrants age 15 or more on last return			
Number of eligible return migrants	1433	3702	5135
Number of eligible return migrants interviewed	1416	3669	5085
Eligible return migrants response rate ²	98.8	99.1	99.0
C) Interviews with non-migrants age 15-59			
Number of eligible non-migrants	3423	8546	11969
Number of eligible non-migrants interviewed	3323	8380	11703
Eligible non-migrants response rate ²	97.1	98.1	97.8
¹ Households interviewed / Households occupied			
² Respondents interviewed / Eligible respondents			

2 Characteristics of Households

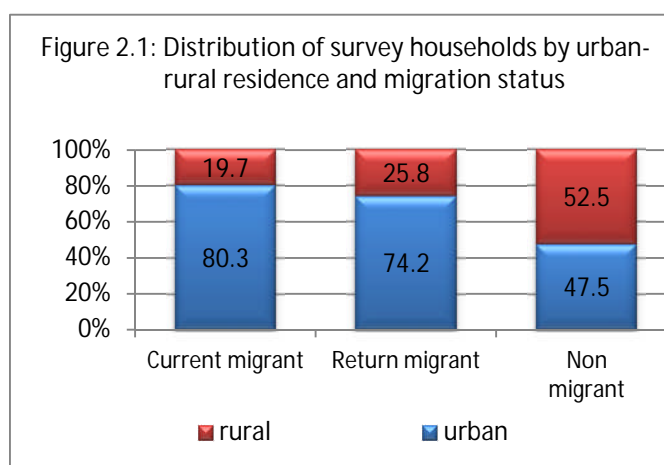
2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a demographic and socioeconomic profile of Egyptian households interviewed in the 2013 Egypt Household International Migration Survey (Egypt-HIMS). Information is presented on households and household population according to household migration status.

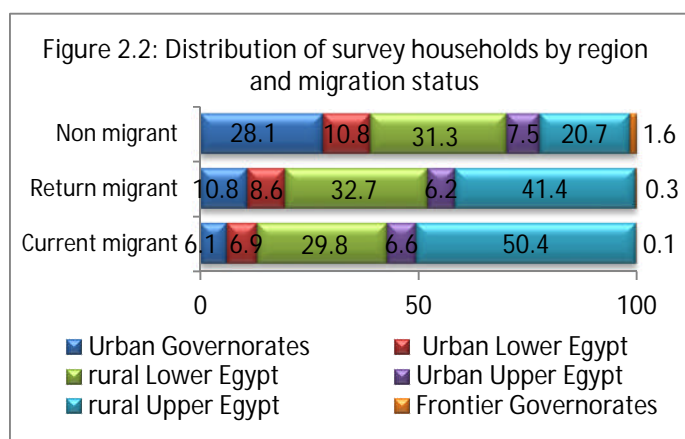
In the 2013 Egypt-HIMS, information was collected from 83,358 households residing in Egypt. Of this number, 5259 households reported to having 5847 of their members residing abroad and 4,695 households were identified as having 5,085 of their members as return migrants. These two types of households will be designated hereafter as ‘current migrant households’ and ‘return migrant households’, respectively. Information is also available on a sub-sample of 3,135 ‘pure non-migrant households’. Listing of household members was done on a *de jure* (usually resident in the household) basis.

2.2 Households and Population

Table 2.1 shows the distribution of households and the *de jure* population enumerated in the household survey by urban-rural residence, according to the household migration status. According to the non-migrant household survey, 47.5 percent reside in urban areas and 52.5 percent reside in rural areas. Most of the migrant households, however, reside in rural areas; 80 percent of the current migrant households and 74 percent of the return migrant households.



The regional distribution of current migrant households indicates that 20 percent reside in urban areas, 50 percent reside in rural Upper Egypt and 30 percent in rural Lower Egypt. A similar regional pattern is also observed for return migrant households.



Around 45 percent of the population of non-migrant households reside in urban areas, compared with only 26

percent and 20 percent among the urban population of the return migrant households and the current migrants households, respectively. These results indicate that emigration of members of households residing in Egypt is much more common in the rural than it is in urban regions of Egypt.

Table 2.1 Survey households and population						
Distribution of the households and the <i>de jure</i> population by urban-rural residence, according to household migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013						
Residence	Households			Population		
	Household migration status			Household migration status		
	Current migrant	Return migrant	Non migrant	Current migrant	Return migrant	Non migrant
Urban-rural residence						
Urban	19.7	25.8	47.5	18.5	23.6	45.3
Rural	80.3	74.2	52.5	81.5	76.4	54.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Region of residence						
Urban Governorates	6.1	10.8	28.1	5.8	9.5	26.2
Lower Egypt	36.7	41.3	42.1	31.3	37.7	41.3
Urban	6.9	8.6	10.8	5.9	7.7	10.3
Rural	29.8	32.7	31.3	25.4	30.0	31.0
Upper Egypt	57.1	47.6	28.2	62.8	52.6	31.0
Urban	6.6	6.2	7.5	6.8	6.3	7.8
Rural	50.4	41.4	20.7	56.0	46.3	23.2
Frontier Governorates	0.1	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.3	1.5
Number of households/population	5,259	4,695	3,135	23,013	22,713	13,567

2.3 Population by Age and Sex

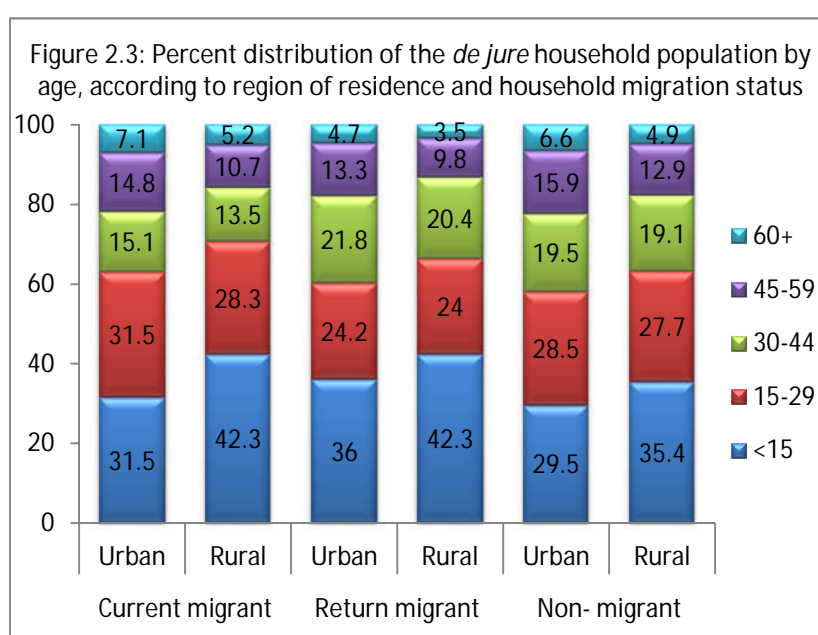
Table 2.2 shows the percent distribution of the *de jure* population enumerated in the survey by broad age groupings, according to sex, urban-rural residence and household migration status.

The *de jure* population in the households selected for the survey included 23,013 individuals in the current migrant households, 22,713 in the return migrant households, and 13,567 in the non-migrant households. In both the non-migrant households and the return migrant households, males slightly outnumbered females, whereas the opposite was observed in the case of current migrant households where females outnumbered males.

The age structure of the *de jure* household population reflects the effects of recent demographic trends in Egypt, particularly in fertility and migration. The figures show a young population for Egypt and conform to the pattern observed in most developing countries. A detailed evaluation of the quality of age reporting in the 2013 Egypt-HIMS has revealed that there are shifts in the age distribution of males and females of moderate magnitude, and that the impact of these irregularities can be defused by presentation of results in broad age groupings.

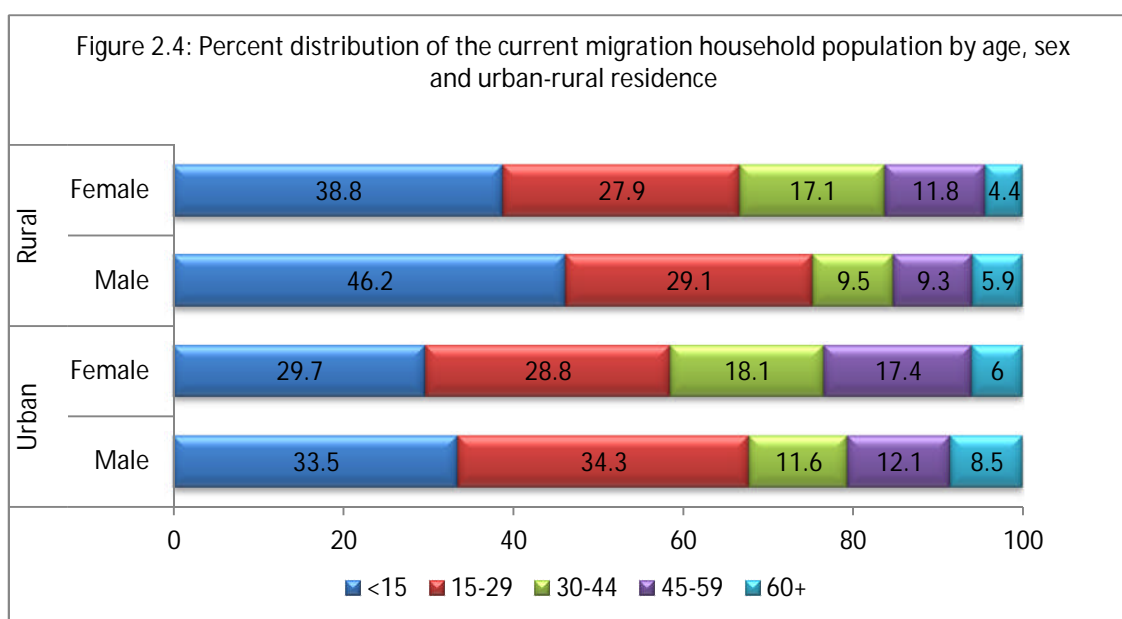
Table 2.2 Household population by age, sex, residence and migration status									
Percent distribution of the <i>de jure</i> household population by age, according to urban-rural residence, sex, and household migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013									
Migration status & age	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
A. Current migrant households									
<15	33.5	29.7	31.5	46.2	38.8	42.3	43.8	37.1	40.3
15-29	34.3	28.8	31.5	29.1	27.9	28.3	30.1	28.1	29.1
30-44	11.6	18.1	15.1	9.5	17.1	13.5	9.9	17.4	13.8
45-59	12.1	17.4	14.8	9.3	11.8	10.7	9.9	12.8	11.4
60+	8.5	6.0	7.1	5.9	4.4	5.2	6.3	4.6	5.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,021	2,240	4,261	8,851	9,901	18,752	10,871	12,142	23,013
B. Return migrant households									
<15	35.4	36.8	36.0	41.6	43.2	42.3	40.1	41.7	40.8
15-29	23.7	24.6	24.2	22.2	25.9	24.0	22.5	25.6	24.0
30-44	21.7	21.9	21.8	21.4	19.0	20.4	21.6	19.7	20.7
45-59	14.4	12.0	13.3	11.1	8.5	9.8	11.9	9.3	10.7
60+	4.8	4.7	4.7	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,802	2,560	5,362	8,900	8,451	17,351	11,702	11,011	22,713
C. Non-migrant households									
<15	30.9	28.1	29.5	34.6	36.0	35.4	32.9	32.5	32.8
15-29	28.3	28.7	28.5	29.3	26.3	27.7	28.9	27.2	28.1
30-44	17.4	21.6	19.5	17.4	20.8	19.1	17.4	21.2	19.3
45-59	16.1	15.5	15.9	13.7	12.0	12.9	14.7	13.7	14.2
60+	7.3	6.1	6.6	5.0	4.9	4.9	6.1	5.4	5.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,091	3,055	6,146	3,735	3,686	7,421	6,825	6,742	13,567

Differences in the proportions of persons in the five broad age groups are found in urban and rural areas according to household migration status. Thus, among the non-migrant households, nearly one-third of the population are less than 15 years of age, compared with around 40 percent among migrant households.



The proportion under age 15 was greater in the rural population than in the urban population. This difference is an outcome of lower fertility over the past several decades in urban areas compared with rural areas. There is a larger proportion of persons aged 60 and older in urban households.

The most striking feature of the figures in Table 2.2 is seen among the current migrant households where women in the broad age group 30-44 outnumber men by seven percentage points, in both urban and rural areas. This feature is also found in the age group 45-59 but to a lesser extent; women outnumber men by about 5 percentage points in urban areas and by three percentage points in rural areas, reflecting the effects of the migration of male members of the households considered.



2.4 Household Composition

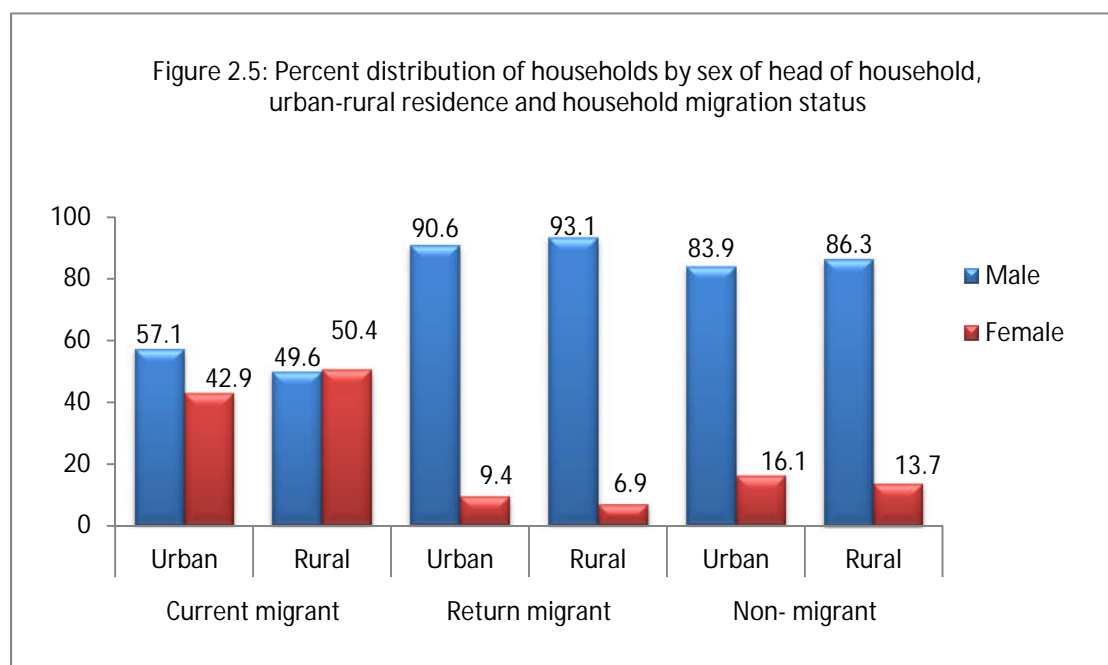
2.4.1 Headship of households

Table 2.3 presents information on the distribution of households by sex of head of household, and by household size, according to urban-rural residence and household migration status. The household size distributions are aggregated into three groups: small households with 1 or 2 members, medium households with 3 to 5 members, and large households with 6 or more members. It should be noted that the household size distributions for the 'current migrant households' are based on members of the households residing in Egypt.

Among the non-migrant households, the traditional pattern of male-headed households is most intact in both urban and rural areas. The overall percentage of male-headed households is 85 percent. The tendency toward female-headed households is slightly more prevalent in urban areas (16 percent) than in rural areas (14 percent). Female headship is customarily associated with a wide range of circumstances, among which are widowhood, internal migration of men, and marital instability.

A similar pattern is also shown for the ‘return migrant households’ but with a higher proportion of households headed by males (92 percent). The urban-rural pattern is also similar to that shown for the non-migrant households; the percentage of female-headed households among the return migrant households is slightly higher in urban areas (9 percent) than in rural areas (7 percent).

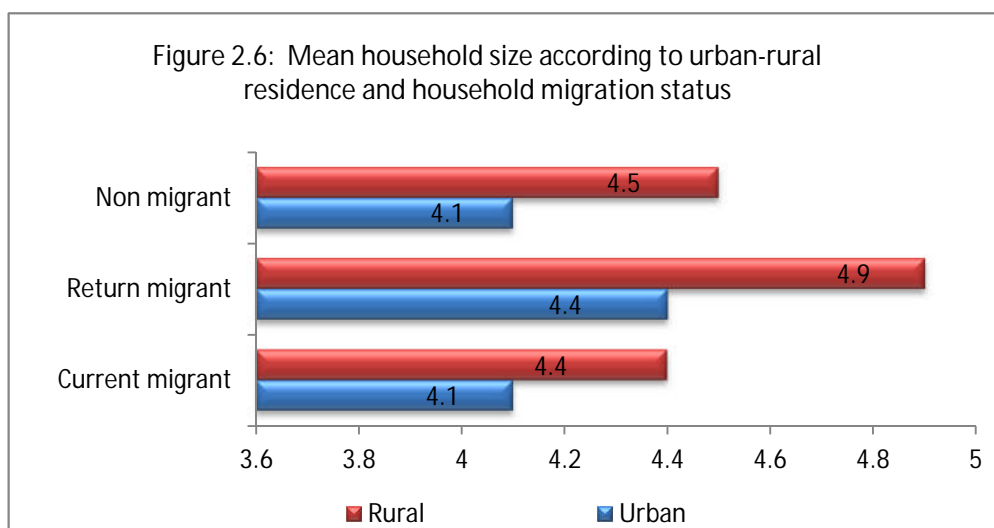
Table 2.3 Household headship and composition, according to residence and migration status									
Percent distribution of the households by sex of head of household and household size, according to urban-rural residence and household migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013									
Characteristic	Current migrant households			Return migrant households			Non-migrant households		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
A. Household headship									
Male	57.1	49.6	51.0	90.6	93.1	92.4	83.9	86.3	85.2
Female	42.9	50.4	49.0	9.4	6.9	7.6	16.1	13.7	14.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
B. Household size									
Small (1-2)	15.2	13.2	13.6	11.8	6.6	8.0	15.2	11.0	13.0
Medium (3-5)	67.9	63.3	64.3	66.5	62.1	63.3	68.2	64.5	66.4
Large (6+)	16.9	23.5	22.1	21.7	31.3	28.7	16.6	24.5	20.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size of households	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.9	4.8	4.1	4.5	4.3
Number of households	1036	4223	5259	1210	3485	4695	1488	1647	3135



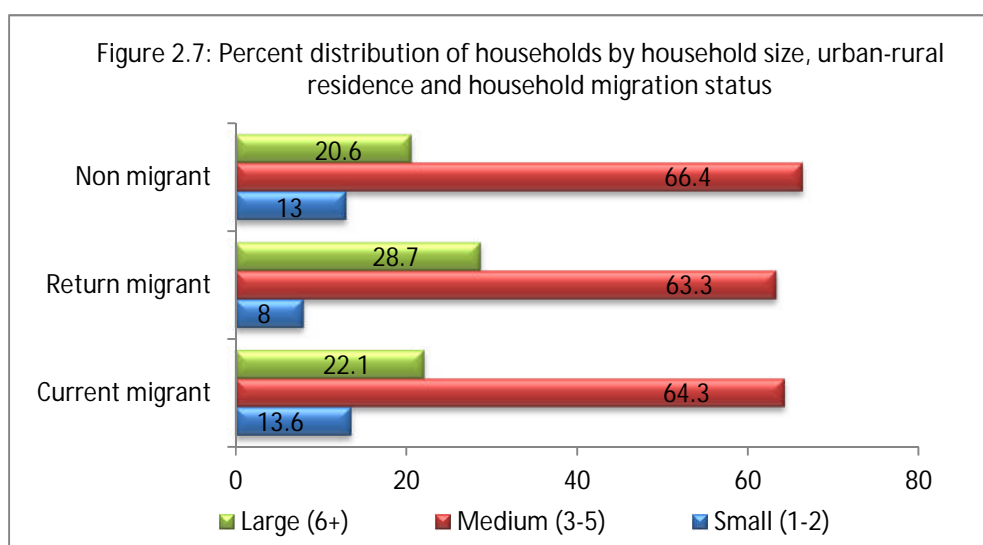
A very different pattern is observed among the ‘current migrant households’ where only 51 percent of these households are male-headed. Female headship is more prevalent among the migrant households in rural areas (50 percent) than in urban areas (43 percent).

2.4.2 Size of households

Mean household size is larger in rural areas than in urban areas. It varies between 4.1 persons among urban current migrant households and 4.9 persons among rural return migrant households. Taking into consideration that the distributions of current migrant households by size exclude—by definition, members of the household residing abroad, it is clear that current migrants come from larger households than non-migrants in both urban and rural areas. Detailed tabulations indicate that return migrants come from larger households than current migrants in all regions.



The distribution of households by size peaks at the medium size with approaching two-thirds of households having 3 to 5 members. Small households (1 or 2 members) account for 8 percent among the return migrant households, rising to 13-14 percent among both the current and the non-migrant households. Return migrant households have more large households (6 or more members) than current and non-migrant households. In rural areas, approaching a third of return migrant households is large compared with nearly a quarter of current migrant and non-migrant households.



The results thus suggest that larger household size increases the probability that a household member emigrates and remains abroad. This relationship may simply reflect the fact that among a larger number of household members, it is more likely that someone had the desire and ability to migrate. It is also consistent with the view that, often, migration is a decision made by households to diversify their income sources and potentially increasing household well-being.

2.5 Education of the Household Population

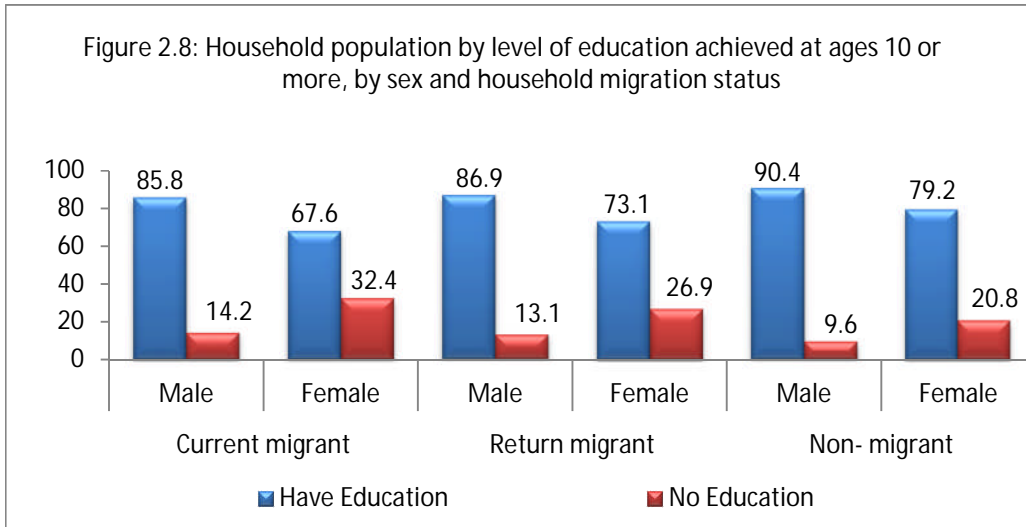
The educational attainment of household members is closely associated with other socioeconomic determinants of migration. Table 2.4 shows the percentage of the *de jure* population by level of education achieved at selected age groups, according to household migration status.

Broadly speaking, the educational system in Egypt has four tiers: primary which starts at age 6 and consists of six years of schooling; preparatory covering three years; secondary also covering three years; and higher institute and university which last in most cases for four years. Both the primary and preparatory levels are considered basic education and are compulsory.

Table 2.4 Educational attainment of the household population						
Percentage of the <i>de jure</i> household population by level of education achieved at selected age groups, according to household migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013						
Educational attainment	Current migrant households		Return migrant households		Non-migrant households	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Percentage with no education at age 10 or more	14.2	32.4	13.1	26.9	9.6	20.8
Percentage with no education at age 10-14	1.2	2.7	1.6	2.6	1.3	1.3
Percentage with completed primary education or above at age 15-19	91.8	86.0	92.0	87.3	92.6	94.8
Percentage with completed secondary education or above at age 20-24	75.1	61.3	71.6	59.6	76.2	75.1
Percentage with completed higher education at age 25-29	27.1	13.9	16.9	15.0	21.8	21.1

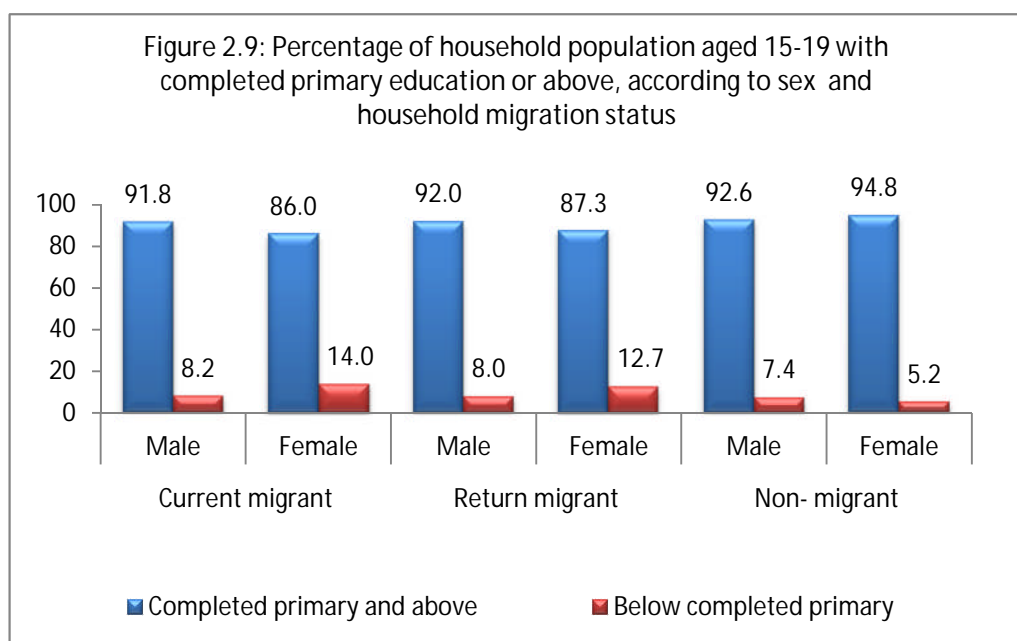
As Table 2.4 shows, there is a gap in level of literacy between males and females. Among the male population aged 10 years or more, the proportion with no education is lowest in the non-migrant households (10 percent), rising to around 14 percent in the current and return migrant households.

Among the female population aged 10 years or more, the proportion with no education is much higher than among males, and the differentials by migration status are much larger. The lowest proportion of females with no education is found in the non-migrant households (21 percent), increasing to 27 percent in return migrant households and 32 percent in the current migrant households.



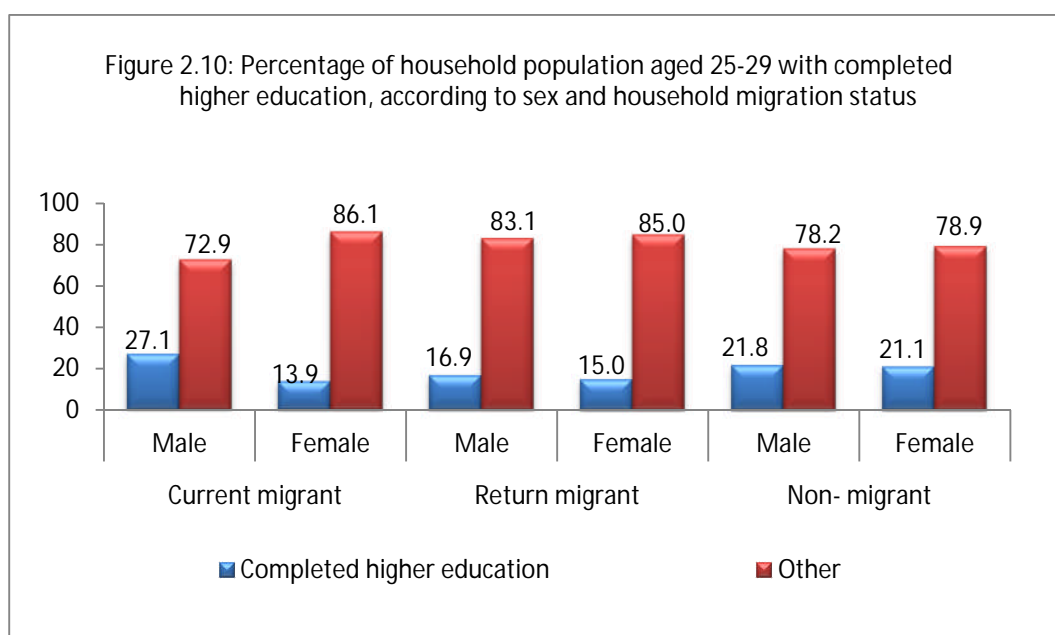
The high level of the overall proportion with no schooling reflects the lack of educational opportunities in the past among the older cohorts, particularly for women. An examination of the figures in Table 2.4 indicates that there has been substantial improvement in educational attainment as we approach the more recent and younger cohorts of both men and women. Thus the proportion with no education among boys and girls aged 10-14 years indicates that illiteracy among this young cohort has virtually disappeared.

The results also indicate that the more recent cohorts of men and women have advanced in education at all levels. The level of completed primary schooling and above in the age group 15-19 is around 92 percent for males, with no observed variation by household migration status. In contrast, a higher proportion of females in the non-migrant households have completed primary schooling and above (95 percent) than those in the migrant households (87 percent).



About three-quarters of both males and females in the non-migrant households have completed secondary education and beyond. Among the migrant households, males are more likely than females to have completed secondary education or more with a gender gap of around 12 percentage points in the return migrant households and 14 percentage points in the current migrant households.

The gender gap in the level of completed higher education in the age group 25-29 in the current migrant households is striking; 27 percent among men compared with 14 percent among women. A much smaller gender gap of only two percentage points is shown for those in the return migrant households. In the non-migrant households, more than one-fifth of both men and women have completed higher education.



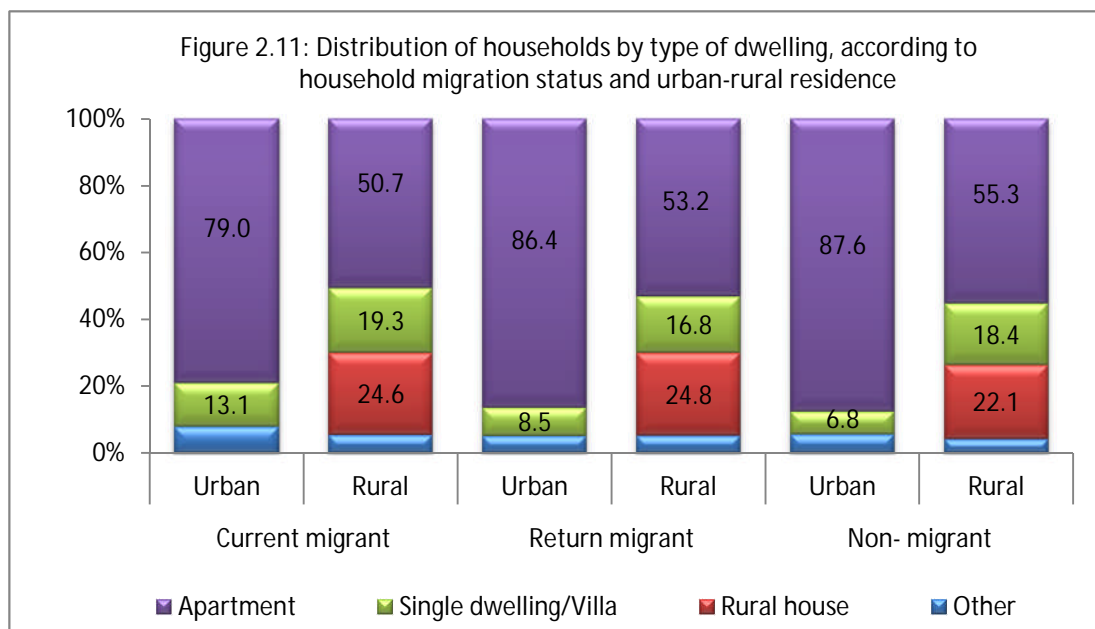
The results thus show that women in non-migrant households are more likely to have completed preparatory, secondary and higher education than women in either the current or return migrant households. Among men, there are small differences in the proportions completing preparatory and secondary education according to household migration status. The proportion of men completing higher education is highest in the current migrant households (27 percent), decreasing to 22 percent in the non-migrant households and 17 percent in the return migrant households

2.6 Housing Characteristics

In the 2013 Egypt-HIMS, information was collected on environmental conditions and socio-economic status of the sample households. Table 2.5 shows the distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to household migration status and urban-rural residence. The table brings out in sharper focus the differences in most of the housing characteristics between migrant and non-migrant households. Generally speaking, migrant households appear to have better housing characteristics than non-migrant households in both urban and rural areas.

Type of Dwelling

Differences in the type of dwelling according to migration status are small, but these differences are found mainly between households residing in urban and rural areas. In urban areas, the percentage of households living in an apartment or a single dwelling/villa is around 92 percent among migrant households and 95 percent among non-migrant households. The corresponding figures in rural areas are 70 and 74 percent, respectively. In rural areas, about 1 in 4 households live in traditional rural house.



Tenure

In contrast, migration is associated with ownership of the dwelling among households residing in urban areas. Thus, the percentage of households owning their dwelling in urban areas is lowest among the non-migrants (55 percent), and it increases to 61 percent among the return migrants and to 69 percent among current migrant households. In rural areas, about 8 in ten households own their dwelling.

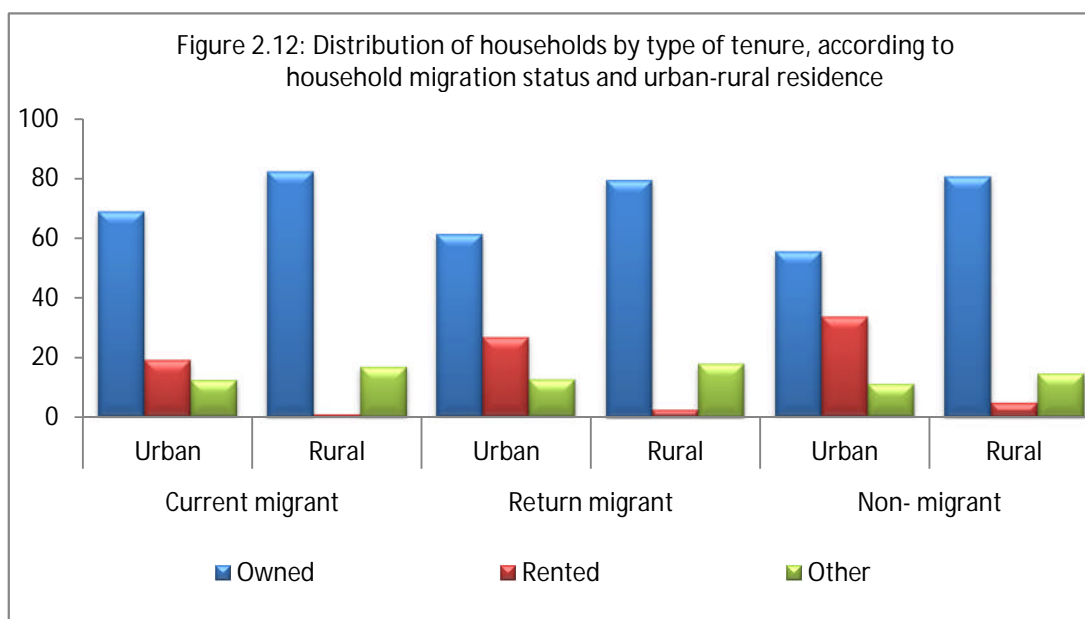
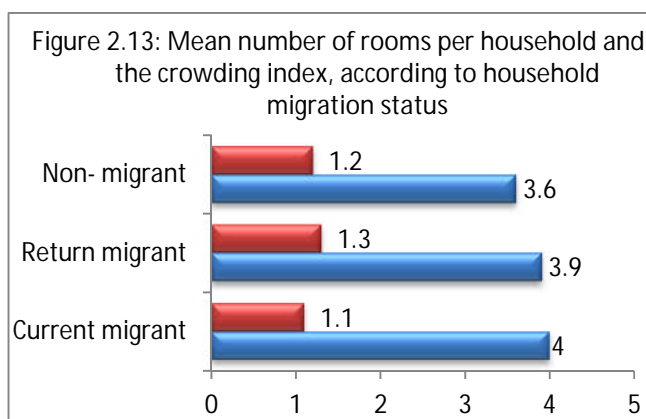


Table 2.5 Housing characteristics									
Distribution of households by selected characteristics, according to household migration status and urban-rural residence, Egypt-HIMS 2013									
Characteristic	Current migrant households			Return migrant households			Non-migrant households		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of dwelling									
Apartment	79.0	50.7	56.3	86.4	53.2	61.7	87.6	55.3	70.6
Single dwelling/Villa	13.1	19.3	18.0	8.5	16.8	14.6	6.8	18.4	12.8
Rural house	0.0	24.6	21.2	0.0	24.8	19.2	0.0	22.1	12.4
Other	7.9	5.4	4.5	5.1	5.2	4.5	5.6	4.2	4.2
Tenure									
Owned/partly owned	68.8	82.3	79.6	61.1	79.5	74.7	55.5	80.6	69.4
Rented	19.0	0.9	4.5	26.6	2.5	8.7	33.6	4.8	17.7
Other	12.2	16.8	15.9	12.4	18.0	16.6	10.9	14.6	12.9
Crowding									
Mean number of rooms per household	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.9	3.6
Mean number of persons per room	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.2
Flooring material									
Earth/Sand	6.0	20.6	17.7	2.7	21.0	16.3	3.0	18.7	11.7
Cement Tiles	43.1	41.5	41.8	48.0	41.7	43.3	55.5	47.6	51.1
Ceramic/Marble Tiles	44.5	19.9	24.8	44.1	20.0	26.2	36.5	17.8	26.2
Other	6.4	18.0	15.7	5.2	17.3	14.2	5.0	15.9	11.0
Lighting									
Percentage having electricity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
Drinking water									
Percentage using improved source of drinking water ¹	98.2	96.2	96.7	98.8	96.6	97.1	99.5	97.1	98.2
Percentage treating water prior to drinking	11.4	3.5	5.1	10.2	3.8	5.5	8.1	3.6	5.6
Sanitation facility									
Percentage with improved sanitation facility	96.9	90.6	91.8	97.0	90.5	92.2	95.5	92.3	93.7
Percentage with sole use of sanitation facility	96.9	92.1	93.0	97.0	91.9	93.2	95.7	94.0	94.8
Cooking facilities									
Percentage having separate room used as kitchen inside dwelling	97.8	91.6	92.8	98.6	92.6	94.1	96.1	92.3	94.1
Cooking fuel									
Butane gas cylinder	66.7	92.9	87.9	60.8	93.5	85.1	61.6	93.8	79.4
Natural gas	31.1	0.6	6.6	37.3	1.0	10.4	37.7	1.8	17.9
Other	2.2	6.5	5.5	1.9	5.5	4.5	0.7	4.4	2.7
Disposal of waste									
Collected from home	39.7	23.2	26.5	41.3	28.6	32.0	39.9	31.7	36.3
Collected from container/empty plot in street	41.4	30.0	32.3	45.1	33.3	36.4	47.3	33.6	40.4
Burned	6.5	18.0	15.7	3.6	14.8	11.9	2.3	13.1	7.5
Other	12.4	28.8	25.5	10.0	23.3	19.7	11.5	21.6	15.8
Number of households	1036	4223	5259	1210	3485	4695	1488	1647	3135

¹ Improved sources of drinking water include a piped source within the dwelling, a public tap, a tube hole, a protected well and bottled water.

Crowding

The average number of rooms per household is 3.6 for the non-migrant households, rising to 4.0 for the migrant households. The crowding index is highest among the return migrant households (1.3 persons per room) and lowest among current migrant households (1.1 persons per room). Urban households are somewhat less crowded than rural households.



Drinking Water and Electricity

Two significant improvements in living conditions in rural areas in Egypt have taken place in recent years; namely: the provision of electricity and purified drinking water. The results show that virtually all households have electricity, and that over 98 percent of urban households compared with around 96 percent in rural areas use an improved source of water for drinking¹. In most cases, the source is piped connection in the dwelling itself or the yard/plot (98 percent in urban areas and 93 in rural areas).

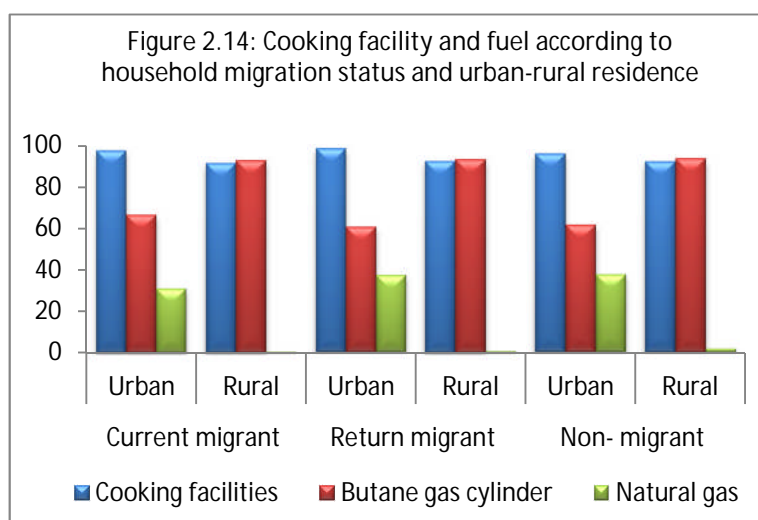
The vast majority of households do not treat their drinking water. In urban areas, 11 percent of migrant households compared with 8 percent of non-migrant households treat their drinking water, while only 4 percent of all households in rural areas do so. Households that treat their water generally use an appropriate method, primarily filtering the water. The provision of safe drinking water has obvious health implications while the provision of electricity has undoubtedly changed the social milieu and the modes of life in rural Egypt.

Sanitation Facility

Table 2.5 shows that 97 percent of urban households compared with around 92 percent in rural areas have access to an improved toilet facility, for the sole use of the household, which flushes into a sewer, tank flush or a septic system, with little variation by migration status of the household.

Cooking Facility and Fuel

Almost all urban households and around 9 in 10 rural households have separate room used as kitchen inside dwelling. In urban areas, about two-thirds of households use butane gas cylinder for cooking while one-third use natural gas. In contrast, more than 92 percent of rural households use butane gas cylinder.



Waste Disposal

Among urban households, around 40 percent report waste is collected at the dwelling and a further 45 percent from a container in the street or empty plot in street. In rural areas, around 28 percent have the waste collected at the dwelling, 33 percent dump waste in an empty plot in the street and around 15 percent burn waste. Dumping or burning waste is much more common in rural than in urban areas, with small differences by household migration status.

2.7 Household Possessions

2.7.1 Household appliances

The availability of durable consumer goods is a good indicator of household socioeconomic status. These goods also have specific benefits; e.g., having access to a radio or television exposes household members to innovative ideas. Table 2.6 provides information on household ownership of durable goods and other possessions.

Household object	Current migrant households			Return migrant households			Non-migrant households		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1. Radio	52.2	32.3	36.2	57.4	38.0	43.0	56.6	43.8	49.5
2. Clock or watch	78.7	50.8	56.3	80.7	52.3	59.6	83.2	59.8	70.2
3. Television	99.5	98.6	98.8	99.5	98.2	98.6	99.5	98.7	99.0
4. Satellite	99.0	98.0	98.2	98.9	97.5	97.9	98.1	97.3	97.6
5. Telephone (fixed)	47.7	21.3	26.5	41.4	17.9	23.9	44.6	20.8	32.4
6. Mobile telephone	93.6	88.8	89.7	96.6	91.1	92.5	92.7	89.3	90.8
7. Refrigerator	99.5	96.9	97.4	99.1	96.9	97.5	98.6	96.0	97.1
8. Gas / Electric cooking stove	98.7	98.5	98.5	98.9	98.6	98.7	98.8	98.0	98.4
9. Microwave	15.7	3.0	5.5	17.0	2.9	6.5	11.2	3.0	6.9
10. Food processor	14.8	3.1	5.4	17.9	3.3	7.0	11.3	3.0	6.9
11. Water heater	72.4	41.0	47.2	77.1	41.4	50.6	74.8	38.1	55.4
12. Electric iron	90.7	72.7	76.3	92.3	74.2	78.8	86.1	70.3	77.3
13. Washing machine	97.6	95.6	96.0	97.3	96.1	96.4	96.1	95.0	95.4
14. Dishwasher	5.2	1.0	1.8	4.7	1.3	2.2	3.5	1.9	2.7
15. Sewing machine	6.0	2.3	3.0	7.1	2.4	3.6	7.1	3.4	5.3
16. Vacuum cleaner	42.4	13.9	19.5	48.6	16.4	24.7	42.6	13.4	27.3
17. Video / VCR	9.0	2.9	4.1	9.5	2.7	4.4	5.8	2.2	3.8
18. Video Camera	11.2	3.1	4.7	11.8	2.8	5.2	7.1	2.4	4.5
19. Electric fan	94.3	93.0	93.2	95.6	92.8	93.5	92.2	91.8	92.0
20. Desert/Air cooler	3.6	1.7	2.0	4.3	1.3	2.1	4.2	1.6	2.8
21. Air conditioner	20.7	4.4	7.6	24.7	3.7	9.1	16.7	3.1	9.4
22. Personal computer	49.3	19.7	25.5	56.4	20.7	29.9	51.1	22.3	36.3
23. Laptop	21.3	5.5	8.6	23.6	5.3	10.0	15.1	3.6	8.7
24. Access to Internet	38.8	13.1	18.1	41.5	11.9	19.6	36.3	11.5	23.2
25. Sports equipment	2.4	0.2	0.7	3.3	0.4	1.2	2.3	0.2	1.1
26. Swimming pool	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
27. Special container for medicines	7.0	2.2	3.2	9.3	3.3	4.9	7.6	4.4	6.1
Number of households	1036	4223	5259	1210	3485	4695	1488	1647	3135

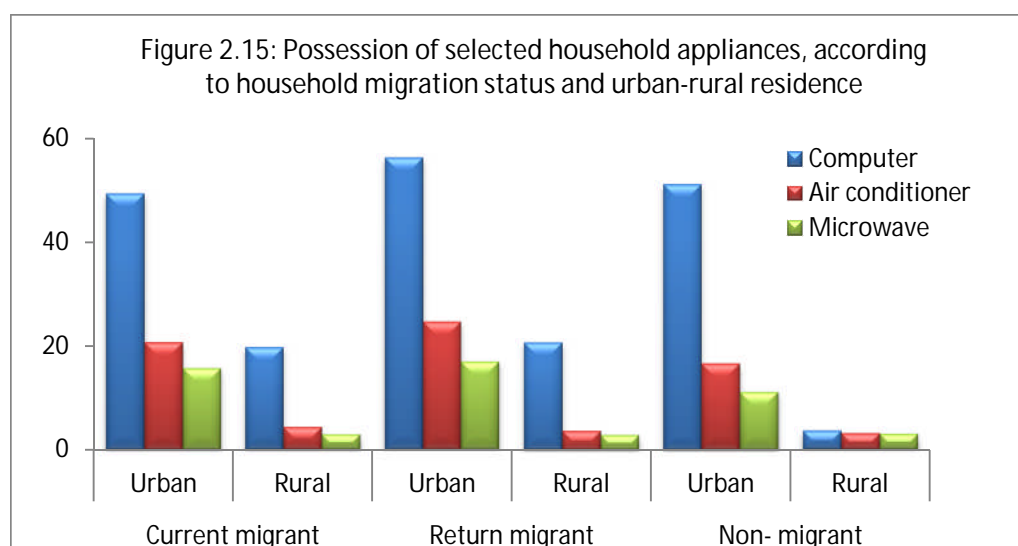
Most households in Egypt own most modern household appliances with little variation by residence and migration status. Thus, around 99 percent of the sample households have television and almost all are connected to a satellite dish. More than 97 percent own refrigerator and gas/electric stove. Around 96 percent own a washing machine, and 93 percent have an electric fan.

Around nine in ten households have a mobile telephone; while only two-fifths of urban households compared with around one-fifth of rural households have a traditional landline telephone.

Urban households are more likely to own other modern household appliances than rural households. For example, around three-quarters of urban households compared with only two-fifths of rural households own a water heater.

More than half of urban households own a computer compared with only one-fifth of rural households. Around two-fifths of urban households have access to the internet compared with only 12 percent of rural households.

The effect of migration is apparent in a number of possessions of urban households. For example, among urban households, 25 percent of return migrant households, 21 percent of current migrant households and 17 percent of non-migrant households have an air conditioner. In rural areas, only around four percent of migrant households and three percent of non-migrant households have an air conditioner. Similarly, around one-sixth of urban migrant households compared with only one-tenth of urban non-migrant households own a microwave. In rural areas, only three percent own a microwave. Much smaller proportions of households possess the other appliances in Table 2.6.



2.7.2 Ownership of assets

Table 2.7 provides information on household ownership of selected assets, according to household migration status and urban-rural residence. As may be seen, rates of ownership of most assets are generally higher among the return migrant households than among the current migrant or non-migrant households.

Table 2.7 Household Assets									
Percentage of households possessing various assets, according to household migration status and urban-rural residence, Egypt-HIMS 2013									
Household asset	Current migrant households			Return migrant households			Non-migrant households		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1. Bicycle	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.3	11.9	11.7	8.1	14.4	11.6
2. Motorcycle or motor scooter	2.9	4.8	4.4	5.8	10.1	9.0	5.0	8.7	7.1
4. Private car or truck	10.6	2.7	4.3	18.2	5.2	8.5	13.4	4.2	8.3
7. Animal-drawn cart	2.4	5.8	5.1	1.3	6.1	4.9	1.5	5.3	3.6
8. Livestock	7.0	27.7	23.7	3.5	26.7	20.7	3.9	22.2	14.0
9. Poultry	17.2	52.7	45.7	9.8	48.7	38.7	9.4	45.6	29.5
10. Farm land	9.6	33.8	29.0	5.9	32.3	25.5	5.2	26.3	16.9
11. Other land	3.1	4.6	4.3	3.9	4.6	4.4	1.6	3.3	2.5
12. Farm tractors/tools	1.2	2.9	2.5	1.8	3.2	2.9	1.0	2.5	1.9
14. Commercial buildings	4.8	2.7	3.1	9.2	5.0	6.1	6.0	4.1	4.9
17. Transport facilities for goods	0.5	2.6	2.2	1.0	2.1	1.9	0.9	1.0	0.9
18. Bank / Post Office account	26.2	8.6	12.1	25.5	6.8	11.6	14.9	4.7	9.3
19. Savings	21.5	9.7	12.0	22.0	7.6	11.3	14.5	6.3	9.9
Number of households	1036	4223	5259	1210	3485	4695	1488	1647	3135

Ownership of a bicycle does not vary by residence among migrant households (around 11 percent). Among non-migrant households, ownership of a bicycle is higher in rural areas (14 percent) than in urban areas (8 percent).

Availability of other means of transportation varies by residence and household migration status. For example, in urban areas, ownership of a private car or truck is highest among return migrant households (18 percent), and it decreases to 13 percent among non-migrant households and 11 percent among current migrant households. In rural areas, a similar pattern is observed but with much narrower differentials by migration status; the percentage owning a car is only 3 percent among the current migrant households, rising to 4 percent among the non-migrant households and 5 percent among the return migrant households.

Households with current or return migrants are more likely to own livestock, poultry and farm land than non-migrant households. Return migrant households are more likely to own commercial buildings than other households.

In urban areas, around a quarter of migrant households compared with only 15 percent of non-migrant households have a bank or post office account. In rural areas, only 9 percent of current migrant households have a bank or post office account, and this percentage decreases to 7 percent among the return migrant households and 5 percent among the non-migrant households.

More than one-fifth of urban migrant households have savings compared with 15 percent of urban non-migrant households. In rural areas, the percentage of households having savings is lowest among the non-migrant households (6 percent), rising to 8 percent among the return migrant households and 10 percent among the current migrant households.

3 Current Migrants

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the main findings of the survey on members of Egyptian households who were residing abroad at the time of the survey (hereafter, designated as ‘current migrants’). The analysis highlights who migrates, why, to where, with what characteristics, and with what impacts. It should be borne in mind that the results presented in this chapter refer to emigrants who come from households residing in Egypt and that the survey did not collect data on whole households that moved abroad since there was no one left to report on the migrants and the circumstances of their departure.

The analysis will be presented in terms of the sample of current migrants as a whole as well as for different subgroups of the sample. These subgroups will be defined by a number of background characteristics which have hypothesized relationships to the survey’s main focus of study.

3.2 Characteristics of Current Migrants

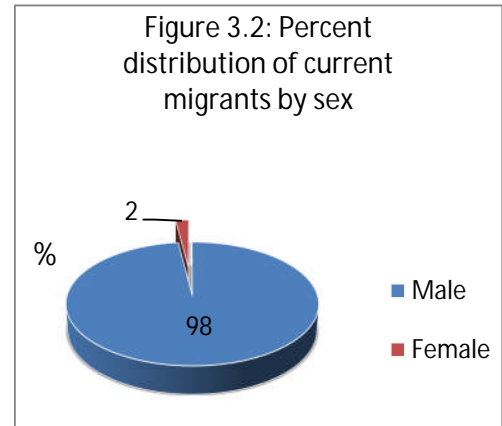
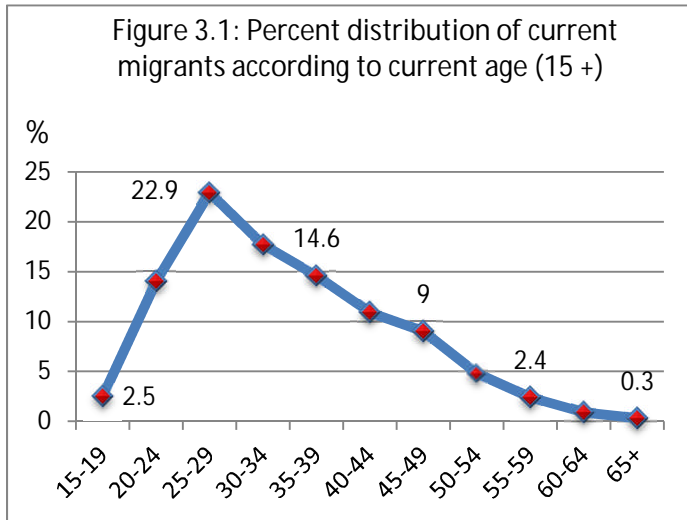
As previously mentioned, of the 83,358 households interviewed in the survey, 5259 households had one or more of their members residing abroad. The current migrants who were aged 15 years or more at the time of the survey numbered 5855 persons and 5847 of these migrants were successfully interviewed. The average number of current migrants per household is 1.11.

3.2.1 Age-sex composition

Table 3.1 shows the percent distribution of current migrants according to age and sex. As may be seen, the population of current migrants is heavily distorted demo-graphically. The age composition of current migrants shows an inverted U-shaped pattern with respect to current age. It begins with a low level among young migrants aged 15-19 years (2.5 percent), then sweeps upward forming a broad peak extending over the age range 20-39 years which includes almost 70 percent of current migrants.

The age group with the largest number of migrants is 25-29 years (23 percent), followed by the age group of 30–34 years (18 percent), 35-39 years (15 percent), and 20-24 years (14 percent). The lowest proportion of current migrants is observed for persons of retirement age (60 percent).

Table 3.1 Age-sex composition of current migrants			
Percent distribution of current migrants according to current age and sex, Egypt-HIMS 2013			
Age	Males	Females	Total
15-19	2.4	5.8	2.5
20-24	14.1	8.3	14.0
25-29	23.0	20.2	22.9
30-34	17.8	15.1	17.7
35-39	14.6	12.2	14.6
40-44	10.9	11.6	10.9
45-49	9.0	8.3	9.0
50-54	4.7	8.2	4.8
55-59	2.3	3.9	2.4
60-64	0.9	4.2	0.9
65+	0.3	2.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	5723	124	5847



The results also show that migration from Egypt is predominantly male— only two percent of current migrants aged 15 years or more are females. Thus those who migrate from Egypt are mainly young working-age males, with very few younger than 20 or older than 60. The median age at first migration was 25.1 years for males and 25.6 years for females.

3.2.2 Other characteristics

Citizenship and residence

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of current migrants according to selected background characteristics. Virtually all current migrants were born in Egypt. Migration of members of Egyptian households is much more common in rural than in urban areas; 80 percent of current migrants come from households residing in rural areas. Around 58 percent of current migrants come from households residing in Upper Egypt, compared with 35 percent who come from households residing in Lower Egypt and only 7 percent from households in the Urban Governorates.

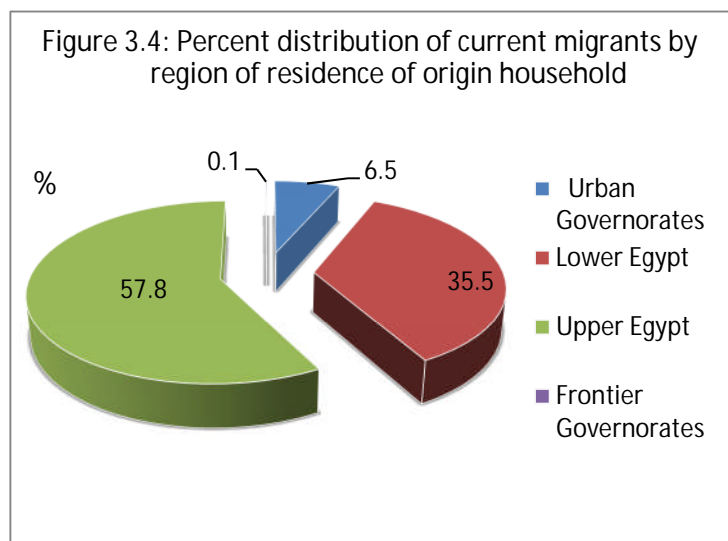
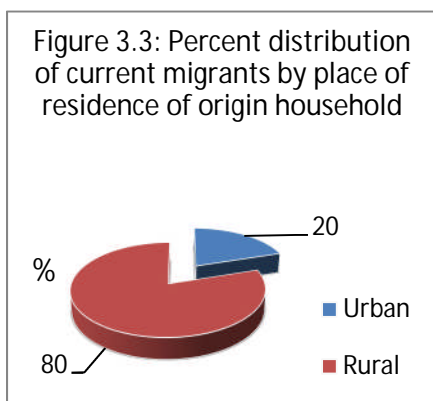
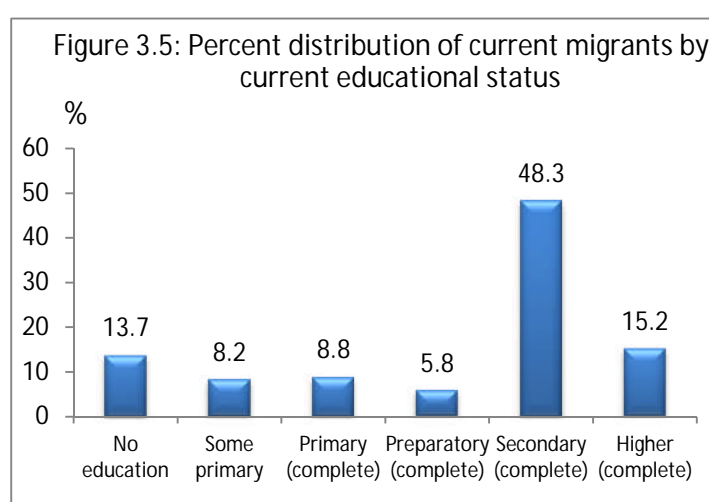


Table 3.2 Selected Characteristics of current migrants					
Percent distribution of current migrants aged 15 years or more, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013					
Characteristic		Percent	Characteristic		Percent
Place of birth			Current marital status		
Egypt		99.2	Single		34.5
Other		0.8	Married		64.6
Place of residence of origin household			Separated		0.1
Urban		20.0	Divorced		0.4
Rural		80.0	Widowed		0.4
Region of residence of origin household			Most important motive for first migration		
Urban Governorates		6.5	To improve standard of living		34.3
Lower Egypt		35.5	Income in Egypt was insufficient		25.2
Urban		6.8	Lack of employment opportunities		11.5
Rural		28.7	Marriage / Family reunion		9.2
Upper Egypt		57.9	Other		19.8
Urban		6.6	Destination at first migration		
Rural		51.3	Arab region		95.6
Frontier Governorates		0.1	Europe		3.4
Current Educational status			North America		0.4
No education		13.7	Other		0.6
Some primary		8.2	Current destination		
Primary (complete)		8.8	Arab region		95.4
Preparatory (complete)		5.8	Europe		3.4
Secondary (complete)		48.3	North America		0.6
Higher (complete)		15.2	Other		0.6
Marital status at first migration			Length of residence in current destination (years)		
Single		58.5	0-4		57.5
Married		41.1	5-9		17.6
Separated		0.1	10-14		9.8
Divorced		0.1	15-19		7.6
Widowed		0.2	20+		7.5
Number of all current migrants aged 15+ years: 5847					

Education

A majority of current migrants are well educated. Overall, 86 percent of current migrants had ever attended school, and more than three-fifths have completed secondary education or more, including 48 percent who completed secondary education and 15 percent who have university education. Nonetheless, in addition to the 14 percent who never attended school, around 17 percent are poorly educated as they have attained only primary or lower level of education.

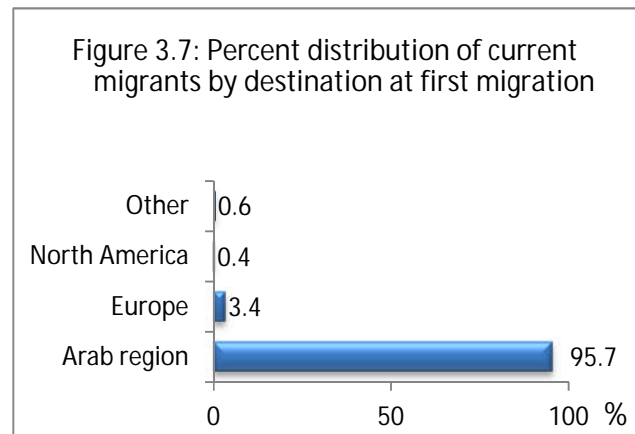
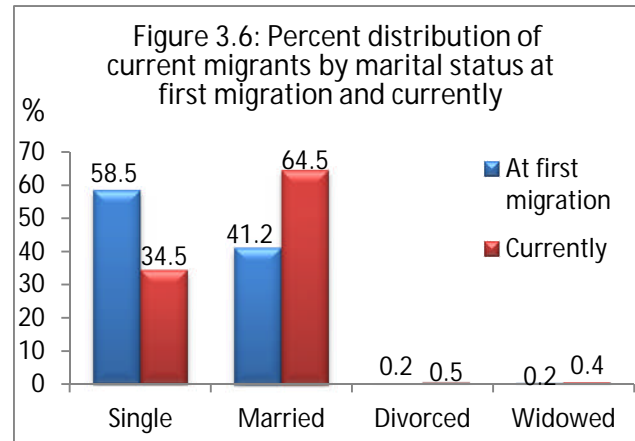


Marital status

Nearly three-fifths of current migrants were never-married at the time of the first migration, compared with 65 percent who were married at the time of the survey. The median age at first marriage of current migrants is 28.9 years for males and 27.6 years for females.

3.3 Who and Where: Migration Patterns and Trajectories

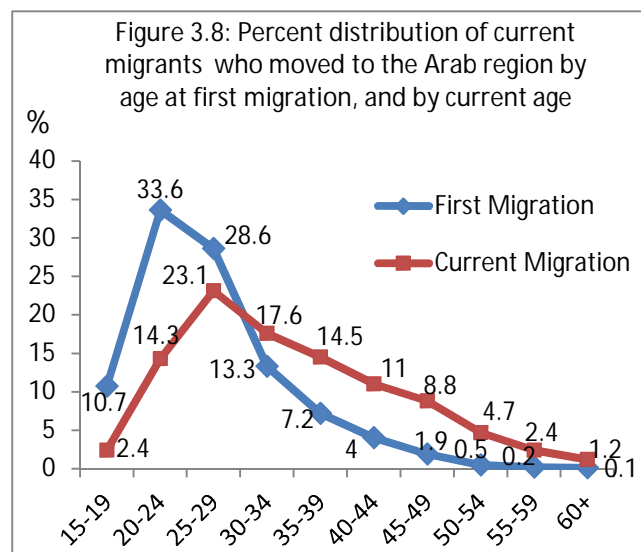
The vast majority of current migrants from Egypt (95 percent) go to Arab countries mainly in the Gulf and Libya, while only less than 5 percent go to destinations outside of the Arab region, predominantly Europe (3%), and North America and Australia (1%). This pattern indicates that in Egypt South-South migration is far more prevalent than South-North migration.



3.3.1 Age at migration

The age distribution of current migrants by age at first migration has a similar inverted U-shaped pattern as that with respect to current age and last destination, yet it varies by destination in terms of two dimensions, namely: the early-late dimension, expressed by the age at which the number of migrants reaches its maximum, and the rapid-slow dimension, which reflects the speed with which the age of maximum migration is approached from younger ages and the subsequent rate of decline until the intensity of first migration reaches its minimum.

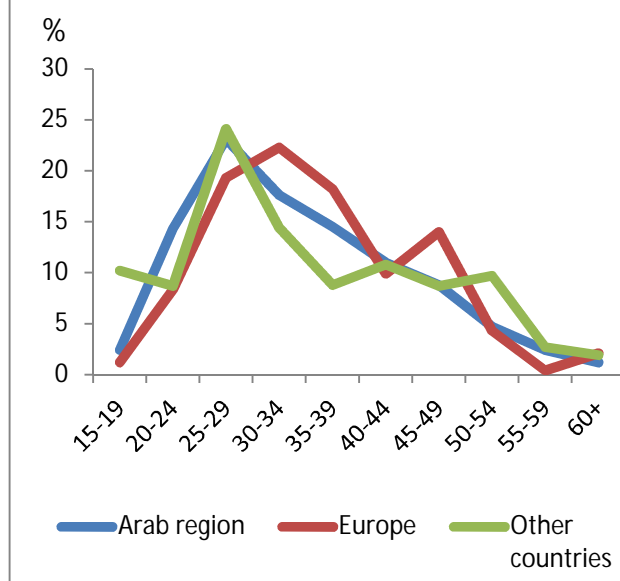
As may be seen from Table 3.3, the age pattern of current migrants with respect to age at first migration has an earlier, narrower and higher peak for migrants to the Arab region than that with respect to current age and current destination. First migration to countries in the Arab region peaks at ages 20-24 and 25-29 years, whereas the distribution of current migrants by current age who are residing in the Arab region has a broader peak extending over ages 20-39 years with the largest numbers of migrants reported in the two age groups 25-29 and 30-34 years.



The results on age at first migration also indicate that migrants to Europe and North America tend to be older than those moving to the Arab region. The age composition of current migrants by current age also varies by current destination. The age group with the largest number of migrants is 25-29 years among migrants currently residing in the Arab region compared with 30-34 years among migrants currently in Europe.

The median age at first migration, among migrants who moved abroad since the beginning of the year 2000 was 25.1 years. It was lowest for migrants to the Arab region (25.0 years), increasing to 26.3 years for migrants to Europe, and 28.8 years for migrants to North America.

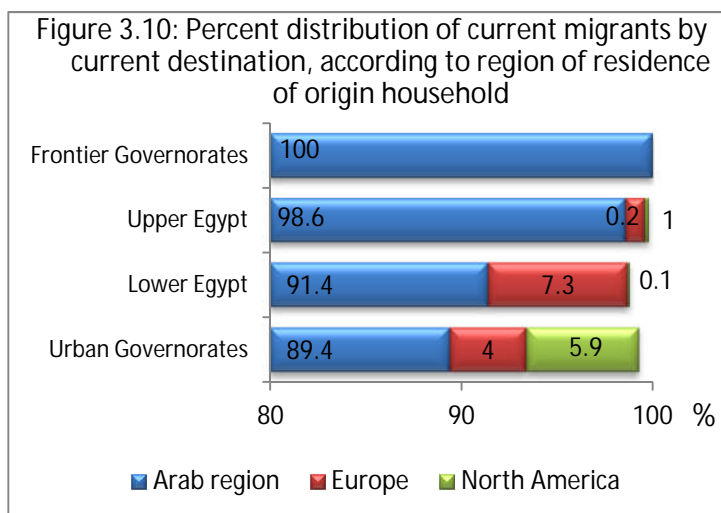
Figure 3.9: Age distribution of current migrants by current age and current destination



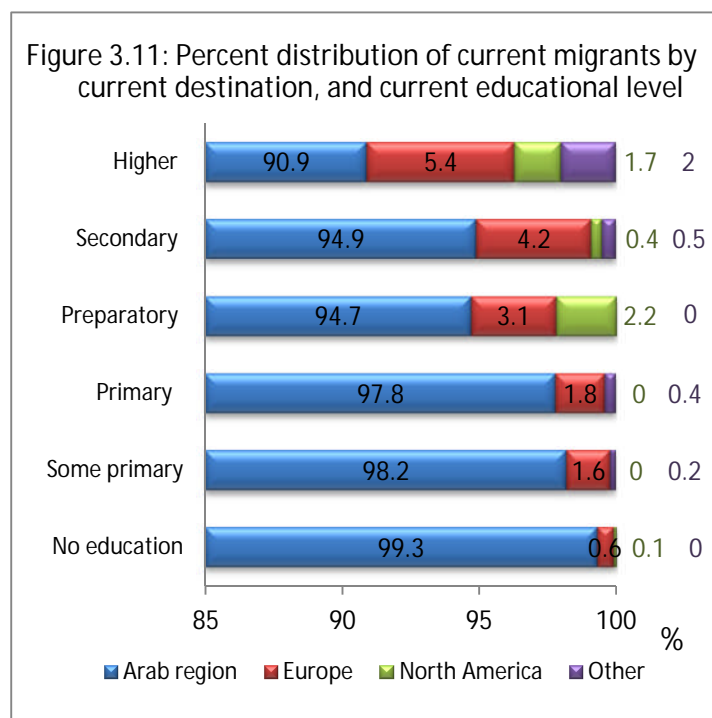
Percent distribution of current migrants by: (i) age at first migration, and (ii) current age, according to destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013									
Age at first migration	First destination			Total	Current age	Current destination			Total
	Arab region	Europe	Other countries			Arab region	Europe	Other countries	
15-19	10.7	12.1	9.2	10.7	15-19	2.4	1.2	10.2	2.5
20-24	33.6	28.5	20.4	33.3	20-24	14.3	8.3	8.7	14.0
25-29	28.6	31.1	33.3	28.7	25-29	23.1	19.3	24.1	22.9
30-34	13.3	13.1	7.4	13.2	30-34	17.6	22.3	14.4	17.7
35-39	7.2	9.2	11.1	7.3	35-39	14.5	18.2	8.8	14.6
40-44	4.0	4.0	7.4	4.0	40-44	11.0	9.9	10.8	10.9
45-49	1.9	1.5	3.7	1.9	45-49	8.8	14.0	8.7	9.0
50-54	0.5	0.4	3.7	0.5	50-54	4.7	4.3	9.7	4.8
55-59	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.2	55-59	2.4	0.4	2.7	2.4
60+	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.1	60+	1.2	2.1	1.9	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	5597	197	54	5847	Number	5578	199	69	5847

3.3.2 Who migrates where?

Virtually all current migrants from Upper Egypt reside in the Arab region, compared with 91 percent of migrants from Lower Egypt and 89 percent of those from the Urban Governorates (Table 3.4). Only one percent of the migrants from Upper Egypt reside in Europe compared with 7 percent of the migrants from Lower Egypt. Among migrants from the Urban Governorates, six percent reside in North America and four percent in Europe.



An inverse association between level of education and migration to the Arab region is shown by the results in Table 3.4 where the proportion residing in the Arab region decreases with rising level of education. Thus, over 98 percent of those with primary education or below reside in the Arab region, compared with 95 percent of migrants with secondary education and 91 percent of those with university degree. Meanwhile, a positive association is shown between education and migration to Europe and North America with the proportion residing there increasing from only one percent among migrants with primary education or below to five percent among migrants with secondary education and nine percent among those with university degree. Thus migrants to Europe and North America tend to be older and better educated.



Detailed results indicate that in urban Egypt the probability of migration increases with education—up to a point. One way to explain this pattern of association between education and migration is that a higher level of education makes it easier to gather and process the information necessary for international migration particularly to Europe and North America.

The level of education attained, however, is not always significantly related to the probability of migration. As mentioned above, rural Upper Egypt has substantially higher international migration rates than other regions in Egypt, and almost all migrants from Upper Egypt have moved to countries in the Arab region, a pattern which may reflect the nature of the types of employment opportunities available in the Gulf region and Libya as well as the importance of network effects in facilitating migration.

Table 3.4 Who migrates where						
Percent distribution of all current migrants by current destination, according to selected characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013						
Characteristic	Current destination					Number
	Arab region	Europe	North America	Other	Total	
Current age						
15-29	96.2	2.5	0.7	0.6	100.0	2305
30-44	95.1	4.0	0.3	0.6	100.0	2524
45-59	94.5	4.0	1.0	0.6	100.0	945
60+	92.3	5.9	1.8	0.0	100.0	72
Sex						
Males	95.4	3.5	0.5	0.6	100.0	5723
Females	93.8	0.8	5.4	0.0	100.0	124
Residence of origin household						
Urban	92.1	4.4	2.6	0.9	100.0	1169
Rural	96.2	3.2	0.1	0.5	100.0	4678
Region of residence of origin household						
Urban Governorates	89.4	4.0	5.9	0.7	100.0	382
Lower Egypt	91.4	7.3	0.1	1.2	100.0	2077
Urban	89.6	8.5	0.8	1.1	100.0	398
Rural	91.8	7.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	1679
Upper Egypt	98.6	1.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	3381
Urban	97.3	0.5	1.3	1.0	100.0	387
Rural	98.7	1.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	2995
Frontier Governorates	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7
Current educational level						
No education	99.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	806
Some primary	98.2	1.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	480
Primary (complete)	97.8	1.8	0.0	0.4	100.0	515
Preparatory (complete)	94.7	3.1	2.2	0.0	100.0	338
Secondary (complete)	94.9	4.2	0.4	0.5	100.0	2820
Higher (complete)	90.9	5.4	1.7	2.0	100.0	888
Total	95.4	3.4	0.6	0.6	100.0	5847

The results also show that the educational level of migrants of younger ages is higher than of those of older ages. As may be seen from Table 3.5, younger cohorts of migrants have obtained better education than their predecessors. The proportion with no education has decreased from 29 percent for the age cohort 45-49, to 15 percent for the younger cohort aged 35-39 and to a low of 7 percent for the cohort aged 25-29. A remarkable increase is reported for the proportion of migrants with secondary education and above—from 50 percent for the age cohort 45-49 to 80 percent for the younger cohort aged 25-29.

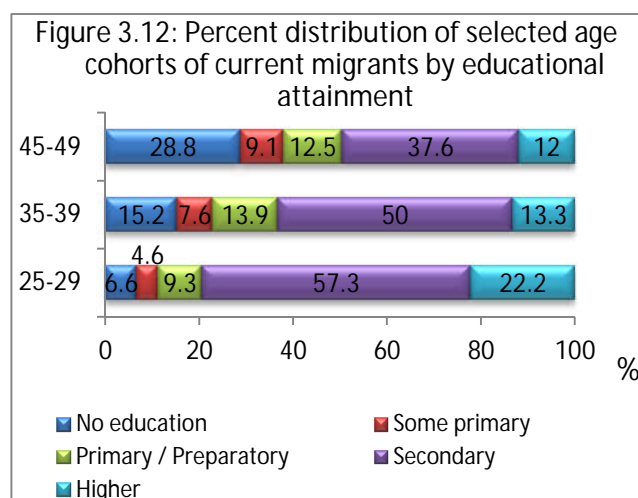


Table 3.5 Changing educational attainment of migrants				
Percent distribution of selected age cohorts of current migrants by educational attainment, Egypt-HIMS 2013				
Level of education (completed)	Current age			
	25-29	35-39	45-49	All (15+ years)
No education	6.6	15.2	28.8	13.7
Some primary	4.6	7.6	9.1	8.2
Primary / Preparatory	9.3	13.9	12.5	14.6
Secondary	57.3	50.0	37.6	48.3
Higher	22.2	13.3	12.0	15.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1340	851	527	5847

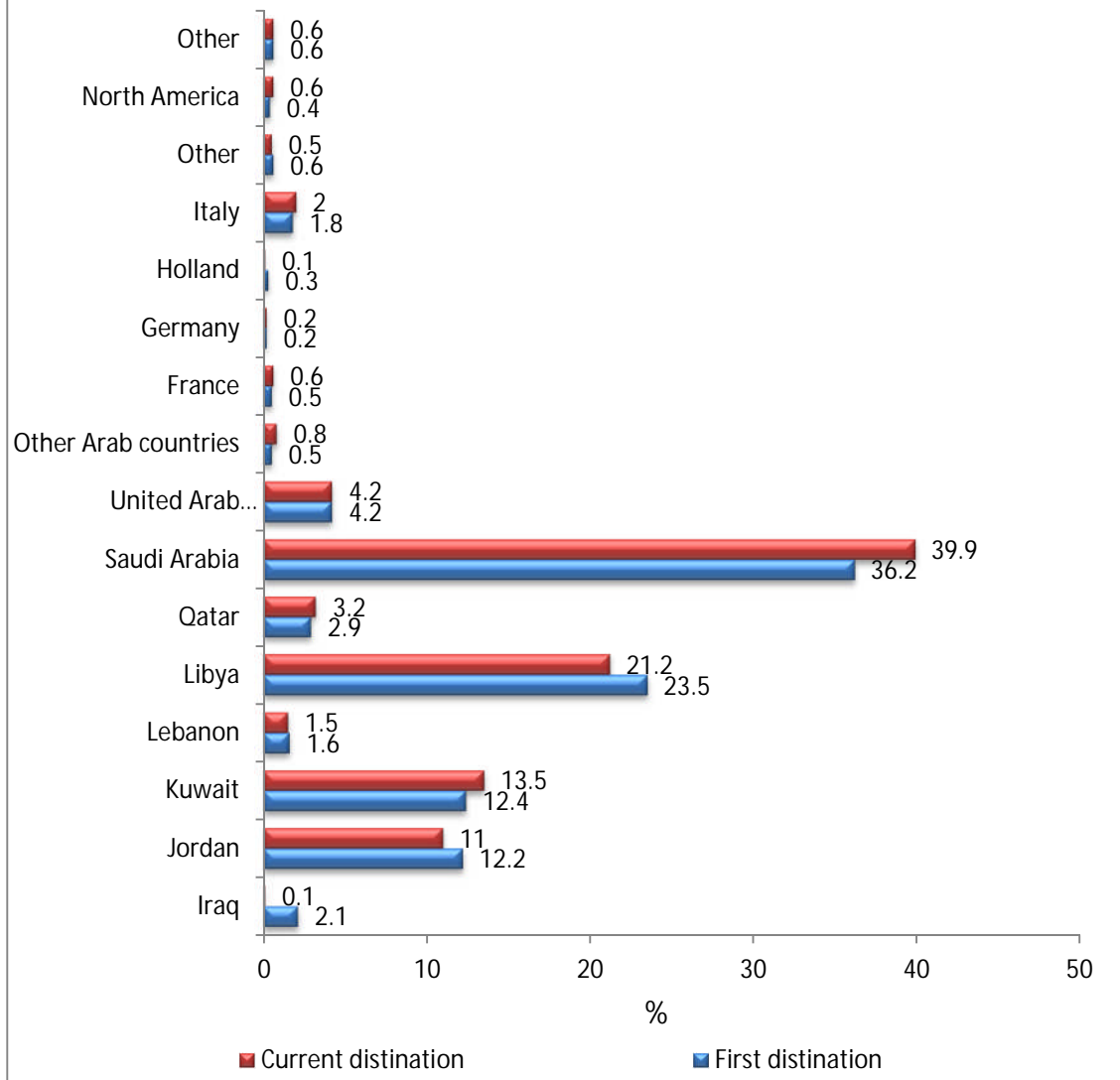
3.3.3 Choice of destination

At the country level, Saudi Arabia stands out as the leading destination for emigrants from Egypt (40 percent of total emigrants), followed by Libya (21 percent), Kuwait (14 percent), Jordan (11 percent), UAE (4 percent), with a further 6 percent residing in other Arab countries. Europe and North America account for only 4 percent of total current migrants. Top European destinations include Italy, followed by France and Germany.

The data reflect the change in the pattern of choosing the country of destination. The results show that Saudi Arabia became even more prominent destination country by 2013. It was the first destination of over 36 percent of current migrants, and attracted more than 4 percent of current migrants who moved on from other countries to reside in it. Libya was the first destination of nearly 24 percent of current migrants but currently absorbs 21 percent of current migrants. The results also show a drop in the number of Egyptian migrants in Iraq which was the country of first destination for two percent of current migrants. Almost all of these emigrants left Iraq and are currently residing in other Arab countries.

Table 3.6 First and current destinations		
Percent distribution of current migrants by first and current destinations, Egypt-HIMS 2013		
Country of destination	Destination	
	First Percent	Current Percent
Arab region	95.6	95.4
Iraq	2.1	0.1
Jordan	12.2	11.0
Kuwait	12.4	13.5
Lebanon	1.6	1.5
Libya	23.5	21.2
Qatar	2.9	3.2
Saudi Arabia	36.2	39.9
United Arab Emirates	4.2	4.2
Other Arab countries	0.5	0.8
Europe	3.4	3.4
France	0.5	0.6
Germany	0.2	0.2
Holland	0.3	0.1
Italy	1.8	2.0
Other	0.6	0.5
North America	0.4	0.6
Other	0.6	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of current migrants = 5847		

Figure 3.13: Percent distribution of current migrants by first and current destinations



3.3.4 Migration trajectories

The differences between the distribution of current migrants by country of first migration and that by county of current destination means that some individuals must have moved on for whatever reason. Tables 3.7 and 3.8 reveal the migration trajectories of Egyptian emigrants. Table 3.7 shows that nearly 13.5 percent of current migrants moved to two or more destinations, with 7 percent moving from their first destination to the current one, 5 percent moving from the first destination to another country abroad before moving to the current destination, and one percent who moved to 4 or more destinations abroad.

Table 3.7 Current migrants and number of destination countries						
Percent distribution of all current migrants by the number of all destination countries lived in for 3 or more months, (including country of current residence), Egypt-HIMS 2013						
Current country of residence	Number of all destination countries				Total	Number
	1	2	3	4+		
Arab region	86.7	7.4	4.8	1.1	100.0	5578
Europe	87.8	2.7	7.1	2.5	100.0	199
North America	53.5	10.2	34.5	1.9	100.0	34
Other	79.7	5.2	9.0	6.1	100.0	36
Total	86.5	7.3	5.0	1.2	100.0	5847

Detailed results show that of the 5847 current migrants in the sample, 790 moved on from their first destination and that the vast majority of these emigrants (764 individuals) returned to Egypt before moving to the current destination while only 26 emigrants moved on to the current destination directly from a previous destination abroad.

Table 3.8 shows the distribution of current migrants by ‘region’ of current residence according to ‘region’ of first destination. Virtually all emigrants who first moved to a country in the Arab region are currently residing in the Arab region, though not necessarily in the same Arab country of first destination. Around 92 percent of current migrants who first moved to Europe are still residing in Europe, while 8 percent have moved to other destinations including over 5 percent who moved on and currently residing in North America and over 2 percent who currently reside in the Arab region.

Table 3.8 First versus current destinations of out migrants						
Percent distribution of all current migrants by country of current residence according to country of first destination						
Country of first destination	Country of current residence				Total	Number
	Arab region	Europe	North America	Other		
Arab region	99.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	5597
Europe	2.4	92.3	5.4	0.0	100.0	197
North America	10.1	0.0	89.9	0.0	100.0	21
Other	6.4	0.0	0.0	93.6	100.0	33
Total	95.4	3.4	0.6	0.6	100.0	5847

3.4 When: Year of Migration

Looking at the year of first migration, it may be seen from Table 3.9 that around 22 percent of all current migrants had their first migration before the year 2000, with a further 35 percent moving out for the first time during the decade 2000-2009 and 43 percent moving out during the years from 2010 to the survey date in 2013.

A similar trend is also shown for the year of migration to the current destination. Around 17 percent of all current migrants have moved to the current destination before the year 2000, and 32 percent during the decade 2000-2009, while a high of 51 percent have moved to current destination in the years from 2010 to the survey date in 2013.

Especially noteworthy is the steady increase in the number of migrants since 2005; from 3 percent of current migrants having moved to current destination in 2005, to 8 percent in 2010 and to a high of 22 percent in 2012 with a further 12 percent in the first five months or so of 2013.

This dramatic rise in the volume of out-migration during the period from 2010 to mid-2013 coincided with the profound transformations that took place in Egypt during that period and the new realities that were forced on the fabric of Egyptian society which must have introduced factors of change across the demographic and socioeconomic scene of the country.

3.5 Length of Migration

Table 3.10 presents data on duration of residence (in years from 0-4 to 20+) of current migrants in their current country of residence according to selected characteristics.

Differentials in length of migration are generally not substantial for the majority of migrants. Nonetheless, there are some differences in the duration of migration among several groups of migrants which may be summarized as follows:

- Female migrants appear to have longer migration duration than male migrants;
- Migrants who moved to Europe have longer times of stay in their current destination than those migrants who moved to the Arab region;
- The duration of migration is longer for migrants from the Urban Governorates. Around 30 percent of these migrants have been residing in the current country of destination for 10 or more years, compared with an average of 25 percent for migrants from each of the other regions. Also, around 22 percent of current migrants from the Urban Governorates have gone to the current destination 15 or more years ago compared with 18 percent for migrants from urban Lower Egypt and around 14 percent for migrants from the other regions;

Table 3.9 Year of migration		
Percent distribution of all current migrants by year of migration to first destination and current destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013		
Year of migration	First destination	Current destination
Before 1990	5.5	2.9
1990-1994	6.7	5.9
1990	1.3	1.0
1991	0.9	0.9
1992	1.4	1.2
1993	1.9	1.6
1994	1.2	1.2
1995-1999	9.9	8.2
1995	2.3	1.8
1996	1.4	1.1
1997	1.6	1.3
1998	2.5	2.3
1999	2.1	1.7
2000-2004	11.7	10.0
2000	2.1	1.8
2001	2.0	1.8
2002	2.5	2.2
2003	2.7	2.2
2004	2.4	2.0
2005-2009	23.1	21.8
2005	3.6	3.2
2006	4.0	3.4
2007	4.2	4.0
2008	5.1	5.0
2009	6.2	6.2
2010-2013 ¹	43.1	51.2
2010	8.2	8.2
2011	8.5	9.9
2012	17.5	21.6
2013 ¹	8.9	11.5
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of current migrants = 5847		
¹ Up to date of survey during April-July 2013.		

- Migrants with no formal education have the longest duration of migration with 39 percent of them having gone to current destination 10 or more years ago, compared with 22 percent and 18 percent of migrants with secondary and university education, respectively.

Table 3.10 Length of residence in current destination									
Percent distribution of all current migrants by length of residence since arrival in current country of residence, according to selected characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013									
Characteristic	Length of residence since arrival in current destination (years)								Number
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20+	Total	10+	15+	
Sex									
Male	57.8	17.5	9.9	7.6	7.2	100.0	24.7	14.8	5723
Female	42.7	23.4	4.3	6.6	23.0	100.0	33.9	29.6	124
Current destination									
Arab region	58.1	17.2	9.6	7.4	7.6	100.0	24.6	15.0	5578
Europe	39.2	24.5	16.7	12.6	7.0	100.0	36.3	19.6	199
North America	35.5	49.1	13.3	2.1	0.0	100.0	15.4	2.1	33
Other	72.8	23.5	0.0	3.7	0.0	100.0	3.7	3.7	36
Residence of origin household									
Urban	55.8	18.2	7.7	7.6	10.7	100.0	26.0	18.3	1169
Rural	57.9	17.5	10.3	7.6	6.7	100.0	24.6	14.3	4678
Region of residence of origin household									
Urban Governorates	53.9	15.7	8.2	6.1	16.0	100.0	30.3	22.1	382
Lower Egypt	58.9	16.3	9.6	8.4	6.8	100.0	24.8	15.2	2077
Urban	58.8	16.7	6.2	9.1	9.3	100.0	24.6	18.4	398
Rural	58.9	16.2	10.5	8.2	6.2	100.0	24.9	14.4	1679
Upper Egypt	57.0	18.7	10.1	7.3	7.0	100.0	24.4	14.3	3381
Urban	54.5	22.1	8.7	7.5	7.1	100.0	23.3	14.6	387
Rural	57.3	18.3	10.3	7.2	7.0	100.0	24.5	14.3	2995
Frontier Governorates	(67.6)	(13.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(19.1)	100.0	(19.1)	(19.1)	(7)
Current (completed) educational level									
No education	45.4	15.5	10.2	14.1	14.8	100.0	39.0	28.9	806
Some primary	54.5	17.8	10.5	8.2	8.9	100.0	27.6	17.1	480
Primary	55.5	14.9	12.3	8.2	9.1	100.0	29.6	17.3	515
Preparatory	55.5	18.7	8.0	11.2	6.6	100.0	25.8	17.8	338
Secondary	59.9	18.6	10.3	6.0	5.2	100.0	21.5	11.2	2820
Higher	64.0	17.9	6.8	4.3	7.0	100.0	18.1	11.3	888
Total	57.5	17.7	9.8	7.6	7.5	100.0	24.9	15.1	5847

3.6 Why: Motives for Migration

3.6.1 Motives for first migration

People migrate for various economic, social, demographic, personal and other reasons. In Table 3.11 the most important reasons for the first migration are separated out into three panels. The first panel includes ‘country of origin factors’ expressed as a list of the main reasons why migrants wanted to leave their origin households; followed by a list covering ‘country of destination factors’, while the third panel covers ‘country of origin compared with country of destination factors.’

As may be seen, socioeconomic conditions of migrants before first migration (first panel) seem to be the more important, followed by reasons in the third panel. While the circumstances in destination countries must play a role in driving migration, fewer migrants explicitly cited circumstances in the destination country (panel two). This pattern applies to all groups of migrants—the only exception being female migrants who cited circumstances in destination country as the main motive for the first migration.

Among current migrants from the households surveyed who moved abroad for the first time since the beginning of the year 2000, around 87 percent migrated for economic reasons, 10 percent moved abroad for social reasons (mainly women getting married to men residing abroad), and 3 percent for other reasons.

The three most important economic motives for first migration from Egypt were ‘to improve standard of living’ (34 percent), followed by ‘income in Egypt was insufficient’ (25 percent), and ‘lack of employment opportunities’ (12 percent). ‘Higher wages’ and ‘better business opportunities’ in country of destination accounted for 6 and 7 percent respectively.

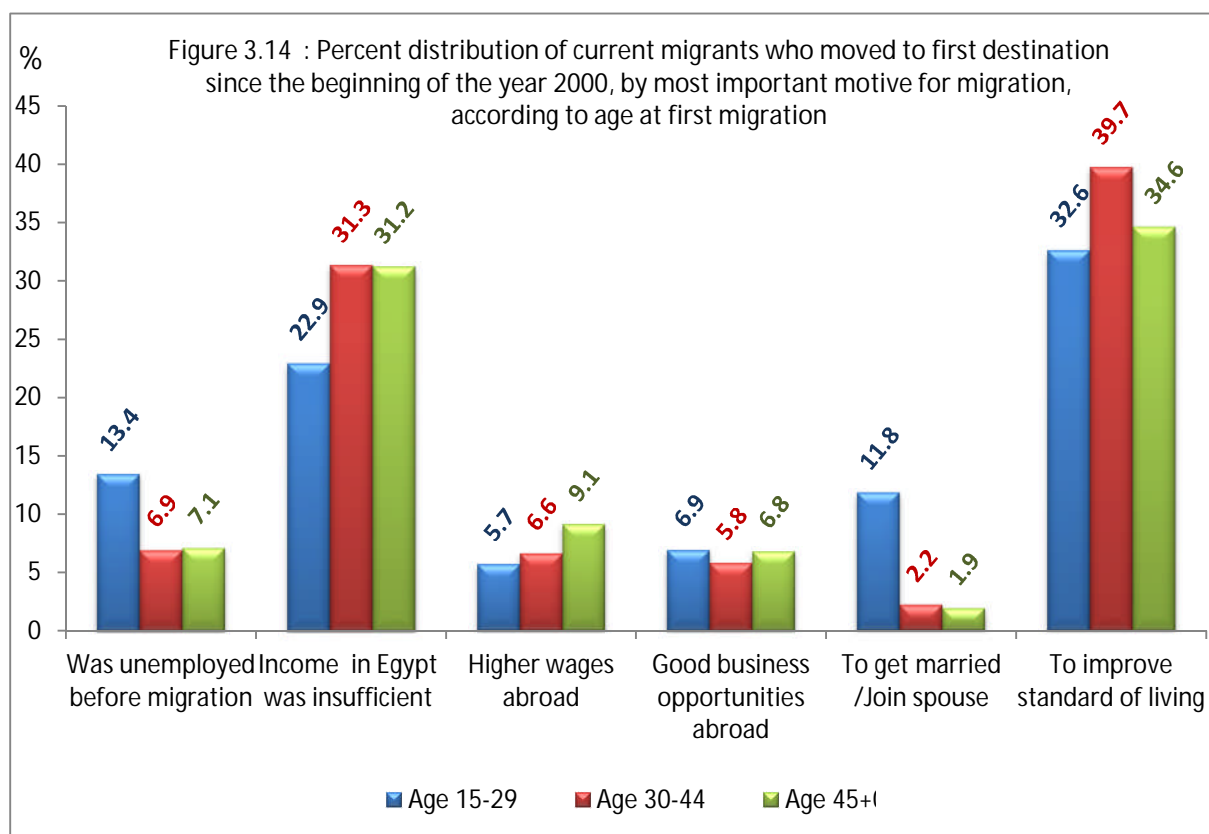
These results suggest that there are two main types of economic motives for migration from Egypt:

- the first is ‘**migration out of necessity**’ mainly due to poverty, lack of employment opportunities, and low salaries, and the consequent difficulties in sustaining the family;
- the second type is ‘**migration out of choice**’ where migration represents an attractive alternative mainly associated with the desire for livelihood diversification.

The results indicate that the ‘out of necessity migration’ applies to around 40 percent of all current migrants, where migration represents an important strategy to cope with unemployment and poverty, while the ‘out of choice migration’ applies to around 47 percent of current migrants, where migration appears to represent an attractive opportunity to improve living standard.

The figures in Table 3.11 show that although work reasons and improving standard of living emerge as the most important reasons for migration across almost all groups of migrants, motivations for first migration are not of equal importance to all migrants, and that motivations vary across different contexts and groups of migrants.

Table 3.11 Most important motive for first migration by current migrants															
Percent distribution of current migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000, by most important motive for migration, according to selected characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013															
Most important motive for first migration	Sex		Age at first migration			Residence of origin household		Current level of education			First destination				Total
	Male	Female	15-29	30-44	45+	Urban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	Arab region	Europe	North America	Other	
Country of origin factors	41.7	11.7	40.8	43.9	46.6	47.1	39.7	38.7	41.3	44.9	41.6	31.3	20.3	34.5	41.2
- Was unemployed before migration	11.6	7.1	13.4	6.9	7.1	16.3	10.3	4.8	12.4	19.7	11.4	15.2	0.0	13.4	11.5
- Income in Egypt was insufficient	25.6	1.8	22.9	31.3	31.2	24.7	25.3	30.3	25.1	16.8	25.8	11.7	5.1	9.1	25.2
- Work benefits unsatisfactory	3.5	0.0	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.5	2.6	3.2	5.7	3.4	2.5	15.2	2.7	3.4
- Other	1.0	2.8	0.6	2.1	4.6	2.8	0.6	1.0	0.6	2.7	1.0	0.9	0.0	9.3	1.1
Country of destination factors	22.7	70.7	25.6	15.7	18.2	25.3	23.3	20.1	24.6	26.6	23.2	32.4	32.6	19.6	23.5
- Higher wages abroad	6.0	7.1	5.7	6.6	9.1	6.4	5.9	4.8	6.6	6.1	5.9	10.4	4.2	3.3	6.0
- Good business opportunities abroad	6.6	3.8	6.9	5.8	6.8	7.2	6.4	6.4	5.9	9.4	6.5	10.8	1.1	3.5	6.6
- To obtain more education for self	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.1	2.0	18.5	12.8	0.3
- To get married /Join spouse	9.0	23.0	11.8	2.2	1.9	7.6	9.6	8.0	10.3	7.6	9.5	3.0	8.8	0.0	9.2
- To reunite with family abroad	0.3	34.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	2.6	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.8	0.7	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.9
- Other	0.5	2.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Country of origin compared with country of destination factors	35.6	17.6	33.6	40.4	35.2	27.5	37.0	41.2	34.1	28.5	35.2	36.3	47.1	45.9	35.3
- To improve standard of living	34.8	5.6	32.6	39.7	34.6	26.2	36.2	40.5	33.5	26.2	34.2	34.7	25.0	39.4	34.3
- Other	0.8	12.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.6	2.3	1.0	1.6	22.1	6.5	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4735	84	3473	1199	147	936	3883	1329	2712	778	4616	152	20	31	4819



For example, there are clear indications that men and women respond differently to poverty. Men are more likely than women to move abroad due to lack of work opportunities or having insufficient income. Among male migrants, economic reasons account for 88 percent and social reasons for 10 percent, while the corresponding proportions among female migrants are 25 percent and 58 percent, respectively.

Unemployment before migration was more important reason for migration among those aged 15-29 (13 percent) than among the older migrants aged 30 years or more (7 percent), and among the highly skilled migrants (20 percent) than among migrants with low level of education (5 percent). Low/insufficient income as a reason for migration shows the opposite pattern, being cited by fewer young migrants (23 percent) than older migrants (31 percent), whereas it is shown to be negatively associated with level of education being more important among those with low level of education (30 percent) than among the highly skilled migrants (17 percent).

Detailed results also show that unemployment, insufficient income and marriage/family reunion are more important reasons for emigration to the Gulf States than to Europe, while improving standard of living as a reason for migration is of equal importance to slightly more than a third of migrants in the Gulf States and in Europe.

3.6.2 Migration decision-making

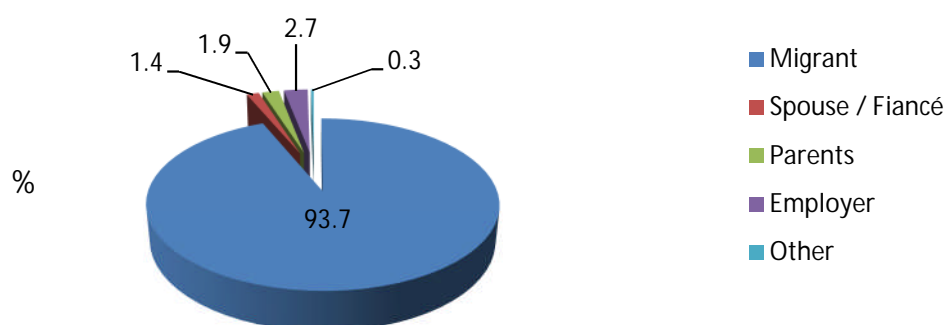
In this section attention turns to the migration decision-making, or who primarily made the migration decision. Table 3.12 shows data on who made the migration decision according to

sex of the migrant, the urban vs. rural area of residence of the origin household, level of education of the migrant, and employment status of the person before migration.

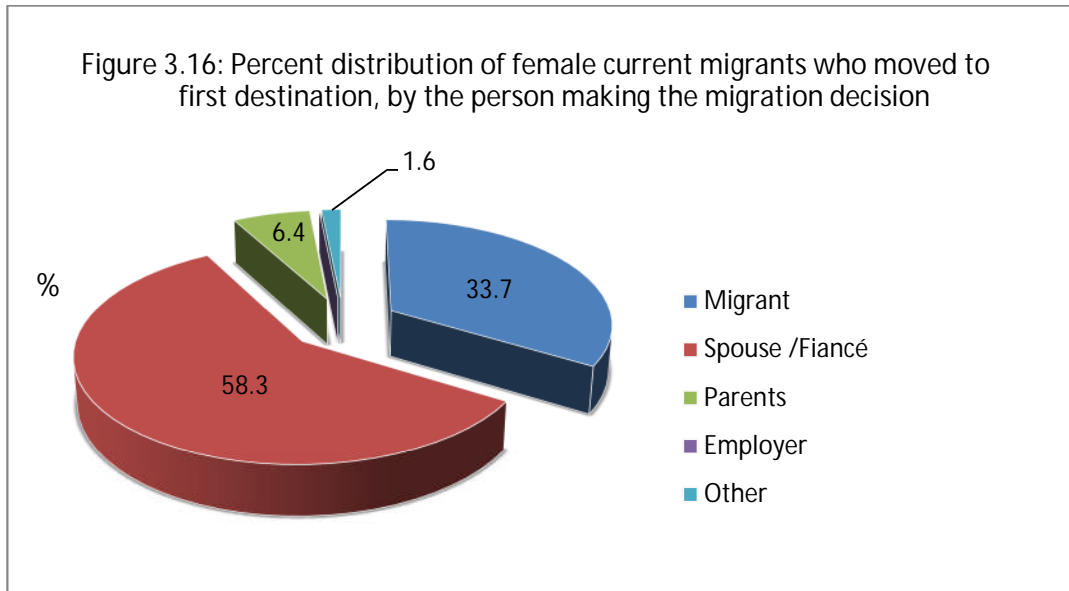
Overall, 94 percent of current migrants were the main decision-makers about the migration, while the decision was made by someone else in the remaining cases: nearly 3 percent by the employer, 2 percent by parents and over one percent by the spouse of the migrant.

Table 3.12 Who made the migration decision							
Percent distribution of current migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000, by the person making the decision for current migrant to migrate, according to selected characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013							
Characteristic	Person making the migration decision					Total	Number
	Migrant	Spouse / Fiancé	Parents	Employer	Other		
Sex							
Male	94.8	0.4	1.8	2.8	0.2	100.0	4735
Female	33.7	58.3	6.4	0.0	1.6	100.0	84
Type of residence of origin household							
Urban	88.8	3.2	3.2	4.2	0.6	100.0	936
Rural	94.9	0.9	1.6	2.4	0.2	100.0	3883
Educational level							
Low	95.7	0.8	1.6	1.7	0.2	100.0	1329
Medium	93.8	1.1	2.3	2.5	0.3	100.0	2712
High	89.8	3.2	1.1	5.3	0.6	100.0	778
Status in employment before first migration							
Employed	95.3	0.6	1.1	2.9	0.1	100.0	3565
Unemployed	89.2	3.6	4.3	2.2	0.7	100.0	1254
Total	93.7	1.4	1.9	2.7	0.3	100.0	4819

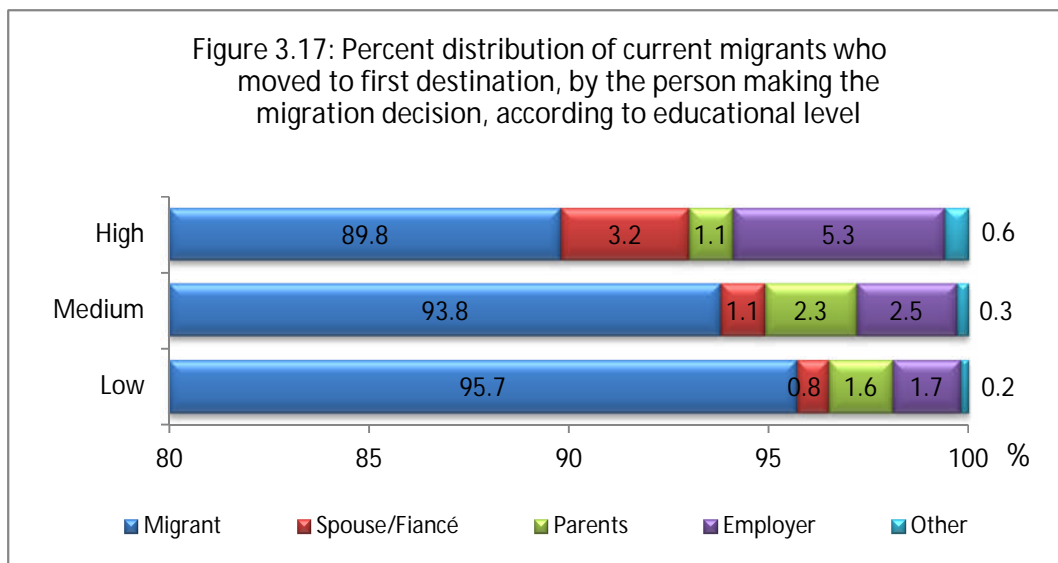
Figure 3.15: Percent distribution of current migrants who moved to first destination, by the person making the migration decision



Although differentials in the migration decision-making are small, certain background characteristics of migrants give rise to interesting differentials related either to marriage and post-marital residence or to occupation and economic opportunities. For example, the results show a strong gender or sex-specific patterns. Thus, among female migrants, only 34 percent made the decision to migrate themselves, while the decision was made for most female migrants by someone else, mainly by the ‘husband’ (58 percent of the cases) and by ‘parents’ (6 percent).



By educational level, the proportion of migrants making the decision themselves decreases from 96 percent among those with low level of education to 90 percent among those with higher education, while the proportion of migrants for whom the decision was made by their employer in Egypt increases from less than 2 percent among the low education group to over 5 percent among the high education group.



The role of parents and spouse in making the migration decision is particularly evident in the case of migrants who were unemployed before the migration. Thus the decision was made by ‘parents’ or ‘spouse’ for 8 percent of current migrants who were unemployed before migration, compared with only 2 percent of those who were employed before migration.

3.7 How: The Migration Process

People migrate because they expect the benefits of the migration to exceed the costs. The major economic costs for prospective migrants involve those relating to the job search process and information about jobs available to the prospective migrant before migration, beginning with contacts with labour recruiters, whether from the country itself or a potential destination country, obtaining documents required to cross national borders, and travelling to the destination country. Once at destination, higher earnings are expected to more than offset these migration costs.

3.7.1 Pre-migration contact with recruiters

Obtaining the necessary information on employment opportunities is the first economic cost of migration. Table 3.13 assesses whether or not the future migrant had contact with a private labour recruiter prior to migration, and the type of private recruiter contacted, according to selected background characteristics of current migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000.

3.7.2 Contact with private recruiters

Overall, around 31 percent of current migrants had contact with a private recruiter to work abroad and facilitate the migration. Differentials in pre-migration contact with a private recruiter are generally narrow for the majority of migrants. Nonetheless, there are some differences in the percentage contacting a recruiter among several groups of migrants.

This percentage was well below the overall average among migrants from households residing in the Urban Governorates (24 percent), migrants with primary or preparatory education (25 percent), migrants who did not work before migration (27 percent), and those who moved to Europe (23 percent), while the percentage was particularly well above the overall average among migrants from households residing in urban Upper Egypt (42 percent), and those with higher education (39 percent).

3.7.3 Type of recruiter contacted

Table 3.13 also provides information on the type of private recruiter contacted. Overall, among current migrants who had contact with a private recruiter before migration, 55 percent contacted a private employment agency in Egypt, 24 percent contacted a private recruiter from Egypt recruiting for employer in destination country, and 9 percent contacted a private labour recruiter from country of destination operating in Egypt.

Table 3.13 Pre-migration contact with recruiters							
Among current migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000, the percentage who had contact with a recruiter to work abroad, and the percent distribution by type of recruiter, Egypt-HIMS 2013							
Characteristic	Percentage who had contact with a private recruiter to work abroad	Number	Type of private recruiter				
			Private employment agency in Egypt	Private recruiter from Egypt recruiting for employer in country of destination	Private labour recruiter from country of destination operating in Egypt	Other	Total
Age at first destination							
15-29	30.8	3474	55.4	22.4	9.0	13.2	100.0
30-44	32.1	1198	54.6	29.0	7.8	8.6	100.0
45+	28.4	147	54.2	20.3	18.5	7.0	100.0
First destination							
Arab region	31.1	4600	55.7	24.2	8.6	11.5	100.0
Europe	23.0	152	34.9	17.0	31.9	16.2	100.0
Other	37.3	67	57.1	11.1	0.0	31.8	100.0
Type of residence of origin household							
Urban	32.8	936	58.4	19.2	10.2	12.2	100.0
Rural	30.4	3883	54.4	25.1	8.8	11.7	100.0
Region of residence of origin household							
Urban Governorates	23.8	290	66.6	14.0	10.5	8.9	100.0
Lower Egypt	35.7	1722	59.9	19.2	9.7	11.2	100.0
Urban	31.9	320	59.4	18.8	13.0	8.8	100.0
Rural	36.5	1402	60.0	19.3	9.0	11.7	100.0
Upper Egypt	28.6	2801	50.7	28.4	8.5	12.4	100.0
Urban	42.0	324	53.4	22.2	7.8	16.6	100.0
Rural	26.9	2477	50.2	29.6	8.6	11.6	100.0
Frontier Governorates	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Educational status							
No education	30.0	532	51.1	35.3	3.2	10.4	100.0
Some primary	28.4	384	55.2	18.4	13.7	12.7	100.0
Primary/ Preparatory	24.9	684	57.9	23.2	5.3	13.6	100.0
Secondary	30.4	2441	54.4	23.8	10.0	11.8	100.0
Higher	39.2	778	58.1	20.6	10.4	10.9	100.0
Work status before migration							
Worked	31.8	3940	55.4	23.9	9.1	11.6	100.0
Didn't work	26.5	878	54.3	24.1	9.0	12.6	100.0
Total	30.9	4819	55.2	23.9	9.1	11.8	100.0

It should be pointed out that Egyptian citizens do not need visa or work permit prior to entering several Arab countries, including Iraq, Jordan and Libya, which were the first destination to nearly two-fifths of current migrants.

Detailed results indicate that virtually all of the current migrants who first moved to these three countries did not have pre-migration work permit and that they started looking for a job upon arrival through recruiters and migrant networks in the destination country. On the other hand, virtually all the current migrants who first moved to the Gulf States had pre-migration

work permits, with many of them obtaining the work permit with the help of the Ministry of Manpower and Migration and other public employment services in Egypt under the terms of bilateral agreements with public and private sectors employers in the Gulf States.

Figure 3.18: Percentage of current migrants who had contact with a private recruiter to work abroad, by region of residence of origin household

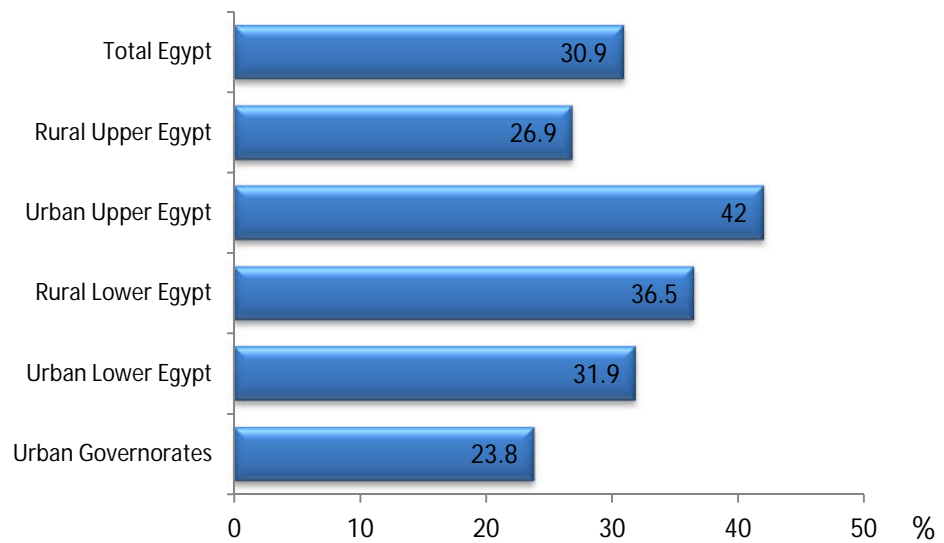
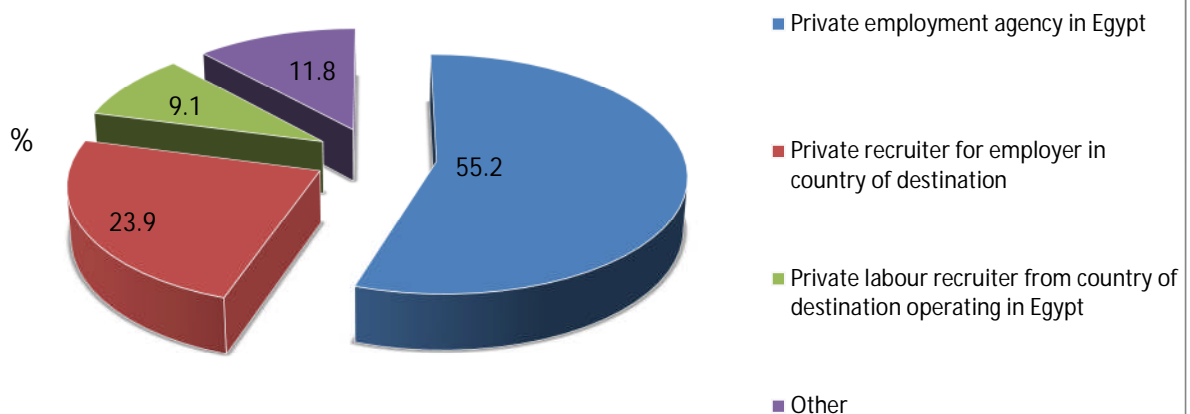


Figure 3.19: Percent distribution of current migrants who had contact with a private recruiter to work abroad, by type of recruiter

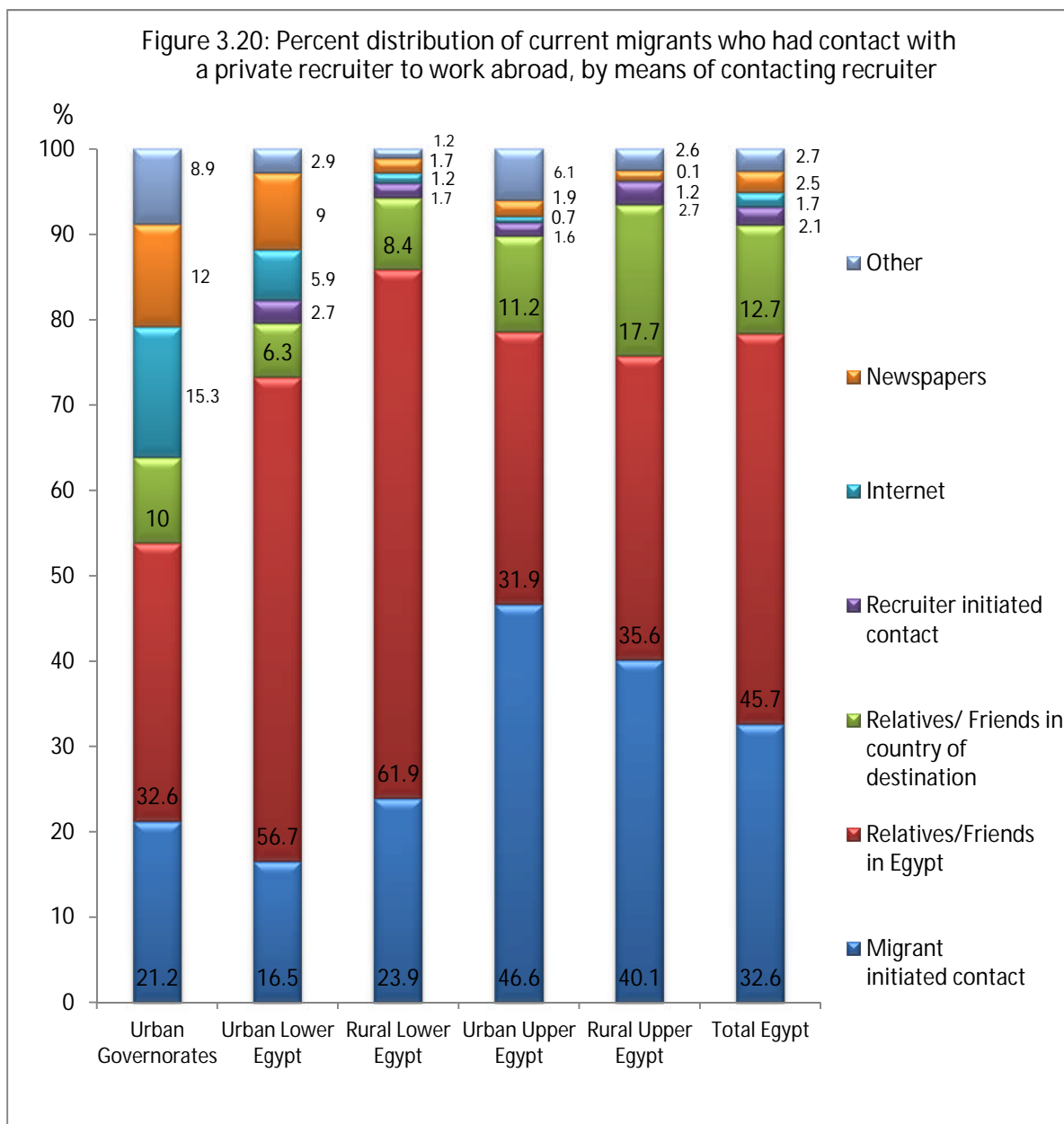


3.7.4 Means of contacting recruiter

Table 3.14 provides data on who initiated the contact, the migrant or the recruiter, and how the migrant found out about the recruiter. Approaching one-third of migrants initiated the contact, while the recruiter initiated the contact in only two percent of the cases. Around 46 percent of migrants found out about the recruiter from relatives and friends in Egypt and a further 13 percent from relatives and friends residing in the country of destination. Nearly five percent of migrants reported that the internet and advertisements in newspapers were the source of information about the recruiter.

Migrants from Upper Egypt were more likely to initiate the contact with a recruiter (41 percent) than those from the Urban Governorates and Lower Egypt (around 22 percent). In Lower Egypt, 61 percent of migrants got in touch with a recruiter through relatives and friends in Egypt, compared with only one-third of migrants in the Urban Governorates and Upper Egypt. The internet and advertisements in newspapers were the means used for contacting recruiters by 27 percent migrants from the Urban Governorates compared with 14 percent of migrants from urban Lower Egypt and only 3 percent of migrants from urban Upper Egypt.

Table 3.14 Pre-migration means of contacting recruiter									
Among out migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000, and who had pre-migration contact with a recruiter, the percent distribution by means of contacting recruiter, Egypt-HIMS 2013									
Characteristic	Means of contacting recruiter							Total	Number
	Migrant initiated contact	Relatives/ Friends in Egypt	Relatives/ Friends in country of destination	Recruiter initiated contact	Internet	News-papers	Other		
First destination									
Arab region	32.5	45.7	13.0	2.0	1.6	2.6	2.6	100.0	1436
Europe	25.8	59.9	4.9	3.0	3.1	0.0	3.3	100.0	35
Other	51.2	19.6	6.3	16.6	6.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	16
Type of residence of origin household									
Urban	30.9	40.3	9.3	1.6	5.7	6.9	5.3	100.0	307
Rural	33.0	47.1	13.6	2.3	0.6	1.4	2.0	100.0	1180
Region of residence of origin household									
Urban Governorates	21.2	32.6	10.0	0.0	15.3	12.0	8.9	100.0	69
Lower Egypt	22.7	61.0	8.0	1.9	2.0	3.1	1.3	100.0	614
Urban	16.5	56.7	6.3	2.7	5.9	9.0	2.9	100.0	102
Rural	23.9	61.9	8.4	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.2	100.0	512
Upper Egypt	41.2	35.0	16.6	2.5	0.2	1.3	3.2	100.0	802
Urban	46.6	31.9	11.2	1.6	0.7	1.9	6.1	100.0	136
Rural	40.1	35.6	17.7	2.7	0.1	1.2	2.6	100.0	666
Educational status									
No education	33.8	49.3	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	100.0	159
Some primary	39.2	39.0	18.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	109
Primary/Preparatory	26.5	52.9	16.5	1.8	0.0	0.6	1.7	100.0	171
Secondary	32.7	46.2	13.7	2.8	0.3	1.8	2.5	100.0	743
Higher	32.6	41.0	6.4	2.1	7.3	7.6	3.0	100.0	305
Total	32.6	45.7	12.7	2.1	1.7	2.5	2.7	100.0	1487



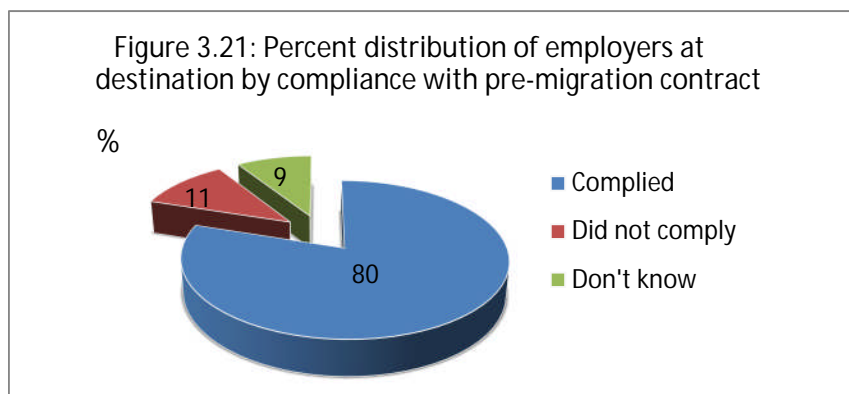
3.7.5 Pre-migration provision of written contract

Table 3.15 shows that 81 percent of migrants who had a job arranged by a recruiter were provided with pre-migration written contract. Though the data show narrow differentials in this percentage for most groups of migrants, there are certain biases in recruiter behaviour in providing or not a written contract. Thus migrants with higher education, those who moved to the Gulf States, and those who had a job prior to migration, were more likely to have been provided with pre-migration written contract than other groups of migrants.

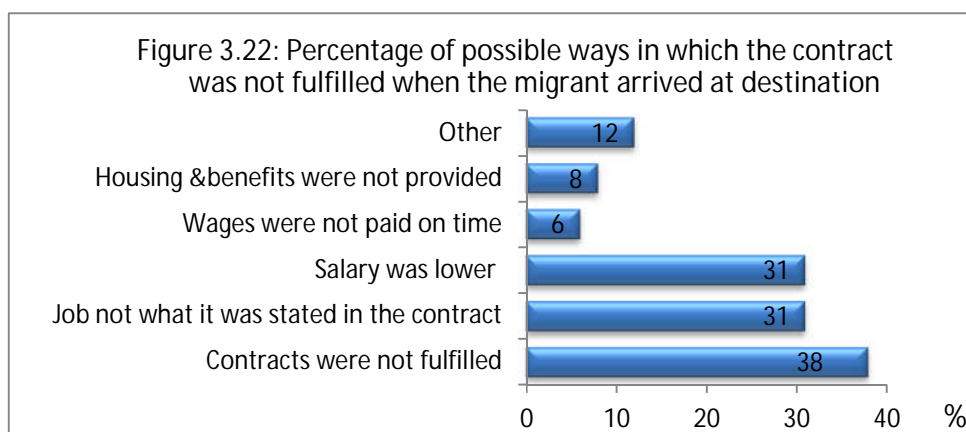
Table 3.15 Pre-migration provision of written contract, and compliance of employer at destination with pre-migration contract				
Among current migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000, and who had contact with a recruiter to work abroad, the percentage provided with pre-migration written contract, and the percentage of employers at destination who complied with pre-migration contract, Egypt-HIMS 2013				
Characteristic	Pre-migration provision of written contract		Compliance of employer at destination with terms of pre-migration contract	
	Among migrants who had contact with a recruiter, the percentage who were provided with written contract	Number of migrants who had contact with a recruiter	Percentage of employers at destination who complied with terms of pre-migration contract	Number of migrants provided with pre-migration written contract
Age at first destination				
15-29	79.9	1062	79.5	848
30-44	82.6	385	79.8	318
45+	89.6	41	86.5	37
First destination				
Arab region	81.7	1436	79.8	1173
Europe	61.4	35	82.4	21
Other	52.1	16	-	9
Type of residence of origin household				
Urban	81.6	307	79.6	251
Rural	80.7	1181	79.9	952
Region of residence of origin household				
Urban Governorates	85.3	69	74.9	59
Lower Egypt	82.3	614	79.3	506
Urban	79.6	102	86.9	82
Rural	82.8	512	77.9	424
Upper Egypt	79.3	802	80.6	636
Urban	81.1	136	76.8	110
Rural	79.0	666	81.4	526
Frontier Governorates	-	2	-	2
Educational status				
No education	73.9	159	78.8	118
Some primary	77.4	109	81.2	84
Primary/Preparatory	70.7	171	78.8	130
Secondary	80.4	743	77.9	597
Higher	89.2	305	84.6	274
Work status before migration				
Worked	81.5	1254	80.2	1022
Didn't work	77.6	233	77.6	181
Total	80.9	1487	79.8	1203

3.7.6 Compliance of employer at destination with pre-migration contract

Table 3.15 also shows data on compliance of employer at destination with terms of pre-migration contract. For those migrants where there had been a labour recruiter involved and who arranged a written contract, around 80 percent of employers at first destination complied with the terms of the contract, 11 percent did not comply, while the (proxy) respondent did not know the answer in nine percent of the total cases considered



Detailed tabulations reveal different possible ways that the contract was not fulfilled when the migrant arrived at destination, including there being no job (reported by 38 percent of those provided with contracts that were not fulfilled), the job was not what it was stated in the contract (31 percent), salary was lower (31 percent), wages were not paid on time (6 percent), and housing or other benefits were not provided (8 percent), while other ways of not complying with the terms of the contract were reported by 12 percent of the migrants considered.



3.7.7 Payment to facilitate the migration

Migrants are not supposed to pay for the cost of recruitment according to ILO Conventions. The Ministry of Manpower and Migration operates no-fee public employment services to facilitate job-matching for prospective migrants. The results, however, indicate that migration agents and labour brokers organize most recruitment of Egyptian migrant workers particularly to the Gulf States and within the Arab region. Around 77 percent of current migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000 paid money to get a work permit or facilitate the migration (Tables 3.16 and 3.17).

Among the majority of Egyptian migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000 and who paid money to get a work permit or facilitate the migration, the total amount paid was more than 38 million Egyptian pounds (£E). Around 22 percent paid up to £E5,000, 36 percent paid between £E5000 and £E10000, 15 percent paid between £E10000 and £E15000, 13 percent between £E15000 and £E20000, while the remaining 15 percent paid more than £E20,000. The average amount paid per migrant was £E10350.

Figure 3.23: Percent distribution of current migrants who paid to get work contract or facilitate the migration by the amount of money paid (in Egyptian pounds)

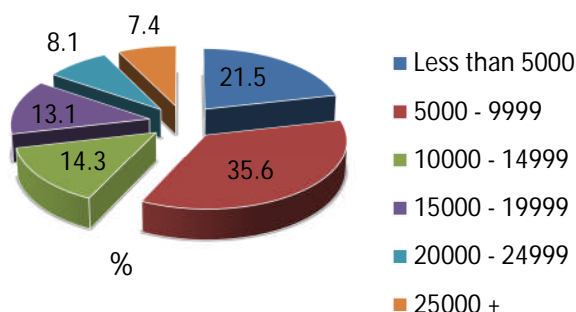


Table 3.16 Payment to facilitate the migration

Among current migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000, the percent distribution by whether money was paid to get a work contract or to facilitate the migration, Egypt-HIMS 2013

Payment status	Percent	Number
Paid money	76.8	3700
Did not pay money	16.6	800
Missing	6.6	319
Total	100.0	4819

Table 3.17 Amount paid to get work contract or facilitate the migration

Among current migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000, and who paid money to get a work contract or to facilitate the migration, the percent distribution by the amount of money paid, Egypt-HIMS 2013

Amount paid (in Egyptian pounds:£E)	Percent
Less than 5000	21.5
5000 – 9999	35.6
10000 – 14999	14.3
15000 – 19999	13.1
20000 – 24999	8.1
25000 +	7.4
Total	100.0
Number	3700
Total amount paid	£E 38,294,638
Average amount paid per migrant	£E 10,350

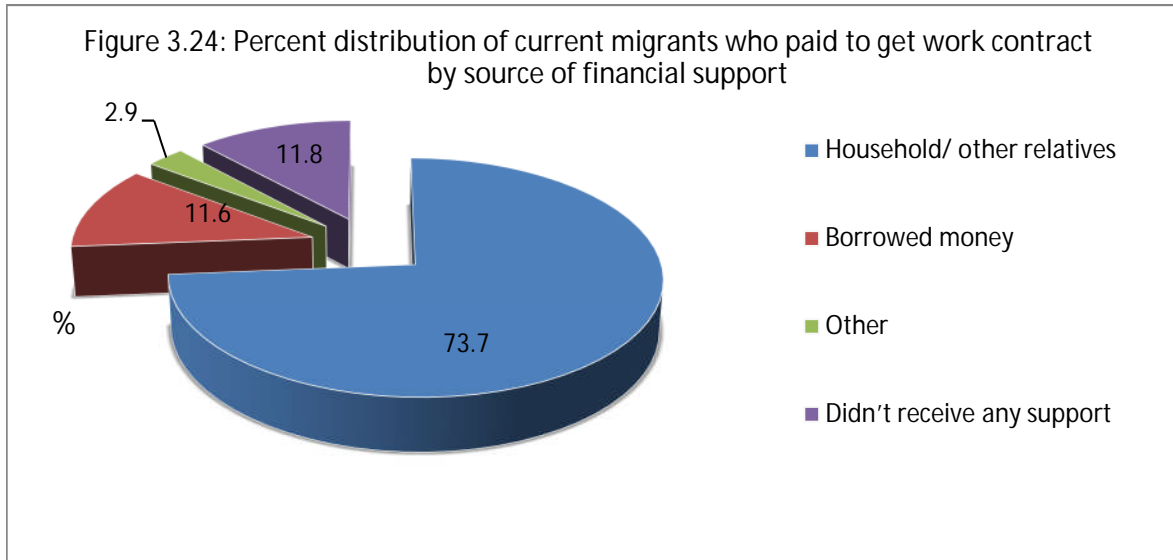
3.7.8 Financing migration

The survey enquired into the source of financial support received to cover the cost of the migration move (Table 3.18). Overall, only 12 percent of current migrants did not receive any financial support while 12 percent borrowed money to finance the migration move. The majority of current migrants received financial support from various types of relatives and friends: 52 percent from the household, 15 percent from other relatives, and 7 percent from friends. Financing the migration move thus appears to impose heavy financial cost to the families of most migrants.

Table 3.18 Financing migration						
Percent distribution of current migrants who moved to country of current residence since the beginning of the year 2000, by source of financial support received to cover the cost of migration, Egypt-HIMS 2013						
Characteristic	Source of financial support			Didn't receive any support	Total	Number
	Household/ other relatives	Borrowed money	Other			
Current destination						
Arab region	73.9	11.7	2.9	11.5	100.0	4600
Europe	76.1	13.0	1.3	9.6	100.0	152
North America	35.5	3.0	6.5	55.0	100.0	33
Other	63.2	8.7	11.8	16.3	100.0	34
Age at migration to current destination						
15-29	79.9	9.9	2.6	7.6	100.0	2275
30-49	68.6	13.3	3.3	14.8	100.0	2366
50+	60.9	11.2	1.8	26.1	100.0	177
Employment status before migration						
Worked	73.3	12.4	2.9	12.4	100.0	3940
Didn't work	79.9	8.4	2.8	8.9	100.0	878
Residence of origin household						
Urban	77.9	6.9	2.8	18.4	100.0	936
Rural	74.0	12.8	3.0	10.2	100.0	3883
Region of origin household						
Urban Governorates	68.2	2.6	0.8	33.8	100.0	290
Lower Egypt	74.6	13.0	1.5	10.9	100.0	1722
Urban	78.0	6.6	1.6	13.8	100.0	320
Rural	73.9	14.5	1.4	10.2	100.0	1402
Upper Egypt	74.1	11.8	4.0	10.1	100.0	2801
Urban	73.9	11.1	5.7	9.3	100.0	324
Rural	74.2	11.8	3.8	10.2	100.0	2477
Frontier Governorates	--	--	--	--	--	6
Educational status						
No education	69.8	15.3	3.9	11.0	100.0	532
Some primary	70.9	11.0	2.7	15.4	100.0	384
Primary / Preparatory	74.8	13.2	2.1	9.9	100.0	684
Secondary	75.4	11.4	3.2	10.0	100.0	2441
Higher	71.9	8.8	1.3	18.0	100.0	778
Total	73.7	11.6	2.9	11.8	100.0	4819

The results indicate that financial support from the household and other relatives was particularly more common among young migrants (80 percent) and those who were unemployed before the migration (80 percent). Borrowing to finance migration was more common among migrants from rural areas (13 percent) than among those from urban areas (7 percent), and was least common among migrants from the Urban Governorates (3 percent).

Current migrants from the Urban Governorates and those with university degrees were more likely to have resources to pay for the migration move; 34 percent of the former group and 18 percent of the latter didn't receive any financial support, compared with a general average of 12 percent.



3.8 Admission Documents and Compliance with Regulations

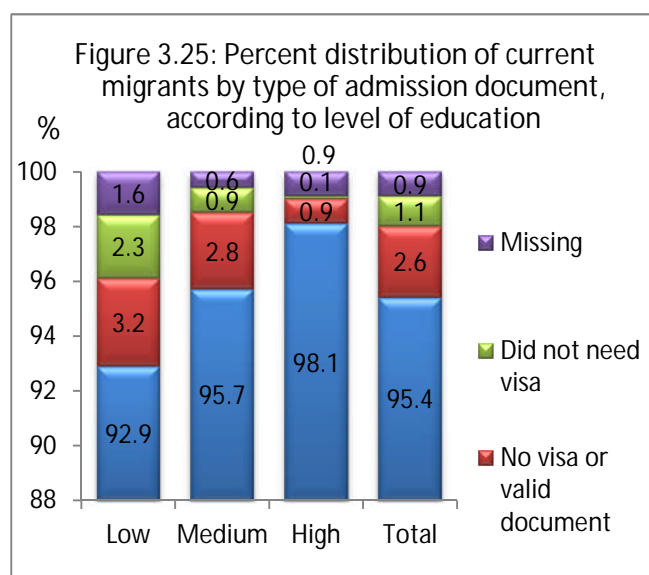
This section looks at possession of documents migrants use to gain access to their destination. It should be borne in mind that undocumented migration is a sensitive topic, possibly affecting the reliability of the responses given.

Table 3.19 gives an overview of the possession and type of visa or permit at arrival in country of destination. Among current migrants who moved to country of current residence since the beginning of the year 2000, 95.4 percent had legal and valid admission documents, 1.1 percent did not need visa, while fewer than 3 percent had no visa or other valid document.

The largest proportion of migrants had a work permit (80 percent), followed by 4.4 percent who had a tourist visa, and 2.8 percent who had a business visa.

Table 3.19 Possession of admission documents by type	
Percent distribution of current migrants, who moved to current destination since the beginning of the year 2000, by type of admission document, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Possession of admission document	Percent
a) Yes: Visa and/or document	95.4
Tourist visa	4.4
Business visa	2.8
Student visa	0.3
Refugee visa	0.0
Temporary residence permit	2.1
Migrant/Residence permit	2.1
Work permit	80.1
Other	3.6
b) No visa or document	2.6
Asked for political asylum	0.0
Undocumented entry	2.4
Other	0.2
c) Did not need visa	1.1
Missing	0.9
Total	100.0
Number	4819

Table 3.20 indicates that the proportion of migrants with legal and valid admission documents tends to increase with the level of education; 93 percent of current migrants with low education entered the country of current residence with legal documents, and this proportion increased to 96 percent among migrants with medium level of education, and to 98 percent among those with university degrees. All female current migrants entered the country of current residence with valid admission documents compared with 95 percent of male migrants.



Illegal border crossing was exceptionally high among migrants currently residing in Europe. Around 28 percent of current migrants who moved to Europe since the year 2000 had no valid admission documents. Most of these irregular migrants, though representing a very small proportion of all current migrants, have no formal education and come mainly from households residing in rural areas.

Table 3.20 Possession of admission documents by background characteristics						
Percent distribution of current migrants, who moved to current country of destination since the beginning of the year 2000, by type of admission document, according to selected characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013						
Characteristic	Type of admission document				Total	Number
	Visa/Work permit/Other valid document	No visa or valid document	Did not need visa	Missing		
Sex						
Male	95.3	2.7	1.1	0.9	100.0	4735
Female	99.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	84
Current destination						
Arab region	96.2	1.8	1.2	0.8	100.0	4600
Europe	70.5	28.3	0.6	0.6	100.0	151
North America	88.7	0.0	0.0	11.3	100.0	33
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	34
Residence of origin household						
Urban	97.0	1.1	0.5	1.4	100.0	936
Rural	95.0	3.0	1.3	0.7	100.0	3883
Level of education						
Low	92.9	3.2	2.3	1.6	100.0	1330
Medium	95.7	2.8	0.9	0.6	100.0	2711
High	98.1	0.9	0.1	0.9	100.0	778
Total	95.4	2.6	1.1	0.9	100.0	4819

3.9 The Role of Networks

The role of social networks in the migration process has long been recognized, particularly in reference to the link between migrants, non-migrants, returned migrants and potential migrants in sending and receiving countries through bonds of kinship and shared community origin. For example, the choice of destination country is partly influenced by the presence of relatives and friends abroad who can assist aspiring emigrants from Egypt by financing trips, facilitating legal entry, and providing information and other assistance that reduce the burden of resettlement.

The results in Table 3.21 show that, overall, around 65 percent of current migrants had networks in the country of destination before departure from Egypt. These migration networks were mostly composed of extended family members and close friends and mostly made of prior male migrants.

A link to a social network in destination country was more common among younger migrants, female migrants, migrants from rural areas, and those with pre-university education, than among other migrant groups. The most widespread link is shown for migrants from rural Upper Egypt (76 percent), while the least common link is shown for migrants from urban Lower Egypt (48 percent).

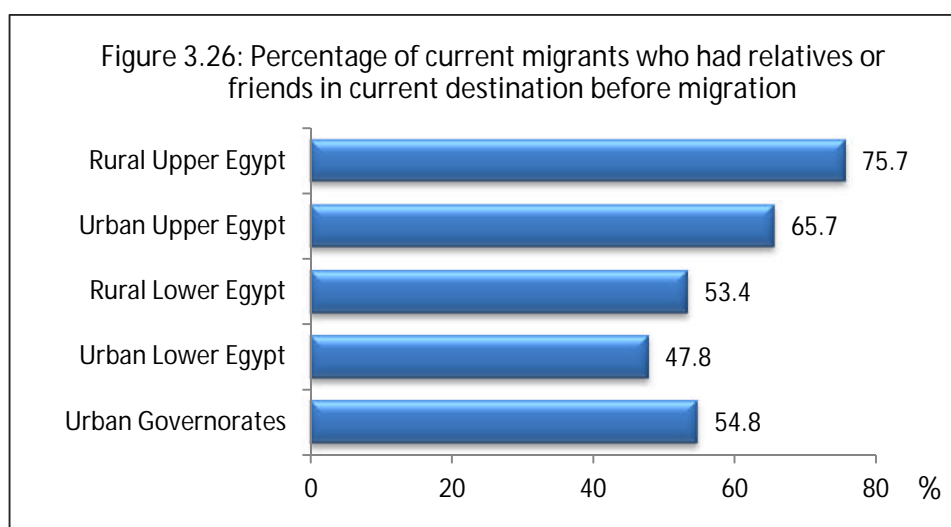


Table 3.22 shows the composition of the migration network in the country of destination before departure from Egypt. Over half of current migrants had some ‘other relatives’ in country of destination and 43 percent had links to ‘close friends’. Links to ‘brothers’ ranked third (27 percent), followed by ‘uncle/aunt’ in fourth place (14 percent).

Table 3.21 Links with social networks at time of migration		
Among current migrants who moved to current destination since the beginning of the year 2000, the percentage who had relatives or friends in current destination before migration, Egypt-HIMS 2013		
Characteristic	Percent	Number
Current destination		
Arab region	65.8	4616
Europe	59.9	152
North America	63.6	33
Other	38.2	34
Age at migration to current destination		
15-29	70.2	3474
30-44	62.0	1198
45+	50.8	147
Sex of current migrant		
Male	65.3	4735
Female	72.6	84
Type of residence of origin household		
Urban	56.1	936
Rural	67.7	3883
Region of residence of origin household		
Urban Governorates	54.8	290
Lower Egypt	52.4	1722
Urban	47.8	320
Rural	53.4	1402
Upper Egypt	74.6	2801
Urban	65.7	324
Rural	75.7	2477
Frontier Governorates	--	6
Educational status		
No education	66.3	532
Some primary	67.7	384
Primary/ Preparatory	69.6	684
Secondary	66.9	2441
Higher	55.5	778
Employment status before migration		
Worked	65.4	3940
Didn't work	65.3	878
Total	65.4	4819

Table 3.22 Composition of migration network in destination country	
Among current migrants who moved to current destination since the beginning of the year 2000 and who had a link to a network in the country of destination, the percentage who had specified types of links to persons in current destination before migration, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Type of link	Percent
Spouse	1.8
Sons	0.2
Daughters	0.3
Father	6.9
Mother	0.4
Brothers	26.6
Sisters	3.0
Uncle/Aunt	14.1
Other relatives	51.1
Close Friends	43.3
Number of migrants who had a network at current destination before migration	3152

More than four-fifths of migrants who had a network at destination received assistance from relatives or friends whether before the move and /or upon arrival in the destination country.

Table 3.23 shows that the most common type of assistance was the provision of lodging and food (52 percent), followed by receiving help to find work (34 percent), obtaining a visa before travel and/or residence permit (27 percent), providing full support until migrant found work (21 percent), receiving financial support (20 percent), and paying for the travel cost (10 percent).

Table 3.23 Assistance provided by networks	
Among current migrants who moved to current destination since 1/1/2000, and who had a link to a network at current destination, the percentage who received specified types of assistance from relatives and or friends at time of arrival, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Type of assistance	Percent
Provided food/ lodging	52.4
Helped to find work	34.1
Obtained visa/residence permit	26.8
Full support until migrant found job	21.3
Provided money/ loans	20.3
Helped to find accommodation	17.9
Paid for travel	10.4
Provided information about work	9.5
Percent receiving any assistance	82.4
Number who had a network at current destination	3152

3.10 Employment Status and Occupation Before and After Migration

This section provides the key data to assess the economic situation of the migrant before and after migration which has much to do with the standard of living and psychological satisfaction of the migrant, and accordingly with whether the migrant intends to remain in the country, or move back to Egypt, or to a third country.

3.10.1 Employment status

The first relevant results are summarized in Table 3.24 which shows the employment status of current migrants before migration and the job situation upon arrival in country of current residence. Around 74 percent of current migrants were employed in the 3-month period preceding the migration, while the remaining 26 percent who did not work before migration included 13 percent who were seeking work and 13 percent who were not seeking work.

The proportion of current migrants who worked before migration was higher among rural migrants (75 percent) than among urban migrants (69 percent). That percentage was highest among those with low educational level (around 84 percent), and decreased to 72 percent among those with secondary education and to only 59 percent among the highly skilled migrants. Meanwhile, the proportion of migrants who did not work before migration and who were seeking work increased from around 7 percent among those with low educational level, to 14 percent among those with secondary education and to a high of 24 percent among the highly skilled migrants.

Table 3.24 Employment status before and after migration

Among current migrants who moved to current destination since the beginning of the year 2000: (a) employment status in the 3 months preceding migration, and (b) job situation upon arrival in current destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013

Characteristic	(a) Status in employment in the 3 months preceding migration				(b) Job situation upon arrival in current destination					
	Worked	Did not work and was		Total	Job was waiting for migrant who was:			Didn't have a job waiting	Other	Total
		Seeking work	Not seeking work		Transferred by employer	Not transferred	All			
Residence of origin household										
Urban	69.3	17.7	13.0	100.0	41.7	24.7	66.4	33.0	0.6	100.0
Rural	75.1	12.3	12.6	100.0	31.6	19.6	51.2	47.8	1.0	100.0
Educational status										
No education	85.8	4.5	9.7	100.0	27.8	19.0	46.8	52.8	0.4	100.0
Some primary	86.1	7.0	7.0	100.0	31.8	18.5	50.3	48.8	0.9	100.0
Primary	82.3	6.9	10.8	100.0	31.6	17.5	49.1	49.4	1.5	100.0
Preparatory	71.3	9.4	19.3	100.0	34.0	13.8	47.8	52.2	0.0	100.0
Secondary	73.0	14.4	12.6	100.0	31.6	20.1	51.7	47.3	1.0	100.0
Higher	59.4	23.9	16.7	100.0	45.6	28.0	73.6	25.3	1.1	100.0
Total	74.0	13.3	12.7	100.0	33.5	20.5	54.0	45.1	0.9	100.0

Results on the job situation upon arrival in current destination show that 54 percent of migrants had a job waiting for them, including 33 percent who were transferred to current destination by their employer in Egypt.

Highly skilled migrants were more likely to have a job waiting upon arrival in current destination than those with lower level of education. Thus, only around half of migrants with secondary or below level of education did have a job waiting upon arrival, compared with 74 percent among the highly skilled migrants.

3.10.2 Source of help in getting the first job

Among current migrants who did not have a job waiting upon arrival in current destination and who have ever worked since arrival in destination country, around 70 percent got their first job with assistance mainly from relatives or friends, while 30 percent got a job without receiving assistance from any source.

Migrants to countries in the Arab region were more likely to get a job with assistance from relatives and friends than migrants in Europe and North America, 66 percent compared with 53 percent, respectively.

On the other hand, migrant community and ‘other sources of information’ about jobs, such as the internet and newspapers, were more relevant sources of help to migrants in Europe and North America than to migrants in the Arab region.

Table 3.25 Source of help in getting the first job in current destination			
Among current migrants who moved to current destination since 1/1/2000, and who have ever worked since arrival, excluding those who had a job waiting for them, the percent distribution by source of help received in getting the first job, according to current destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013			
Source of help received in getting the first job	Current destination		Total
	Arab region	Europe/ North America	
No one	29.9	35.6	30.1
Relative	52.2	31.9	50.9
Friend	14.2	21.1	14.6
Migrant community	0.7	4.5	0.9
Employer	0.2	0.9	0.3
Other	2.3	4.9	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2032	105	2145*

*Includes 8 migrants residing in other countries.

3.10.3 Labour force participation in current residence

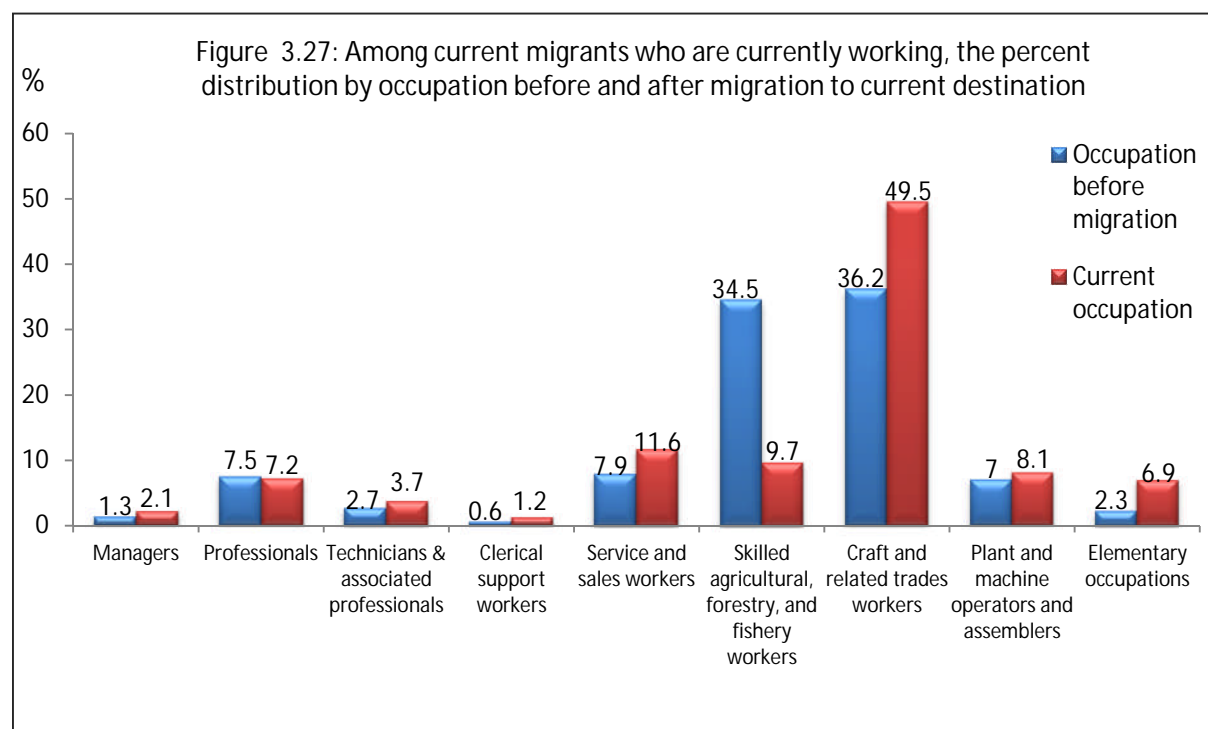
Table 3.26 provides a breakdown on current migrants by labour force participation in current destination, according to sex of migrants. Nearly 97 percent of male migrants are currently working compared with only 30 percent of female migrants. The results also show that 21 percent of female migrants have worked in the past in the current destination but not currently, and that the vast majority of these female migrants are not seeking work.

Table 3.26 Labour force participation in current destination			
Percent distribution of current migrants who moved to country of current residence since 1/1/2000 by labour force participation, according to sex of migrant, Egypt-HIMS 2013			
Labour force participation	Sex of migrant		Total
	Male	Female	
Ever worked	97.5	50.5	96.5
Currently working	96.9	29.7	95.4
Not currently working	0.6	20.8	1.1
Seeking work	0.2	2.2	0.3
Not seeking work	0.4	18.6	0.8
Never worked	2.4	49.4	3.5
Seeking work	1.6	0.0	1.6
Not seeking work	0.8	49.4	1.9
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.10.4 Occupation before and after migration

Table 3.27 has the key data on the occupation of current migrants before and after migration. Almost half of current migrants are currently crafts or related workers, followed by those working in sales and services occupations (12 percent) and those in the agricultural sector (10 percent). Professionals and scientific occupations represent 11 percent of total out migrants.

Table 3.27 Occupation before and after migration						
Among current migrants who are currently working, the percent distribution by occupation before and after migration to current destination, according to origin type of place of residence, Egypt-HIMS 2013						
Occupational groupings	Occupation before migration			Current occupation		
	Pre-migration residence		Total	Pre-migration residence		Total
	Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural	
Managers	2.0	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.0	2.1
Professionals	19.1	4.8	7.5	21.1	4.0	7.2
Technicians & associated professionals	5.6	2.0	2.7	7.1	2.9	3.7
Clerical support workers	2.0	0.2	0.6	2.1	0.9	1.2
Service and sales workers	14.1	6.4	7.9	13.5	11.1	11.6
Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers	11.2	39.9	34.5	4.7	10.8	9.7
Craft and related trades workers	34.7	36.6	36.2	36.8	52.5	49.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	9.0	6.6	7.0	7.6	8.3	8.1
Elementary occupations	2.3	2.3	2.3	4.9	7.4	6.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of current migrants currently working: 5580						



The results also show a significant change in labour market status following migration. Among migrants from rural areas in Egypt, the main occupational change has been in the form of a significant transition from farming to trading. Thus, around 40 percent were farmers and 37 percent were crafts or related workers before migration. After migration, 53 percent of these migrants are crafts or related workers in current destination and only 11 percent are working in the agricultural sector, while most of the others are involved in unstable or casual employment.

Migrants from urban areas in Egypt, by contrast, display more diversity in their occupations. Around 30 percent of urban migrants fill the upper level occupations in managerial, professional and technical positions, but a higher proportion is in the lower echelons of the occupational structure. Detailed results on urban migrants, however, indicate that migration frequently resulted in changes in occupation mainly among urban youth. Thus, most of the highly skilled migrants of older ages are involved in occupations similar to the ones they had before migration, while most of the young migrants are involved in craft and related trades and in services occupations, reflecting the fact that young migrants with higher education get employed in areas that are far from their specialization, resulting in skills waste.

This pattern indicates that the incidence of overeducation is consistently higher for young migrants currently residing in the Arab region and Europe, reflecting a considerable level of skills mismatch associated with a tendency on the part of receiving countries to absorb Egyptian labour force in specific occupations.

3.10.5 Economic activity

The activity sectors of Egyptian migrants are rather diverse, though not always matching their skills and areas of specialization. The results in Table 3.28 show that most migrants in the Arab region are found in the construction sector (47 percent), followed by the wholesale and retail trade (12 percent), agriculture (11 percent) and manufacturing (7 percent). In Europe, approaching two-thirds of current migrants are found in two sectors: construction (36 percent) and accommodation and food service activities (29 percent), followed by 12 percent in other service activities, and 9 percent in wholesale and retail trade. In the Arab region, 47.2 percent of migrants are in construction, 11.8 percent in wholesale and retail trade, 10.6 percent in agriculture, 7.1 percent in manufacturing, 4.4 percent in accommodation and food service activities, 2.1 percent in education, and 16.8 percent in other.

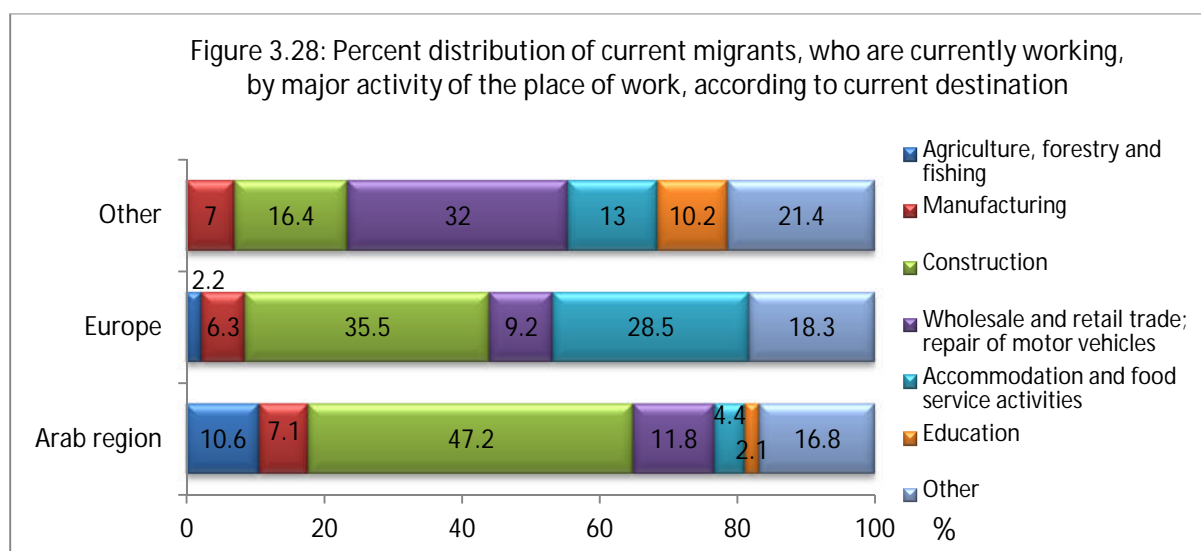


Table 3.28 Major activity of work place at current destination				
Percent distribution of current migrants, who are currently working, by major activity of the place of work, according to current destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013				
Major activity of work place	Current destination			Total
	Arab region	Europe	Other	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10.6	2.2	0.0	10.2
Manufacturing	7.1	6.3	7.0	7.1
Construction	47.2	35.5	16.4	46.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	11.8	9.2	32.0	11.9
Transportation and storage	3.5	1.1	0.0	3.3
Accommodation and food service activities	4.4	28.5	13.0	5.2
Education	2.1	0.0	10.2	2.1
Human health and social work activities	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.3
Other service activities	5.9	11.5	2.2	6.1
Other	6.0	4.4	17.6	6.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	5353	177	50	5580

3.10.6 Benefits provided to migrants by current employer

Finally, the last in the data set assessing the economic situation of current migrants is presented in Table 3.29 which shows the benefits provided to currently working migrants by their employers.

The majority of Egyptian migrants are not provided with any form of benefits by current employers. Only around 29 percent receive housing benefits, 24 percent receive payment for overtime work, 21 percent are covered with health insurance, and only 18 percent are given paid annual leave.

Table 3.29 Benefits provided to migrants	
Among current migrants who are currently working, the percentage who receive specified benefits from current employer, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Form of benefit	Percent
Health insurance	20.7
Paid sick leave	11.4
Retirement pension	1.7
Compensation for work accidents	11.0
Paid annual leave / vacation	18.3
Payment for overtime work	24.3
Maternity/Paternity leave	1.6
Housing	28.5
Subsidized food, or other consumer goods	7.7
Other	0.7
Number	5580

Other forms of benefits are provided to even fewer numbers of migrants; 11 percent receive paid sick leave, 11 percent get compensation for work accidents, and 8 percent receive subsidized food or other consumer goods.

3.11 Migration Intentions

In this section, we turn our attention to the migration intentions of current migrants. Data were gathered on whether current migrants intend to remain in their current country of residence, to return to Egypt, or to migrate to another country, and the reasons for staying or returning. Those who wished to return to Egypt were also asked when they intend to return. Responses to questions on migration intentions are shaped by multiple, and possibly conflicting, factors and pressures. Decisions about staying or returning are not simply a personal issue as they can affect the life choices of other family members.

3.11.1 Return migration intentions

Over three-fifths of current migrants intend to stay in their current host country, 18 percent intend to return to Egypt, while 21 percent were not sure whether or not to return (Table 3.30). The proportion intending to remain in the current host country increases from 61 percent among migrants in the Arab region, to 67 percent among migrants in Europe, and to 88 percent among those in North America.

Table 3.30 Migration intentions of current migrants					
Percent distribution of current migrants by migration intentions, according to region of current residence, Egypt-HIMS 2013					
Migration intention	Region of current residence				Total
	Arab region	Europe	North America	Other	
Intention to stay in host country	60.8	66.8	87.9	47.4	61.0
Intention to leave host country	17.9	20.1	6.1	38.9	18.1
Not sure whether or not to stay in host country	21.3	13.1	6.0	13.7	20.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	5578	199	33	36	5847

The results in Table 3.31 show that the proportion intending to stay in current host country decreases as age of migrant increases. This proportion is higher among migrants who come from rural households in Egypt (64 percent) than among migrants from urban households (51 percent). The proportion intending to stay is also much higher among migrants who are currently working (62 percent) than among those not working (42 percent). Other differentials in the intention to stay by educational level and marital status are generally narrow.

3.11.2 Reason for intending to stay in receiving country

Table 3.32 shows the distribution of migrants intending to remain in current receiving country by the most important reason for intention to stay. Among migrants in the Arab region, the two most important reasons are job related. Thus, “having good job and satisfactory income” was the most frequently mentioned reason for intention to stay (43 percent), followed by “difficult to find a good job in home country” which was cited by 31 percent of migrants.

Table 3.31 Intention of current migrants to remain in country of current residence	
Percentage of current migrants who intend to remain in country of current residence, according to selected characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Characteristic	Percent
Age of migrant	
15-29	63.8
30-44	60.0
45-59+	58.4
60+	45.7
Current marital status	
Married	60.0
Not married	63.0
Residence of origin household	
Urban	51.0
Rural	63.6
Level of education	
No education	60.0
Some primary	63.6
Primary / Preparatory	61.2
Secondary	61.7
Higher	58.2
Current work status	
Working	61.9
Not working	42.5
Total	61.0
Number	3569

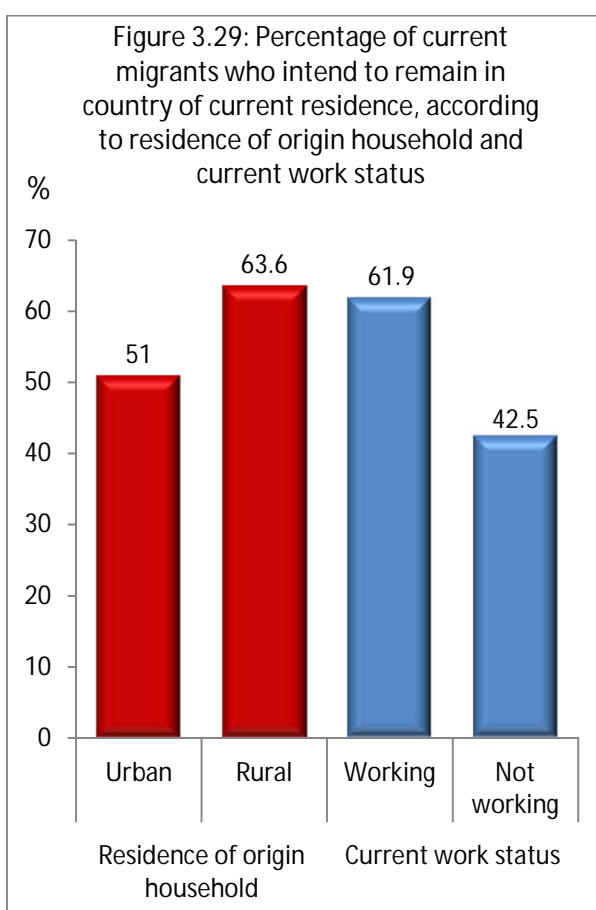
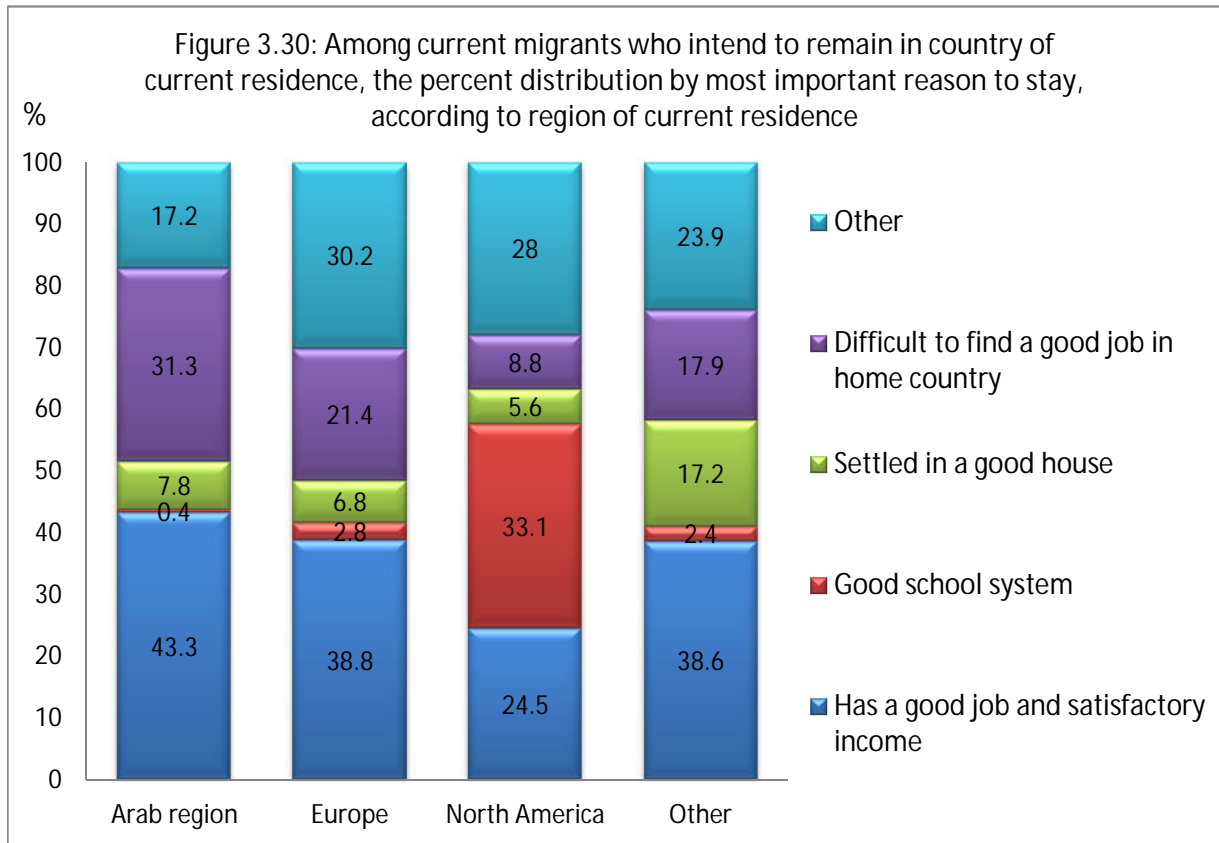


Table 3.32 Most important reason of intending to stay in country of current residence					
Among current migrants who intend to remain in country of current residence, the percent distribution by most important reason to stay, according to region of current residence, Egypt-HIMS 2013					
Most important reason to stay	Region of current residence				Total
	Arab region	Europe	North America	Other	
Has a good job and satisfactory income	43.3	38.8	24.5	38.6	42.9
Has successful business	4.5	5.3	3.6	6.6	4.6
Low cost of living	2.7	1.1	0.0	2.5	2.6
Spouse would like to stay	2.2	4.5	9.7	0.0	2.3
Good school system	0.4	2.8	33.1	2.4	0.8
Good health care system	1.8	8.9	4.5	0.0	2.1
Settled in a good house	7.8	6.8	5.6	17.2	7.8
Difficult to find a good job in home country	31.3	21.4	8.8	17.9	30.6
Freedom from political persecution	0.3	2.7	1.2	4.7	0.4
Freedom from religious persecution	0.3	2.7	1.2	4.7	0.4
Low level of crime, general security	0.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.4
Other	5.0	3.4	7.8	5.4	5.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3390	133	29	17	3569



A similar pattern is shown for migrants currently residing in Europe and intending to remain there. In addition to the two leading job-related reasons cited by a total of 60 percent of migrants in Europe, around 9 percent mentioned “good health care system” as a reason for intending to remain in Europe. “Spouse would like to stay” was mentioned as a reason for intention to stay more frequently by migrants in North America (10 percent) than by migrants in Europe (5 percent) and those in the Arab region (2 percent).

3.11.3 Reason for intending to leave receiving country

Table 3.33 shows the percent distribution of current migrants who intend to leave country of current residence, by most important reason to leave. As may be seen, three main categories of reasons were cited by the majority of migrants. “Job-related reasons” were the most frequently mentioned reasons for intention to leave country of current residence (36 percent). “Unfavourable situation in receiving country” ranked second as the reason for intending to leave the receiving country (31 percent), with being “homesick / miss family and way of live in Egypt” cited by 22 percent of current migrants. Family-related reasons ranked third for the intention to return to Egypt (21 percent). “Income-related reasons” were mentioned by only 4 percent of current migrants. Those intending to leave within one year or between 1 and 2 years may be considered likely to act upon their intentions, while for others it is too vague.

Table 3.33 Most important reason of intending to leave country of current residence	
Among current migrants who intend to leave country of current residence, the percent distribution by most important reason to leave, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Most important reason to leave	Percent
Job related	35.8
Work contract / permit will expire	4.9
Unemployed, can't find work	1.2
Poor job/working conditions, low pay	13.9
Business not doing well	14.3
Will reach age of retirement	1.5
Income related	3.7
High cost of living	2.2
Received better offer from home country	1.4
Received better offer from another country	0.1
Family	20.8
Poor schools, lack of schools for children	0.5
Spouse/family couldn't get visa to join migrant	0.6
Lack of close relatives/friends	1.1
Separation or divorce, want to get away	0.1
Family in home country needs migrant to return	12.9
To get married, seek spouse	5.6
Unfavourable situation in receiving country	30.6
Different values in current destination	0.3
High crime rate	0.7
Visa problems, lack of documents	3.9
Discrimination	1.8
(Fear of) Political persecution	1.5
(Fear of) Religious persecution	0.1
Homesick / Miss family/way of life in Egypt	22.3
Other	9.1
Will complete training, studies or degree	0.5
Language problems	0.0
Does not like climate	0.6
Other	8.0
Total	100.0
Number	1056

3.11.4 Timing of intended plan to leave

Having the intention to leave is one thing; another is to have a concrete idea, if not plan, of when to leave. Current migrants who intend to leave country of current residence were asked about the timing of their intended plan to leave. The figures in Table 3.34 indicate that 42 percent plan to leave within one year, 19 percent between one and two years, and 4 percent intend to leave after more than two years, while 35 percent of current migrants intending to leave were not sure about the timing of their intended plan to leave country of current residence. Those intending to leave within one year or between 1 and 2 years (63 percent) may be considered likely to act upon their intentions.

Table 3.34 Timing of intended plan to leave country of current residence	
Among current migrants who intend to leave country of current residence, the percent distribution by the timing of intended plan to leave, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Timing of intended plan to leave country of current residence	Percent
Within a year	42.4
Between 1 and 2 years	19.3
More than 2 years	3.6
Not sure	34.7
Total	100.0
Number	1056

3.11.5 Intended next country of residence

Current migrants who expressed their intention to leave country of current residence were asked to specify their intended next country of residence. Table 3.35 indicates that 97 percent intend to return to Egypt, less than one percent intends to move onward to another country, while two percent do not know or are not sure yet about their next destination.

Table 3.35 Next destination of current migrants intending to leave country of current residence	
Among current migrants who intend to leave country of current residence, the percent distribution by the next destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Intended return or onward migration	Percent
Return to Egypt	97.4
Move to another country	0.6
Not sure / Don't know	2.0
Total	100.0
Number	1056

3.12 Transnational Ties

Although the decision to migrate may be made in the interest of household welfare, separation from one's immediate family often entails considerable emotional cost and can erode family structures and relationships. A breakdown of family ties because of emigration can impose significant emotional costs on children. To some extent, e-mail, Skype, and affordable telephone calls may allow transnational families to thrive even at a distance.

This section reviews data on the intensity of current contacts of the migrant with the origin household, and the form of contact. Table 3.36 shows the percent distribution of current migrants by intensity of contacts with origin households in Egypt in the past 12 months, according to current destination. Around 70 percent of current migrants contacted their origin household in Egypt every week or fortnight, and a further 14 percent did so every day. Only less than two percent of migrants did not contact their origin household in the past 12 months, and around one percent contacted origin household once.

Table 3.36 Intensity of current migrants' contacts with origin household									
Percent distribution of current migrants by intensity of contacts with origin household in Egypt in the past 12 months, according to current destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013									
Current destination	Intensity of contacts in past 12 months							Total	Number
	None	Once	Twice or three times	Every two/three months	Every month	Every week or fortnight	Every day		
Arab region	1.5	1.0	2.3	1.5	9.4	70.6	13.7	100.0	5578
Europe	1.6	1.6	3.9	4.0	7.9	61.3	19.8	100.0	199
North America	21.9	11.1	0.0	0.0	19.7	30.1	17.3	100.0	33
Other	10.2	1.9	0.0	5.0	14.7	36.2	31.9	100.0	36
Total	1.6	1.1	2.3	1.6	9.4	69.8	14.1	100.0	5847

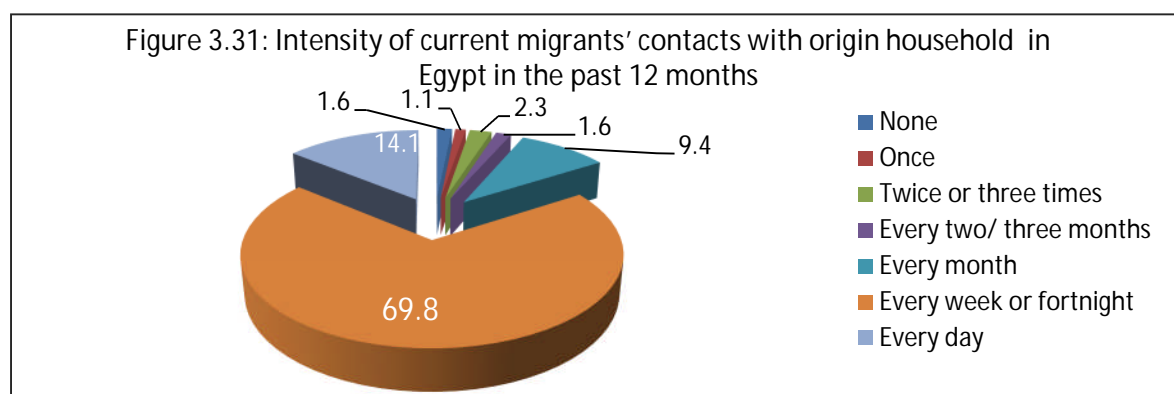


Table 3.37 builds on this by showing the distribution of current migrants who contacted origin household in Egypt by the most frequently means of contact used in the past 12 months. The proportion of migrants who contact their origin household by telephone is highest among migrants in the Arab region (93 percent), and it decreases to 72 percent among migrants in Europe and 65 percent among those in North America. Meanwhile, use of the internet to contact origin household is least common among migrants in the Arab region (7 percent), whereas it is used by 28 percent of migrants in Europe and 35 percent of migrants in North America.

Table 3.37 Means of contact with origin household							
Among current migrants who contacted origin household in Egypt, the percent distribution by the most frequently means of contact used in the past 12 months, according to current destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013							
Current destination	Most frequently means of contact used in past 12 months					Total	Number
	Telephone	Internet (chat/ phone/ Skype)	Visits from migrant to Egypt	Visits to migrant abroad	Other		
Arab region	93.1	6.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	5497
Europe	72.2	27.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	196
North America	64.9	35.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	26
Other	68.4	31.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	32
Total	92.1	7.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	5497

3.13 Perceptions of current migrants about the migration experience

Table 3.38 shows the percent distribution of current migrants by perception of the migration experience in country of current residence. The figures in a way reflect the interaction between the motives for migration and the actual migration experience. Although responses were obtained by proxy and are subjective, the results may well be a good indicator, given the availability of modern means of contact with international migrants, compared to earlier technology times in the past.

Table 3.38 Perception of migration experience in country of current residence							
Percent distribution of current migrants by perception of migration experience in country of current residence, Egypt-HIMS 2013							
Current destination	Perception of migration experience					Total	Number
	Positive	Negative	Neither positive nor negative	Choose not to respond	Missing		
Arab region	63.5	6.9	20.0	0.1	9.5	100.0	5578
Europe	67.3	9.4	16.2	0.6	6.4	100.0	199
North America	82.8	4.2	5.9	0.0	7.1	100.0	33
Other	77.5	8.4	3.2	0.0	11.0	100.0	36
Total	63.8	7.0	19.7	0.1	9.4	100.0	5847

Around 64 percent of current migrants perceive their migration experience as being positive, 7 percent as negative, while 20 percent regard their migration experience as neither positive nor negative. By current destination, 83 percent of current migrants residing in North America regard their migration experience as positive, compared with around two-thirds of migrants residing in Europe and the Arab region.

3.14 Remittances

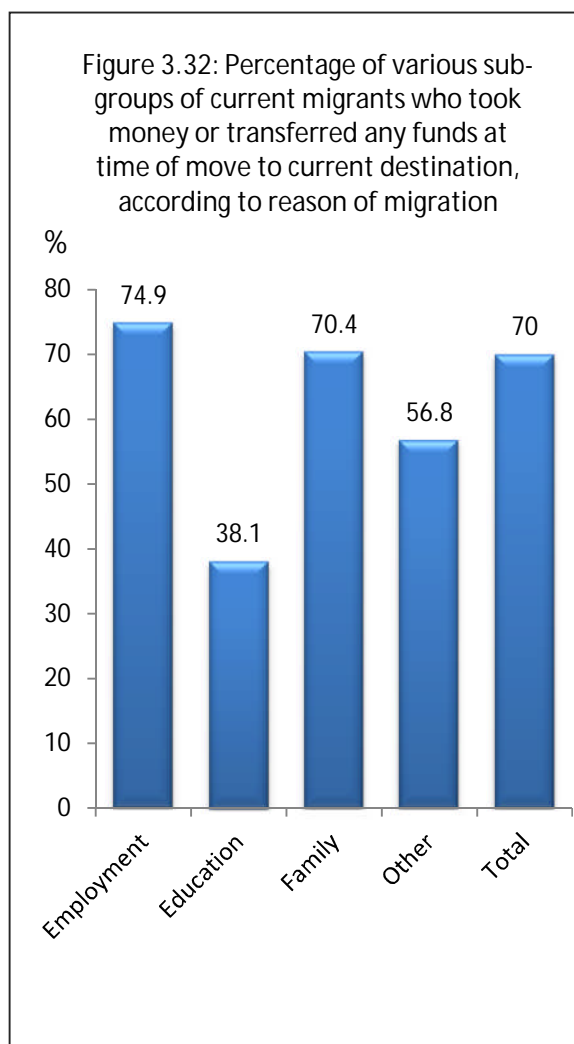
Migration often alters the social and economic conditions of origin households and communities. The main route through which migration affects the social and economic status of the origin households is remittances sent by migrants. The effect of remittances will depend on their size and frequency. These in turn depend on the type of migration, the type of job on which migrants are employed, their income, their living costs which determine their capacity to save, and the needs of the family members they have left behind.

3.14.1 Money taken or transferred to support the migration

Table 3.39 shows that 70 percent of current migrants took money or transferred any funds to support the migration to current destination. This percentage is highest among migrants who moved abroad for employment purposes (75 percent), decreasing to 70 percent among those who migrated for family reasons.

The much lower percentage among the group of current migrants who moved abroad for educational purposes (38 percent), may be explained by the composition of this group of migrants as it includes migrants on government scholarships.

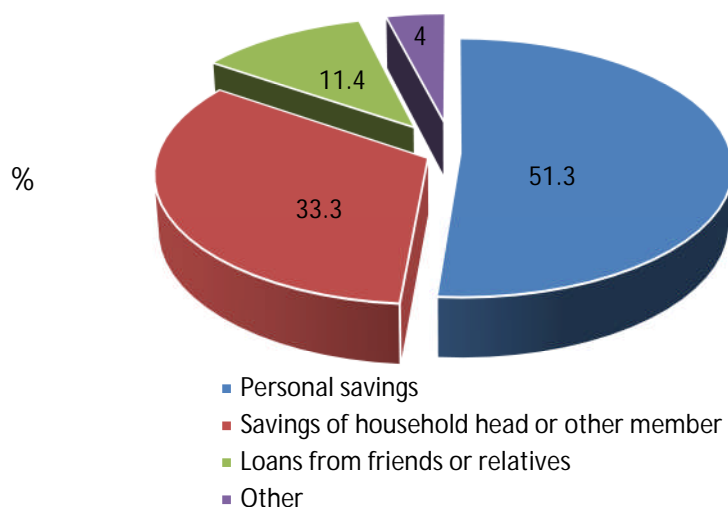
Table 3.39 Money taken at time of move to current destination	
Percentage of various sub-groups of current migrants who took money or transferred any funds at time of move to current destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Characteristic	Percent
Current destination region	
Arab region	70.5
Europe	63.3
North America	30.3
Other	72.2
Sex	
Male	71.1
Female	19.4
Type of residence of origin household	
Urban	64.3
Rural	71.4
Reason for migration	
Employment	74.9
Education	38.1
Family	70.4
Other	56.8
Total	70.0
Number	5847



The survey also enquired into the source of financial support received to cover the cost of the migration move. The results in Table 3.40 show that money taken or transferred ahead of the move to country of current residence came from two main sources: personal savings (51 percent) and savings of household head or other household members (33 percent), while 11 percent took loans from friends or relatives to finance the migration move.

Table 3.40 Source of money taken or transferred by current migrants at time of move to country of current residence									
Among current migrants who took or transferred any money at the time of move to country of current residence, the percent distribution by the main source of money, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013									
Characteristic	Main source of money taken or transferred at time of move to current destination								Number taking/transferring money
	Personal savings	Savings of household head or other member	Gifts from friends or relatives	Loans from friends or relatives	Loan from bank/government agency/ or money lender	Pledge or sale of land, house or household assets	Other	Total	
Current destination									
Arab region	52.0	32.7	2.1	11.4	0.6	1.2	0.0	100.0	3932
Europe	32.1	50.3	2.6	13.0	1.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	126
North America	41.0	49.7	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10
Other	38.2	47.8	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	26
Sex									
Male	51.3	33.4	2.1	11.4	0.6	1.2	0.0	100.0	4071
Female	57.7	22.8	0.0	15.6	0.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	24
Current type of residence of origin household									
Urban	49.0	38.2	2.4	8.6	0.3	1.5	0.0	100.0	752
Rural	51.8	32.2	2.1	12.1	0.7	1.1	0.1	100.0	3342
Reason for migration									
Employment	48.5	35.7	2.2	11.7	0.6	1.3	0.0	100.0	3532
Education	43.3	38.2	0.0	12.2	0.0	6.3	0.0	100.0	16
Family	35.3	48.9	2.4	11.4	1.1	0.8	0.1	100.0	636
Other	52.6	30.4	0.4	11.9	4.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	167
Total	51.3	33.3	2.1	11.4	0.6	1.2	0.0	100.0	4094

Figure 3.33: Percent distribution of current migrants who took or transferred any money at the time of move to country of current residence by the main source of money



3.14.2 Remittances sent by current migrants

Table 3.41 shows the distribution of current migrants by the number of times they sent any money to their origin households in Egypt in the 12-month period preceding the survey. As may be seen, around 30 percent of current migrants did not send any money to their origin households in the past 12 months. This percentage is higher in urban households (38 percent) and in households with migrants in Europe (39 percent).

With regard to the frequency of remittances from current migrants in the 12-month period preceding the survey, 20 percent of current migrants sent remittances 10 or more times, followed by 16 percent sent 3 or 4 times, 13 percent sent 5 or 6 times, 13 percent sent once or twice, and 9 percent sent between 7 and 9 times. The average number of times current migrants sent remittances to origin households in the 12-month period preceding the survey was around 6, which means that origin households in Egypt received remittances once in every two months.

Table 3.41 Frequency of remittances from current migrants in the past 12 months								
Percent distribution of current migrants by the number of times they sent any money to their origin households in the past 12 months, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013								
Characteristic	Frequency of remittances in past 12 months						Total	Number
	None	1 or 2 times	3 or 4 times	5 or 6 times	Between 7 and 9 times	10 or more times		
Current destination region								
Arab region	28.9	12.5	16.0	12.8	9.2	20.7	100.0	5578
Europe	38.9	17.7	19.2	12.5	4.9	6.8	100.0	199
North America	72.6	7.3	3.9	8.3	0.0	7.8	100.0	33
Other	44.2	17.9	16.8	2.8	1.4	16.8	100.0	36
Sex								
Male	28.3	12.9	16.3	12.9	9.1	20.5	100.0	5723
Female	86.7	3.2	1.6	3.2	1.9	3.5	100.0	124
Current type of residence of origin household								
Urban	38.0	10.2	14.1	12.5	7.8	17.4	100.0	1169
Rural	27.5	13.3	16.5	12.7	9.2	20.8	100.0	4678
Reason for migration								
Employment	31.9	13.9	16.7	12.2	8.5	16.8	100.0	4718
Education	63.3	11.7	8.5	8.4	2.1	6.1	100.0	42
Family	44.6	12.3	16.4	11.0	6.2	9.5	100.0	903
Other	41.6	13.6	18.3	12.0	3.4	11.3	100.0	294
Total	29.6	12.7	16.0	12.7	8.9	20.1	100.0	5847

3.14.3 Channels used most by current migrants to send money to Egypt

Remittances, the most visible product of migration, may be sent as cash or in kind, and may flow through a variety of formal or informal channels. Table 3.42 shows the distribution of channels used most by current migrants to send money to Egypt in the 12-month period preceding the survey. The results indicate that the majority of current migrants used two channels to send remittances to Egypt, namely—bank transfers (cheques, drafts, direct deposit, etc.) used by 68 percent, and through friends or relatives, used by 21 percent. The third most used channel was sending money through agent or courier (7 percent).

Bank transfers were the most dominant mode of remitting money, used by around 83 percent of current migrants sending money to households residing in urban areas in Egypt compared to 65 percent of migrants sending money to households residing in rural areas. Highly skilled migrants were more likely to send money to Egypt through bank transfers (81 percent) than migrants with primary or below education (62 percent).

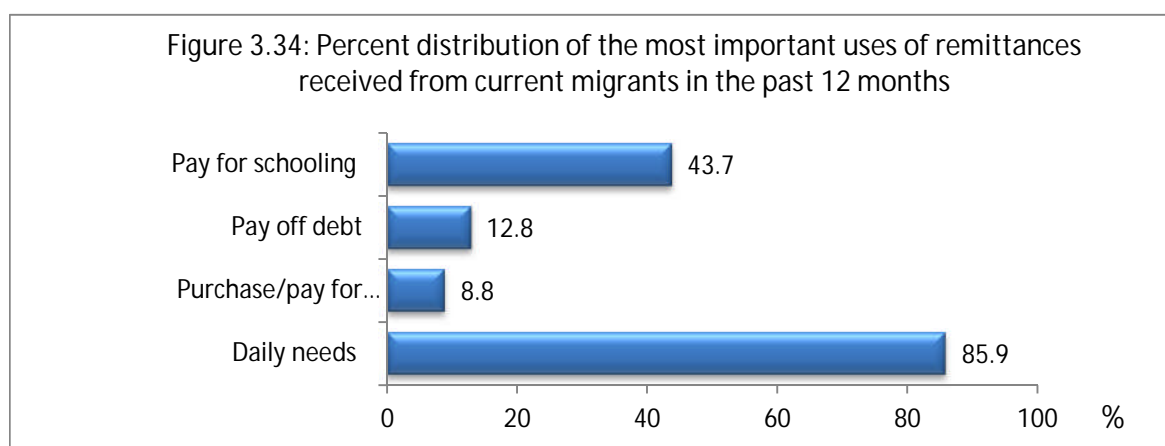
The results also indicate that 87 percent of urban households and 67 percent of rural households in Egypt received remittances through formal financial channels. Overall, around 72 percent of remittance senders and receivers were within the formal financial system in Egypt.

Table 3.42 Channel used most by current migrants to send money to origin households in the past 12 months, Egypt-HIMS 2013								
Percent distribution of channels used most by current migrants to send money to the origin household or others in the past 12 months, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013								
Characteristic	Channels used to send money to origin household						Total	Number sending money in past 12 months
	Bank transfer (cheques, drafts, direct deposit, etc)	MTO (Money Transfer Organization, e.g. Western Union)	Post office (money order)	Agent/courier	Personally carried it	Sent through friends/relatives		
Current destination region								
Arab region	69.1	0.5	1.6	7.2	1.0	20.5	100.0	3967
Europe	43.1	4.8	2.7	2.4	4.5	42.4	100.0	122
North America	51.0	27.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.9	100.0	9
Other	82.9	12.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	20
Current type of residence of origin household								
Urban	82.6	2.3	2.2	2.3	0.7	10.0	100.0	725
Rural	65.3	0.4	1.5	8.1	1.2	23.4	100.0	3393
Level of education								
No education	62.0	0.3	1.5	11.9	0.7	23.6	100.0	650
Some primary	62.8	1.7	1.9	9.1	1.3	23.2	100.0	372
Primary	62.4	0.0	2.0	8.2	1.1	26.3	100.0	390
Preparatory	69.9	0.8	1.6	5.5	0.9	21.2	100.0	220
Secondary	69.4	0.5	1.6	6.3	1.0	21.2	100.0	1979
Higher	80.6	2.3	1.5	2.3	2.0	11.3	100.0	507
Total	68.4	0.8	1.6	7.1	1.1	21.0	100.0	4118

3.14.4 Uses of remittances

Table 3.43 summarizes the main uses of remittances received from current migrants in the 12-month period preceding the survey. Remittances are usually used for multiple purposes. About 86 percent of receiving households used remittances on daily household needs; 44 percent used remittances to pay for schooling of household members; and 30 percent used remittances to pay for medical bills. Paying off debt, and purchasing a dwelling/house rank fourth and fifth on the list of purposes for which received remittances were used. Around 12 percent of remittances were used for savings and investments.

Table 3.43 Uses of remittances from current migrants	
Main uses of remittances received from current migrants in the past 12 months, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Purposes for which the origin household used remittances received from current migrants (%)	Percent
Daily needs (buy food, clothes, household goods, etc)	85.9
Pay for rent / household utilities	3.6
Farm tools or machinery (e.g., tractors)	0.5
Start a business (non-farm)	0.1
Financial investment	0.3
Purchase of land	0.5
Pay for own marriage	2.6
Marriage of others	1.4
Purchase/pay for house/dwelling (including new house construction)	8.8
Pay off debt	12.8
Pay for schooling / training of household member	43.7
Pay for funeral, or other social function	3.0
Pay for religious occasions	3.5
Pay for medical bills	30.2
Pay for migration/move of other family members/visit abroad	1.1
Saving	11.6
Other	4.2
Number of current migrants sending money in past 12months	4231



3.14.5 Goods sent by current migrants

Table 3.44 gives an overview of the goods sent by current migrants to members of the origin household in the 12-month period preceding the survey. Only 20 percent of households received goods from abroad, with this percentage being higher in rural households (21 percent) than in urban households (18 percent). The main types of goods received were clothing/shoes received by 19 percent of households, linen/blankets received by 7 percent of households, and mobile phones received by 6 percent of households.

Rural households were more likely to receive clothing and linen/blankets than urban households, whereas urban households were more likely to receive mobile phones and computer/laptop than rural households.

Table 3.44 Types of goods received from current migrants in the past 12 months			
Percentage of current migrants who sent or gave goods to members of the origin household in the 12-months preceding the survey, according to type of residence of origin household, Egypt-HIMS 2013			
Type of goods received	Residence of origin household		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Food	1.8	1.1	1.2
Clothing/Shoes	15.2	19.4	18.6
Mobile phone	7.1	5.7	6.0
TV	0.7	0.7	0.7
Computer/Laptop	2.8	0.9	1.3
Other electronic gadgets	0.6	0.5	0.5
Durable goods	1.9	1.2	1.3
Linen/Blankets	5.4	7.8	7.3
Medicines	0.1	0.2	0.2
Books/CDs/DVDs	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.2	0.3	0.3
None	82.2	79.0	79.6
Number	1169	4678	5847

These results clearly indicate that remittances play a significant role in household financial management and contribute to improved standards of living, better health and education, and human and financial asset formation.

4 Return Migrants

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the main findings of the survey on return migrants among members of Egyptian households (hereafter, designated as ‘return migrants’). The analysis highlights who are the return migrants, why did they return to Egypt, from where, with what characteristics, and with what impacts.

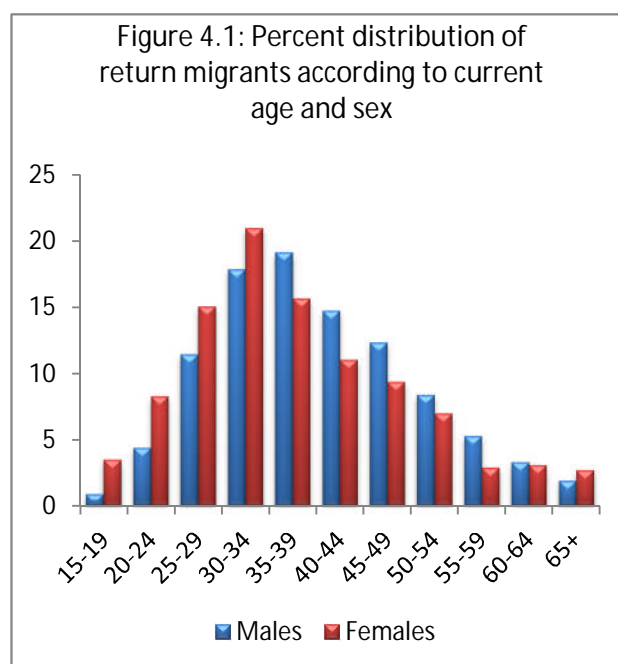
The analysis is presented in terms of the sample of return migrants as a whole as well as for different subgroups of the sample. These subgroups are defined by a number of background characteristics that have hypothesized relationships to the survey’s main focus of study.

4.2 Characteristics of Return Migrants

As previously mentioned, a total of 5,135 return migrants, who last returned to Egypt since the beginning of the year 2000 and who were 15 years of age or more on last return, were identified as eligible for interview with the ‘individual questionnaire for return migrant’ in the 2013 Egypt-HIMS. Out of these return migrants, 5,085 were successfully interviewed, which represents a response rate of 99 percent.

4.2.1 Age-sex composition

Table 4.1 shows the percent distribution of return migrants according to age and sex. As may be seen, the population of return migrants is heavily distorted demographically. The age composition of return migrants shows an inverted U-shaped pattern with respect to current age. It begins with a low level among young migrants aged 15-19 years (1.2 percent), and then sweeps upward forming a broad peak extending over the age range 25-49 years, which includes more than 75 percent of return migrants. The age group with the largest number of return migrants is 35-39 years (18.8 percent), followed by the age group of 30–34 years (18.2 percent), 40-44 years (14.4 percent), and 45-49 years (12.1 percent). The percent of return migrants 65+ years old comprises only two percent of the total return migration



population. The data also indicate that the female return migrants comprise 11 percent of the total number of return migrants. The results reflect the fact stated in Chapter 3 that migration from Egypt is predominantly male, and so is return migration.

Table 4.1 Age-sex composition of return migrants			
Percent distribution of return migrants according to current age and sex, Egypt-HIMS 2013			
Age	Males	Females	Total
15-19	0.9	3.5	1.2
20-24	4.4	8.3	4.8
25-29	11.5	15.1	11.9
30-34	17.9	21.0	18.2
35-39	19.2	15.7	18.8
40-44	14.8	11.1	14.4
45-49	12.4	9.4	12.1
50-54	8.4	7.2	8.2
55-59	5.3	2.9	5.0
60-64	3.3	3.1	3.3
65+	1.9	2.7	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4533 (89.1%)	552 (10.9%)	5085 (100.0%)

4.2.2 Other characteristics

Table 4.2 shows the distribution of return migrants according to selected background characteristics. A brief description of such characteristics is given below.

Age at return

The distribution of return migrants by age at return indicates that almost 50 percent of migrants returned to Egypt between ages 30 and 44 years (47.8 percent), and about one-third returned before the age of 30 years. One-sixth of migrants returned to Egypt between ages 45 and 59 years. Migrants who returned to Egypt by the age of 60 years or more comprised only two percent of the total number of returnees.

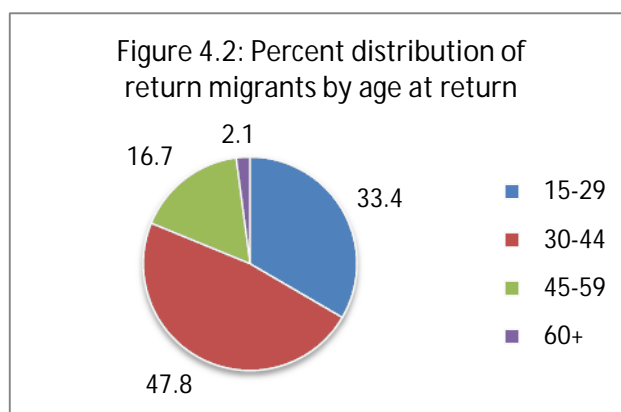


Table 4.2 Characteristics of return migrants			
Percent distribution of all return migrants according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013			
Characteristic	Percent	Characteristic	Percent
Age at return to country of origin		Destination at first migration	
15-29	33.4	Arab region	95.9
30-44	47.8	Europe	2.8
45-59	16.7	North America	0.6
60+	2.1	Other	0.7
Childhood type of residence		Number of countries lived in abroad	
Urban	26.1	1	82.7
Rural	73.9	2	4.7
Type of place of current residence		3	9.3
Urban	27.4	4+	3.2
Rural	72.6	Last destination	
Region of current residence		Arab region	95.4
Urban Governorates		Europe	3.2
Lower Egypt		North America	0.6
Urban	9.3	Other	0.8
Rural	32.3	Motive for first migration since 2000	
Upper Egypt		To improve standard of living	43.2
Urban	6.1	Income in Egypt was insufficient	25.3
Rural	40.3	To reunite with family / Join spouse	11.3
Frontier Governorates		Was unemployed before migration	5.9
Current level of education		Other	14.3
No education		Length of residence in last destination (years)	
Some primary		0-4	48.5
Primary (completed)		5-9	18.1
Preparatory (completed)		10-14	12.4
Secondary (completed)		15+	21.0
Higher (completed)		Don't know	0.0
Marital status at first migration		Employment status before first migration	
Single	41.0	Worked	78.1
Married	58.2	Was not working & seeking work	7.6
Separated	0.1	Was not working and not seeking work	14.3
Divorced	0.4	Current employment status	
Widowed	0.4	Currently working	81.0
Current marital status		Currently not working & seeking work	3.8
Single	11.9	Currently not working & not seeking work	15.2
Married	85.9	Future migration intentions	
Separated	0.0	Remain in country of origin	76.3
Divorced	1.1	Return to country of last destination	6.1
Widowed	1.1	Move to another country	4.6
		Undecided	13.0
Number of all return migrants aged 15+ years: 5085			

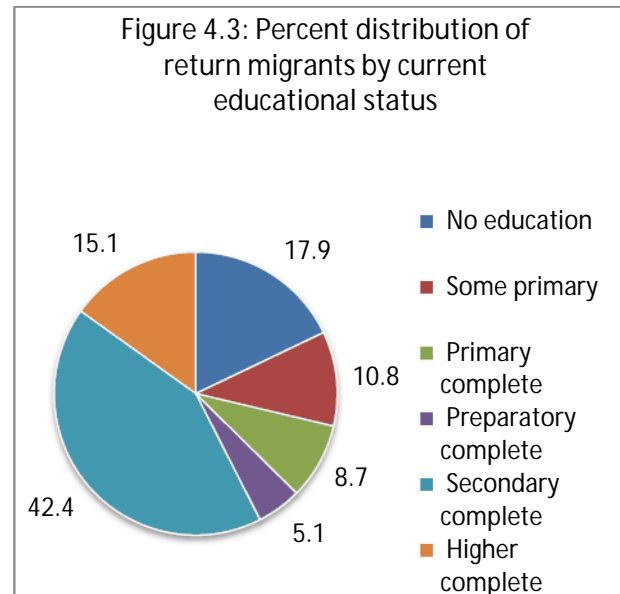
Place of residence

The distribution of return migrants by childhood type of residence matches their type of current place of residence with about 74 percent rural and 27 percent urban for both types of residence. With respect to the region of current residence, Table 4.2 indicates that around 88 percent of return migrants are residing in Lower and Upper Egypt (42 percent in Lower Egypt and 46 percent in Upper Egypt) while 12 percent are residing in the Urban

Governorates (Cairo, Alexandria, Port-Said, and Suez). A negligible percent of return migrants are residing in the frontier governorates— only 0.3 percent.

Education

The distribution of return migrants by education indicates the prevalence of two modes or two categories: the no education/no certificate and the secondary education certificate. The no education/no certificate category represent 29 percent of return migrants (18 percent for no education and 11percent for some primary), while the category of secondary certificate holders represents 42 percent of return migrants. The majority of return migrants with secondary certificate are graduates of the technical/vocational secondary schools (usually a terminal certificate) rather than the general secondary education that may lead to university.



Marital status

Table 4.2 presents marital status at first migration and current marital status. As may be seen, a dramatic shift has occurred between these two points of time. The proportion of single persons has decreased sharply from 41 percent at first migration to 12 percent currently, while the proportion married increased from 58 percent to 86 percent within the two points of time. Marriage is almost universal in Egypt and the increase of the percentage married is attributed mainly to age transition.

4.3 Motives for Moving Abroad and Migration Decision-making

People migrate for various economic, social, demographic, personal and other reasons. Migration is not usually a sole decision of the person who leaves the country, but, in many cases, is a family decision to maximize family/household benefits. Motives for moving as well as migration decision-making are discussed in this section.

4.3.1 Motives for moving abroad

Table 4.3 presents the percent distribution of return migrants by the most important reason for the first migration. As may be seen, two main related motives were behind the first migration of return migrants; the insufficient/low income in Egypt and the need for improving migrants' living conditions. Improving living standard ranked first with 43 percent of respondents, followed by the insufficient/low income in Egypt with 25 percent of respondents. The two reasons together comprise 68 percent of respondents.

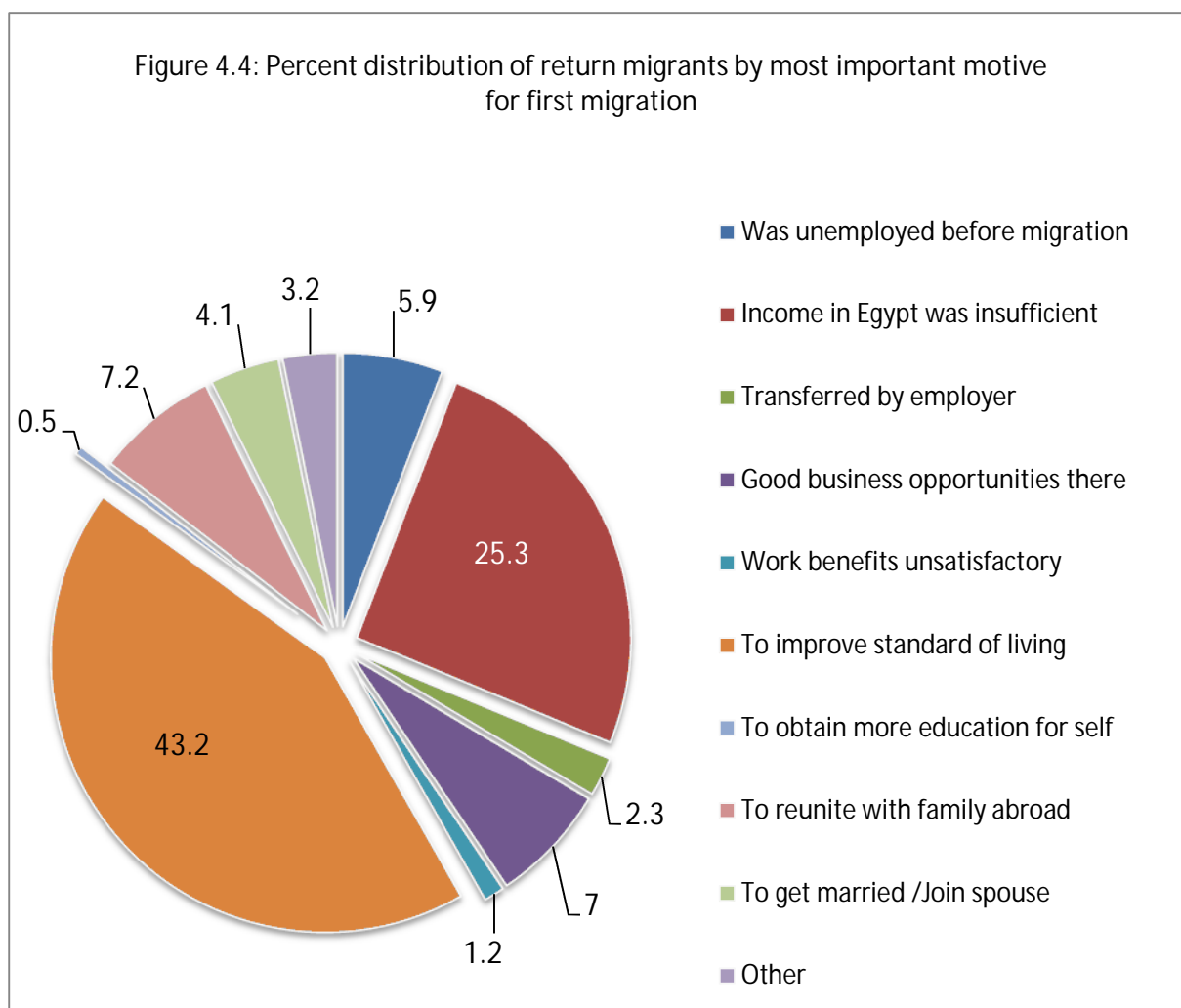
Table 4.3 Most important motive for first migration by return migrants

Percent distribution of return migrants who moved to first destination since 1/1/2000 by the most important motive for first migration, according to selected characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013

Most important reason for moving to first destination	Sex		Current type of place of residence		Educational level			First destination				Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	Arab region	Europe	North America	Other	
- Was unemployed before migration	6.5	0.5	7.3	5.4	3.7	6.7	8.3	5.8	10.7	0.0	0.0	5.9
- Income in Egypt was insufficient	28.2	0.9	18.6	27.6	29.7	25.6	13.7	25.9	11.3	7.1	16.8	25.3
- Transferred by employer	2.4	1.3	5.5	1.1	1.0	2.1	6.0	1.9	5.2	6.1	32.3	2.3
- Good business opportunities there	7.8	0.3	7.2	6.9	7.3	6.5	7.9	6.9	9.9	6.1	4.2	7.0
- Work benefits unsatisfactory	1.4	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.2
- To improve standard of living	47.9	2.9	39.9	44.3	48.3	42.7	32.3	44.3	20.7	19.5	18.3	43.3
- To obtain more education for self	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	3.0	0.0	11.4	18.1	7.5	0.5
- To reunite with family abroad	0.9	60.2	11.3	5.7	3.7	7.5	14.5	6.8	17.0	29.5	3.5	7.2
- To get married /Join spouse	1.6	25.4	3.8	4.3	2.5	4.5	7.0	4.1	6.5	0.0	4.1	4.1
- Other	2.7	7.8	4.8	2.8	3.0	2.9	5.7	3.0	7.3	13.5	10.8	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of return migrants	3139	369	915	2593	1225	1781	503	3364	95	17	33	3509

Surprisingly, unemployment was not an important reason pushing respondents to migrate. Unemployment was stated by only 6 percent of respondents as the most important reason behind the decision of migration. This may be attributed, in part, to the fact that the percentage of return migrants who were employed before migration was high (as shown in Table 4.6 below). Hence, the more important motive, other than unemployment, is the wage/salary differences between origin and destination.

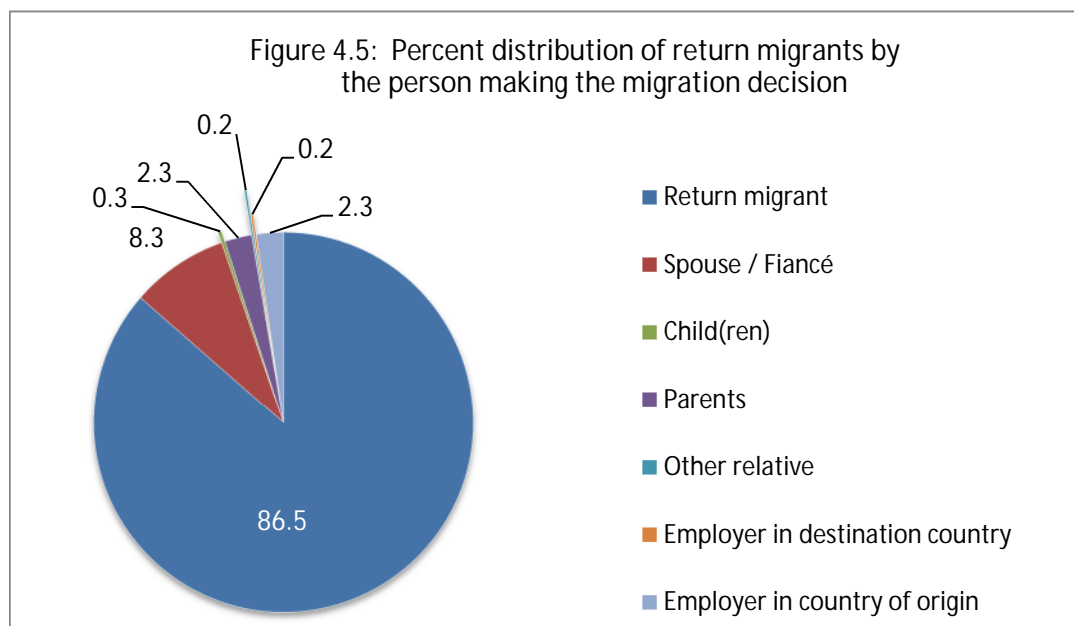
Among the motives by return migrants' characteristics, the most salient deviation from the general pattern is the difference between males and females. Females seem to be "sent" to males in their destination countries. The table indicates that the main motives for females' migration are to reunite with the family abroad – mainly the husband – or to get married/join the spouse.



4.3.2 Migration decision-making

Table 4.4 shows data on who primarily made the decision for return migrants to migrate, according to sex of return migrant. Overall, 87 percent of return migrants were the main decision-makers about their migration, while the decision was made by someone else in the remaining cases: 8 percent by spouse/fiancé, 2 percent by parents and 2 percent by employer in Egypt.

Table 4.4 Who made the decision for return migrant to migrate			
Percent distribution of return migrants who moved to first destination since 1/1/2000 by the person making the decision for return migrant to migrate, according to sex, Egypt-HIMS 2013			
Person making the migration decision	Male	Female	Total
Return migrant	94.8	16.3	86.5
Spouse / Fiancé	0.8	72.1	8.3
Child(ren)	0.1	2.4	0.3
Parents	1.7	7.2	2.3
Other relative	0.1	0.7	0.2
Community members	0.0	0.0	0.0
Employer in destination country	0.2	0.0	0.2
Employer in country of origin	2.4	1.3	2.3
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of return migrants	3139	369	3509



Decision-making by sex indicates different patterns. While it is clear that the migration decision for males was their own decision (95 percent), the decision for female return migrants was taken mainly by their spouses (72 percent). These results re-confirm the fact that a great proportion of females migrate mainly to accompany their spouses in destination countries.

4.4 Migration History

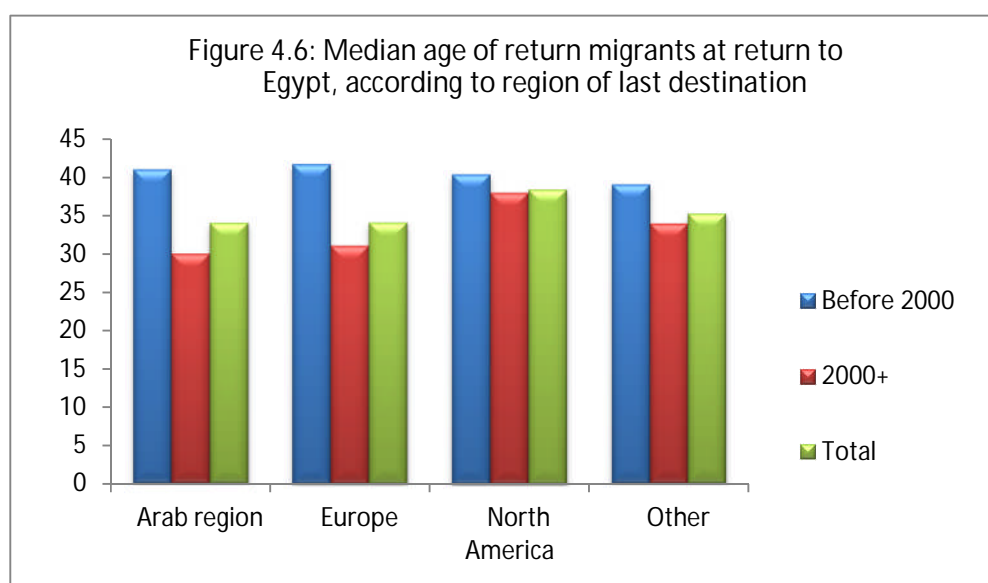
This section is devoted to exploring return migrants' history regarding the timing of their first/last migration and return. In addition to employment and occupation in the first/last destination, contact with recruiters and other related issues are also considered.

4.4.1 Age at first/last migration and at return

In this sub-section an attempt is made to explore age at first/last migration as well as age at return. As shown in Table 4.5, the median age at migration of all return migrants was 26 years at first migration and 28 years at last migration, while the median age at return to Egypt was 34 years.

The median age at first migration increased from 25 years for return migrants who moved abroad before the year 2000 to 27 years for those who moved abroad after the beginning of 2000. The median age at return from last destination decreased dramatically from 41 years for migrants whose last migration was before 2000 to 30 years for migrants whose migration was after the beginning of 2000.

Table 4.5 Median age of return migrants at first/last migration and at return to Egypt									
Among migrants who returned to Egypt since 1/1/2000, the median age at: (i) first migration, (ii) last migration, and (iii) return to Egypt, Egypt-HIMS 2013									
Destination at first/last migration	Median age at first migration			Median age at last migration			Median age at return to Egypt		
	Year of first migration			Year of last migration			Year of last migration		
	Before 2000	2000+	Total	Before 2000	2000+	Total	Before 2000	2000+	Total
Arab region	25.0	27.0	26.0	28.0	27.0	28.0	41.0	30.0	34.0
Europe	26.0	27.0	26.5	28.0	27.0	28.0	41.6	31.0	34.0
North America	27.7	31.0	29.0	27.7	31.0	29.0	40.3	37.9	38.3
Other	24.0	30.5	28.0	33.1	30.5	31.1	39.0	33.9	35.2
Total	25.0	27.0	26.0	28.0	27.0	28.0	41.0	30.0	34.0
Number	1972	3113	5085	1972	3113	5085	1972	3113	5085



4.4.2 Employment status before first migration

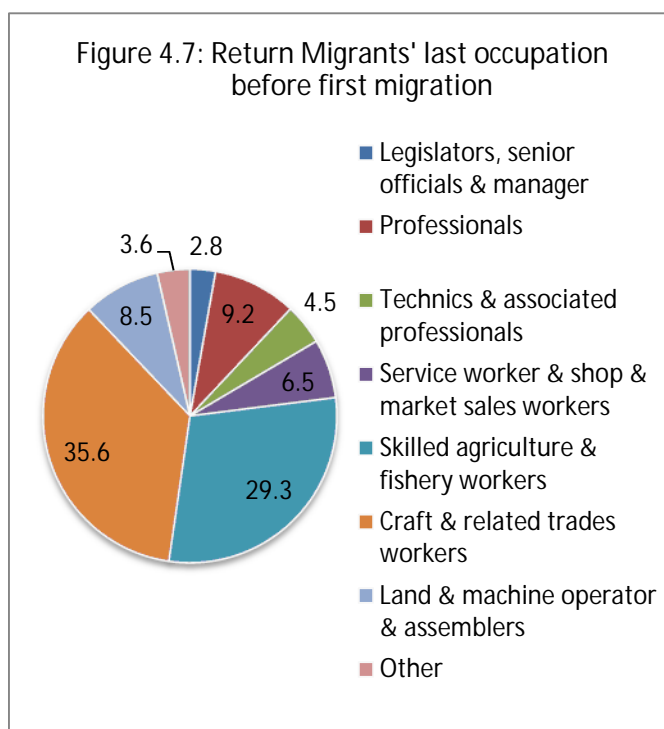
Lack of job opportunities is one of the main motives of migration. Hence, employment status before migration is an important aspect against which the decision for migration can be explained. As an indicator of employment status before migration, respondents were asked to report their employment status in the three months preceding their first migration. Responses are summarized in Table 4.6. As may be seen, the majority of return migrants (78 percent) were employed in the three months preceding their first migration. With respect to differences between males and females, the likelihood of having been employed before migration was much higher among males (85 percent) than among females (17 percent).

The proportion employed before first migration was much higher among those who first moved to the Arab region (79 percent) than among those who first moved to Europe (57 percent) or North America (48 percent). This proportion was also much higher among migrants with primary or below education (around 86 percent) than among those with university education (66 percent).

Table 4.6 Employment status before first migration			
Among return migrants who moved to first destination since 1/1/2000, the percentage who were in employment in the 3-month preceding first migration, Egypt-HIMS 2013			
Characteristic	Males	Females	Total
First destination region			
Arab region	85.7	17.1	78.9
Europe	75.7	10.4	57.4
North America	65.6	15.5	47.7
Other	78.1	22.2	71.4
Age at first migration			
0-15	34.8	0.0	26.4
15-29	82.0	10.2	74.1
30-44	93.0	34.8	88.6
45-59	92.2	31.3	80.6
60+	67.1	0.0	39.4
Type of place of current residence			
Urban	83.1	26.3	73.9
Rural	86.1	10.1	79.6
Region of current residence			
Urban Governorates	80.3	28.0	69.5
Lower Egypt	84.1	12.1	74.7
Urban	83.1	23.6	73.1
Rural	84.4	8.2	75.0
Upper Egypt	87.4	14.8	83.2
Urban	87.6	21.4	82.9
Rural	87.3	13.5	83.3
Frontier Governorates	89.5	58.3	85.6
Current level of education			
No education	91.6	5.7	85.4
Some primary	91.6	11.4	87.6
Primary	88.7	0.0	85.1
Preparatory	78.5	0.0	72.4
Secondary	84.4	6.9	76.5
Higher	75.6	37.5	66.3
Total	85.3	16.6	78.1
Number	3139	369	3509

4.4.3 Last occupation before first migration

The last occupation of return migrants before first migration by sex and region of destination is presented in Table 4.7. About two-thirds of the return migrants were classified under two main occupations before their first migration; skilled agriculture & fishery workers and craft & related trades workers. Skilled agriculture & fishery workers category comprises 29 percent while craft & related trades workers category comprises 36 percent. Bearing in mind the very low number of females in the table (only 77 females), it is not valid, statistically speaking, to compare the occupational pattern by sex. With respect to the distribution of last occupation by destination of return migrants, no conclusion can be drawn due to the rare cases in destinations other than the Arab region.



Sex & Destination	Occupation										Total	Number
	Legislators, senior officials & manager	Professionals	Technicians & associated professionals	Clerks	Service worker & shop & market sales workers	Skilled agriculture & fishery workers	Craft & related trades workers	Land & machine operator & assemblers	Elementary occupations			
Males												
Arab region	2.7	7.1	4.0	0.9	6.5	30.4	37.0	8.8	2.6	100.0	2809	
Europe	3.2	24.8	7.9	6.0	3.9	22.1	23.0	3.9	5.2	100.0	57	
North America	42.4	45.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	0.0	100.0	9	
Other	4.7	44	0.0	0.0	12.3	5.0	19.5	14.5	0.0	100.0	25	
Total	2.9	7.9	4.0	1.0	6.5	29.9	36.4	8.8	2.6	100.0	2900	
Females												
Arab region	1.6	62.0	22.2	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.7	0.0	1.7	100.0	71	
Europe	0.0	31.3	19.3	0.0	25.1	24.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5	
North America	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1	
Other	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1	
Total	1.5	61.0	21.5	3.1	4.5	4.4	2.5	0.0	1.6	100.0	77	
Total												
Arab region	2.7	8.4	4.4	1.0	6.5	29.7	36.1	8.6	2.5	100.0	2879	
Europe	3.0	25.4	8.8	5.5	5.6	22.2	21.2	3.6	4.7	100.0	62	
North America	38.1	50.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	100.0	9	
Other	4.5	45.8	0.0	0.0	11.9	4.9	18.9	14.0	0.0	100.0	26	
Total	2.8	9.2	4.5	1.0	6.5	29.3	35.6	8.5	2.6	100.0	2977	

4.4.4 Number of moves

Number of moves or number of destinations by return migrants is shown in Table 4.8. It is clear from the table that most of return migrants went to one destination only. The percentage of return migrants who went to one destination amounted to 83 percent of the total number of return migrants. As expected, the proportion of return migrants who migrated to only one destination decreases as age at return increases (93 percent for migrants aged 15-29 years at return versus 71 percent for those aged 60 or more years at return). The results also show that while 19 percent of male return migrants moved to two or more destinations, only 4 percent of female return migrants did so. Return migrants with below primary education were more likely to have moved to more than one destination (25 percent) than those with secondary and above education (around 13 percent).

Table 4.8 Return migrants and number of destination countries						
Percent distribution of all return migrants by the number of all destination countries lived in for 3 or more months, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013						
Characteristic	Number of all destination countries				Total	Number
	1	2	3	4+		
Age at return						
15-29	93.3	2.0	4.3	0.4	100.0	1698
30-44	82.6	4.9	9.4	3.1	100.0	2431
45-59	63.3	9.2	18.6	8.9	100.0	850
60+	71.2	8.5	12.6	7.6	100.0	106
Sex						
Male	81.1	5.2	10.1	3.6	100.0	4533
Females	96.1	1.1	2.5	0.3	100.0	552
Type of place of current residence						
Urban	85.2	4.5	7.2	3.2	100.0	1391
Rural	81.8	4.8	10.1	3.3	100.0	3694
Current level of education						
No education	75.0	6.9	12.6	5.6	100.0	909
Some primary	75.1	5.7	14.7	4.5	100.0	551
Primary	79.5	7.0	10.7	2.8	100.0	445
Preparatory	83.8	7.1	6.1	3.1	100.0	257
Secondary	86.3	3.5	7.8	2.4	100.0	2158
Higher	88.8	2.9	6.0	2.3	100.0	766
Last destination before returning						
Arab region	83.0	4.6	9.2	3.2	100.0	4852
Europe	76.8	5.8	12.3	5.1	100.0	161
North America	91.1	2.7	6.1	0.0	100.0	32
Other	66.6	14.1	10.0	9.2	100.0	41
Total	82.7	4.7	9.3	3.2	100.0	5085

4.4.5 Contact with recruiters

Obtaining the necessary information on employment opportunities is the first economic cost of migration. Table 4.9 assesses whether or not the return migrant had contact with a private

labour recruiter prior to migration, according to selected background characteristics of return migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000. As shown in the table, 73 percent of the return migrants did not have contact with recruiters before migration. Only 27 percent of return migrants had contacted recruiters before migration. This may be attributed to the importance of migrants' networks as a means of facilitating migration more than the recruiters. With slight variations, a similar pattern is observed by background characteristics.

Table 4.9 Pre-migration contact with recruiters among return migrants				
Percent distribution of return migrants who moved to first destination since 1/1/2000 by whether they had contact with a recruiter to work abroad, Egypt-HIMS 2013				
Characteristic	Yes: Had contact	No: Didn't have contact	Total	Number
First destination region				
Arab region	27.4	72.6	100.0	3364
Europe	15.9	84.1	100.0	95
North America	5.4	94.6	100.0	17
Other	13.2	86.8	100.0	33
Age at migration				
15-29	23.3	76.7	100.0	805
30-44	28.6	71.4	100.0	2061
45-59	26.5	73.5	100.0	561
60+	20.7	79.3	100.0	81
Type of place of current residence				
Urban	25.8	74.2	100.0	915
Rural	27.2	72.8	100.0	2593
Level of education				
No education	25.4	74.6	100.0	534
Some primary	28.2	71.8	100.0	359
Primary	28.3	71.7	100.0	332
Preparatory	24.6	75.4	100.0	188
Secondary	27.2	72.8	100.0	1593
Higher	26.4	73.6	100.0	503
Total	26.9	73.1	100.0	3509

4.4.6 First versus last destination

Information on the first versus last destination of return migrants is given in Table 4.10. As may be seen, the first and last destinations of return migrants were the same for the vast majority of return migrants. For example, among those who first moved to the Arab region, 99.2 percent of return migrants were still in the same region before returning to Egypt. This conclusion is also valid for other destinations for both males and females.

4.4.7 Possession of legal documents allowing entry to first destination

This section looks at possession of documents return migrants used to gain access to their first destination. Table 4.11 gives an overview of the possession and type of visa or permit at arrival in country of first destination. Among return migrants who moved to country of first

Table 4.10 First versus last destinations of return migrants					
Percent distribution of all return migrants by region of last destination, according to region of first destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013					
Region of first destination	Region of last destination				Total
	Arab region	Europe	North America	Other	
Males					
Arab region	99.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	100.0
Europe	6.5	91.9	0.0	1.6	100.0
North America	8.7	0.0	91.3	0.0	100.0
Other	9.3	8.0	0.0	82.7	100.0
Females					
Arab region	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0
Europe	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
North America	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Total					
Arab region	99.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	100.0
Europe	5.1	93.6	0.0	1.3	100.0
North America	6.0	0.0	94.0	0.0	100.0
Other	8.1	7.0	0.0	85.0	100.0

Table 4.11 Admission documents and compliance with regulations by return migrants			
Percent distribution of return migrants, who moved to first destination since 1/1/2000, by type of admission document, according to sex, Egypt-HIMS 2013			
Admission document	Sex of return migrant		Total
	Male	Female	
a) Yes: Visa and/or document	87.0	95.4	87.9
Tourist visa	9.1	17.9	10.1
Work visa / permit	69.8	7.8	63.3
Business visa	1.1	0.2	1.0
Student visa	0.5	1.2	0.6
Refugee visa (UNHCR)	0.1	0.0	0.0
Temporary residence permit	2.4	42.2	6.6
Migrant/Residence permit	1.1	16.3	2.7
Other	2.9	9.8	3.6
b) No visa or document	3.9	0.0	3.5
Asked for political asylum	0.1	0.0	0.1
Undocumented entry	2.8	0.0	2.5
Other	1.0	0.0	0.9
c) Did not need visa	9.1	4.6	8.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3139	369	3509

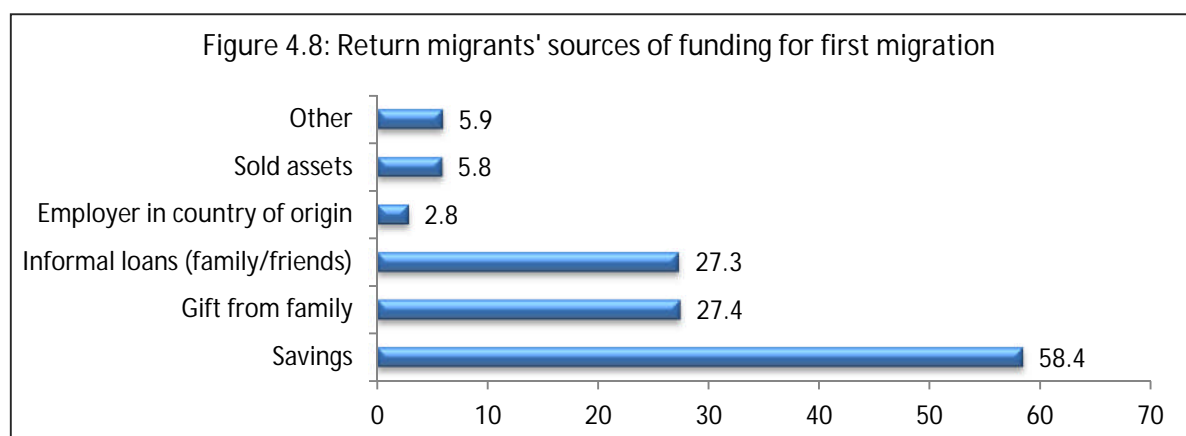
destination since the beginning of the year 2000, 87 percent had legal and valid admission documents, 9 percent did not need visa, while 4 percent had no visa or other valid document. Females were more compliant to the visa requirements with 95 percent having legal and valid admission documents versus 87 percent for males. In addition, only males had no visa or other valid documents (4 percent).

Approaching two-thirds of return migrants had a work permit (63 percent), followed by 10 percent who had a tourist visa, and 7 percent who had temporary residence permits. With respect to admission documents type by sex, it is noticed that the most prevalent additional document for males was the “work visa/ permit” (70 percent), while for females it was the “temporary residence permit” (42 percent).

4.4.8 Financing first migration

The survey enquired into the source of financial support received to cover the cost of the migration move. Overall, two main sources to fund their first migration were utilized by return migrants, namely—own savings and the support they received from their families (Table 4.12).

Own savings were the source of financing the first migration for 58 percent of return migrants, while support from the family accounted for 27 percent of the sources utilized. The two sources together comprised more than 85 percent of the sources utilized by return migrants to finance their first migration. In addition, about 6 percent of return migrants sold assets to finance their first migration. With slight variations, the same pattern is observed by background characteristics shown in Table 4.12 below.



4.4.9 Length of residence in last destination

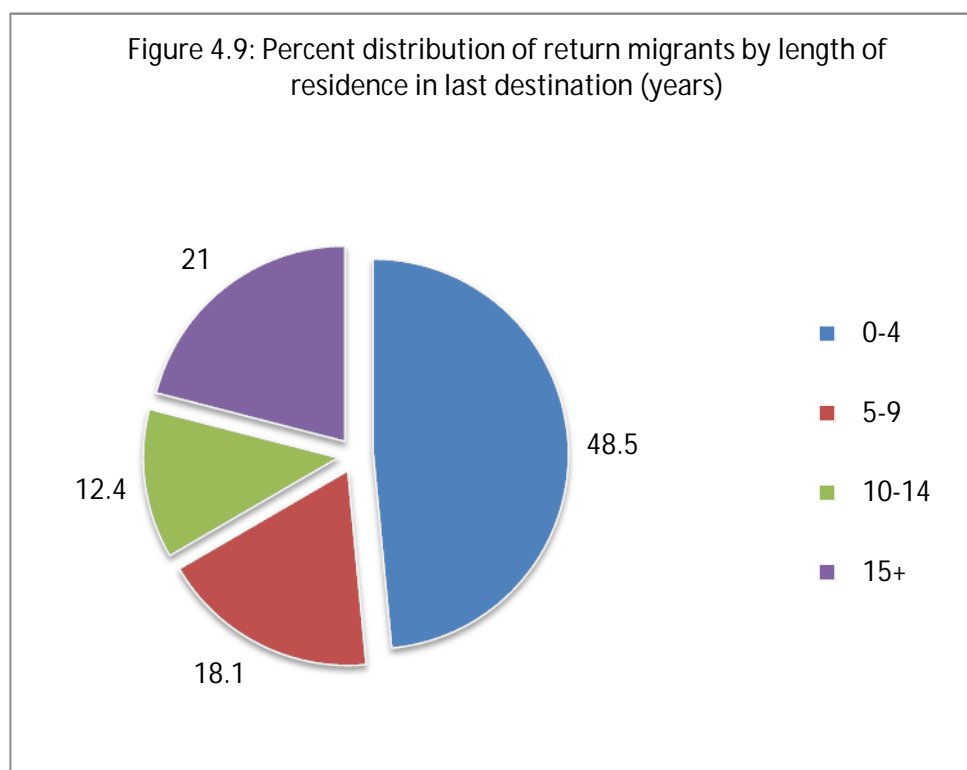
Table 4.13 shows the length of residence of return migrants in their last country of destination by region of destination. As shown in the table, and given the nature of Egyptian migration as a male labour migration, almost half of return migrants reported that they stayed for a period of less than five years in the last country of destination (49 percent). Those who stayed 15 years or more in the last country of destination accounted for 21 percent of the return migrants. With respect to length of residence by sex, the results indicate that males stay longer than females for the whole population as well as for all regions of destination.

Table 4.12 How return migrant financed first migration												
Among return migrants who moved to first destination since 1/1/2000, the percentage who financed the move by one or more of the sources specified, according to sex of return migrant and selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013												
Characteristic	Savings	Gift from family	Formal loans	Informal loans (family/friends)	Other informal loans	Friends/local community	Employer in country of migration	Employer in country of origin	Scholarship	Sold assets	Other	Number
First destination region												
Arab region	58.7	27.7	0.9	27.9	1.0	1.0	1.4	2.3	0.0	5.9	1.2	3364
Europe	53.2	25.3	1.0	17.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	9.5	3.7	6.2	4.3	95
North America	51.7	12.4	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	24.4	0.0	0.0	17
Other	46.7	13.2	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	36.0	3.7	0.0	3.0	33
Age at first migration												
0-14	60.2	43.7	2.8	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	7.9	44
15-29	56.3	33.4	0.8	26.4	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.5	0.3	5.9	1.3	2221
30-44	61.2	17.4	1.0	31.2	0.8	1.6	2.1	4.4	0.3	6.1	0.7	1096
45-59	66.0	8.1	0.8	18.6	0.0	0.8	0.8	12.8	0.0	2.3	2.4	130
60+	87.4	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	6.7	17
Type of place of current residence												
Urban	61.9	25.3	0.5	18.8	0.5	1.3	2.9	6.5	0.6	2.9	0.9	915
Rural	57.1	28.2	1.0	30.3	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.5	0.2	6.8	1.4	2593
Education												
No education	62.3	17.3	1.3	31.9	2.2	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.2	10.4	1.4	534
Some primary	57.6	21.7	0.7	35.0	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.0	7.7	2.1	359
Primary complete	49.1	21.9	1.4	41.8	0.7	1.7	0.9	2.4	0.0	8.8	1.3	332
Preparatory complete	55.7	23.9	0.5	20.1	2.6	1.5	3.9	1.4	0.6	2.8	2.1	188
Secondary complete	58.3	33.6	0.8	25.7	0.8	1.1	1.2	2.7	0.0	4.7	1.0	1593
Higher complete	62.1	27.7	0.4	15.3	0.0	0.4	2.0	7.7	1.7	2.0	1.1	503
Total	58.4	27.4	0.9	27.3	1.0	1.0	1.4	2.8	0.3	5.8	1.3	3509

Table 4.13 Return migrants and length of residence at last destination

Among all return migrants, the percent distribution of return migrants, according to length of residence in country of last destination and region of last destination,
Egypt-HIMS 2013

Last destination region		Length of residence at country of last destination (years)											Total			
		0-4			5-9			10-14			15+					
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Arab region	%	48.0	53.6	48.6	17.9	20.6	18.2	12.4	11.1	12.2	21.7	14.7	21.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	N	2087	271	2359	779	104	883	537	56	593	943	74	1017	4346	506	4852
Europe	%	36.0	67.5	42.0	19.5	18.4	19.3	18.4	11.0	16.9	26.2	3.1	21.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
	N	47	21	68	25	6	31	24	3	27	34	1	35	130	31	161
North America	%	43.2	69.1	52.0	15.3	7.8	12.8	16.5	23.1	18.7	25.0	0.0	16.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
	N	9	7	16	3	1	4	3	2	6	5	0	5	21	11	32
Other	%	64.4	57.1	63.6	7.3	0.0	6.5	3.3	29.3	6.1	25.1	13.7	23.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
	N	23	3	26	3	0	3	1	1	3	9	1	10	36	5	41
Total	%	47.8	54.7	48.5	17.9	20.1	18.1	12.5	11.5	12.4	21.9	13.7	21.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	N	2166	302	2468	810	111	921	565	63	629	991	76	1067	4533	552	5085



4.5 Migration Networks and Assistance

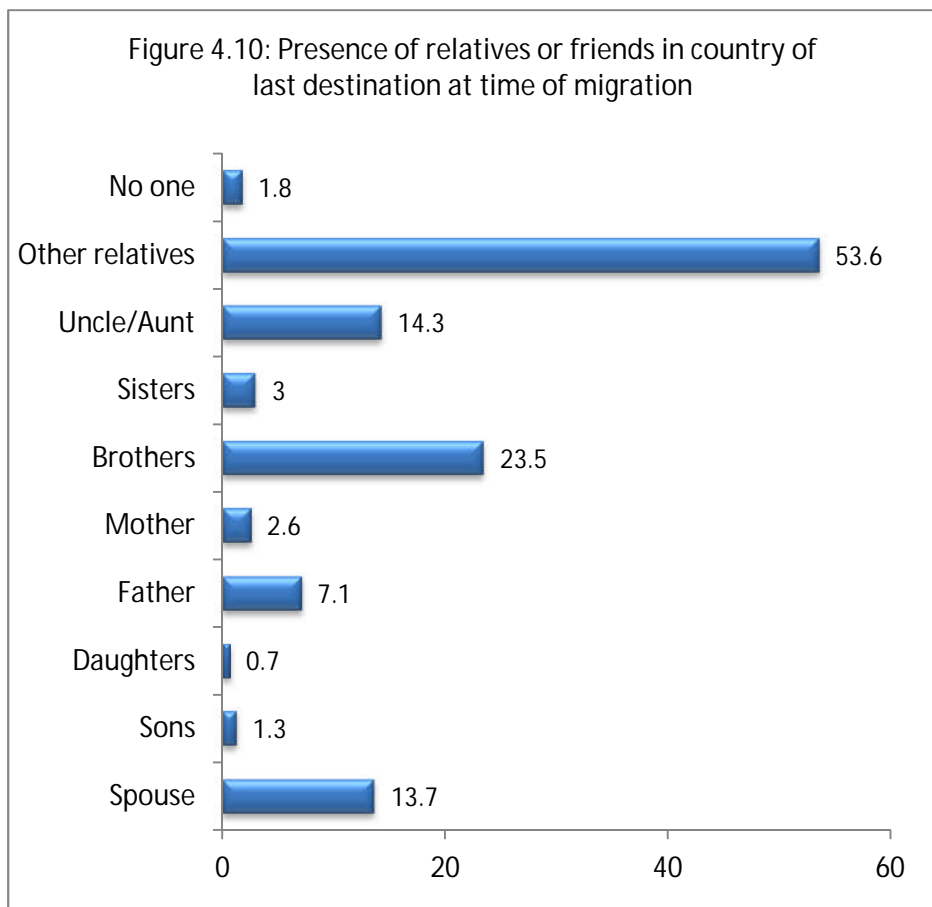
Migration networks play an important role in linking migrants to their homeland, and stimulating new migration streams. Through migration networks newly-arrived migrants to a country of destination may find friends and relatives who can make their life easy by hosting them upon arrival and more importantly by introducing them to the labour market.

4.5.1 Presence of relatives / friends at arrival in country of last destination

Table 4.14 shows the percentage of return migrants who had specified relatives or friends at arrival in country of last destination. As shown in the table, just over 50 percent of return migrants had a relative or a friend at arrival in country of last destination. Return migrants who had brothers upon arrivals amounted to 12 percent, followed by uncle/aunt (7 percent), spouse (7 percent), and father (4 percent). Those who did have other relatives or friends amounted to 28 percent of the total return migrants.

As for the presence of relatives or friends at arrival in country of last destination by sex, it is noticed that for females, the main category of relatives is the spouse (61 percent) which reflects family reunification or migration of married females to accompany their husbands. Narrow variations are shown by other migrants' characteristics.

Table 4.14 Presence of relatives or friends in country of last destination at time of migration											
Percentage of return migrants who had relatives or friends at arrival in country of last destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013											
Characteristic	Presence of relatives or friends in country of last destination at time of migration										Number
	Spouse	Sons	Daughters	Father	Mother	Brothers	Sisters	Uncle/ Aunt	Other relatives	No one	
Last destination region											
Arab region	6.8	0.6	0.4	3.7	1.4	12.1	1.6	7.6	28.2	48.9	4852
Europe	14.8	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	12.8	0.7	2.3	18.4	53.4	161
North America	6.9	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	3.6	0.0	2.7	73.0	32
Other	6.7	1.3	0.0	1.5	1.5	6.1	0.0	2.8	13.0	72.8	41
Age at migration to last destination											
0-14	0.7	0.0	0.0	67.5	36.0	19.5	12.7	7.0	8.2	18.3	164
15-29	8.7	0.2	0.3	2.5	0.3	14.0	1.3	9.4	28.5	46.1	2820
30-44	5.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	9.7	1.0	5.0	28.4	55.8	1769
45-59	3.8	4.5	2.2	0.2	0.0	5.1	1.1	3.1	26.6	60.9	312
60+	0.0	43.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.2	37.9	21
Sex of current migrant											
Male	0.5	0.2	0.2	3.1	1.1	12.5	1.3	7.6	29.6	53.2	4533
Female	61.1	4.3	2.3	8.5	3.6	8.5	3.9	5.4	11.3	18.5	552
Type of place of current residence											
Urban	9.6	0.9	0.6	6.4	3.3	9.7	2.9	5.5	17.3	55.8	1391
Rural	6.1	0.6	0.3	2.6	0.6	13.0	1.0	8.1	31.5	47.0	3694
Level of education											
No education	4.7	1.2	0.5	1.1	0.2	11.1	0.9	6.4	39.3	46.0	909
Some primary	1.9	0.8	0.4	2.1	0.4	11.7	1.4	9.6	30.0	52.3	551
Primary	2.6	0.9	0.0	2.6	0.3	13.5	0.9	5.4	31.5	48.8	445
Preparatory	3.9	0.0	0.0	8.3	3.6	14.2	2.8	8.8	27.1	47.2	257
Secondary	7.7	0.4	0.4	4.6	1.8	13.1	1.6	7.6	25.4	48.4	2158
Higher	15.5	0.7	0.7	4.4	1.9	9.1	2.2	6.9	16.5	55.4	766
Total	7.1	0.6	0.4	3.7	1.4	12.1	1.5	7.4	27.6	49.4	5085



4.5.2 Assistance provided by relatives or friends at arrival in last destination

The assistance provided by relatives, friends, or others in country of last destination usually starts before migration and extends to cover reception upon arrival into country of destination as well as lubricating the introduction of the newly arrived migrant into the labour market. As shown in Table 4.15, the overall proportion of return migrants who received assistance from relatives or friends in their last destination was 80 percent. The most prevalent type of assistance provided was food/lodging or what can be called hospitality. Hospitality was provided for more than 50 percent of return migrants upon arrival in their last destination.

Two other types of assistance were provided; assistance in obtaining visa/residence permits and assistance to find work. About 28 percent of return migrants were assisted by their relatives and friends to obtain visas or have residence permits issued for them. As for help provided for return migrants to find work, relatives and friends assisted 25 percent of them find work.

This result is somewhat striking since migrants are supposed to secure work contracts before departure, but due to the prevalence of what is called “free visa” or visas without a specific job commitment, a proportion of migrants are supposed to seek jobs in destination countries through the assistance of their relatives and friends.

Paying travel expenses and providing money/loans were of the types of assistance provided by relatives and friends to return migrants in their countries of last destination. Return migrants who were assisted through the payment of their travel expenses amounted to 12 percent while those who were provided money or loans amounted to 14 percent.

Return migrants who were fully supported by their relatives or friends until finding jobs amounted to 15 percent. The results reflect the importance of relatives and friends and indicate a high level of support in lubricating migration and insuring smooth integration of the newly arrived migrants into the labour market. Slight variations may be observed according to the characteristics considered in the table.

Table 4.15 Type of assistance provided by relatives or friends in country of last destination to return migrants at time of arrival											
Percentage of return migrants who received specified types of assistance from relatives or friends at time of arrival in country of last destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013											
Characteristic	Type of assistance provided by relatives or friends										Number who had relatives/friends
	Obtained visa/residence permit	Paid for travel	Provided food/lodging	Provided money/loans	Provided information about work	Helped to find work	Helped to find accommodation	Full support until migrant found job	Other	None	
Last destination region											
Arab region	27.8	12.1	51.2	14.4	6.8	25.2	9.6	14.8	0.9	20.0	2520
Europe	31.9	17.3	67.2	9.5	6.0	25.6	10.4	5.0	1.6	11.7	77
North America	34.3	33.2	51.6	13.4	0.0	22.3	7.3	0.0	0.0	22.7	8
Other	18.4	14.3	24.4	8.7	5.6	20.1	16.9	15.6	0.0	20.6	15
Age at migration to last destination											
0-14	49.3	36.4	66.7	23.1	1.5	8.2	6.8	6.8	9.7	7.9	134
15-29	28.4	12.2	51.3	12.9	7.4	25.9	10.1	16.4	0.4	18.6	1547
30-44	23.2	8.3	49.8	14.8	6.7	28.3	9.7	11.8	0.2	23.4	802
45-59	26.6	9.9	46.4	15.1	4.4	17.5	7.9	16.6	1.7	24.0	124
60+	49.5	50.4	65.6	28.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	14.5	13.6	14
Sex of return migrant											
Male	21.8	6.5	47.5	13.5	8.0	30.1	10.4	17.1	0.5	21.3	2167
Female	57.0	40.0	70.7	17.5	0.5	1.6	6.0	1.8	3.0	12.1	453
Type of place of current residence											
Urban	41.3	17.1	52.9	11.5	4.7	16.1	7.2	9.1	0.9	21.1	635
Rural	23.6	10.8	51.0	15.0	7.4	28.1	10.5	16.2	0.9	19.3	1986
Level of education											
No education	21.0	11.3	49.0	16.8	5.2	28.4	11.4	15.0	0.2	23.9	495
Some primary	18.8	7.3	49.0	10.9	9.4	28.2	8.6	15.1	0.4	22.6	269
Primary	20.0	6.1	47.5	15.3	6.8	28.2	10.3	19.0	0.0	18.1	232
Preparatory	31.2	10.8	46.9	13.2	4.7	26.2	10.8	14.8	1.4	12.3	142
Secondary	29.3	12.4	54.1	14.3	7.6	25.4	9.5	15.0	1.5	18.2	1128
Higher	43.9	22.1	52.9	12.1	4.7	15.2	7.6	8.3	0.9	20.6	354
Total	27.9	12.3	51.5	14.2	6.7	25.2	9.7	14.5	0.9	19.7	2621

4.6 Work History

Work history of return migrants is discussed in detail in this section. The analysis includes job situation upon arrival in the country of last destination, work conditions in last job in country of last destination, benefits provided by employers abroad and in Egypt, and other aspects of work and employment.

4.6.1 Job situation upon arrival in country of last destination

Job Situation upon arrival in the country of last destination for return migrants is shown in Table 4.16. As may be seen, 87 percent of return migrants had ever worked before moving in last destination while only 13 percent had never worked before the migration.

Table 4.16 Job situation upon arrival in country of last destination							
Percent distribution of all return migrants by the job situation upon arrival in country of last destination, according to selected characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013							
Characteristic	Ever worked				Never worked	Total	Number
	Job was waiting for migrant who:		Migrant thought there would be a job waiting, but there wasn't	Didn't have a job waiting			
	Was transferred by employer	Was not transferred					
Last destination							
Arab region	33.7	12.2	0.3	41.7	12.1	100.0	4852
Europe	15.7	7.4	0.0	45.4	31.5	100.0	161
North America	12.7	17.3	0.0	24.9	45.0	100.0	32
Other	56.8	3.9	0.0	18.1	21.2	100.0	41
Age at migration to last country abroad							
0-14	1.8	1.7	0.0	16.5	79.9	100.0	164
15-29	30.2	11.8	0.3	45.0	12.7	100.0	2820
30-44	39.3	13.1	0.3	39.9	7.5	100.0	1769
45-59	43.5	12.4	0.7	33.8	9.6	100.0	312
60+	7.7	13.2	5.4	19.8	53.9	100.0	21
Length of residence in country of last destination (years)							
0-4	34.4	13.8	0.5	36.6	14.8	100.0	2468
5-9	33.4	11.4	0.1	42.8	12.3	100.0	921
10-14	34.0	10.1	0.3	44.4	11.2	100.0	629
15-19	28.0	7.0	0.0	47.6	17.4	100.0	467
20+	31.0	11.2	0.0	52.3	5.5	100.0	600
Current marital status							
Never married	27.4	12.3	0.2	31.5	28.7	100.0	605
Ever married	33.9	11.9	0.3	42.9	10.9	100.0	4480
Type of place of current residence							
Urban	37.0	13.7	0.2	27.7	21.5	100.0	1391
Rural	31.7	11.3	0.4	46.8	9.8	100.0	3694
Level of education							
No education	27.7	12.7	0.4	52.8	6.4	100.0	909
Some primary	29.5	13.2	0.3	53.5	3.5	100.0	551
Primary	38.1	11.1	0.3	45.7	4.9	100.0	445
Preparatory	28.5	12.7	0.7	44.1	14.0	100.0	257
Secondary	33.1	11.4	0.3	40.3	14.8	100.0	2158
Higher	41.2	12.1	0.0	19.7	27.0	100.0	766
Total	33.2	12.0	0.3	41.5	13.0	100.0	5085

For those who ever worked, 33 percent were transferred by the employer and jobs were waiting for them, 12 percent were not transferred by employer and jobs were also waiting for them, while 42 percent did not have a job waiting for them in the country of destination. The distribution of return migrants by job situation upon arrival in the country of the last destination by characteristics stated in the table follows the general pattern with narrow variations.

4.6.2 Work conditions in last job in country of last destination

As shown by Table 4.17, work conditions in the last job in the country of last destination are measured through two main indicators, “average number of days worked per week,” and “average number of hours usually worked per day.” As for the average working days per week, the total average was 5.8 days. Slight variations are reported according to region of destination with return migrants from North America working for 5.5 days per week, and those from Europe for 5.6 days per week, compared to 5.8 days per week for those returning from the Arab region.

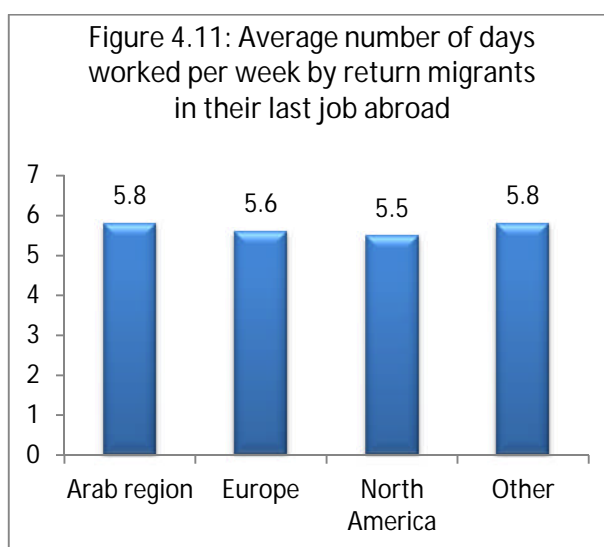
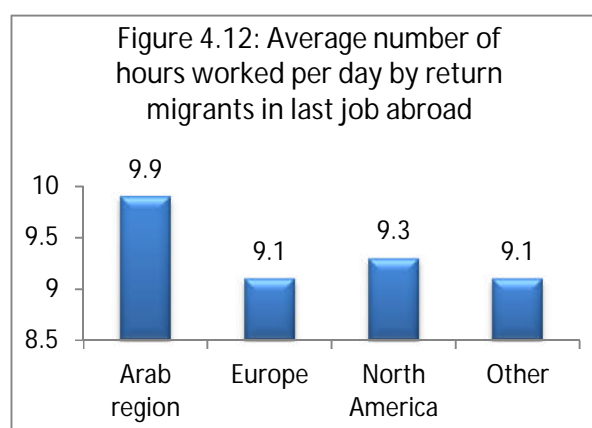


Table 4.17 Work conditions in last job in country of last destination		
Among return migrants who ever worked in country of last destination, the average days worked per week and the average hours usually worked per day in their last job, according to region of destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013		
Region of last destination	Average number of days worked per week	Average number of hours usually worked per day
Arab region	5.8	9.9
Europe	5.6	9.1
North America	5.5	9.3
Other	5.8	9.1
Total	5.8	9.9

The average number of hours usually worked per day by return migrants was 9.9 hours. Variation by region of destination ranges between 9.1 hours in Europe to 9.9 hours in the Arab region.



4.6.3 Benefits provided to return migrants by last employer before returning

Table 4.18 shows benefits provided to return migrants by last employer before returning to Egypt, by region of destination. As may be seen, most return migrants did not receive any of the benefits included in the table from their employer in their last employment abroad. For example, the most prevalent benefits were housing (received by 37 percent), payment for overtime work (24 percent), health insurance (21 percent), and paid annual leave/vacation (18 percent). Other benefits included paid sick leave (14 percent), compensation for work accidents (12 percent), and subsidized food or other consumer goods (11 percent).

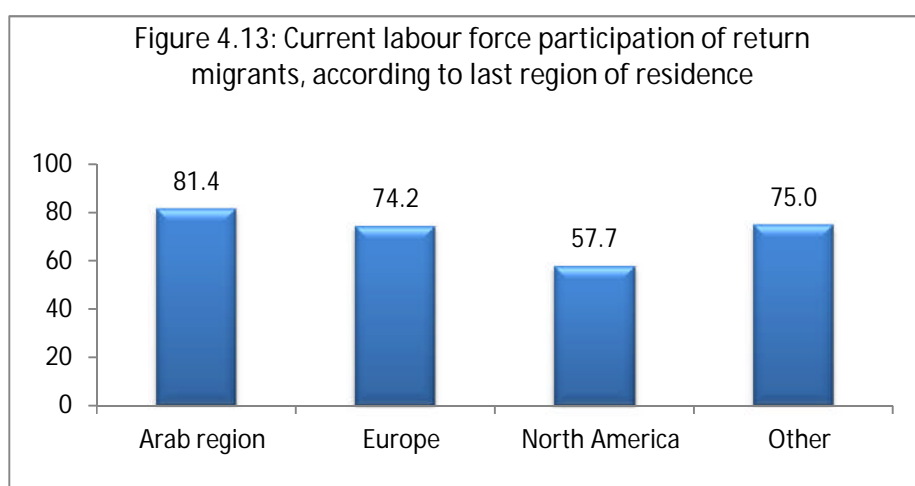
With respect to benefits according to the region of last destination, one can notice that benefits vary by region. While the Arab region follows the general pattern described above, benefits in Europe and North America, were mainly associated with health issues (health insurance, paid sick leave, and compensation for work accidents), in addition to paid annual leave/vacation, payment for overtime work, and housing.

Table 4.18 Benefits provided to return migrants by last employer before returning					
Among return migrants who ever worked in country last destination, the percentage who received specified benefits from last employer before returning, according to last region of residence, Egypt-HIMS 2013					
Type of benefit	Last destination region				Total
	Arab region	Europe	North America	Other	
Health insurance	20.3	39.8	46.7	55.5	21.2
Paid sick leave	13.5	35.4	49.3	52.8	14.4
Retirement pension	1.8	8.1	21.2	28.1	2.2
Compensation for work accidents	10.8	25.5	39.4	46.5	11.5
Unemployment insurance	0.9	6.8	6.1	12.8	1.1
Paid annual leave / vacation	17.4	32.5	70.2	53.0	18.2
Payment for overtime work	23.3	41.3	51.0	50.7	24.0
Maternity/Paternity leave	1.7	5.7	6.1	10.1	1.9
Housing	37.1	31.0	36.4	76.5	37.3
Subsidized food, or other consumer goods	10.2	17.9	17.1	47.6	10.6
Other	1.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.6
Number	4263	110	17	32	4423

4.6.4 Current labour force participation

Table 4.19 shows the current labour force participation of return migrants according to last region of destination. As it is clear from the table, more than 81 percent of return migrants were currently working at the date of the survey. The proportion of return migrants who never worked and were not seeking work was 13 percent among those returning from the Arab region, compared to 22 percent and 40 percent among migrants returning from Europe and North America, respectively.

Table 4.19 Current labour force participation of return migrants							
Percent distribution of return migrants by current labour force participation, according to last destination region, Egypt-HIMS 2013							
Last destination region	Current labour force participation					Total	Number
	Ever worked			Never worked			
	Currently working	Not currently working		Seeking work	Not seeking work		
		Seeking work	Not seeking work				
Arab region	81.4	1.2	2.2	2.5	12.6	100.0	4852
Europe	74.2	0.0	0.7	3.4	21.8	100.0	161
North America	57.7	0.0	0.0	2.7	39.7	100.0	32
Other	75.0	3.1	0.0	5.8	16.1	100.0	41
Total	81.0	1.2	2.1	2.6	13.0	100.0	5085



4.6.5 First occupation in last destination

Table 4.12 presents the first occupation of return migrants in the country of last destination by selected characteristics. As may be seen, the main occupations of return migrants were “craft and related trades workers,” “skilled agriculture & fishery workers,” and service workers and shop & market sales workers. These three occupations absorbed 72 percent of return migrants in the country of last destination.

As for occupation by return migrants’ characteristics, one can logically notice that more of rural return migrants were engaged in the category of skilled agriculture and fishery works (18 percent) than of urban return migrants (4 percent). It is also noticed that the highly educated return migrants were more engaged in the legislators, senior officials and managers’ category.

Table 4.20 First occupation in country of last destination											
Among return migrants who ever worked in country of last destination, the percent distribution by first occupation, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013											
Characteristic	First occupation in country at last destination									Total	Number employed
	Legislators, senior officials & manager	Professionals	Technics & associated professionals	Clerks	Service workers & shop & market sales workers	Skilled agriculture & fishery workers	Craft & related trades workers	Land & machine operator & assemblers	Elementary occupations		
Last destination region											
Arab region	1.1	7.6	4.1	1.2	9.9	14.8	47.6	8.0	5.8	100.0	4263
Europe	3.0	4.3	3.1	0.0	16.2	11.0	50.2	4.5	7.7	100.0	110
North America	17.2	47.8	0.0	6.1	17.7	0.0	0.0	6.1	5.1	100.0	17
Other	4.5	32.7	5.2	0.0	36.6	0.0	12.8	8.2	0.0	100.0	32
Residence of origin household											
Urban	2.8	19.2	8.9	2.3	12.8	4.4	37.7	7.8	3.9	100.0	1093
Rural	0.7	4.1	2.4	0.8	9.5	17.9	50.3	7.9	6.4	100.0	3330
Education											
No education	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	3.3	30.1	53.1	6.4	6.3	100.0	850
Some primary	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.2	3.6	20.4	58.3	8.4	7.3	100.0	532
Primary	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.6	7.9	13.8	59.6	12.3	3.9	100.0	423
Preparatory	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.7	12.3	6.6	57.2	15.5	6.4	100.0	221
Secondary	1.2	1.7	6.9	1.6	16.1	10.6	47.1	8.3	6.5	100.0	1838
Higher	4.7	55.1	7.2	2.6	9.2	1.8	14.6	2.2	2.8	100.0	559
Total	1.3	7.8	4.0	1.2	10.3	14.5	47.2	7.9	5.8	100.0	4423

4.6.6 Last versus first occupation in last destination

Last versus first occupation in country of last destination of return migrants is presented in Table 4.21. As shown by the table, in their last destination, the vast majority of Egyptian migrants remained in the same occupation. The proportion of return migrants who remained in the same occupation ranged between 83 percent for elementary occupations to 97 percent for legislators, senior officials and managers. This may be attributed, in part, to the mode of employment in the Arab region which does not allow change of labour sponsors easily.

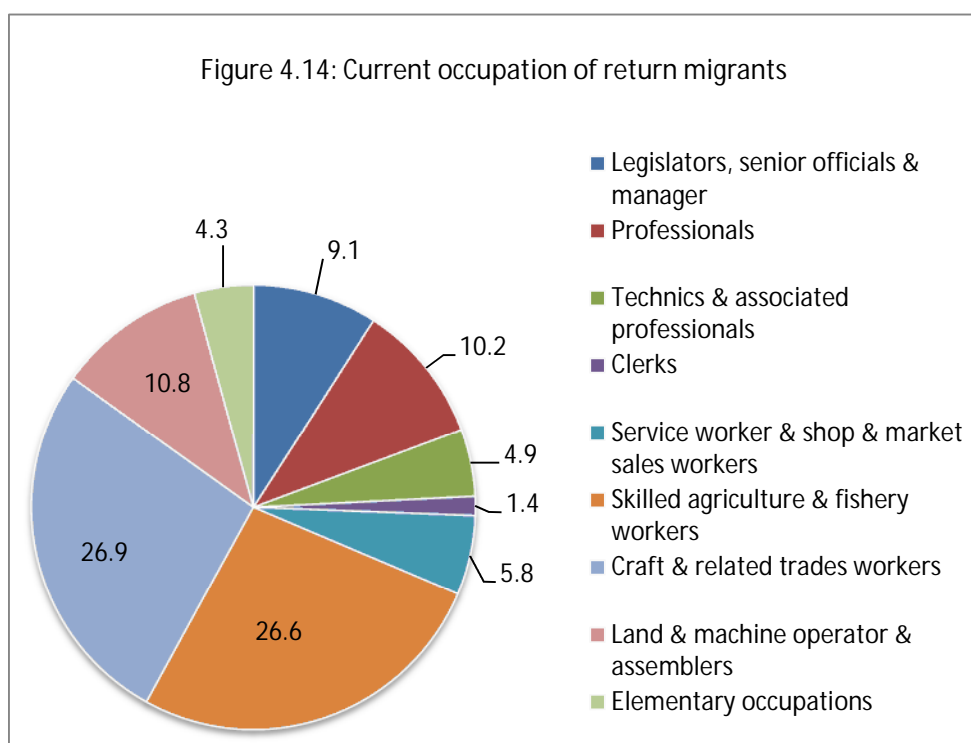
Table 4.21 Last versus first occupation in country of last destination

Among return migrants who ever worked in country of last destination, the percent distribution by last occupation, according to first occupation after last migration, Egypt-HIMS 2013

First occupation in country of last destination	Last occupation in country of last destination									Total	Percentage of those whose last occupation was different from the first	Number
	Legislators, senior officials & manager	Professionals	Technics & associated professionals	Clerks	Service workers & shop & market sales workers	Skilled agriculture & fishery workers	Craft & related trades workers	Land & machine operator & assemblers	Elementary occupations			
Legislators, senior officials & manager	96.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.1	55
Professionals	2.4	96.4	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.3	346
Technics & associated professionals	0.0	0.6	97.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	9.4	178
Clerks	5.8	1.9	2.2	84.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	3.1	1.0	100.0	19.5	51
Service worker & shop & market sales workers	2.4	0.5	1.0	0.4	86.6	0.8	5.6	1.5	1.2	100.0	22.5	455
Skilled agriculture & fishery workers	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.3	90.7	4.1	1.7	1.5	100.0	12.1	643
Craft & related trades workers	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.9	95.2	0.9	0.5	100.0	10.3	2087
Land & machine operator & assemblers	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.4	95.3	1.2	100.0	8.1	350
Elementary occupations	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.8	4.9	1.3	4.9	2.2	83.8	100.0	23.2	257

4.6.7 Current occupation

Current occupation of return migrant is presented by selected characteristics in Table 4.22. More than 50 percent of return migrants are currently engaged in two main groups, namely—skilled agriculture & fishery workers (26 percent) and craft & related trades workers (26 percent). Land & machine operator & assemblers ranked third with 10 percent of total return migrants, followed by professionals (10 percent). Legislators, senior officials & managers ranked fifth with 9 percent of current migrants.



With respect to occupation by current age of return migrants, the distribution almost follows the general pattern, except for the age group 60+ where about 60 percent of return migrants are concentrated in the ‘skilled agriculture & fishery workers’ occupational category. This occupational category also includes significant proportions of rural return migrants with more than one-third of return migrants in all rural areas in general, 24 percent in Lower Egypt, and 41 percent in Upper Egypt.

With respect to education, as expected, return migrants with high educational level are engaged in the categories of ‘legislators, senior officials & managers’ and ‘professionals’, while the less educated return migrants are more concentrated in the categories of skilled agriculture & fishery workers and craft & related trades workers.

Table 4.22 Current occupation of return migrants											
Among return migrants who are currently working, the percent distribution by current occupation, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013											
Characteristic	Current occupation									Total	Number currently working
	Legislators, senior officials & manager	Professionals	Technics & associated professionals	Clerks	Service worker & shop & market sales workers	Skilled agriculture & fishery workers	Craft & related trades workers	Land & machine operator & assemblers	Elementary occupations		
Last destination region											
Arab region	8.6	9.5	5.0	1.3	5.7	27.1	27.5	11.0	4.4	100.0	3951
Europe	20.0	20.1	3.2	4.7	7.7	22.1	13.5	5.4	3.3	100.0	119
North America	36.0	51.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	7.0	100.0	18
Other	14.7	38.0	5.5	0.0	11.2	4.1	14.4	8.6	3.6	100.0	31
Current age											
15-29	3.3	5.7	3.2	0.3	7.4	26.4	39.2	10.2	4.3	100.0	627
30-44	8.8	9.6	5.2	1.7	7.2	22.1	28.2	12.3	4.9	100.0	2274
45-59	12.3	14.6	5.5	1.7	2.4	32.7	19.3	8.3	3.3	100.0	1091
60+	15.1	3.8	2.1	0.0	1.9	58.1	7.8	7.1	4.0	100.0	127
Type of place of current residence											
Urban	15.9	21.7	7.8	2.8	6.5	4.5	26.8	10.1	4.0	100.0	1000
Rural	6.9	6.5	4.0	1.0	5.5	33.8	26.9	11.0	4.5	100.0	3120
Education											
No education	5.4	0.1	0.8	0.0	2.2	55.6	26.7	5.8	3.5	100.0	772
Some primary	6.2	0.4	0.6	0.0	3.9	38.7	33.5	10.9	5.8	100.0	478
Primary	5.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	6.0	29.3	37.6	15.3	5.6	100.0	384
Preparatory	5.2	0.0	2.0	1.5	7.0	20.2	37.4	21.0	5.8	100.0	193
Secondary	10.5	4.0	8.7	2.6	8.3	18.5	29.0	13.6	4.8	100.0	1726
Higher	16.2	61.2	6.6	1.6	4.0	2.3	4.3	2.2	1.5	100.0	565
Total	9.1	10.2	4.9	1.4	5.8	26.6	26.9	10.8	4.3	100.0	4120

4.6.8 Current occupation compared with that in last destination

Return migrants were asked to assess their current occupation against that in last country of destination. Return migrants' perceptions by selected characteristics are shown in Table 4.23.

Table 4.23 Return migrants' current occupation compared with that in last country abroad						
Percent distribution of return migrants by perception of their status of current occupation compared with that prevalent in last country abroad, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013						
Characteristic	Comparison between current occupation with that in last country abroad				Total	Number currently working
	Better	No change	Worse	Didn't work in last country abroad		
Last destination region						
Arab region	40.1	37.2	21.3	1.3	100.0	3951
Europe	30.9	24.7	38.7	5.7	100.0	119
North America	33.8	46.0	8.6	11.6	100.0	18
Other	22.0	57.5	14.4	6.2	100.0	31
Current age						
15-29	34.2	42.2	20.8	2.7	100.0	627
30-44	41.2	36.6	20.7	1.6	100.0	2274
45-59	39.6	35.8	23.8	0.8	100.0	1091
60+	41.1	31.4	25.7	1.7	100.0	127
Sex						
Male	40.0	37.1	22.2	0.8	100.0	4012
Female	30.3	36.6	3.7	29.4	100.0	108
Type of place of current residence						
Urban	35.3	42.1	19.6	3.1	100.0	1000
Rural	41.1	35.5	22.4	1.0	100.0	3120
Level of education						
No education	42.3	38.3	18.7	0.7	100.0	772
Some primary	34.9	41.4	23.5	0.2	100.0	478
Primary	35.2	42.2	22.6	0.0	100.0	384
Preparatory	36.4	38.8	24.8	0.0	100.0	193
Secondary	42.1	34.1	22.8	1.0	100.0	1726
Higher	37.0	36.8	19.1	7.1	100.0	565
Employment status in last country abroad						
Ever worked	39.5	37.9	22.5	0.1	100.0	3951
Never worked	45.0	18.6	1.8	34.6	100.0	169
Current employment status						
Currently working	39.7	37.1	21.7	1.5	100.0	4120
Currently not working	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	39.7	37.1	21.7	1.5	100.0	4120

Around 37 percent of respondents reported no change between current occupation and that in last country of destination, while 40 percent reported that their current job is better than that in last country of destination. Those who reported worse current occupation compared to their occupation in the last country of destination amounted to 22 percent. Slight variations are observed according to the characteristics considered.

4.6.9 Benefits provided to return migrants by current employer

Benefits provided to return migrants by their current employers are shown in Table 4.24 which shows that most return migrants are not provided by benefits they are entitled to as stated in Egyptian labour laws.

The results show that benefits provided by employers in Egypt for return migrants include health insurance (22 percent), paid sick leave (20 percent), retirement pension (19 percent), paid annual leave / vacation (18 percent), compensation for work accidents (15 percent), payment for overtime work (14 percent), in addition to other benefits with low coverage rates.

Bearing in mind the rather small number of females among return migrants, it is noticed that the composition of benefits differs between males and females, especially with regard to health insurance, paid sick leave, pension, and paid annual leave. This may be attributed, in part, to the different entitlements between the formal and the informal sectors. The formal sector is obliged to offer such benefits, which is not the case with the informal sector.

Table 4.24 Benefits provided to return migrants by current employer			
Among return migrants who are currently working, the percentage who receive specified benefits from current employer, according to sex of return migrant , Egypt-HIMS 2013			
Type of benefit	Male	Female	Total
Health insurance	20.1	80.9	21.7
Paid sick leave	18.0	77.4	19.5
Retirement pension	17.2	71.9	18.6
Paid annual leave / vacation	16.4	74.6	17.9
Compensation for work accidents	14.2	49.7	15.2
Payment for overtime work	14.0	29.3	14.4
Maternity/Paternity leave	3.3	59.9	4.8
Unemployment insurance	2.9	9.0	3.1
Housing	3.0	1.4	3.0
Subsidized food, or other consumer goods	2.6	0.0	2.5
Other	0.9	1.7	0.9
Number	4012	108	4120

4.7 Education and on the Job Training in Last Destination

One of the most important linkages between migration and development is the transfer of knowledge and skills by migrants to their home countries. On the job training whilst abroad is the vehicle through which knowledge and skills can be transferred to countries of origin. Return migrants were asked to list on the job training they received in their last destination. Responses are summarized in Table 4.25.

Only 7 percent of return migrants received on the job training in the last destination for an average duration of 2.4 months. Work-related training was the most common type of on the job training received by return migrants in last destination (88 percent). Other types of on the job training received by return migrants included integration courses (8 percent) and language training (4 percent).

More than 95 percent of return migrants who received on the job training in the last country of destination perceived the training as helpful.

Table 4.25 On the job training of return migrants in last destination									
Among return migrants who ever worked in country of last destination, the percentage receiving on-the-job training, and type and benefits of training, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013									
Characteristic	Percent receiving on-the-job training	Type of on-the-job training					Average duration of training (months)	Percent finding training helpful for job or earnings	Number of return migrants receiving training
		Language training	Work related training	Integration course	Other	Total			
Age at return from last destination									
0-14	6.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.0	100.0	2
15-29	8.4	2.2	91.0	6.8	0.0	100.0	2.4	96.4	208
30-44	6.4	6.9	80.4	10.8	1.9	100.0	2.2	92.4	104
45-59	5.3	0.0	94.1	5.9	0.0	100.0	2.8	100.0	15
60+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0
Sex of return migrant									
Male	7.3	2.7	89.4	7.2	0.6	100.0	2.4	95.1	318
Female	15.5	28.8	41.6	29.7	0.0	100.0	2.2	100.0	11
Type of place of current residence									
Urban	10.6	4.7	84.3	11.0	0.0	100.0	2.4	95.5	116
Rural	6.4	3.0	89.7	6.3	0.9	100.0	2.4	95.2	214
Level of education									
No education	2.8	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.0	100.0	24
Some primary	3.8	0.0	90.1	5.0	5.0	100.0	2.0	89.3	20
Primary	8.0	3.9	90.1	6.0	0.0	100.0	2.2	93.4	34
Preparatory	5.4	13.8	80.6	5.6	0.0	100.0	3.2	86.2	12
Secondary	8.5	1.2	92.3	5.8	0.6	100.0	2.5	94.0	157
Higher	14.7	8.4	75.2	16.4	0.0	100.0	2.3	100.0	82
Total	7.4	3.6	87.8	8.0	0.6	100.0	2.4	95.3	329

4.8 Return Migrants' Visits to Egypt

The link between migrants and their home country is a means for exchanging benefit. Frequent visits to their country of origin create an important physical connection between migrants and their home countries. Return migrants were asked about the frequency of visits to Egypt in the last two years preceding their return. As show by Table 4.26 below, 43 percent of return migrants did not visit Egypt in the last two years prior to return. Those who visited Egypt once in the same reference period comprise 28 percent of return migrants while those who visited Egypt twice comprise 21 percent of return migrants. Those who visited Egypt more than two times, in the two years preceding their return, comprise only 7 percent of respondents. The mean number of visits in last two years prior to return ranged between 0.8 and 1.6 times with an average of 1.1 times.

Table 4.26 Return migrants' visits to country of origin							
Percent distribution of return migrants by number of visits to Egypt in the last two years prior to return, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013							
Characteristic	Number of visits to country of origin				Total	Mean number of visits in last 2 years prior to return	Number
	None	1	2	3+			
Current destination region							
Arab region	43.2	28.3	21.3	7.2	100.0	1.0	4852
Europe	46.3	21.5	20.0	12.1	100.0	1.1	161
North America	54.7	12.7	29.9	2.7	100.0	0.8	32
Other	46.2	14.5	29.3	10.0	100.0	1.2	41
Current age							
15-29	59.5	21.1	14.5	4.8	100.0	0.8	910
30-44	46.2	28.1	19.6	6.1	100.0	0.9	2620
45-59	29.7	31.5	28.3	10.6	100.0	1.4	1288
60+	27.5	31.9	28.9	11.8	100.0	1.6	266
Sex							
Male	42.9	28.9	20.9	7.3	100.0	1.1	4533
Female	48.1	19.8	25.5	6.6	100.0	1.0	552
Current type of residence of origin household							
Urban	43.1	22.7	24.5	9.7	100.0	1.1	1391
Rural	43.6	29.8	20.2	6.4	100.0	1.0	3694
Level of education							
No education	39.1	37	18.1	5.9	100.0	1.0	909
Some primary	39.3	31.6	21.0	8.2	100.0	1.1	551
Primary	45.9	28.2	18.3	7.5	100.0	1.0	445
Preparatory	51.1	22.1	20.7	6.2	100.0	0.9	257
Secondary	46.5	25.7	21.2	6.6	100.0	1.0	2158
Higher	38.9	22.3	28.0	10.9	100.0	1.3	766
Employment status in last destination							
Ever worked	42.2	29.3	20.9	7.5	100.0	1.1	4423
Never worked	51.6	18.3	24.7	5.5	100.0	1.0	662
Total	43.4	27.9	21.4	7.3	100.0	1.1	5085

4.9 Motives for Return Migration

The survey questionnaire enquired about the motives for return migration by asking return migrants to identify the most important reason behind leaving the country of destination. Responses are shown in Table 4.27. As may be seen, six main reasons were behind the decision to leave the country of destination. The first reason was “missing own country and the desire to return to home country” (14 percent), “end of contract” (9 percent), “health related reasons” (9 percent), “low pay in the country of destination” (8 percent), and the perception of return migrants that business was not doing well (7 percent). These six reasons comprise 55 percent of the reasons reported by return migrants.

With respect to variations by sex, the same pattern was observed for males, though females have had different reasons. The reasons common for males and females were missing own country, end of contract, and health reasons, in addition to three different reasons: to complete education (12 percent), escaping high cost of living in the country of destination (5 percent), and poor or lack of schools for children in the country of destination (5 percent).

Who made the decision to return to Egypt? Return migrants were asked to specify the person(s) who made the decision for return migrant to return to Egypt. Responses by selected characteristics are shown in Table 4.28. The responses indicate that most return migrants were self-motivated with more than 85 percent making the decision to return themselves. Narrow variations are shown according to most of the background characteristics considered. The only two exceptions are sex of migrant and employment status in last destination.

With respect to sex of return migrant, females deviate from the general pattern with only 53 percent taking the decision themselves. The main other decision maker was the husband (30 percent). As for employment status in the last destination, only 53 percent of return migrants who never worked took the decision themselves. The other two decision makers were spouses (19 percent), and parents (20 percent).

Table 4.27 Most important reason of return from last destination			
Percent distribution of return migrants by the most important reason of return to Egypt, Egypt-HIMS 2013			
Most important reason of return to Egypt	Male	Female	Total
Missed own country and wanted to return home	13.1	18.9	13.7
End of contract	9.3	7.3	9.1
Health related reasons	9.6	2.4	8.8
Poor working conditions	9.2	0.2	8.2
Low pay	8.9	0.2	7.9
Business was not doing well	8.2	0.2	7.3
To get married, seek spouse	4.0	0.8	3.6
Deported	3.4	0.5	3.1
To complete education	1.6	11.7	2.7
Sudden termination of contract	2.3	0.6	2.1
Poor job	2.2	0.0	2.0
High cost of living	1.3	5.3	1.8
Egypt made better offer	1.6	0.3	1.5
Visa problems, lack of documents	1.2	0.2	1.1
Unemployed, couldn't find work	1.1	0.3	1.0
Discrimination / Hostility	1.1	0.0	1.0
Poor schools/lack of schools for children	0.3	4.5	0.8
Spouse/family couldn't get visa to join migrant	0.7	1.7	0.8
High crime rate	0.5	0.4	0.5
Security / safety here are available	0.4	0.5	0.4
(Fear of) Political persecution	0.5	0.2	0.4
Retired	0.4	0.2	0.4
Different values/culture in last country	0.1	1.2	0.2
Lack of close relatives/friends in last country	0.2	0.3	0.2
Life more difficult in country of asylum	0.2	0.3	0.2
Didn't like last country	0.1	0.3	0.1
Separation or divorce	0.0	0.4	0.0
Didn't like climate	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other	18.2	41.2	20.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of return migrants	4533	552	5085

Table 4.28 Who made the decision to return to Egypt?											
Percent distribution of return migrants by the person making the decision for return migrants to return to Egypt, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013											
Characteristic	Migrant	Spouse	Sons/ Daughters	Parents	Other relative	Employer in last destination	Employer in country of origin	Ministry of Interior in last destination	Other	Total	Number
Last destination region											
Arab region	86.2	2.0	0.1	1.9	0.0	4.7	1.4	3.3	0.4	100.0	4519
Europe	71.0	6.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	8.6	7.6	5.1	0.6	100.0	143
North America	79.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	4.3	0.0	13.3	100.0	25
Other	60.8	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	9.1	23.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	39
Current age											
15-29	78.5	2.3	0.0	8.8	0.0	2.9	1.3	5.7	0.6	100.0	794
30-44	87.6	2.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	4.5	1.6	3.1	0.4	100.0	2450
45-59	85.5	2.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	6.1	2.3	2.7	0.3	100.0	1229
60+	85.9	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	8.6	3.0	1.1	0.4	100.0	253
Sex of return migrant											
Male	87.2	0.7	0.1	1.5	0.0	4.9	1.8	3.5	0.3	100.0	4484
Female	53.0	29.7	0.0	7.9	0.5	3.6	2.0	0.7	2.5	100.0	241
Type of place of current residence											
Urban	80.9	2.8	0.0	4.0	0.1	7.1	3.7	0.9	0.6	100.0	1228
Rural	87.0	1.9	0.2	1.1	0.0	4.1	1.2	4.2	0.4	100.0	3497
Employment status in last destination											
Ever worked	87.8	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.0	5.2	1.8	3.3	0.3	100.0	4406
Never worked	53.4	18.5	0.0	19.8	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.7	2.5	100.0	319
Total	85.4	2.1	0.1	1.9	0.0	4.9	1.8	3.3	0.4	100.0	4725

4.10 Remittances

In economic and financial terms, the most important aspect of migration for the sending country are remitted money (usually cash transfers) and goods, the so-called remittances that migrant workers send back to family or friends at home. Such flows of wealth are important to both the families of migrants and to the economy of sending countries. This section is devoted to the analysis of remittances; transfer of remittances as well as their utilization.

4.10.1 Money taken or transferred by return migrants at time of move to country of last emigration

Money taken or transferred by return migrants at the time of move to country of migration is considered as part of the initial cost of migration. As shown by Table 4.29, money taken or transferred by return migrants at time of move to country of last destination came from three main sources, namely—personal savings of the migrants, savings of household head or other household members, and loans from friends or relatives. Own savings of migrants comprise 57 percent of money taken, savings of household head or other household members comprise 37 percent, while loans from friends or relatives comprise 25 percent. With slight variations, the same pattern is witnessed by background characteristics considered.

Table 4.29 Money taken or transferred by return migrants at time of move to country of last emigration according to source									
Percentage of return migrants who took or transferred any money at the time of move to country of last emigration, according to the main source of money and selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013									
Characteristic	Main source of money taken or transferred at time of move to country of last emigration								Number
	Personal savings	Savings of household head or other member	Gifts from friends or relatives	Loans from friends or relatives	Loans from money lender	Loan from bank or government agency	Pledge or sale of land, house or household assets	Other	
Last destination region									
Arab region	56.7	37.0	5.5	25.8	0.3	0.6	4.3	2.1	4852
Europe	50.1	38.3	9.0	19.0	0.0	0.7	3.4	2.5	161
North America	58.1	49.1	11.7	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	32
Other	69.1	35.6	3.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.6	14.7	41
Sex									
Male	59.9	33.1	5.9	28.1	0.3	0.7	4.7	2.1	4533
Female	29.8	70.0	3.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.9	552
Type of place of current residence									
Urban	56.6	37.4	5.1	16.4	0.1	0.3	2.1	2.7	1391
Rural	56.7	37.0	5.9	28.7	0.3	0.7	5.1	2.0	3694
Total	56.6	37.1	5.7	25.3	0.2	0.6	4.3	2.2	5085

4.10.2 Remittances sent by return migrants

Since most of the return migrants were working in the Arab region where there is no room for naturalization, the main aim of migration is to get benefit of the wage differences between their home country and their destination country. Hence, transferring the surplus of their income abroad to Egypt was the main purpose of migration. This assumption is reflected in the relatively high level of return migrants who sent money within the 12-month period preceding return as shown by Table 4.30. As may be seen, around 80 percent of return migrants from the Arab region sent money to Egypt within the 12-month period preceding return compared to 40 percent only for return migrants from North America where naturalization is allowed and family migration is higher than that of migrants to the Arab region.

The unexpected high proportion of return migrants from Europe who remit money to Egypt (80.7 percent), given the fact that Europe allows naturalization and family reunification, may be attributed in part to the fact that, in recent years, the pattern of migration of Egyptians to Europe has shifted and become similar to the pattern of Egyptian migration to the Arab region, in that it is male dominated and where migrants tend to remit the surplus of their income to Egypt preparing for return.

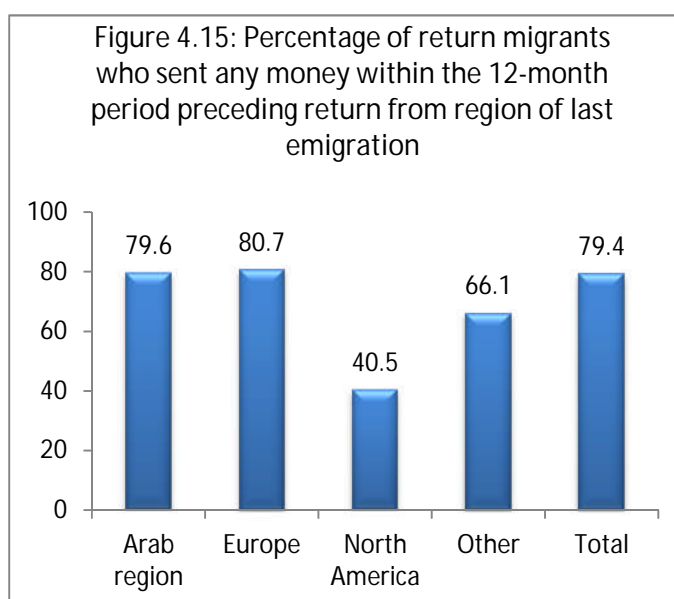


Table 4.30 Remittances sent by return migrants within the last 12-month period before returning	
Percentage of return migrants who sent any money within the 12-month period preceding return from country of last emigration, according to region of last emigration, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Region of last emigration	Percent
Arab region	79.6
Europe	80.7
North America	40.5
Other	66.1
Total	79.4
Number	3512

4.10.3 Channel used most by return migrants to send money to Egypt

Table 4.31 shows the distribution of the channel used most by return migrants to send money to their home country. Generally speaking, return migrants were utilizing two methods to transfer money to their home country; bank transfers and sending money through friends or relatives. Sending money through bank transfers was the method utilized by 60 percent of return migrants while sending money with friends or relatives was the method utilized by 25 percent of the return migrants, with both methods comprising a total of about 85 percent. With slight variations, the same pattern is witnessed by background characteristics shown in the table.

With respect to formal versus informal channels of remittances, the results indicate that almost 30 percent of remittances are channelled through informal channels with 4.5 percent are personally carried out with return migrants and 24.5 percent were sent through friends or relatives. This means that only about 70 percent of remittances to Egypt made by return migrants were channelled through formal means.

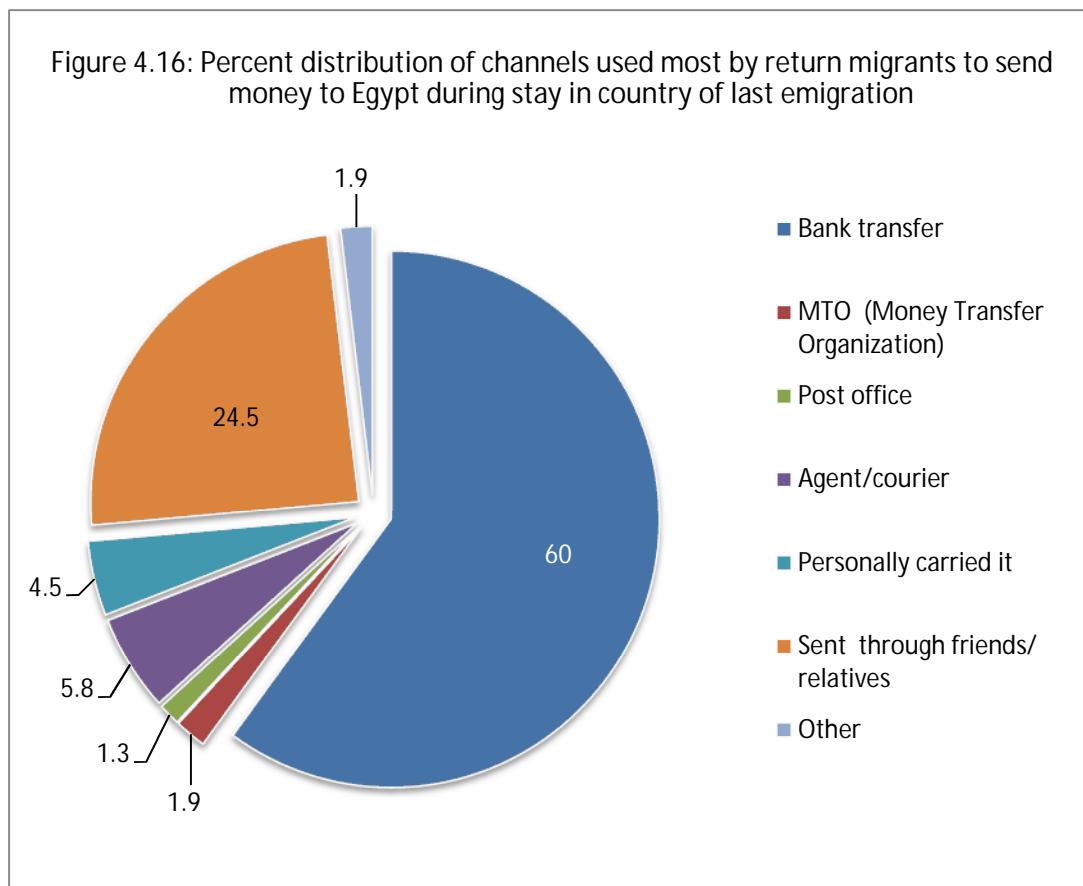


Table 4.31 Channel used most by return migrants to send money to Egypt, during stay in last country of emigration									
Percent distribution of channels used most by return migrants to send money to Egypt during stay in country of last emigration, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013									
Characteristic	Channels used to send money to origin household								Number sending money
	Bank transfer (cheques, drafts, Direct deposit, etc.)	MTO (Money Transfer Org., e.g. Western Union)	Post office (money order)	Agent/courier	Personally carried it	Sent through friends/relatives	Other	Total	
Region of last emigration									
Arab region	60.4	1.8	1.2	5.9	4.4	24.4	1.9	100.0	3486
Europe	40.2	2.8	3.0	4.7	11.2	35.2	2.9	100.0	93
North America	51.4	25.1	0.0	0.0	8.9	14.7	0.0	100.0	11
Other	81.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2	0.0	100.0	23
Sex									
Male	60.1	1.8	1.3	5.9	4.4	24.7	1.9	100.0	3576
Female	52.5	10.4	3.2	0.0	19.6	11.7	2.7	100.0	36
Type of place of current residence									
Urban	70.4	3.6	1.9	2.6	5.6	15.0	0.8	100.0	823
Rural	56.9	1.4	1.1	6.8	4.2	27.3	2.2	100.0	2789
Level of education									
No education	53.4	0.9	1.5	10.8	3.0	27.5	3.0	100.0	732
Some primary	52.8	1.7	1.1	7.2	3.3	32.0	1.8	100.0	460
Primary	55.0	0.9	2.0	6.5	4.4	29.0	2.1	100.0	339
Preparatory	61.5	0.9	2.3	2.7	5.3	26.8	0.6	100.0	182
Secondary	62.2	2.1	1.1	4.4	5.0	23.3	1.9	100.0	1475
Higher	74.9	4.7	0.7	1.6	6.7	11.0	0.5	100.0	425
Reason for last emigration									
Employment	62.5	1.8	0.9	5.9	5.0	22.0	1.8	100.0	2266
Education	73.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	10.1	9.0	100.0	33
Family	58.0	4.4	0.9	4.3	7.2	22.3	3.0	100.0	322
Other	59.4	1.6	1.1	6.7	4.3	24.6	2.2	100.0	2766
Total	60.0	1.9	1.3	5.8	4.5	24.5	1.9	100.0	3613

4.10.4 Importance of money sent by return migrants to those receiving it

Given the fact that the vast majority of return migrants were labour workers in the Arab region, and the fact that most of them are males who left their families behind in Egypt, transferring money to Egypt was the utmost goal of their migration. When asked to value the importance of the money sent by return migrants to those receiving it in Egypt, about 70 percent of return migrants regarded it as crucial.

With respect to individual characteristics and the importance of the money sent to recipients in Egypt, as shown in Table 4.32, it is noticed that the crucial importance of remittances increases by age; from 51 percent for return migrants of aged 15-29 to 80 percent for return migrants 60+ years of age. Transferred money was more crucial for male migrants than female migrants (70 percent for males versus 36 percent for females). The results also show

an inverse association between the crucial importance of money remitted to Egypt and level of education; 77 percent for non-educated return migrants down to 58 percent for those with university education.

Table 4.32 Importance of money sent by return migrants to those receiving it							
Percent distribution of return migrants by the importance of the money sent, during their stay in country of last emigration, to those receiving it, according to selected characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013							
Characteristic	It was crucial	It was quite important	It was helpful, but not crucial	It was of little importance	Not applicable (money deposited in return migrant personal account)	Total	Number
Region of last emigration							
Arab region	69.3	9.8	1.9	0.7	18.2	100.0	4263
Europe	65.6	11.7	6.8	0.7	15.2	100.0	110
North America	41.9	11.6	8.2	0.0	38.3	100.0	17
Other	52.6	15.1	0.0	3.1	29.2	100.0	32
Current age							
15-29	50.6	13.4	3.7	0.3	32.0	100.0	658
30-44	69.3	9.7	1.9	0.8	18.4	100.0	2325
45-59	76.1	8.6	1.7	0.8	12.8	100.0	1202
60+	80.3	9.3	1.4	1.2	7.8	100.0	238
Sex							
Male	69.5	9.9	2.1	0.7	17.8	100.0	4352
Female	36.2	12.4	1.3	1.3	48.8	100.0	71
Type of place of current residence							
Urban	61.0	10.5	2.7	1.2	24.6	100.0	1093
Rural	71.5	9.7	1.9	0.6	16.2	100.0	3330
Level of education							
No education	77.4	8.2	0.1	0.3	13.9	100.0	850
Some primary	72.9	11.0	2.0	0.6	13.5	100.0	532
Primary	70.6	7.4	1.5	0.6	19.8	100.0	423
Preparatory	66.3	12.6	3.0	0.5	17.7	100.0	221
Secondary	67.0	9.9	2.6	0.7	19.8	100.0	1838
Higher	58.4	12.5	3.4	1.8	23.9	100.0	559
Total	68.9	9.9	2.1	0.7	18.3	100.0	4423

4.10.5 Goods sent by return migrants in the last 12-month period before returning

Non-monetary remittances are common in the Egyptian case. In addition to monetary remittances, Egyptian migrants send, and bring with them, goods for their own families. The survey questionnaire enquired about these goods by asking respondents about their experience in sending goods to their families. The results are summarized in Table 4.33. About 45 percent of return migrants sent goods to their families in Egypt whilst abroad.

Slight variations are observed with respect to most of the background characteristics of return migrants presented in the table.

Table 4.33 Goods sent by return migrants during stay in country of last emigration					
Percentage of return migrants who sent any goods during stay in country of last emigration, according to region of last emigration and selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013					
Characteristic	Region of last emigration				Total
	Arab region	Europe	North America	Other	
Current age					
15-29	35.9	11.1	0.0	26.5	35.5
30-44	43.7	49.8	31.0	47.2	43.8
45-59	51.2	29.5	13.2	35.1	50.0
60+	49.7	57.5	0.0	37.1	49.4
Sex					
Male	44.8	40.1	18.7	38.5	44.6
Female	45.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.7
Type of place of current residence					
Urban	41.8	35.0	19.6	21.8	41.0
Rural	45.8	42.1	0.0	51.5	45.8
Region of current residence					
Urban Governorates	36.2	23.8	23.4	0.0	34.8
Lower Egypt	41.2	39.1	0.0	42.1	41.0
Urban	43.6	47.2	0.0	29.0	43.2
Rural	40.5	37.6	0.0	45.8	40.4
Upper Egypt	49.4	61.9	0.0	65.8	49.5
Urban	48.2	37.2	0.0	68.1	48.2
Rural	49.6	74.2	0.0	64.5	49.7
Frontier Governorates	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.8
Level of education					
No education	42.9	58.1	0.0	0.0	42.9
Some primary	47.4	75.2	0.0	0.0	47.5
Primary	45.5	41.0	100.0	37.9	45.4
Preparatory	41.9	45.1	0.0	0.0	41.9
Secondary	43.4	37.7	0.0	31.4	43.1
Higher	51.4	35.0	16.3	48.6	49.6
Reason for last emigration					
Employment	42.1	31.1	48.4	31.3	41.8
Education	56.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.2
Family	49.2	61.6	0.0	100.0	49.5
Other	46.3	41.1	8.8	38.1	46.0
Total	44.9	40.1	18.7	38.5	44.6

The figures in Table 3.34 show that among the return migrants who ever sent goods to their families back home, the percentage that did send goods in the 12-month period preceding the survey was around 55 percent.

Table 4.34 Goods sent by return migrants within the last 12-month period before returning						
Among return migrants who ever sent any goods, the percentage who sent any goods within the 12-month period preceding return from country of last emigration, according to region of last emigration and selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013						
Characteristic	Percentage sending goods in last 12 months prior to returning					Number
	Region of last emigration					
	Arab region	Europe	North America	Other	Total	
Current age						
15-29	53.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	53.3	125
30-44	56.4	57.7	0.0	16.9	56.2	572
45-59	54.9	63.7	0.0	75.3	55.1	331
60+	54.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	55.1	65
Sex						
Male	55.2	62.4	0.0	39.1	55.2	1070
Female	70.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.8	23
Type of place of current residence						
Urban	58.4	66.2	0.0	62.4	58.2	261
Rural	54.6	61.2	0.0	31.3	54.6	832
Region of current residence						
Urban Governorates	55.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	54.9	84
Lower Egypt	58.9	58.1	0.0	58.2	58.8	424
Urban	60.9	51.1	0.0	100.0	60.8	95
Rural	58.3	59.8	0.0	50.8	58.3	329
Upper Egypt	53.3	63.0	0.0	16.1	53.2	582
Urban	58.8	50.8	0.0	44.1	58.5	78
Rural	52.5	66.0	0.0	0.0	52.4	503
Frontier Governorates	88.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.6	3
Level of education						
No education	50.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	51.0	186
Some primary	57.5	36.0	0.0	0.0	57.3	145
Primary	46.4	24.3	0.0	0.0	45.4	87
Preparatory	49.9	50.0	0.0	0.0	49.9	46
Secondary	58.7	75.6	0.0	47.6	59.1	468
Higher	59.1	51.9	0.0	39.7	57.8	160
Reason for last emigration						
Employment	54.2	48.6	0.0	29.7	53.9	635
Education	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.9	11
Family	51.7	42.7	0.0	48.5	51.3	102
Other	54.1	68.4	0.0	56.9	54.4	345
Total	55.5	62.4	0.0	39.1	55.4	1093

Table 4.35 shows the types of goods return migrants brought with them when returned to Egypt. As may be seen, two main categories of goods were brought back by return migrants; clothing/shoes (34 percent of return migrants) and linen/blankets (18 percent of return migrants). Mobile phones ranked third with 7 percent of return migrants.

Table 4.35 Types of goods brought back to Egypt with return migrants	
Percentage of return migrants who brought back specified goods from country of last emigration, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Type of goods	Percent
Clothing/Shoes	34.0
Personal effects	5.4
TV	3.5
Computer/Laptop	1.5
Mobile telephone	7.2
Other electronic gadgets	1.0
Durable goods	2.4
Other electrical appliances	4.7
Linen/Blankets	18.1
Medicines	0.4
Books/CDs/DVDs	0.2
Other	0.6
None	1.8
Number	5085

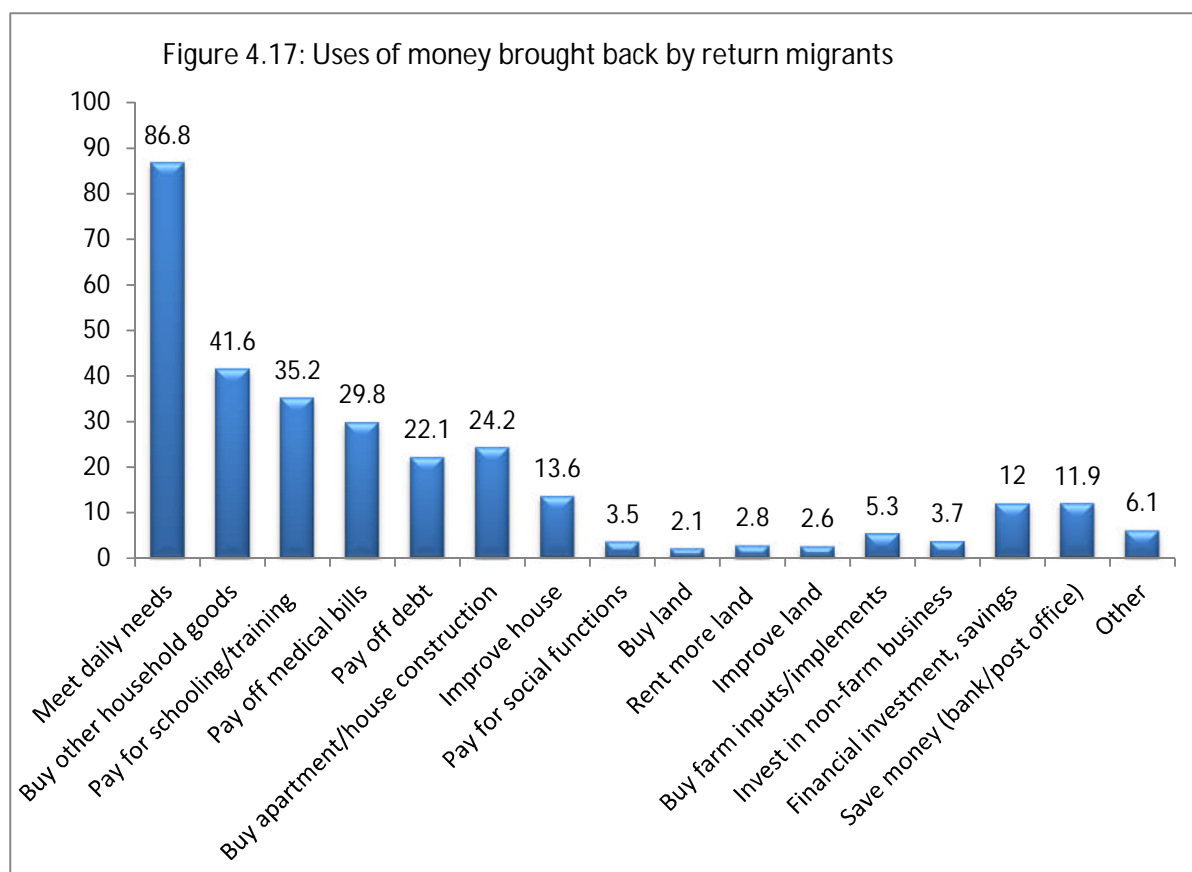
4.10.6 Uses of money brought back

The literature on return migrants' use of remittances in Egypt indicates that remittances are mainly used to cover household living expenses. Only a small proportion of remittances is used for savings and "productive investments", i.e. for activities with multiplier effects in terms of income and employment creation. However, the entrepreneurial activities of return migrants contribute to the Egyptian economy. Investments by return migrants are a continuation of their support to the national economy.

Table 4.36 shows the different uses of remittances brought back by return migrants. The results of the survey yield the same pattern of remittances utilization previously cited in the literature. As may be seen, 87 percent of return migrants indicated that they used remittances to meet their households' daily needs such as food and clothing for family. The amount of money devoted to investment was minimal, only 12 percent of remittances were devoted to financial investment. Savings in the banking system or in the post office amounted to only 12 percent. Money devoted to buying or renting land as well as investing in non-farm business was minimal.

Investment in human capital and poverty alleviation is an important component of the use of remittances. Investment in health and education has a multiplier effect on improving human capital. Return migrants who devoted remittances to education amounted to 35 percent of respondents, while those who devoted remittances to pay off medical bills amounted 30 percent of respondents. As for the importance of remittances in improving return migrants' households living condition, 24 percent of return migrants reported that they used remittances to buy new apartments or construct their own houses. In addition, 14 percent managed to improve or refurbish their old houses. Narrow variations are observed with respect to the use of money brought back by return migrants according to their region of last destination.

Table 4.36 Uses of money brought back by return migrants, Egypt-HIMS 2013					
Percentage of return migrants who reported using money brought back on specified items, Egypt-HIMS 2013					
Items	Last destination				
	Arab region	Europe	North America	Other countries	Total
1- Meet daily needs: Buy food / clothing for family	87.3	80.7	70.9	81.9	86.8
2- Buy other household goods	41.4	47.0	56.6	32.4	41.6
3- Pay for schooling/training of household member(s)	34.7	37.7	71.0	44.0	35.2
4- Pay off medical bills	29.8	29.6	24.2	31.4	29.8
5- Pay off debt	22.4	22.4	8.0	14.3	22.1
6- Buy apartment/house construction	23.6	28.8	37.9	34.8	24.2
7- Improve house	13.6	13.9	0.0	19.1	13.6
8- Pay for wedding, funeral, or other social function	3.3	10.0	0.0	0.0	3.5
9- Buy land	2.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	2.1
10- Rent more land	2.9	1.9	0.0	4.1	2.8
11- Improve land	2.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	2.6
12- Buy farm inputs/implements	5.2	8.7	11.3	14.2	5.3
13- Invest in non-farm business	3.4	8.0	4.7	3.1	3.7
14- Financial investment, savings	11.6	19.1	19.9	14.7	12.0
15- Save money (bank/post office)	11.1	19.3	32.4	27.1	11.9
Other	6.1	8.2	0.0	3.1	6.1
Number	3292	96	13	25	3477



4.10.7 Pension from abroad and /or Egypt

Pension transfer, or pension for work done abroad from employer or government in other country, is another long-term source of financial support for return migrants. As shown by Table 4.37, return migrants do not enjoy any type of pension for work they have done abroad. Moreover, the coverage of pension of return migrants who receive pensions from employer or the government of Egypt by the formal age of retirement in Egypt (60+ years old) covers only 41 percent of return migrants. As for pension coverage by sex, it is noticed that females are more covered by pension plans than males (51 percent for females compared to 40 percent for males). In order to claim pensions for return migrant from the countries of destinations, Egypt needs to sign agreements with major receiving countries to facilitate pension transfers.

Table 4.37 Pension from abroad and /or country of origin						
Percentage of return migrants who receive a pension for work done abroad from employer or government in other country, and the percentage of return migrants who receive a pension from any organization in Egypt, according to sex and current age of return migrant, Egypt-HIMS 2013						
Current age	Pension from abroad			Pension from Egypt		
	Percent receiving pension			Percent receiving pension		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.3
30-44	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.1	1.2
45-59	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	6.2	3.4
60+	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.6	51.4	41.0
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	6.0	3.7

4.11 Perceptions about the Migration Experience

Perceptions of return migrants' experiences in their countries of last destination are the outcome of the interaction between an array of factors related to country of origin, country of destination, and personal characteristics of migrants. In other words, perceptions are the outcomes of the socio-economic and cultural differences between origin and destinations as well as the norms and traditions of individual migrants. Perceptions are explored in this section using three main variables, relative subjective well-being at time of first migration, current living standard compared with that in last country abroad, and perceptions of return migrants' experience in the country of last residence.

4.11.1 Relative subjective well-being of household at time of first migration

Economy is the main motive for migration, especially for labour migration. Hence, individuals take the migration decision in order to improve their economic well-being. Return migrants were asked to assess the relative subjective well-being of their households at the time of first migration. As shown by Table 4.38, return migrants who regarded the financial situation of their households for meeting all basic needs, at the time of first migration, as less than or not sufficient, amounted to 74 percent (41 percent as less than sufficient and 33 percent as not sufficient). Return migrants who regarded the financial situation of their

households for meeting all basic needs as sufficient amounted to 23 percent, while those who regarded their financial situation as more than sufficient amounted only to less than one percent.

Table 4.38 Relative subjective well-being of household at time of first migration							
Among return migrants who moved to first destination since 1/1/2000, the percent distribution by adequacy of financial situation of the household for meeting all basic needs, at the time of first migration, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013							
Characteristic	More than sufficient	Sufficient	Less than sufficient	Not sufficient	No opinion	Total	Number
First destination region							
Arab region	0.8	23.5	41.1	34.3	0.2	100.0	3364
Europe	5.7	53.9	29.3	11.1	0.0	100.0	95
North America	0.0	44.8	28.3	26.9	0.0	100.0	17
Other	4.4	51.9	23.5	20.2	0.0	100.0	33
Age at first migration							
0-14	0.0	73.1	14.0	7.2	5.7	100.0	44
15-29	0.9	23.1	39.9	35.9	0.2	100.0	2221
30-44	1.1	23.9	43.5	31.6	0.0	100.0	1096
45-59	1.5	37.9	40.7	19.9	0.0	100.0	130
60+	0.0	67.2	20.0	12.8	0.0	100.0	17
Sex							
Male	0.4	20.0	43.4	36.0	0.2	100.0	3139
Female	5.4	64.5	17.1	12.3	0.6	100.0	369
Marital status at time of first migration							
Single	0.8	22.6	38.1	38.1	0.4	100.0	1314
Married	1.0	25.4	42.4	31.0	0.1	100.0	2159
Separated	0.0	64.8	35.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3
Divorced	0.0	24.0	28.1	47.9	0.0	100.0	14
Widowed	5.1	82.8	12.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	18
Type of place of current residence							
Urban	2.4	36.1	32.7	28.4	0.5	100.0	915
Rural	0.5	20.7	43.4	35.3	0.1	100.0	2593
Education							
No education	0.4	15.0	50.7	33.8	0.2	100.0	534
Some primary	0.3	15.8	49.0	34.9	0.0	100.0	359
Primary	0.6	15.3	44.6	39.4	0.0	100.0	332
Preparatory	0.5	26.5	39.3	33.7	0.0	100.0	188
Secondary	0.9	25.3	39.6	33.8	0.3	100.0	1593
Higher	2.6	44.9	24.8	27.3	0.5	100.0	503
Total	1.0	24.7	40.6	33.5	0.2	100.0	3509

As for the subjective well-being by selected characteristics, it is noticed that the degree of adequacy of financial situation of the household for meeting all basic needs, at the time of first migration, was higher for return migrants from non-Arab region than return migrants from Arab region; from the middle age groups than the very low age group (0-14) and the very high age group (60+); for females than males; for widowed and separated, than single, married, and divorced; for urban than rural, and for highly educated return migrants than other categories.

4.11.2 Current living standard compared with that in last country abroad

To account for current living standards in Egypt compared to living standards in the last country of destination, return migrants were asked to compare their living conditions at both points of time. As shown in Table 4.39, more than one-quarter of return migrants reported no change between the two points of time (26 percent), while 35 percent reported slightly worse current living conditions compared to last country of destination.

Around 32 percent reported much better or better current living conditions compared to last country of destination (9 percent much better and 22 percent better current living conditions). Except for “North America,” where the percent with no change in living conditions amounted to 52 percent, slight variations are observed by region of last destination.

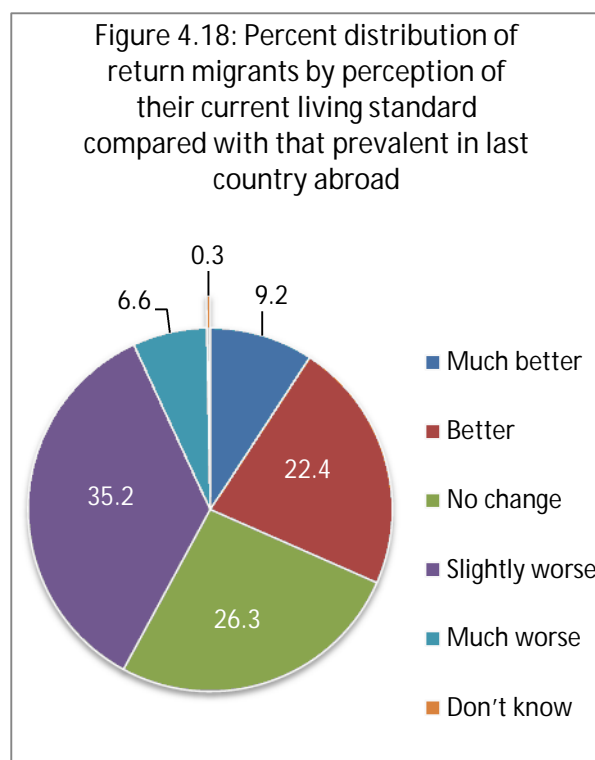
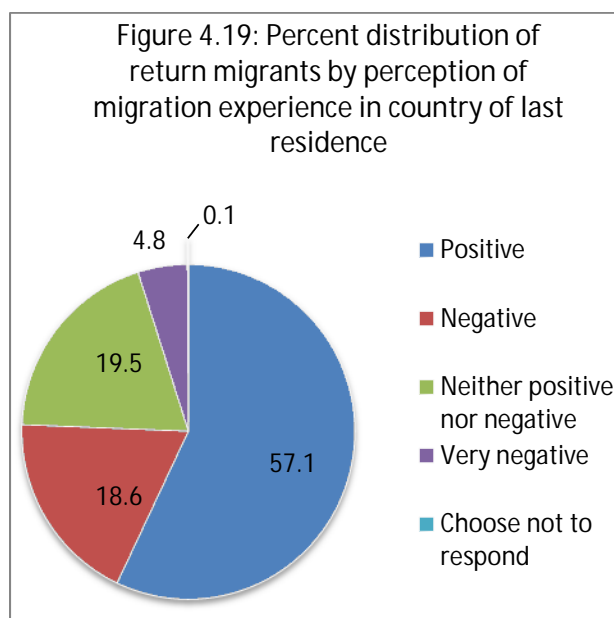


Table 4.39 Return migrants' current living standard compared with that in last country abroad								
Percent distribution of return migrants by perception of their current living standard compared with that prevalent in last country abroad, according to last destination region, Egypt-HIMS 2013								
Last destination region	Current living standard compared with that prevalent in last country abroad						Total	Number
	Much better	Better	No change	Slightly worse	Much worse	Don't know		
Arab region	9.4	22.4	26.1	35.4	6.3	0.4	100.0	4852
Europe	4.0	23.6	24.6	33.8	14.1	0.0	100.0	161
North America	0.0	17.7	51.6	25.0	5.6	0.0	100.0	32
Other	8.1	18.6	33.5	28.8	11.1	0.0	100.0	41
Total	9.2	22.4	26.3	35.2	6.6	0.3	100.0	5085

4.11.3 Perceptions of return migrants' experience about country of last residence

Table 4.40 shows the outcomes of the interaction between the variables stated upfront of this section summarized in a single variable. Generally, return migrants' attitude towards their experience is positive among 57 percent of return migrants. Only 19 percent regarded their experience in their last country of destination as negative and 5 percent as very negative.

As for perception by last region of destination, return migrants from North America regarded their experience as more positive than return migrants from Europe and Arab Region. Return migrants from North America who regarded their experience as positive amounted to 97 percent compared to 71 percent for return migrants from Europe and 56 percent for return migrants from the Arab region.



Last destination region	Perception of return migrants' experience in last destination					Total	Number
	Positive	Negative	Neither positive nor negative	Very negative	Choose not to respond		
Arab region	56.2	19.2	19.8	4.8	0.1	100.0	4852
Europe	71.3	6.5	18.7	3.5	0.0	100.0	161
North America	97.2	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	32
Other	75.3	13.1	6.5	5.2	0.0	100.0	41
Total	57.1	18.6	19.5	4.8	0.1	100.0	5085

4.12 Problems Faced by Return Migrants since Returning

Upon return to their country of origin, migrants usually face an array of problems including adjustment to the current setting in their origin. Problems faced by return migrants range from the re-entry into labour market to personal or family problems caused by the absence of return migrants and the changing mode of life in their country of origin due to the accelerated pace of social change and globalization.

Table 4.41 shows the proportion of return migrants who faced any of the problems specified since their return to Egypt, according to selected background characteristics. As shown by the table, more than 50 percent of respondents reported that they did not face any problem (53 percent). The most important problem return migrants faced upon return was the low wages/salaries in Egypt, which was reported by 27 percent of respondents. In fact, this reason was one of the most important reasons behind the migration decision. Unemployment (no jobs) ranked second with 16 percent of return migrants, which was also one of the most important reasons behind the migration. Personal/family reasons ranked third with 7 percent of return migrants. In addition, difficulties to re-adapt were reported by 5 percent of return migrants.

Table 4.41 Problems faced by return migrants since the return to Egypt								
Percentage of return migrants who faced any of the problems specified since their return to Egypt, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013								
Characteristic	Problems faced since return to country of origin							Number
	No job	Low wage/salary	Access to housing	Personal/family problems	Difficulties to re-adapt	Other reason	Didn't face any problem	
Last destination region								
Arab region	16.2	27.2	0.5	6.8	3.9	5.7	52.9	4852
Europe	9.5	26.8	0.0	10.2	9.7	3.6	52.5	161
North America	6.0	7.6	0.0	2.0	41.2	4.1	43.8	32
Other	8.9	16.2	0.0	5.3	5.4	5.5	63.9	41
Current age								
15-29	18.0	25.8	0.5	6.6	5.2	5.2	52.5	910
30-44	17.5	29.5	0.6	6.0	3.6	5.0	51.1	2620
45-59	12.7	24.6	0.3	8.4	5.0	7.2	54.3	1288
60+	8.1	17.9	0.0	7.6	5.9	5.3	65.0	266
Sex								
Male	17.2	29.8	0.5	6.8	3.6	5.7	50.4	4533
Female	4.9	4.0	0.6	7.0	10.1	5.2	73.0	552
Type of place of current residence								
Urban	17.8	23.8	1.0	5.8	7.7	5.7	52.5	1391
Rural	15.2	28.2	0.3	7.2	3.1	5.6	53.0	3694
Level of education								
No education	12.1	26.7	0.1	8.5	1.6	6.7	55.0	909
Some primary	18.8	31.8	0.6	9.9	2.5	6.0	47.1	551
Primary	16.6	31.5	0.5	8.5	3.3	7.5	47.4	445
Preparatory	14.9	26.6	1.4	7.6	4.9	6.9	51.4	257
Secondary	17.8	28.6	0.3	5.8	4.0	4.5	52.6	2158
Higher	12.9	17.2	1.0	4.2	10.2	5.7	58.9	766
Total	15.9	27.0	0.5	6.8	4.3	5.6	52.9	5085

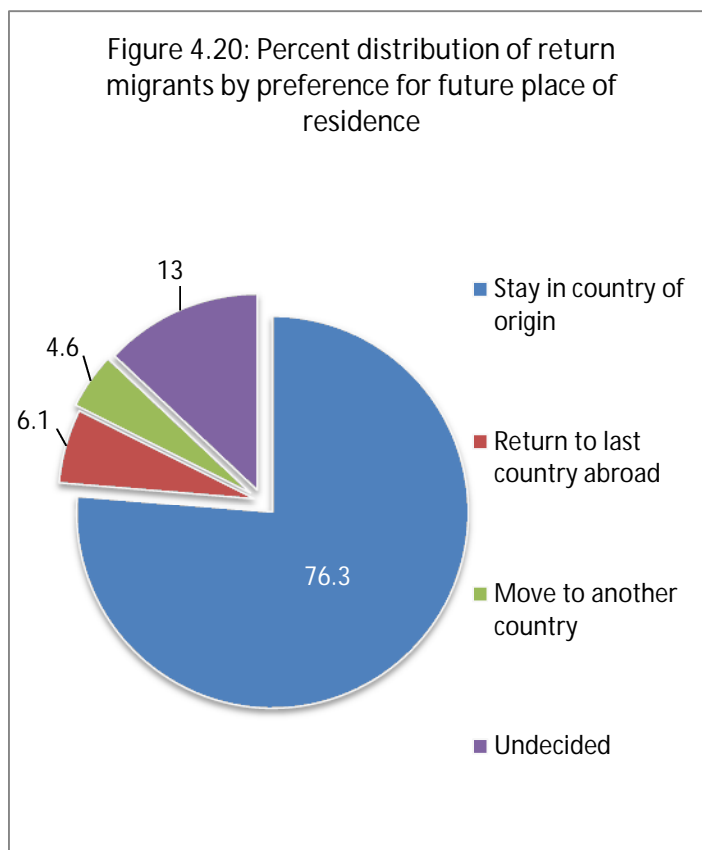
4.13 Migration Intentions

Migration intentions can be used as indicators of future migration streams. This section explores migration intentions of return migrants and their expected migration trajectories.

4.13.1 Preferences for future place of residence

Return migrants were asked to report their preference regarding their future migration intention. As shown by Table 4.42, more than three-quarters of return migrants expressed their preference to stay in Egypt (76 percent). Only 11 percent expressed their desire to re-migrate; six percent to return to last country of destination, and five percent to move to another country. Those who are undecided about their future trajectories comprise 13 percent of the respondents.

With respect to preference by current age of respondents, it is noticed that the desire of staying in country of origin increases by age. Thus the proportion of return migrants who prefer to stay in Egypt increases from 60 percent for the age group 15-29, to 97 percent for the age group 60 years or more. Narrow variations are observed by other characteristics.



4.13.2 Main reason for preference to stay in Egypt

Return migrants who reported that they prefer to stay in Egypt were required to give reasons for their preference. Reasons for preference to stay in Egypt by last destination region are shown in Table 4.43. As may be seen, the main reason for respondents' preference to stay in Egypt is the desire to live with their family (84 percent). This conclusion is valid for all last regions of destination except for North America. Return migrants from North America have mainly two reasons for preferring to stay in Egypt; first is that they want to live with their families in Egypt (45 percent), and second is that they feel happier in their own country (40 percent).¹

¹ Readers should bear in mind that the number of return migrants from North America who answered this question was only 27 individuals.

Table 4.42 Return migrants' preferences for future place of residence

Percent distribution of return migrants by preference for future place of residence, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013

Characteristic	Preference for future place of residence				Total	Number currently working
	Stay in Egypt	Return to last country abroad	Move to another country	Undecided		
Last destination region						
Arab region	76.4	5.9	4.7	13.1	100.0	4852
Europe	75.7	10.3	3.0	11.0	100.0	161
North America	86.9	9.0	0.0	4.1	100.0	32
Other	68.1	7.0	8.6	16.2	100.0	41
Current age						
15-29	59.6	11.9	7.8	20.6	100.0	910
30-44	74.8	5.7	5.3	14.3	100.0	2620
45-59	86.9	3.9	2.0	7.2	100.0	1288
60+	97.2	0.8	0.5	1.5	100.0	266
Sex						
Male	75.9	5.9	4.9	13.3	100.0	4533
Female	79.8	7.4	2.5	10.3	100.0	552
Type of place of current residence						
Urban	75.0	6.9	4.8	13.4	100.0	1391
Rural	76.8	5.8	4.6	12.8	100.0	3694
Level of education						
No education	82.3	4.8	1.7	11.2	100.0	909
Some primary	78.0	5.6	3.5	12.9	100.0	551
Primary	74.2	8.4	4.0	13.4	100.0	445
Preparatory	72.8	6.2	7.6	13.4	100.0	257
Secondary	73.4	6.4	5.9	14.4	100.0	2158
Higher	78.9	5.6	4.8	10.6	100.0	766
Employment status in last country abroad						
Ever worked	76.4	5.9	4.9	12.8	100.0	4423
Never worked	75.6	7.5	2.6	14.3	100.0	662
Current employment status						
Currently working	76.7	5.3	5.0	13.0	100.0	4120
Currently not working	74.7	9.5	3.1	12.7	100.0	965
Total	76.3	6.1	4.6	13.0	100.0	5085

Table 4.43 Main reason for preference to stay in country of origin					
Among return migrants expressing a preference to stay in country of origin, the percent distribution by main reason, according to last destination region, Egypt-HIMS 2013					
Main reason for preference to stay in country of origin	Last destination region				Total
	Arab region	Europe	North America	Other	
Want to live with my family	84.3	80.0	45.0	79.8	83.9
Better wages	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Easier access to labour market	1.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.5
Easier access to education for my children	1.8	6.0	10.3	0.0	2.0
Developed my own business	2.5	1.8	0.0	8.8	2.5
Feel happier in my own country	3.2	6.2	40.1	4.0	3.6
Security and safety available	0.8	1.0	0.0	3.7	0.8
Retired	1.1	0.0	4.6	3.8	1.1
Other	4.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	3.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3705	122	27	28	3881

4.13.3 Intended destination of return migrants who have a preference to move to another country

Return migrants who have expressed their preference to move to another country were asked to specify their preferred destination. The results, classified by last destination region, are shown in Table 4.44. The results indicate that 73 percent of return migrants from the Arab region prefer to re-migrate to the Arab region, 9 percent prefer to migrate to Europe, and 16 percent do not know the exact destination they want to migrate to.

Table 4.44 Intended destination of return migrants who have a preference to move to another country							
Percent distribution of return migrants planning to move to another country (other than country of last residence abroad) by intended destination, according to last destination country, Egypt-HIMS 2013							
Last destination region	Intended destination					Total	Number planning to re-migrate
	Arab region	Europe	North America	Other	Don't know		
Arab region	72.7	8.5	1.4	1.7	15.7	100.0	227
Europe	55.7	22.2	0.0	0.0	22.1	100.0	5
North America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	16.6	29.1	0.0	0.0	54.2	100.0	4
Total	71.5	9.1	1.3	1.7	16.4	100.0	235

4.13.4 Time of intended migration

Respondents who indicated that they intend to re-migrate were asked about the timeframe of implementing their intentions. As shown in Table 4.45, 50 percent of return migrants are not sure about the timeframe of implementing their intention. Those who gave numerical values to this question intend to migrate within a year (31 percent).

Table 4.45 Time of intended migration						
Among return migrants intending to re-migrate, the percent distribution by the planned time of intended migration, Egypt-HIMS 2013						
Intended destination region	Time of intended migration				Total	Number intending to migrate
	Within a year	Between 1 and 2 years from now	More than 2 years from now	Not sure		
Arab region	31.2	9.2	5.1	54.5	100.0	168
Europe	28.8	25.6	0.0	45.5	100.0	21
North America	39.2	0.0	0.0	60.8	100.0	3
Other	17.1	0.0	0.0	82.9	100.0	4
Don't know	9.6	24.6	0.0	65.8	100.0	39
Total	31.4	14.4	4.3	50.0	100.0	235

5 Non-Migrants and Prospective Migrants

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the main findings of the survey of non-migrants. Non-migrants defined as members of Egyptian households who never moved to another country, or their last returned from abroad were before the beginning of the year 2000, or their last returned from abroad were before the beginning of the year 2000 but were under 15 years of age on last return.

The analysis highlights the main characteristics of non-migrants and prospective migrants in terms of their current demographic and economic patterns, migration intentions, preferences for future place of residence, main reason for preference to move abroad, intended destination for migration, time of intended migration, and migration decision-making.

5.2 Demographic Characteristics of Non-migrants

A total of 11,969 non-migrants aged 15-59 were identified as eligible to be interviewed with the individual questionnaire for non-migrants in 2013 Egypt-HIMS. Out of these non-migrants, 11,703 were successfully interviewed, which represents a response rate of 97.8 percent.

5.2.1 Age-sex composition

Table 5.1 shows the distribution of non-migrants according to age and sex. As may be seen, more than half of non-migrants (51 percent) are concentrated in the age range 15-29 years. The highest percentage of non-migrants (22 percent) is observed among youth in the age group (15-19). This percentage drops to 16 percent among youth in the next age group (20-24), and decreases further to 13 percent among youth in the age group (25-29). Only one-fifth of non-migrants are in the age range 45 to 59 years.

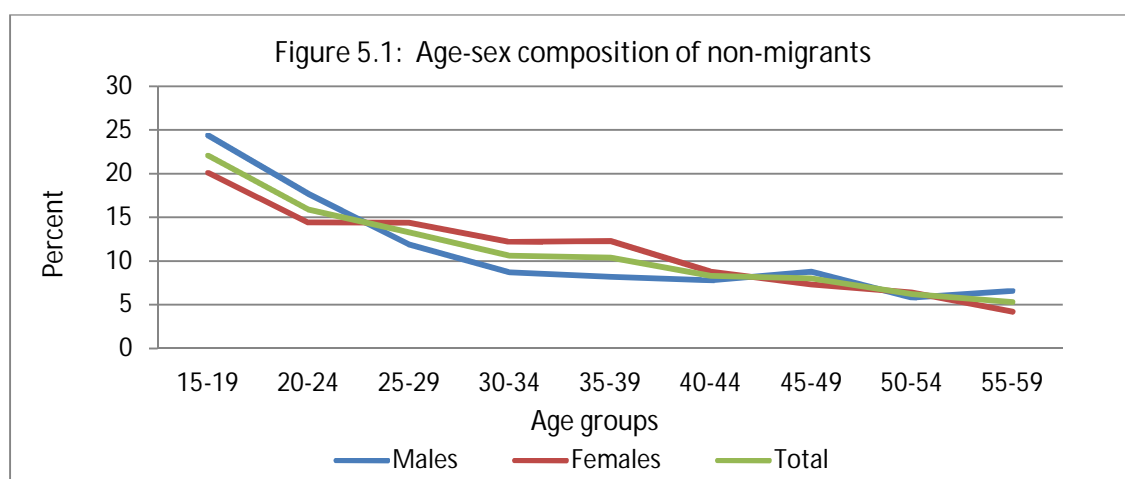
The percentage of non-migrants at ages 15 to 24 is higher among males (42 percent) than among females (35 percent), while the reverse is observed at ages 25 through 39 years where the percentage of female non-migrants (39 percent) is higher than that among male non-migrants (29 percent).

5.2.2 Other characteristics

Place of residence

Table 5.2 shows the distribution of all non-migrants according to place of residence. The percentage of non-migrants in rural areas (55 percent) is higher than that in urban areas (45 percent).

Table 5.1 Age-sex composition of non-migrants			
Percent distribution of non-migrants according to current age and sex, Egypt-HIMS 2013			
Age	Males	Females	Total
15-19	24.4	20.1	22.1
20-24	17.7	14.4	15.9
25-29	11.9	14.4	13.3
30-34	8.7	12.2	10.6
35-39	8.2	12.3	10.4
40-44	7.8	8.8	8.3
45-49	8.8	7.3	8.0
50-54	5.8	6.4	6.2
55-59	6.6	4.2	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	5354	6349	11703
(Percent)	(45.7)	(54.3)	(100.0)



With regard to region of residence, the highest percentage of non-migrants is observed in rural Lower Egypt (31 percent), followed by the Urban Governorates (25 percent) and rural Upper Egypt (24 percent).

Educational status

The distribution of non-migrants by education indicates the prevalence of two modes or two categories: the no education/no certificate and the secondary education certificate. The no education/no certificate category accounts for 23 percent of non-migrants (15 percent for no education and 8 percent for some primary), while the category of secondary certificate holders accounts for 37 percent of non-migrants. Non-migrants with higher education account for 13 percent of the total.

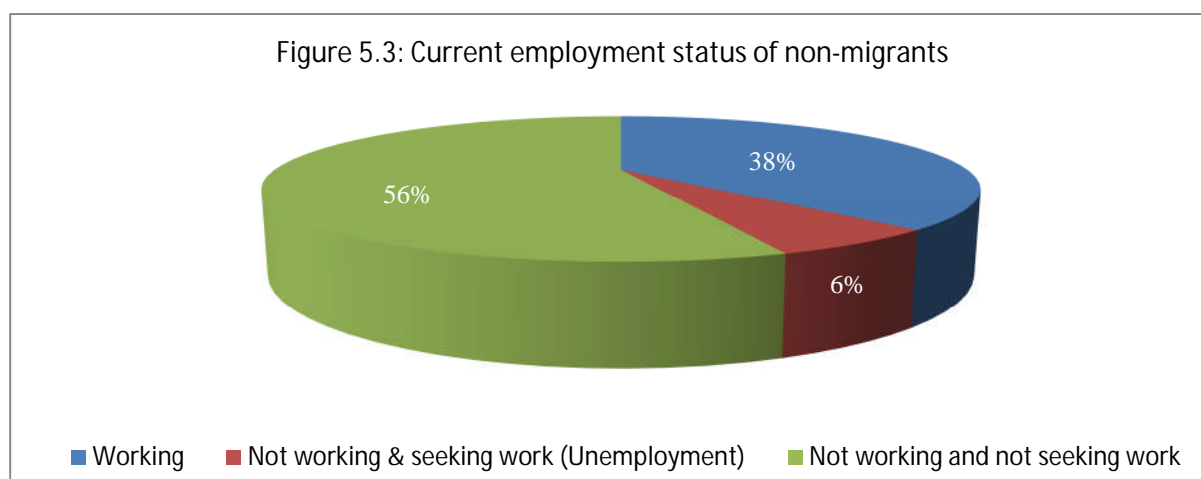
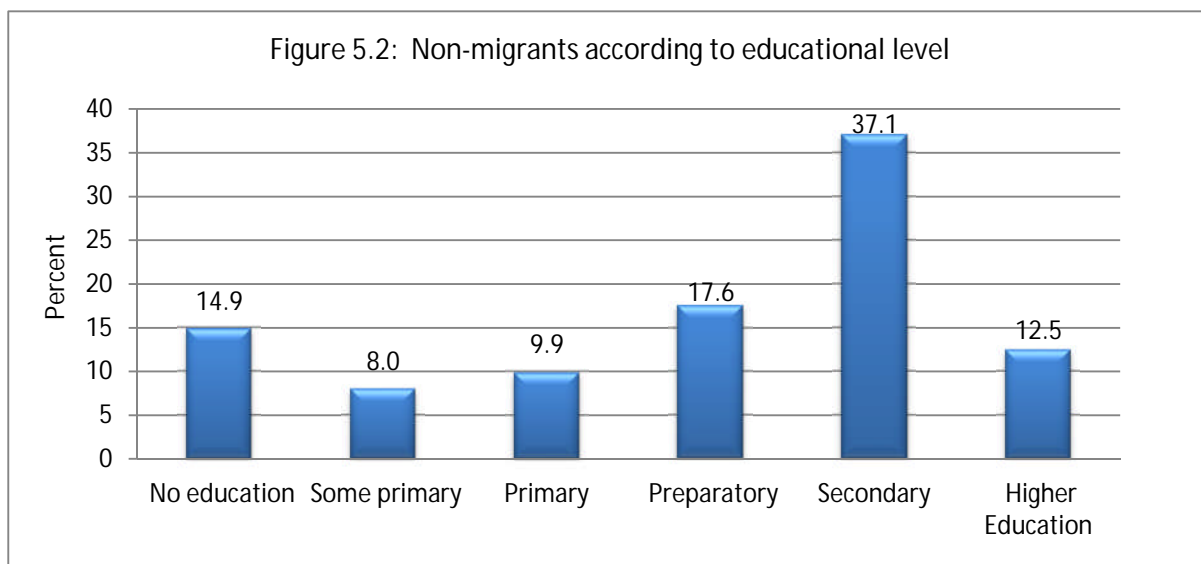
Marital status

Around 43 percent of all non-migrants aged 15-59 are single, 53 percent currently married and 3 percent widowed.

Employment status

Around 38 percent of non-migrants aged 15-59 are currently working and 6 percent currently not working and seeking work, while a majority of 56 percent are not working and not seeking work.

Table 5.2 Demographic characteristics of non-migrants	
Percent distribution of non-migrants according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Characteristic	Percent
Current type of place of residence	
Urban	44.8
Rural	55.2
Current region of residence	
Urban Governorates	25.2
Urban Lower Egypt	10.8
Rural Lower Egypt	31.1
Urban Upper Egypt	7.9
Rural Upper Egypt	23.7
Frontier Governorates	1.3
Current educational status	
No education	14.9
Some primary	8.0
Primary	9.9
Preparatory	17.6
Secondary	37.1
Higher	12.5
Current marital status	
Single	42.7
Married	53.2
Separated	0.0
Divorced	1.0
Widowed	3.1
Current employment status	
Currently working	37.9
Currently not working	62.1
Currently not working and seeking work (Unemployment)	6.3
Currently not working and not seeking work	55.8
Number of non-migrants	11,703



5.3 Migration Intentions among Non-migrants

The following sections discuss the socioeconomic characteristics of non-migrants according to their migration intentions. Table 5.3 shows the distribution of non-migrants according to their migration intentions. Only around 11 percent of non-migrants intend to move to another country, while a majority of 70 percent intend to remain in Egypt with the remaining 19 percent being undecided

Table 5.3 Migration intentions of non-migrants	
Percent distribution of all non-migrants according their migration intentions, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Migration intention	Percent
Remain in Egypt	70.0
Move to another country	10.5
Undecided	19.5
Number of non-migrants	11703

5.4 Planned Time of Intended Migration

Among the non-migrants who intend to migrate, around 20 percent said they have a specific time for their plan to move abroad. Table 5.4 shows the distribution of the planned time of migration among non-migrants who intend to migrate and who have a specific time for the intended move, according to selected characteristics.

Overall, around 32 percent intend to migrate within a year from the date of the survey, 19 percent intend to migrate between 1 and 2 years, 34 percent intend to migrate more than two years from the time of the survey, while the remaining 15 percent were not sure about the time of the move.

Table 5.4 Planned time of intended migration							
Percent distribution of non-migrants who intend to migrate and who said to having a specific time for the intended move, by the planned time of migration, according to selected characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013							
Characteristic	Time of intended migration					Total	Number
	Within a year	Between 1 and 2 years from now	More than 2 years from now	Not sure			
Age							
15-29	27.2	16.8	40.8	15.2	100.0	192	
30-49	42.0	27.9	12.3	17.8	100.0	54	
50-59	94.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	5	
Current type of residence							
Urban	42.0	12.9	26.9	18.1	100.0	123	
Rural	21.5	24.9	40.6	13.0	100.0	127	
Current region of residence							
Urban Governorates	18.4	20.0	42.3	19.4	100.0	52	
Urban Lower Egypt	51.5	7.0	19.3	22.2	100.0	56	
Rural Lower Egypt	12.9	17.8	62.0	7.2	100.0	45	
Urban Upper Egypt	85.8	10.7	3.6	0.0	100.0	16	
Rural Upper Egypt	26.2	28.7	29.0	16.1	100.0	83	
Frontier Governorates	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Level of education							
No education	0.2	34.9	16.0	48.8	100.0	22	
Some primary	26.5	13.8	12.7	47.0	100.0	4	
Primary	33.1	47.4	19.5	0.0	100.0	11	
Preparatory	9.8	14.2	48.2	27.8	100.0	67	
Secondary	23.3	21.4	47.1	8.3	100.0	91	
Higher	84.1	9.3	6.4	0.2	100.0	55	
Current employment status							
Currently working	51.0	20.3	13.6	15.1	100.0	118	
Currently not working & seeking work	47.4	1.5	1.5	49.6	100.0	24	
Currently not working & not seeking work	7.1	21.5	63.0	8.4	100.0	109	
Total	31.6	19.0	33.9	15.5	100.0	251	

Age and time of intended migration

Older non-migrants (those in the age group 50-59 years) are more serious in their intention to migration, where 95 percent of them have plans to migrate within a year from the time of the survey, and the remaining 5 percent have plans to migrate within one to two years, but the number involved is too small for any significant analysis. Among youth intending to migrate (persons aged 15-29 years), 41 percent have plans to migrate after two years from the time of survey and a further 27 percent intend to migrate within a year.

Type of residence

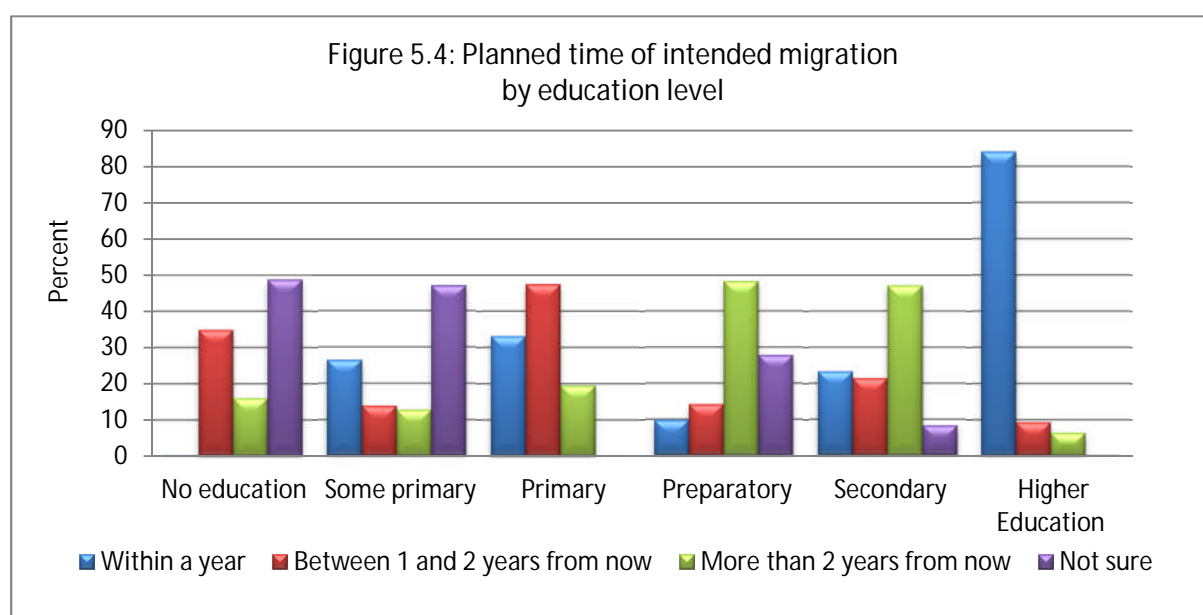
Urban non-migrants are more likely to migrate within a year from the time of interview (42 percent) than rural non-migrants (21 percent).

Region of residence

The vast majority of those intending to migrate among non-migrants residing in Urban Upper Egypt have plans to migrate within one year from the time of survey (86 percent). This percentage compares with only 52 percent among those residing in urban Lower Egypt. Those intending to migrate more than two years from the date of the survey include 42 percent of those residing in the Urban Governorates and a majority of 62 of those residing in rural Lower Egypt.

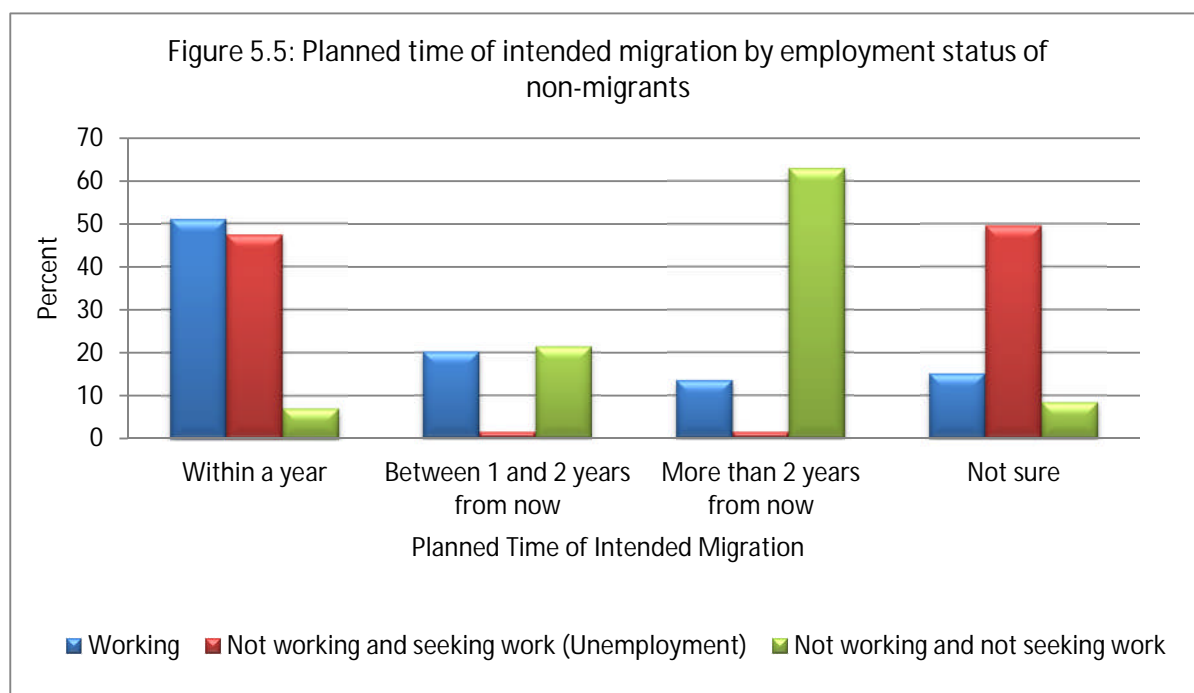
Educational level

Among non-migrants who intend to migrate, a high of 84 percent of those with higher education intend to migrate within a year from the survey date; half of those with secondary and preparatory education intend to migrate in more than two years, and half of those with primary education have plans to migrate between one and two years. Among those with below primary education, nearly half were unable to determine the time for their intended migration.



Employment Status

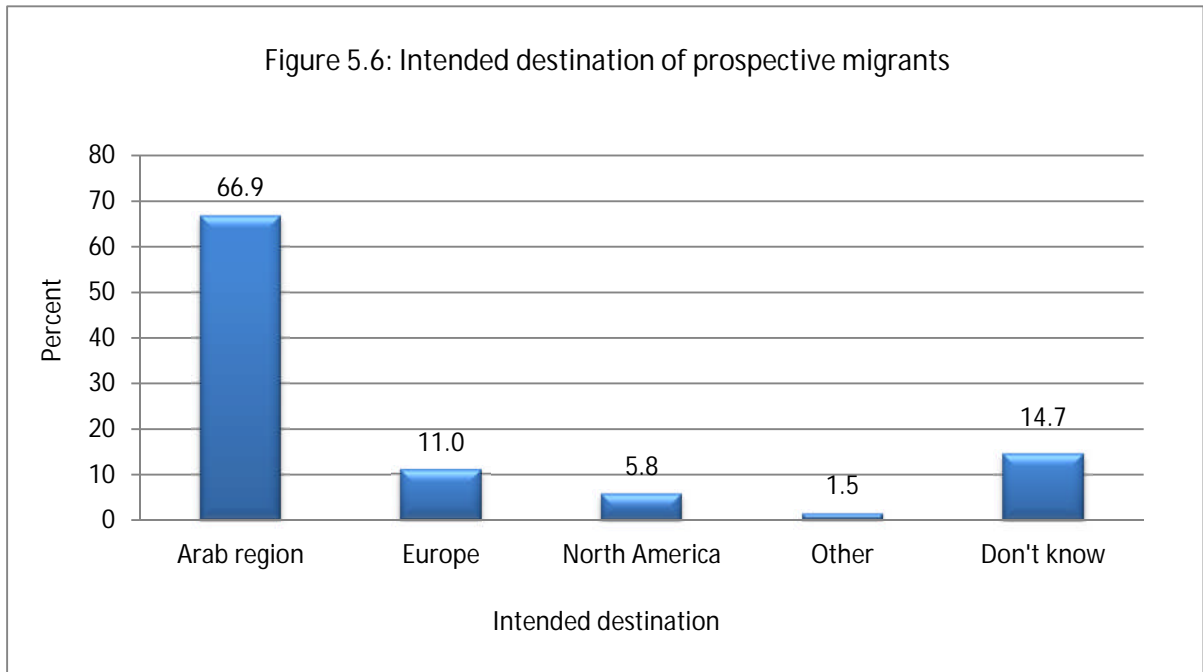
About 51 percent of currently working non-migrants and 47 percent of unemployed non-migrants (those currently not working and seeking work), plan the time of their migration to be within a year from the date of survey. About 63 percent of those not working and not seeking work plan to migrate in more than two years from the date of survey.



5.5 Intended Destinations of Prospective Migrants

This section focuses on the intended destinations of prospective migrants. As may be seen from Table 5.5, the Arab region is the most preferred destination; around 67 percent of prospective migrants prefer to migrate to one of the countries in the Arab region. This is followed by preference to migrate to Europe (11 percent) and North America (6 percent), while 15 percent of prospective migrants are unsure about their intended destination.

Intended destination	Percent
Arab region	66.9
Europe	11.0
North America	5.8
Other	1.5
Don't know	14.7
Total	100.0
Number	1233



5.5.1 Age and preferences for migration destination

The distribution of intended destinations by age of prospective migrants is presented in Table 5.6. The results indicate that the Arab region is the most preferred destination for prospective migrants of all ages. The preference for the Arab region increases with age from 65 percent of those aged 15-29 years, to 71 percent among persons in age group 30-49, and to 74 percent among those aged 50-59 years.

Europe is the second intended destination with some variations according to the age of respondents. Young persons aged 15-29 and older persons aged 50-59 have higher intention to migrate to Europe than persons in the middle age group (30-49), the corresponding percentages being 13, 14 and 6 percent, respectively.

The preference for North America as the intended destination increases as the age of respondents increases. Only 5 percent of prospective migrants in age group 15-29 prefer North America as their intended destination. The percentage increases to 8 percent among those aged 30-49 and to 12 percent among persons aged 50-59.

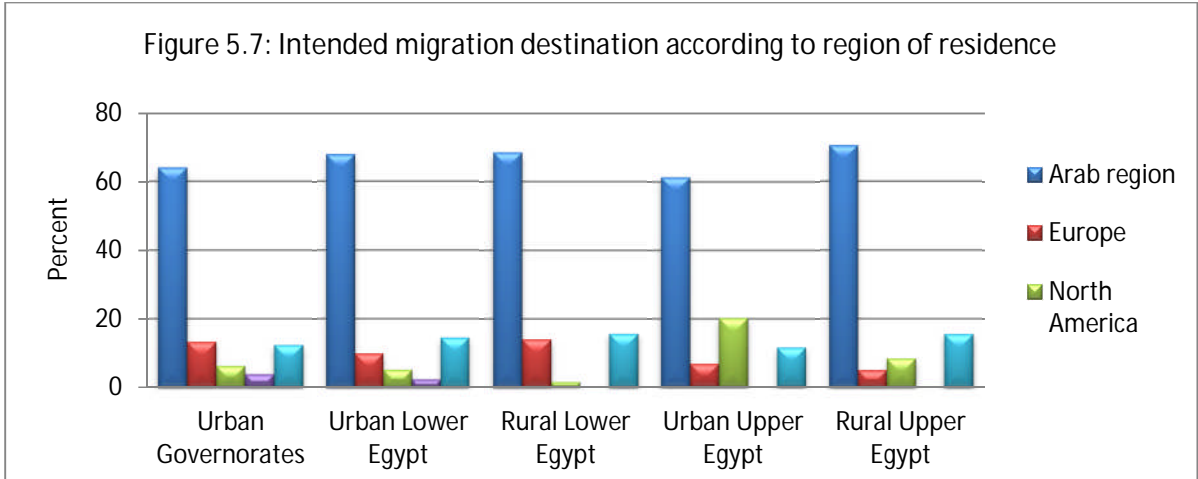
Ambiguity and blurred vision in selecting the intended destination for migration is higher among youth than older persons. Thus the percentage of prospective migrants who do not know their next country of destination is 16 percent among youth aged 15-29, decreasing to 14 percent among those in the middle age group 30-49 and to nil among older persons aged 50-59.

Table 5.6 Intended destination						
Percent distribution of prospective migrants by intended destination region, according to selected characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013						
Characteristic	Intended destination					Total
	Arab region	Europe	North America	Other	Don't know	
Age						
15-29	65.4	12.8	5.0	1.3	15.6	100.0
30-49	70.6	5.8	7.6	2.3	13.7	100.0
50-59	73.9	14.1	11.7	0.2	0.0	100.0
Current type of residence						
Urban	64.3	11.6	7.5	3.1	13.5	100.0
Rural	69.2	10.5	4.3	0.2	15.8	100.0
Current region of residence						
Urban Governorates	64.1	13.3	6.3	3.9	12.4	100.0
Urban Lower Egypt	67.9	10.0	5.2	2.4	14.5	100.0
Rural Lower Egypt	68.6	14.1	1.6	0.1	15.7	100.0
Urban Upper Egypt	61.4	6.9	20.2	0.0	11.6	100.0
Rural Upper Egypt	70.5	5.1	8.5	0.3	15.6	100.0
Frontier Governorates	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Level of education						
No education	68.3	4.1	0.0	0.0	27.7	100.0
Some primary	82.1	0.3	4.3	0.0	13.4	100.0
Primary	78.6	0.4	2.0	0.5	18.5	100.0
Preparatory	57.0	16.3	8.9	4.0	13.8	100.0
Secondary	63.0	14.8	5.3	1.6	15.3	100.0
Higher	78.5	5.2	7.9	0.1	8.4	100.0
Current employment status						
Currently working	75.8	7.6	5.4	0.7	10.5	100.0
Currently not working & seeking work	68.6	7.6	0.3	3.0	20.5	100.0
Currently not working & not seeking work	55.2	16.6	8.5	2.0	17.7	100.0
Total	66.9	11.0	5.8	1.5	14.7	100.0

5.5.2 Residence and preferences for migration destination

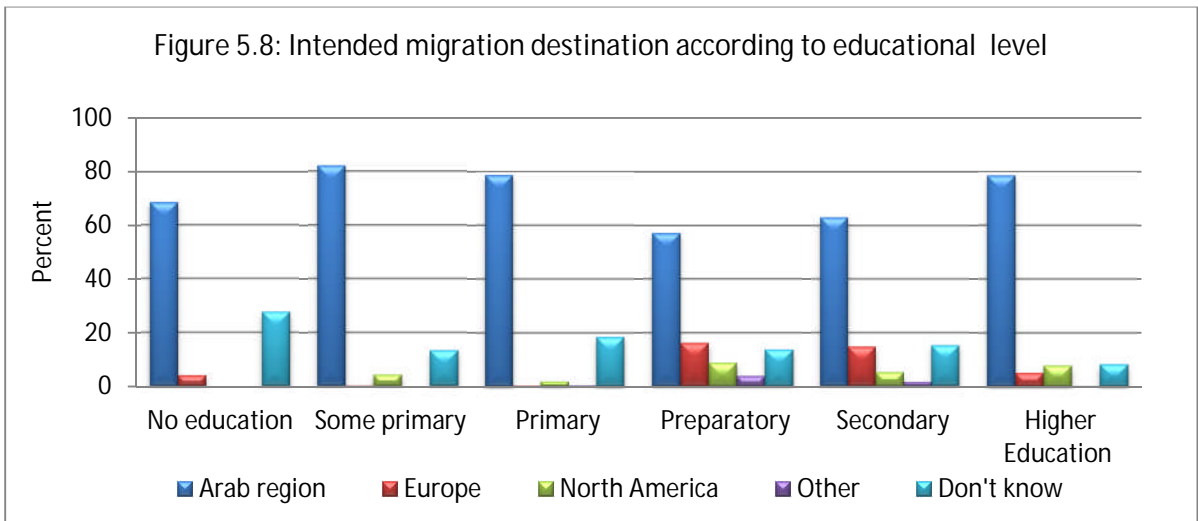
The distribution of intended migration destination by type and region of residence indicates that Arab region is the most preferred destination of prospective migrants residing in both rural and urban areas; the corresponding percentages being 69 percent and 64 percent, respectively.

The results also show that the Arab region is the first preferred destination regardless of the region of residence, being reported by around two-thirds of prospective migrants. Europe ranks second as intended destination followed by North America.



5.5.3 Educational level and preferences for migration destination

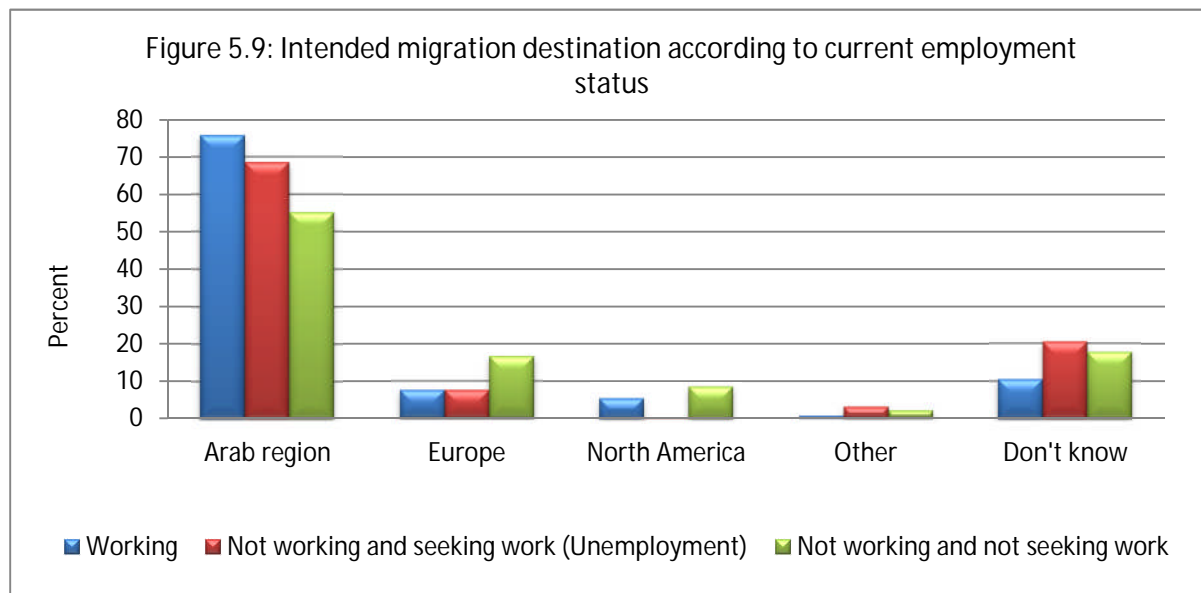
Differentials by educational level in the intended destination appear to be much wider than the regional differentials. Around 80 percent of prospective migrants with some primary, primary or higher education intend to move to the Arab region. This percentage decreases to 68 percent among prospective migrants with no education, 63 percent among those with secondary education, and 57 percent among those with preparatory education. Meanwhile, around one-sixth of prospective migrants with medium level of education prefer to move to Europe. Among those with higher education, 9 percent intend to move to North America and 5 percent to Europe.



5.5.4 Employment status and preferences for migration destination

Three-quarters of currently working prospective migrants intend to move to the Arab region. This percentage decreases to 69 percent among those not currently working and seeking work. Among the group of prospective migrants who are not currently working and not seeking work, 55 percent intend to move to the Arab region, 17 percent to Europe and 9 percent to North America.

The proportion of prospective migrants who are undecided about their intended destination is particularly high among those with no education (28 percent), those currently not working and seeking work (21 percent), and those aged 15-29 years (16 percent). Detailed results indicate that these groups of prospective migrants have no preference for any particular destination and that they would move to any country where they can find jobs.

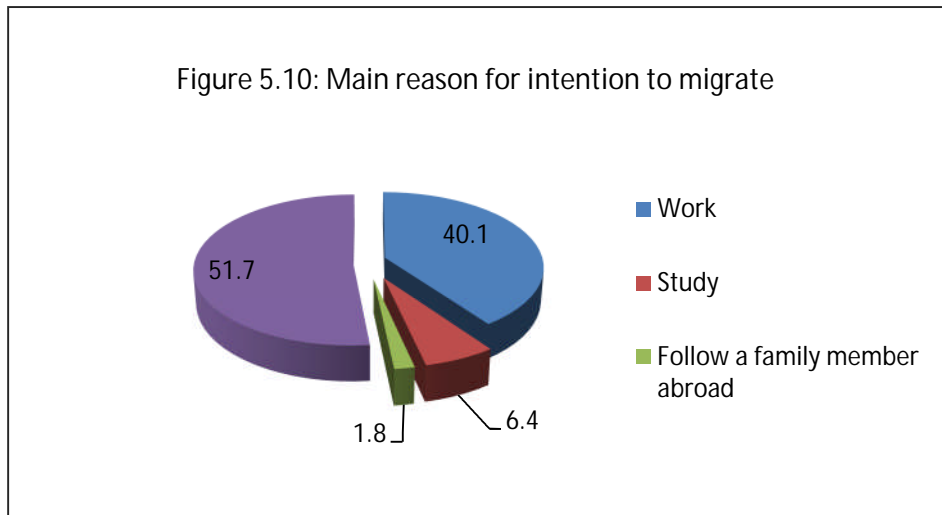


5.6 Main Reason for Intention to Migrate

Prospective migrants were asked about the main the reason of their intention to migrate. The results are summarized in Table 5.7. As may be seen, 40 percent of prospective migrants intend to migrate for work related reasons, 6 percent intend to move abroad to study, and 2 percent to join a family member currently residing abroad, while the remaining 52 percent intend to migrate for various economic reasons.

Percent distribution of prospective migrants by the main reason for intention to migrate, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Main category of reasons for intention to migrate	Percent
Work	40.1
Study	6.4
Follow a family member abroad	1.8
Other	51.7
Total	100.0
Number	1233

Figure 5.10: Main reason for intention to migrate



5.6.1 Main reason for intention to migrate by sex

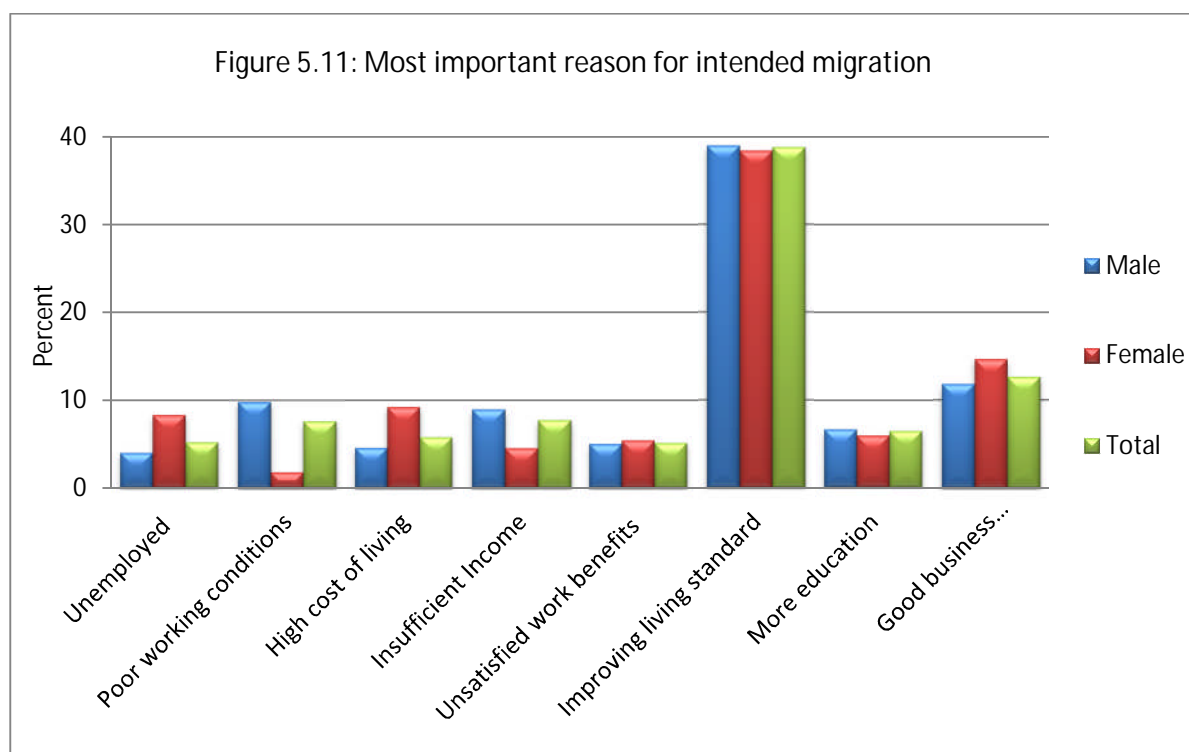
Table 5.8 shows the distribution of prospective migrants by the most important reason for intended migration, according to sex. As may be seen, females represent about 27 percent of all prospective migrants in Egypt. For most of the reasons reported, no significant differences by sex of prospective migrants are observed.

Economic reasons represent the most important reasons of intended migration among both sexes. ‘Improving living standard’ is by far the most important reason for the intended migration, being cited by nearly two-fifths of both male and female prospective migrants. ‘Good business opportunities abroad’ was the second most important reason, being cited by 12 percent of males and 15 percent of females.

Among male prospective migrants, ‘poor working conditions’ was the third most important reason for intended migration (10 percent), followed closely by ‘income insufficient in Egypt/ higher wages abroad’ (9 percent). Among female prospective migrants, ‘high cost of living’ was the third most important reason (9 percent), followed closely by ‘unemployed and can’t find work’ (8 percent).

‘Obtaining more education’ was cited as the most important reason for intended migration by 7 percent of males and 6 percent of females. ‘Unsatisfactory work benefits’ was cited by around 5 percent of both male and female prospective migrants.

Table 5.8 Most important reason for intended migration by Sex			
Percent distribution of prospective migrants by the most important reason of intended migration, according to sex, Egypt-HIMS 2013			
Most important reason of intended migration	Male	Female	Total
Unemployed and can't find work	4.0	8.3	5.2
Poor job, low pay	2.8	0.0	2.0
Poor working conditions	9.8	1.8	7.6
High cost of living	4.6	9.2	5.8
Income insufficient here/ Higher wages there	8.9	4.5	7.7
Work benefits here unsatisfactory	5.0	5.4	5.1
Personal problems with employer or others at work	0.0	0.0	0.0
To improve living standard	39.0	38.4	38.8
Better social and health services there	0.0	0.1	0.0
To obtain more education for self	6.6	5.9	6.4
To obtain better education for children	0.0	0.0	0.0
Good business opportunities there	11.8	14.6	12.6
To reunite with family	0.4	1.0	0.6
To get married / spouse waiting for me there	1.3	0.5	1.1
To get away from family problems	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lack of security in country	1.1	4.5	2.0
Political persecution	0.0	0.0	0.0
Religious persecution	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	4.7	5.8	5.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of prospective migrants	897	337	1233



5.6.2 Main reason of intention to migrate by place of residence

Table 5.9 presents the percent distribution of prospective migrants by the most important reason for the intention to migrate, according to type of place of residence and level of education. Again, the main reasons for the intention to migrate are economic. ‘Improving living standard’ was reported as the most important reason, being cited by nearly two-fifths of prospective migrants in both urban and rural areas.

‘Good business opportunities abroad’ ranked second as most important reason for intended migration by 13 percent and 12 percent of prospective migrants in urban and rural areas, respectively. ‘To obtain more education’ ranked third among urban prospective migrants (8 percent), whereas ‘poor working conditions’ was the third most important reason among those in rural areas (8 percent).

Table 5.9 Most important reason for intended migration by type of place of residence and level of education						
Percent distribution of prospective migrants by the most important reason of intended migration, according to type of place of residence and level of education, Egypt-HIMS 2013						
Most important reason for intended migration	Place of residence		Level of education			Total
	Urban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	
Unemployed and can't find work	2.8	7.2	1.1	3.8	15.0	5.2
Poor job, low pay	2.2	1.8	5.0	1.0	2.6	2.0
Poor working conditions	6.8	8.2	14.3	5.2	9.3	7.6
High cost of living	4.3	7.1	7.0	5.6	5.4	5.8
Income insufficient here/Higher wages abroad	7.6	7.8	14.6	6.5	4.8	7.7
Work benefits here unsatisfactory	6.1	4.3	0.3	7.4	1.6	5.1
To improve living standard	39.3	38.4	44.0	37.6	37.9	38.8
Better social / health services there	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
To obtain more education for self	8.2	4.8	0.0	8.9	4.2	6.4
Good business opportunities abroad	13.0	12.2	4.9	15.0	11.6	12.6
To reunite with family	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.6
To get married/spouse waiting abroad	0.8	1.4	2.5	0.9	0.3	1.1
To get away from family problems	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Lack of security in country	3.1	1.0	2.8	1.6	2.6	2.0
Religious persecution	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	4.9	5.1	3.2	5.7	4.3	5.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of potential migrants	577	656	230	798	205	1233

5.6.3 Main reason for intention to migrate by level of education

‘Improving living standard’ was reported as the most important reason, being cited by 44 percent of prospective migrants with no education, and around 38 percent by other categories.

The second most important reason for the intended migration was ‘income insufficient here/ higher wages abroad’ among prospective migrants with low educational level (15 percent); ‘good business opportunities abroad’ among those with medium educational level (15

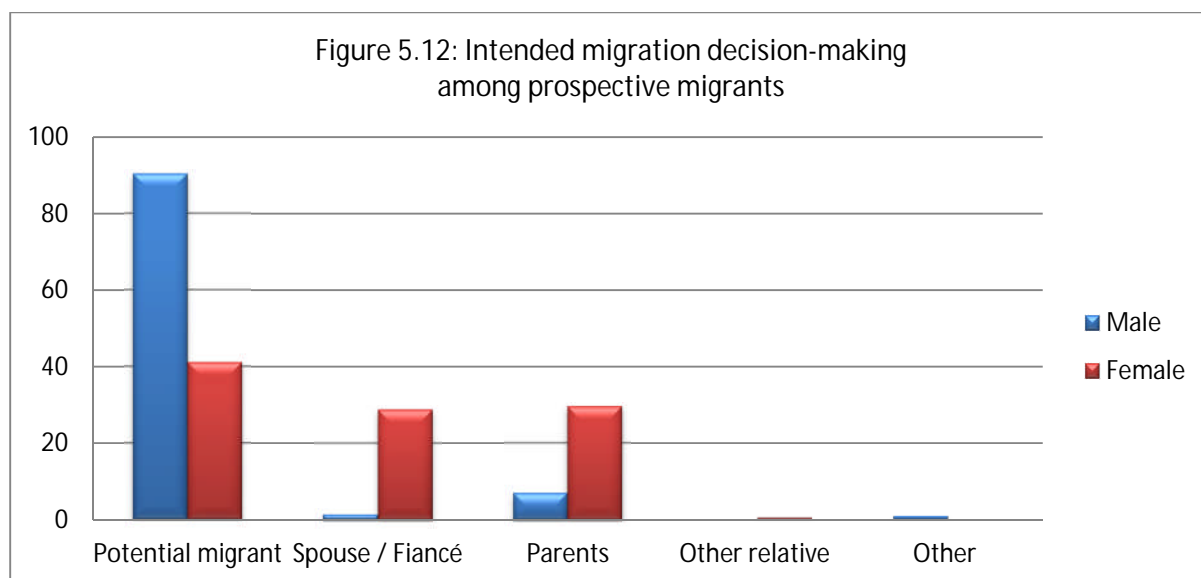
percent); and ‘unemployed and can’t find work’ among those with higher education (15 percent).

The third most important reason for intended migration was ‘poor working conditions’ among prospective migrants with low level of education (14 percent), ‘to obtain more education’ among those with medium level of education, and ‘good business opportunities abroad’ among those with higher level of education (12 percent).

5.7 Intended Migration Decision-making

In this section attention turns to the intended migration decision-making, or who primarily made the intended migration decision. Table 5.10 shows the distribution of prospective migrants by the person making the intended migration decision, according type of place of residence and sex.

Table 5.10 Who would make the decision to Migrate									
Percent distribution of prospective migrants by the person making the intended migration decision, according type of place of residence and sex, Egypt-HIMS 2013									
Person making the intended migration decision	Type of place of residence						Total		
	Urban			Rural					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Prospective migrant	92.6	38.6	72.4	89.1	45.9	81.1	90.6	41.2	77.1
Spouse / Fiancé	1.2	30.3	12.1	1.7	26.2	6.2	1.5	28.8	9.0
Parents	4.1	31.1	14.2	9.2	26.5	12.4	7.1	29.5	13.2
Other relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.1
Other	2.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of prospective migrants	361	217	578	536	120	656	897	337	1233



Overall, 77 percent of prospective migrants were the main decision-makers about the intended migration, while the decision was made by someone else in the remaining cases: 13 percent by parents and 9 percent by the spouse of the prospective migrant.

The results show a strong gender or sex-specific pattern. Thus, 91 percent of male prospective migrants but only 41 percent of female prospective migrants made the decision to migrate themselves.

The role of 'parents' and 'spouse' in making the intended migration decision is particularly evident in the case of female prospective migrants regardless of the type of place of residence. Thus the decision was made by parents or husband for 61 percent and 53 percent of female prospective migrants residing in urban and rural areas, respectively.

6 Forced Migrants

6.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a demographic and socioeconomic profile of forced migrants' households interviewed in the 2013 Egypt-HIMS. Information is presented on households and household population and individual forced migrants, according to country of origin of migrants.

As previously mentioned in Chapter 1, in the 2013 Egypt-HIMS, information was collected from a sample of 1,692 forced migrant households residing in Egypt. The sample included forced migrants from seven countries, three countries from the Middle East and North Africa region (MENA): Iraq, Sudan and Syria, and four countries from sub-Saharan Africa: Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia and South Sudan.

The sample households included 6,813 individuals, with 4,309 (63%) being 15 years of age or more. Of this number, 1,793 forced migrants aged 15 years or more were selected at random and successfully interviewed with the 'Individual Questionnaire for Forced Migrant'.

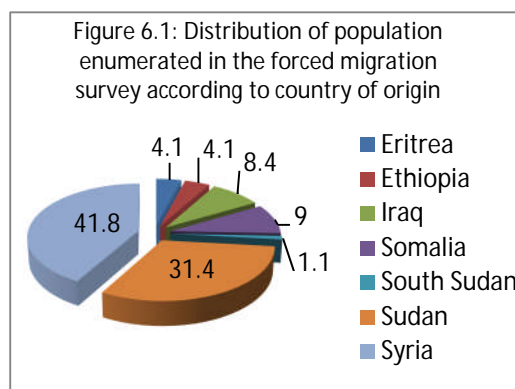
The results of the survey provide unique insights into the causes, consequences and experiences of forced migrants, as well as aspects of forced migrants' decision making.

6.2 Households and Population

Table 6.1 shows the distribution of households and the *de jure* population enumerated in the household survey, according to country of origin of forced migrants. Around 76 percent of forced migrant households come from the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, while 24 percent of these households come from sub-Saharan Africa.

Table 6.1 Forced migrants households and population					
Distribution of the households and population enumerated in the forced migration survey according to country of origin, Egypt-HIMS 2013					
Country of origin	Households		Population		Mean size of households
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Eritrea	96	5.7	280	4.1	2.9
Ethiopia	95	5.6	277	4.1	2.9
Iraq	151	8.9	575	8.4	3.8
Somalia	198	11.7	616	9.0	3.1
South Sudan	15	0.9	76	1.1	5.1
Sudan	532	31.4	2139	31.4	4.0
Syria	605	35.8	2850	41.8	4.7
Total	1692	100.0	6813	100.0	4.0

In terms of population, 82 percent come from the MENA region and 18 percent from sub-Saharan Africa. At the country of origin level, approaching three-quarters of forced migrants come from two countries, namely—Syria (42 percent) and Sudan (31 percent). Forced migrants from Somalia rank third (9 percent), followed closely by migrants from Iraq (8 percent), with a further 4 percent coming from Eritrea and 4 percent from Ethiopia. Only one percent of forced migrants in the sample come from South Sudan.

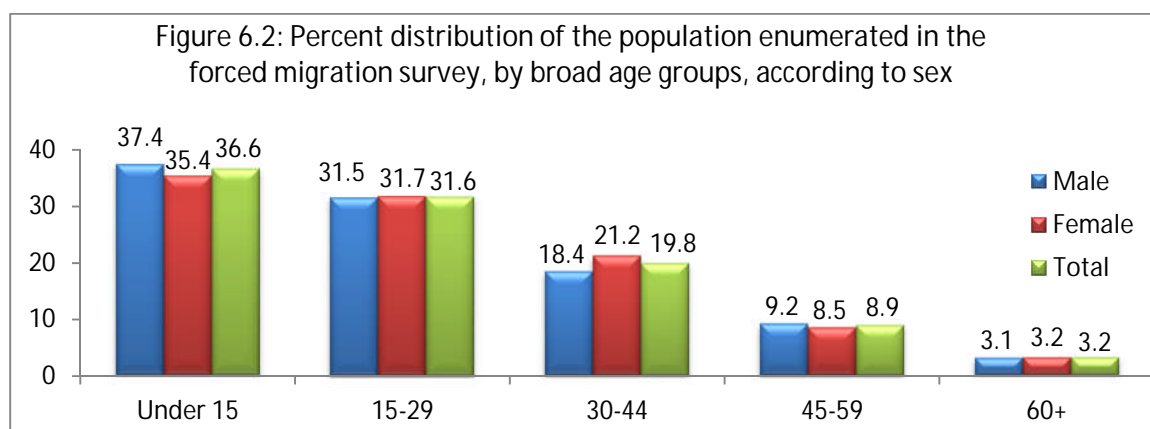


6.3 Population by Age and Sex

Table 6.2 shows the percent distribution of the *de jure* population of forced migrants enumerated in the survey by broad age groupings, according to sex and country of origin.

Table 6.2 Household population by age, according to sex and nationality								
Percent distribution of the population enumerated in the forced migration survey, by broad age groups, according to sex and country of origin, Egypt-HIMS 2013								
Country of origin	Sex	Age					Total	Number
		Under 15	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+		
Eritrea	Male	30.4	51.4	13.8	2.2	2.2	100.0	138
	Female	27.5	30.3	26.1	12.0	4.2	100.0	142
	Total	28.9	40.7	20.0	7.1	3.2	100.0	280
Ethiopia	Male	18.7	55.3	22.8	3.3	0.0	100.0	123
	Female	10.4	59.7	27.9	1.3	0.6	100.0	154
	Total	14.1	57.8	25.6	2.2	0.4	100.0	277
Iraq	Male	30.6	24.1	16.6	18.9	9.8	100.0	307
	Female	27.2	25.0	20.9	18.3	8.6	100.0	268
	Total	29.1	24.5	18.6	18.6	9.2	100.0	575
Somalia	Male	23.4	59.5	13.4	3.3	0.3	100.0	299
	Female	17.4	57.4	18.6	5.7	0.9	100.0	317
	Total	20.3	58.4	16.1	4.5	0.6	100.0	616
South Sudan	Male	60.7	17.9	21.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	28
	Female	62.5	20.8	14.6	2.1	0.0	100.0	48
	Total	61.8	19.7	17.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	76
Sudan	Male	44.4	26.0	21.9	7.3	0.4	100.0	1121
	Female	45.1	24.4	25.0	4.0	1.6	100.0	1018
	Total	44.7	25.2	23.3	5.8	1.0	100.0	2139
Syria	Male	38.9	27.9	17.2	11.2	4.8	100.0	1428
	Female	36.6	29.9	18.1	11.3	4.2	100.0	1422
	Total	37.8	28.9	17.6	11.2	4.5	100.0	2850
Total	Male	37.7	31.5	18.4	9.2	3.1	100.0	3444
	Female	35.4	31.7	21.2	8.5	3.2	100.0	3369
	Total	36.6	31.6	19.8	8.9	3.2	100.0	6813

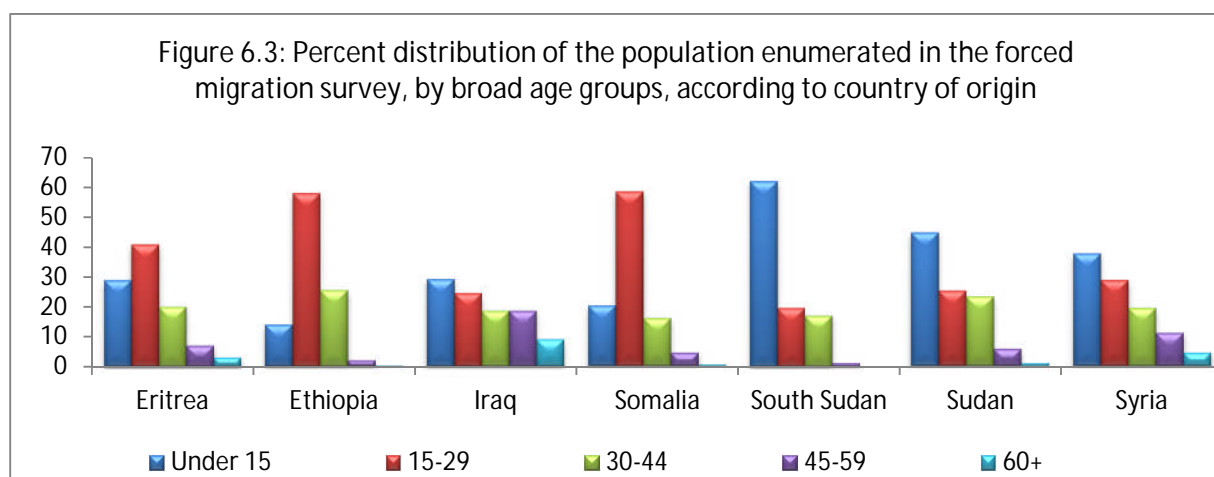
The results show that forced migrants residing in Egypt include children, women and men. The *de jure* population in the forced migrant households selected for the survey included 6813 individuals, of whom 50.6 percent are males and 49.4 percent are females. Children under 15 years of age account for 37 percent of the total population of forced migrants.



At the country of origin level, two patterns of the overall sex ratio are observed. Among forced migrants from the MENA region, males (51.3 percent) outnumber females (48.7 percent), while the reverse pattern is observed among migrants from sub-Saharan Africa where females (52.9 percent) outnumber males (47.1 percent).

The results also show that the age-sex composition of forced migrants is heavily distorted demographically. Differences in the proportions of persons in the five broad age groups in Table 6.2 are found in both male and female forced migrants according to country of origin. Thus, the proportion of children under 15 years of age is lowest among refugees from Ethiopia (14 percent) and Somalia (20 percent), and it increases to 29 percent among refugees from Eritrea and Iraq, and to 38 percent and 45 percent among those from Syria and Sudan, respectively.

The age group 15-29 years has the largest number of forced migrants from Eritrea (41 percent), Ethiopia (58 percent) and Somalia (58 percent), whereas the largest number of forced migrants is found in the 'under 15 years of age' group in Iraq, Sudan and Syria. This pattern suggests that more of the adult refugees from the MENA region, particularly those from Sudan and Syria, were accompanied by children, than was the case among refugees from sub-Saharan Africa.



Another striking feature of the figures in Table 6.2 is seen among the forced migrants from Eritrea where men in the broad age group 15-29 outnumber women by 21 percentage points, while women in the age group 30-44 outnumber men by 12 percentage points.

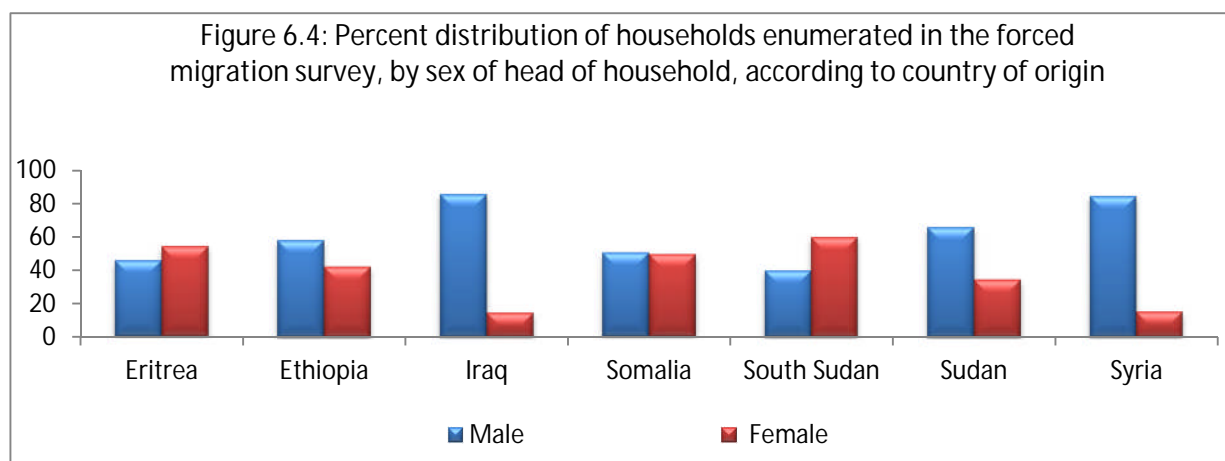
6.4 Household Composition

6.4.1 Headship of households

Table 6.3 presents information on the distribution of forced migrant households by sex of head of household, and by household size, according to country of origin. The household size distributions are aggregated into three groups: small households with 1 or 2 members, medium households with 3 to 5 members, and large households with 6 or more members.

Among the refugee households from Iraq and Syria, the traditional pattern of male-headed households is most intact (85 percent). The tendency toward female-headed households is more prevalent in refugee households from Sudan where only 66 percent of these households are male-headed.

A very different pattern is observed among refugee households from sub-Saharan Africa where female-headed households account for 42 percent in households from Ethiopia, 50 percent in households from Somalia and 54 percent in households from Eritrea.



6.4.2 Size of households

Mean household size is generally larger in households from the MENA region than in households from sub-Saharan Africa. Excluding the results for South Sudan which are based on small number of cases, the mean household size is largest in households from Syria (4.7 persons). This mean drops to 4.0 and 3.8 persons in households from Sudan and Iraq, respectively. The mean household size is lowest in households from Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia (2.9 to 3.1 persons).

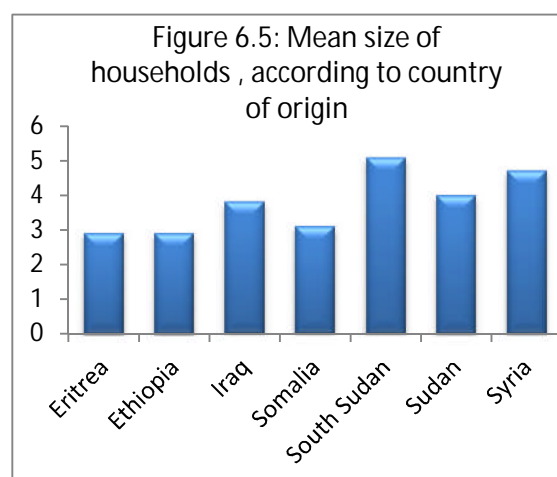
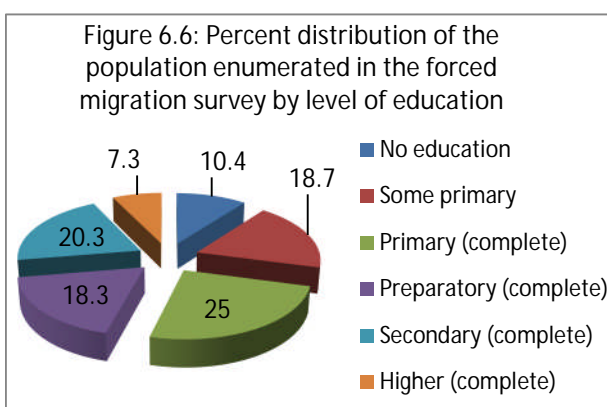


Table 6.3 Household headship and composition								
Percent distribution of households enumerated in the forced migration survey, by sex of head of household, and household size, according to country of origin, Egypt-HIMS 2013								
Characteristic	Country of origin							Total
	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Iraq	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Syria	
A. Household headship								
Male	45.8	57.9	85.4	50.5	40.0	65.6	84.6	70.6
Female	54.2	42.1	14.6	49.5	60.0	34.4	15.4	29.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
B. Household size								
Small (1-2 persons)	59.4	47.4	29.2	43.4	20.0	32.3	12.3	28.4
Medium (3-5 persons)	26.0	44.2	51.7	46.0	53.3	40.3	57.1	47.3
Large (6+ persons)	14.6	8.4	19.1	10.6	26.7	27.4	30.6	24.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size of households	2.9	2.9	3.8	3.1	5.1	4.0	4.7	4.0
Number of households	96	95	151	198	15	532	605	1692

The distribution of refugee households by size peaks at the small size only in households from Eritrea, and at the medium size in households from Iraq, Sudan and Syria, while it shows a broad peak, extending over both the small and medium sizes, in households from Ethiopia. The figures also show that households from the MENA region have more large households (6 or more members) than those from sub-Saharan Africa.

6.5 Level of Education

Table 6.4 shows the percent distribution of the *de jure* population of refugees aged 10 years or more by current level of education, according to sex and country of origin. Overall, 10 percent have no formal education and 19 percent have some primary education. Around 71 percent have completed primary or above education, 28 percent have completed secondary or above education, and 7 percent have completed higher education.



There are significant differences in educational attainment between refugees according to country of origin. Literacy is almost universal among both male and female refugees from Iraq and Syria. The proportion literate is lowest among Somali refugees (61 percent), and it increases to between 87 and 90 percent among refugees from the other African countries. There is, however, a significant gap in level of literacy between male and female refugees from sub-Saharan Africa. For example, among refugees from Somalia, the proportion with no

formal education increases from 20 percent among males to a high of 55 percent among females.

At the other end of the educational scale, the proportion with secondary or above education is highest among refugees from Iraq (57 percent), followed by those from Ethiopia (33 percent), Sudan (28 percent), Syria (24 percent), and Eritrea (20 percent).

Table 6.4 Educational status of household population (ages 10+)								
Percent distribution of the population enumerated in the forced migration survey by level of education, according to sex and country of origin, Egypt-HIMS 2013								
Country of origin	Level of education						Total	Number
	No education	Some primary	Primary (complete)	Preparatory (complete)	Secondary (complete)	Higher (complete)		
Males aged 10 years or more								
Eritrea	4.4	23.7	29.8	26.3	13.2	2.6	100.0	114
Ethiopia	7.9	13.9	9.9	25.7	30.7	11.9	100.0	101
Iraq	0.8	9.4	16.5	14.2	28.7	30.3	100.0	254
Somalia	20.1	28.5	15.7	12.4	21.3	2.0	100.0	249
South Sudan	0.0	50.0	12.5	12.5	25.0	0.0	100.0	16
Sudan	7.1	21.8	20.9	15.6	28.1	6.5	100.0	771
Syria	2.3	16.3	36.5	23.6	15.0	6.3	100.0	1022
Total	5.7	19.0	26.2	19.2	21.6	8.3	100.0	2527
Females aged 10 years or more								
Eritrea	14.7	16.4	28.4	17.2	19.8	3.4	100.0	116
Ethiopia	14.3	10.0	26.4	23.6	22.9	2.9	100.0	140
Iraq	0.4	11.8	15.7	18.3	33.2	20.5	100.0	229
Somalia	55.4	19.3	8.9	8.6	7.1	0.7	100.0	280
South Sudan	20.0	40.0	13.3	13.3	10.0	3.3	100.0	30
Sudan	19.2	26.2	21.7	11.7	17.1	4.1	100.0	702
Syria	4.5	15.2	30.8	22.8	19.9	6.9	100.0	1036
Total	15.0	18.4	23.9	17.4	18.9	6.2	100.0	2533
Total aged 10 years or more								
Eritrea	9.6	20.0	29.1	21.7	16.5	3.0	100.0	230
Ethiopia	11.6	11.6	19.5	24.5	26.1	6.6	100.0	241
Iraq	0.6	10.6	16.1	16.1	30.8	25.7	100.0	483
Somalia	38.8	23.6	12.1	10.4	13.8	1.3	100.0	529
South Sudan	13.0	43.5	13.0	13.0	15.2	2.2	100.0	46
Sudan	12.9	23.9	21.2	13.7	22.9	5.4	100.0	1473
Syria	3.4	15.7	33.6	23.2	17.4	6.6	100.0	2058
Total	10.4	18.7	25.0	18.3	20.3	7.3	100.0	5060

6.6 Employment Status

Table 6.5 shows the current employment status of the refugee population aged 15 years or more, according to sex and country of origin. Overall, 31 percent worked in the seven days preceding the survey, while the remaining 69 percent included 20 percent who were unemployed and seeking work, 12 percent in school, 31 percent doing housework, and nearly 2 percent retired.

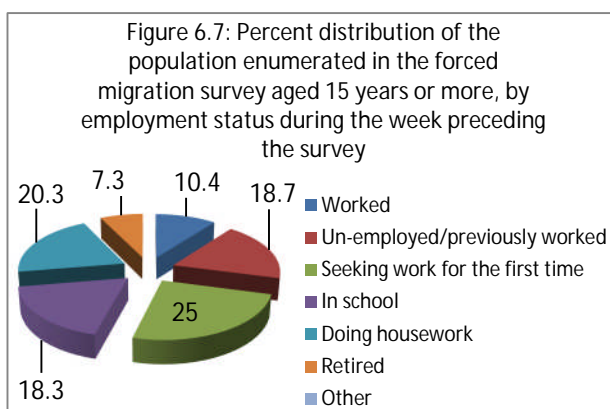


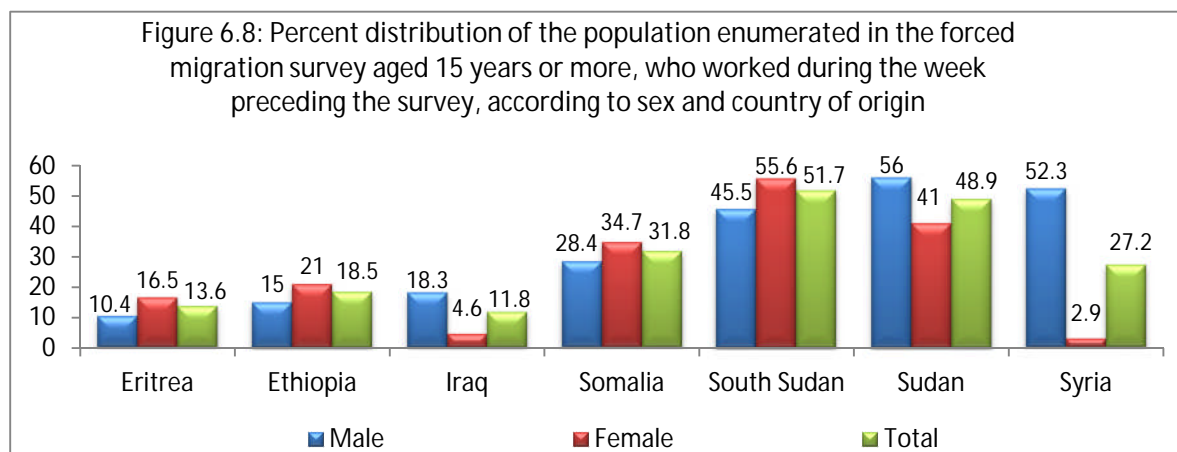
Table 6.5 Employment status of household population (ages 15+)

Percent distribution of the population enumerated in the forced migration survey aged 15 years or more, by employment status during the week preceding the survey, according to sex and country of origin, Egypt-HIMS 2013

Country of origin	Worked in the 7 days preceding the survey	Un-employed/previously worked	Seeking work for the first time	In school	Doing housework	Retired	Other	Total	Number
Males (15 years+)									
Eritrea	10.4	17.8	15.6	7.3	1.0	1.0	46.9	100.0	96
Ethiopia	15.0	32.0	31.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	18.0	100.0	100
Iraq	18.3	27.7	11.3	23.0	1.4	9.9	8.5	100.0	213
Somalia	28.4	33.6	19.7	11.8	0.0	0.0	6.6	100.0	229
S/ Sudan	45.5	9.1	0.0	36.4	0.0	0.0	9.1	100.0	11
Sudan	56.0	13.3	4.5	18.0	1.1	1.3	5.8	100.0	623
Syria	52.3	21.2	5.3	9.3	2.1	3.1	6.8	100.0	872
Total	43.8	21.2	8.8	13.1	1.4	2.8	9.0	100.0	2144
Females (15 years+)									
Eritrea	16.5	16.5	0.0	8.7	48.5	0.0	9.7	100.0	103
Ethiopia	21.0	12.3	10.9	0.0	54.3	0.0	1.4	100.0	138
Iraq	4.6	5.6	2.6	15.9	69.2	1.5	0.5	100.0	195
Somalia	34.7	14.9	10.3	4.2	34.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	262
S/ Sudan	55.6	11.1	5.6	16.7	11.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	18
Sudan	41.0	4.1	1.8	15.0	37.0	0.2	0.9	100.0	559
Syria	2.9	2.3	1.4	10.1	82.4	0.0	0.9	100.0	902
Total	18.9	6.0	3.3	10.5	59.8	0.2	1.4	100.0	2177
Total (15 years +)									
Eritrea	13.6	17.1	7.5	8.0	25.6	0.5	27.6	100.0	199
Ethiopia	18.5	20.6	19.3	0.0	32.4	0.8	8.4	100.0	238
Iraq	11.8	17.2	7.1	19.6	33.8	5.9	4.7	100.0	408
Somalia	31.8	23.6	14.7	7.7	18.1	0.0	4.1	100.0	491
S/ Sudan	51.7	10.3	3.4	24.1	6.9	0.0	3.4	100.0	29
Sudan	48.9	9.0	3.2	16.6	18.1	0.8	3.5	100.0	1182
Syria	27.2	11.6	3.3	9.7	42.9	1.5	3.8	100.0	1774
Total	31.2	13.5	6.0	11.8	30.8	1.5	5.2	100.0	4321

The proportion who worked in the week preceding the survey was highest among refugees from Sudan (49 percent), and lowest among refugees from Eritrea (14 percent) and Iraq (12 percent). This proportion was nearly 19 percent in refugees from Ethiopia, increasing to 27 percent and 32 percent among refugees from Syria and Somalia, respectively.

The results also show that the proportion who worked in the week preceding the survey was much higher among male refugees (44 percent) than among female refugees (19 percent). A striking example of such gender differentials is provided by the employment status figures of Syrian refugees. The proportion of these refugees who worked in the week preceding the survey was 52 percent among males but only 3 percent among females.



The proportion seeking work was highest among refugees from Ethiopia and Somalia (around 39 percent). This proportion was lower at 24 percent among refugees from Eritrea and Iraq, and was lowest among refugees from Syria (15 percent) and Sudan (12 percent).

The figures also show that while most male refugees (74 percent) were either in employment or seeking work, most female refugees (60 percent) were doing housework.

6.7 Year of Arrival in Egypt

Looking at the year of arrival of forced migrants in Egypt, it may be seen from Table 6.6 that the majority of forced migrants (75 percent) have arrived during the years from 2010 to the survey date in 2013, while fewer than 2 percent arrived before the year 2000, 7 percent during 2000-2004, and 17 percent during 2005-2009.

Virtually all refugees from Ethiopia and Syria, and over four-fifths of refugees from Eritrea and two-thirds of those from Somalia, have moved to Egypt in the years 2010-2013. The majority of refugees from Iraq (77 percent) moved to Egypt in the years 2005-2009, while 7 percent arrived before the year 2005, and 16 percent in the years 2010-2013.

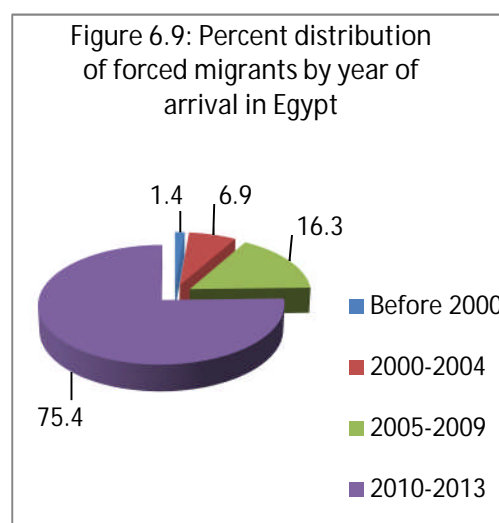


Table 6.6 Year of arrival in Egypt								
Percent distribution of forced migrants by year of arrival in Egypt, according to country of origin, Egypt-HIMS 2013								
Year of arrival	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Iraq	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Syria	Total
Before 2000	2.8	0.7	3.0	0.8	0.0	2.5	0.2	1.4
2000	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	1.3	3.0	0.1	1.0
2001	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.6	0.0	2.9	0.0	1.2
2002	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.2	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.9
2003	0.4	0.0	0.5	1.1	1.3	3.7	0.0	1.4
2004	5.0	1.1	2.1	1.3	0.0	5.9	0.0	2.4
2000-2004	5.4	1.1	3.4	8.7	2.6	17.3	0.2	6.9
2005	1.4	0.0	29.5	2.4	7.9	5.8	0.1	4.7
2006	2.5	0.0	32.5	5.5	0.0	4.3	0.3	4.8
2007	1.1	0.4	8.2	4.4	1.3	4.3	0.1	2.5
2008	1.8	0.7	3.0	4.4	0.0	3.5	0.2	1.9
2009	3.5	0.0	4.2	7.5	7.9	3.5	0.2	2.4
2005-2009	10.3	1.1	77.4	24.2	17.1	21.4	0.9	16.3
2010	7.8	4.0	3.5	10.9	35.5	6.2	0.5	4.3
2011	20.2	13.0	6.0	12.7	13.2	8.6	1.8	6.6
2012	34.4	23.1	1.8	18.3	10.5	12.4	37.3	23.8
2013	19.1	57.0	4.9	24.4	21.1	31.6	59.1	40.7
2010-2013	81.5	97.1	16.2	66.3	80.3	58.8	98.7	75.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	280	277	575	616	76	2139	2850	6813

Overall, the largest number of refugees moved to Egypt in 2013 (41 percent). By country of origin, the largest number of refugees from Eritrea moved to Egypt in 2012, from Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan and Syria in 2013, while the largest number of refugees from Iraq moved to Egypt in 2006.

6.8 The Migration Process

The remainder of this chapter will be concerned with an analysis of the data gathered in the individual survey of the sub-sample of 1,793 forced migrants.

6.8.1 Age-sex composition

Table 6.7 shows the percent distribution of the sub-sample of forced migrants aged 15 years or more who were selected for the individual interview, according to age and sex. As may be seen, among this sample of refugees, 68 percent are males and nearly 32 percent are females. The distribution by age is heavily distorted demographically. It shows an inverted U-shaped pattern with respect to current age. It begins with a low level among young refugees aged 15-19 years (4 percent), then sweeps upward forming a broad peak extending over the age range 25-39 years which includes almost 47 percent of forced migrants. The age group with the largest number of refugees is 25-29 years among males (16 percent), and 30-34 among females (18 percent).

Table 6.7 Age-sex distribution of forced migrants in the individual survey			
Percent distribution of forced migrants selected for the individual interview, by age, according to sex, Egypt-HIMS 2013			
Age group	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
15 - 19	3.7	5.5	4.2
20 - 24	7.8	11.7	9.0
25 - 29	16.4	15.0	16.0
30 - 34	15.4	18.4	16.3
35 - 39	14.3	15.4	14.6
40 - 44	12.4	9.9	11.6
45 - 49	9.0	7.8	8.6
50 - 54	9.1	7.2	8.5
55 - 59	5.1	3.9	4.7
60+	6.8	5.3	6.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1227	566	1793
Percent	68.4	31.6	100.0

6.8.2 Main reason for leaving country of origin

Table 6.8 shows the distribution of these migrants by the main reason for leaving their country of origin. Overall, nearly four-fifths of the forced migrants left their country of origin because of generalized insecurity or war related reasons, 20 percent left due to persecution related reasons, while family reunification and other reasons accounted for less than one percent.

Insecurity and war related reasons were the dominant reason for leaving among refugees from Syria (99 percent), Iraq (87 percent), Somalia (86 percent), and South Sudan (83 percent). Among refugees from Ethiopia, a majority of 78 percent left because of Persecution related reasons were cited as main reason for leaving by 78 percent of refugees from Ethiopia and 55 percent of those from Eritrea. Among refugees from Sudan, who represent the second largest group of refugees in Egypt, insecurity and war reasons were cited by 63 percent while persecution related reasons were reported by 36 percent.

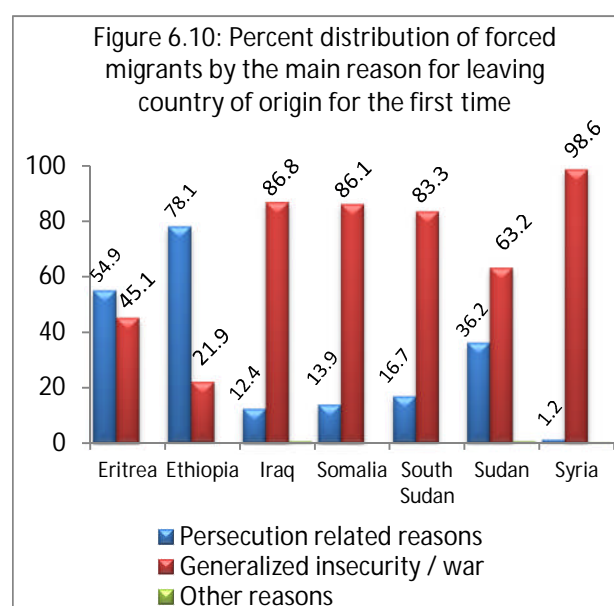
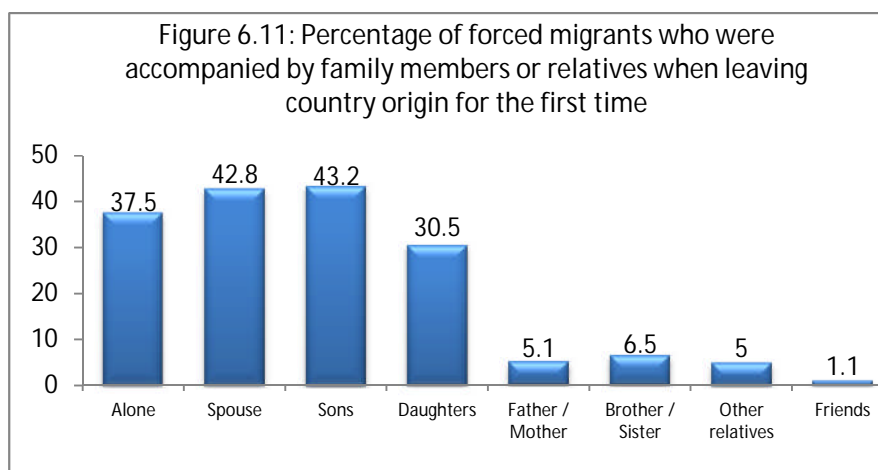


Table 6.8 Main reason for leaving country of origin								
Percent distribution of forced migrants by the main reason for leaving country of origin for the first time, Egypt-HIMS 2013								
Main reason	Country of origin							
	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Iraq	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Syria	Total
Persecution related reasons	54.9	78.1	12.4	13.9	16.7	36.2	1.2	20.4
Generalized insecurity/war	45.1	21.9	86.8	86.1	83.3	63.2	98.6	79.2
Family reunification (within asylum procedure)	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Family reunification (other)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	106	120	151	237	15	559	605	1793

6.8.3 Who accompanied forced migrants on leaving country of origin?

Table 6.9 shows the percentage of forced migrants who were accompanied by family members or relatives when leaving country origin for the first time. Overall, nearly 38 percent left country of origin alone. More than two-fifths were accompanied by their spouses, two-fifths by their sons but only 31 percent by their daughters. Significant differentials are observed in the pattern of family members who accompanied forced migrants according to country of origin. The majority of refugees from Somalia (77 percent), Ethiopia (73 percent) and Eritrea (55 percent) left their country of origin unaccompanied by any of their family members. In contrast, the majority of refugees from Syria (91 percent), Iraq (76 percent) and Sudan (55 percent) were accompanied by members of their families when leaving their country of origin for the first time.

Table 6.9 Family members who accompanied forced migrants								
Percentage of forced migrants who were accompanied by family members or relatives when leaving country origin for the first time, Egypt-HIMS 2013								
Family members / relatives who accompanied forced migrant	Country of origin							
	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Iraq	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Syria	Total
Alone	54.7	72.5	23.8	76.8	20.0	44.7	9.3	37.5
Spouse	8.5	19.2	54.3	6.3	20.0	30.9	76.5	42.8
Sons	26.4	10.0	49.0	11.4	73.3	36.3	69.3	43.2
Daughters	24.5	8.3	30.5	8.4	73.3	30.2	43.8	30.5
Father	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.8	0.0	0.5	1.7	1.3
Mother	2.8	0.0	9.3	1.7	6.7	1.3	6.4	3.8
Brother(s)	0.0	1.7	7.3	2.5	6.7	3.0	4.8	3.7
Sister(s)	0.0	0.0	5.3	4.2	6.7	1.6	3.6	2.8
Uncle/Aunt	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Other relatives	1.9	0.8	4.0	1.3	0.0	4.1	8.8	4.9
Friends	2.8	1.7	0.7	1.7	0.0	1.6	0.2	1.1
Number	106	120	151	237	15	559	605	1793



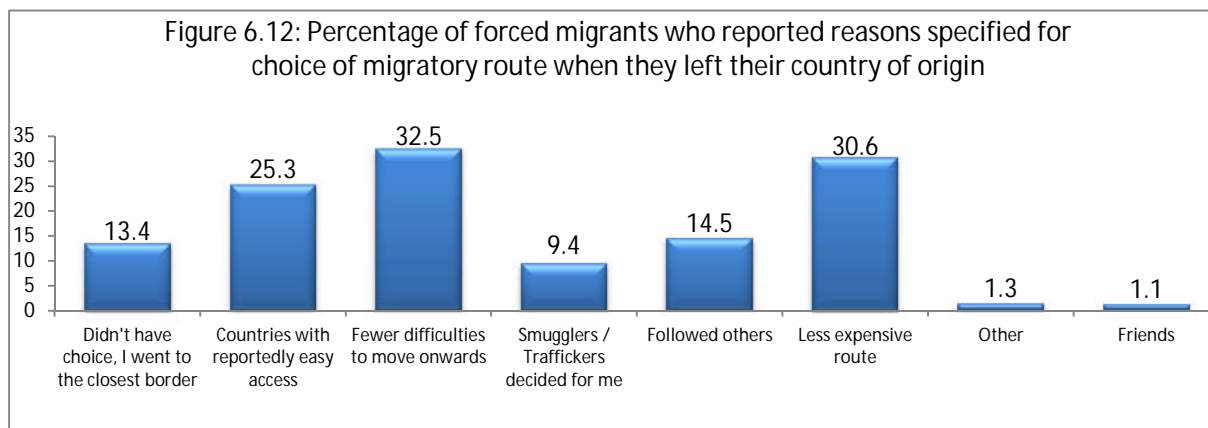
The results also indicate that refugees from Syria were accompanied by more members of their families than those from other countries. Thus, 77 percent of Syrian refugees were accompanied by their spouses, 69 percent by their sons and 44 percent by their daughters, while the comparable figures for Iraqi refugees were 54 percent, 49 percent, and 31 percent, respectively.

6.8.4 Migratory route decision-making

Table 6.10 shows the percentage of forced migrants who reported reasons for choice of migratory route when they left their country of origin. Overall, three reasons were reported by most refugees, namely—“fewer difficulties to move onwards”, cited by 33 percent, “less expensive route”, cited by 31 percent, and “countries with reportedly easy access”, cited by 25 percent. Other reasons included forced migrants “following others”, cited by 15 percent, or that they “didn’t have choice and went to the closest border” (13 percent), while 9 percent of refugees reported that “smugglers/traffickers decided for them” the migratory route.

Table 6.10 Migratory route decision-making								
Percentage of forced migrants who reported reasons specified for choice of migratory route when they left their country of origin, Egypt-HIMS 2013								
Reason for choice of migratory route (Multiple response)	Country of origin							
	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Iraq	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Syria	Total
Didn't have choice, I went to the closest border	27.4	21.7	9.9	5.9	6.7	16.8	10.2	13.4
Countries with reportedly easy access	26.4	22.5	24.5	21.9	0.0	23.4	29.4	25.3
Fewer difficulties to move onwards	4.7	22.5	42.4	24.1	40.0	29.7	42.6	32.5
Smugglers / Traffickers decided for me	42.5	21.7	1.3	32.1	0.0	2.9	0.5	9.4
Followed others	12.3	15.0	18.5	22.4	0.0	10.4	14.9	14.5
Less expensive route	5.7	15.8	30.5	13.5	53.3	46.3	29.6	30.6
Other	0.9	0.0	6.0	2.5	6.7	0.4	0.7	1.3
Number	106	120	151	237	15	559	605	1793

The results, however, show significant differences in the reason for choice of migratory route by country of origin. For example, the role of smugglers/traffickers in deciding the migratory route was dominant among refugees from Eritrea (43 percent) and Somalia (32 percent), and was one of four equally reported reasons by refugees from Ethiopia (22 percent). The role of smugglers/traffickers in deciding the migratory route when fleeing from country of origin was minimal among refugees from Iraq, Sudan and Syria.



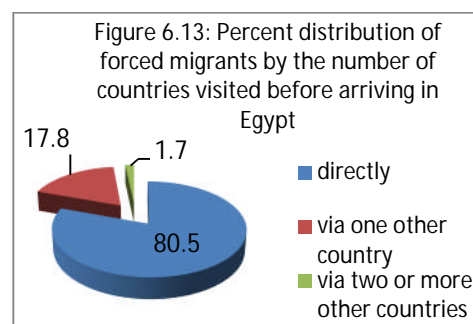
The migratory route being “less expensive” was the most frequently reported reason by refugees from South Sudan (53 percent) and Sudan (46 percent), while it was the second most frequently reported reason by refugees from Iraq and Syria (around 30 percent).

“Fewer difficulties to move onwards” was reported by more than two-fifths of refugees from Iraq and Syria, 30 percent of refugees from Sudan, and approaching a quarter of those from Ethiopia and Somalia.

“Not having a choice and just going to the closest border” was the second most frequently reported reason by refugees from Eritrea (27 percent) and was also cited by 22 percent of refugees from Ethiopia. “Following others” was reported by 22 percent of refugees from Somalia, 19 percent of refugees from Iraq, and around 15 percent of refugees from Ethiopia and Syria.

6.8.5 The journey to Egypt

Table 6.11 shows the distribution of forced migrants by the number of countries visited before arriving in Egypt. Overall, four-fifths of the refugees arrived in Egypt directly from their country of origin, 18 percent arrived via one other country, and only less than two percent arrived via two or more other countries.



Virtually all refugees from Sudan and South Sudan, and around 89 percent of those from Syria arrived in Egypt directly from their country of origin. A majority of refugees from Eritrea (55 percent), Iraq (64 percent) and Somalia (62 percent) also arrived in Egypt directly

from their country of origin, while 61 percent of refugees from Ethiopia arrived in Egypt via one other country.

Table 6.11 The journey to Egypt					
Percent distribution of forced migrants by the number of countries visited before arriving in Egypt, according to country of origin, Egypt-HIMS 2013					
Country of origin	Migration trajectory			Total	Number
	Arrived in Egypt directly from country of origin	Arrived in Egypt via one other country	Arrived in Egypt via two or more other countries		
Eritrea	54.7	39.6	5.7	100.0	106
Ethiopia	39.2	60.8	0.0	100.0	120
Iraq	63.6	31.1	5.3	100.0	151
Somalia	62.0	31.6	6.3	100.0	237
South Sudan	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15
Sudan	97.0	2.7	0.4	100.0	559
Syria	88.9	11.1	0.0	100.0	605
Total	80.5	17.8	1.7	100.0	1793

6.8.6 Reason for moving onward from first country of asylum

Forced migrants who arrived in Egypt via one or more other countries were asked about the reason of moving forward from the first country of asylum. The responses are summarized in Table 6.12. As may be seen, the most frequent reported reason was that the “first country was only for transit”, cited by 42 percent, followed by “harassment from police/authorities” (25 percent), “poor living conditions” (18 percent), and “lack of security” (17 percent). Other reasons reported included “no/restricted access to labour market” (5 percent), “didn’t obtain refugee status” (4 percent), “lack of legal status” (4 percent), and “trafficking/coercion” (3 percent).

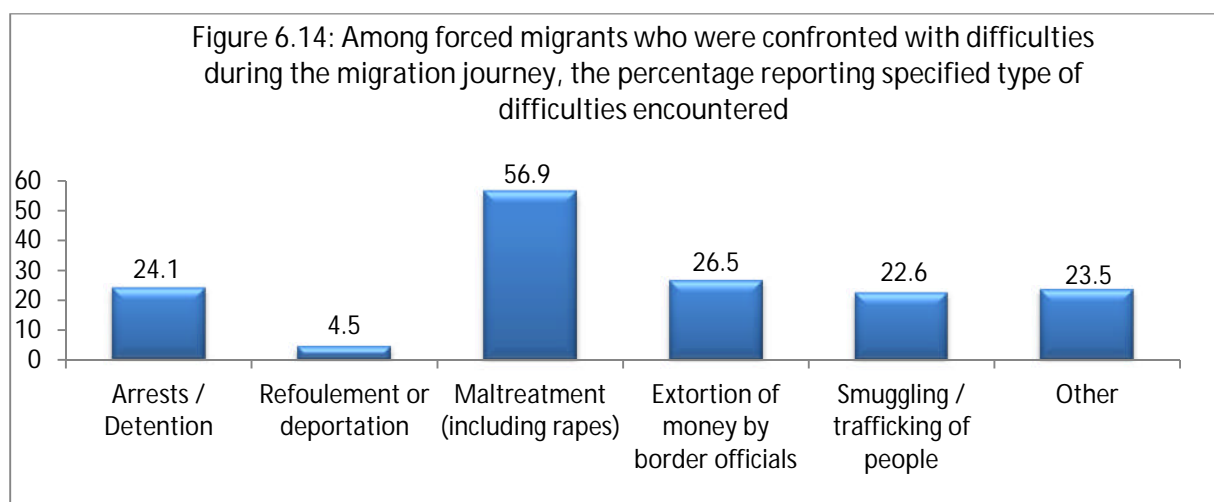
Table 6.12 Reason of moving onward from first country of asylum	
Among forced migrants who arrived in Egypt via one or more other countries, the percentage who reported reasons specified for moving onwards from the first country of asylum, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Reason of moving onward from first country of asylum (Multiple response)	Percent
First country was only for transit	42.3
Did not obtain refugee status	4.0
Poor living conditions	18.3
No/Restricted access to labour market	4.6
Harassment from police/authorities	25.1
Lack of security	16.9
Trafficking / Coercion	3.4
Lack of legal status	3.7
Resentment of foreigners	0.6
Other	10.0
Number	350

6.8.7 Difficulties encountered during migration journey

Around 19 percent of refugees were confronted with various types of difficulties during the migration journey (Table 6.13). Among these refugees, maltreatment (including rapes) was reported by 57 percent; extortion of money by border officials by 27 percent; arrests/detention by 24 percent; and smuggling/trafficking by 23 percent.

Table 6.13 Difficulties encountered during migration journey								
Among forced migrants who were confronted with difficulties during the migration journey, the percentage reporting specified type of difficulties encountered, according to country of origin, Egypt-HIMS 2013								
Type of difficulties encountered (Multiple response)	Country of origin							Total
	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Iraq	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Syria	
Arrests / Detention	17.5	18.4	50.0	26.2	--	24.7	27.3	24.1
Refoulement or deportation	1.8	6.9	4.5	4.8	--	4.5	3.0	4.5
Maltreatment (including rapes)	45.6	71.3	68.2	35.7	--	59.6	48.5	56.9
Extortion of money by border officials	14.0	56.3	9.1	14.3	--	20.2	12.1	26.5
Smuggling / trafficking of people	35.1	27.6	0.0	57.1	--	6.7	3.0	22.6
Other	54.4	20.7	40.9	2.4	--	14.6	18.2	23.5
Percentage of refugees who encountered difficulties during journey	53.8	72.5	14.6	17.7	13.3	15.9	5.5	18.5
Number of refugees who encountered difficulties during journey	57	87	22	42	2	89	33	332
Number of all refugees	106	120	151	237	15	559	605	1793

This percentage varied substantially by country of origin. It was low among refugees from Syria (6 percent), and increased to between 15 and 18 percent among refugees from Iraq, Somalia and Sudan. A much higher percentage of refugees from Eritrea (54 percent) and Ethiopia (73 percent) reported encountering difficulties during the migration journey. The most frequently reported difficulty by refugees from Eritrea and Ethiopia was maltreatment (including rapes), followed by smuggling /trafficking of people in the case of refugees from Eritrea, and extortion of money by border officials in the case of refugees from Ethiopia.



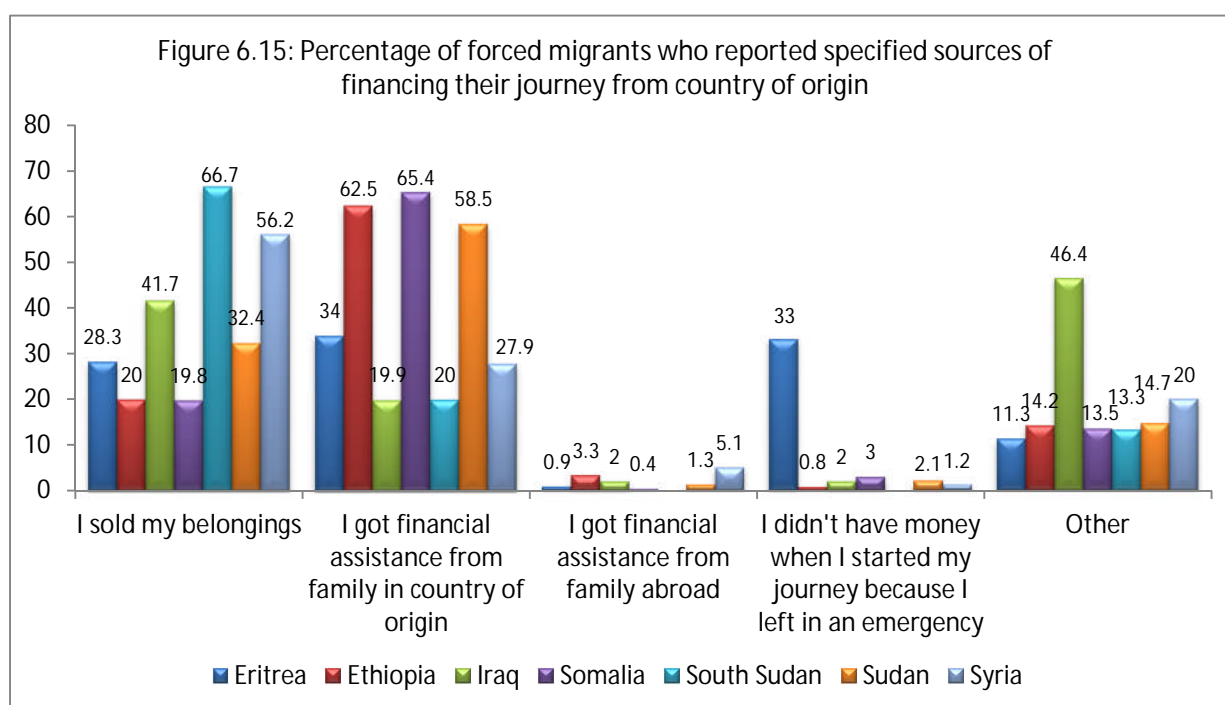
Among forced migrants who encountered difficulties on their journey to Egypt, a majority of 55 percent did not report back on these difficulties to family members in their country of origin, while the remaining 45 percent included 21 percent who reported back “all details” and 24 percent who reported back “only partially” on difficulties encountered.

6.8.8 Financing the migration journey

Table 6.14 shows that most refugees financed their migration journey by receiving financial assistance from family in country of origin (44 percent), and/or by selling their belongings (39 percent).

Selling personal belongings was the most frequently reported source by refugees from Syria (56 percent) and Iraq (42 percent). Getting financial assistance from family was the most frequently reported source by refugees from Ethiopia (63 percent), Somalia (65 percent), and Sudan (59 percent). Around a third of refugees from Eritrea reported that they didn't have money when they started the journey because they left in an emergency.

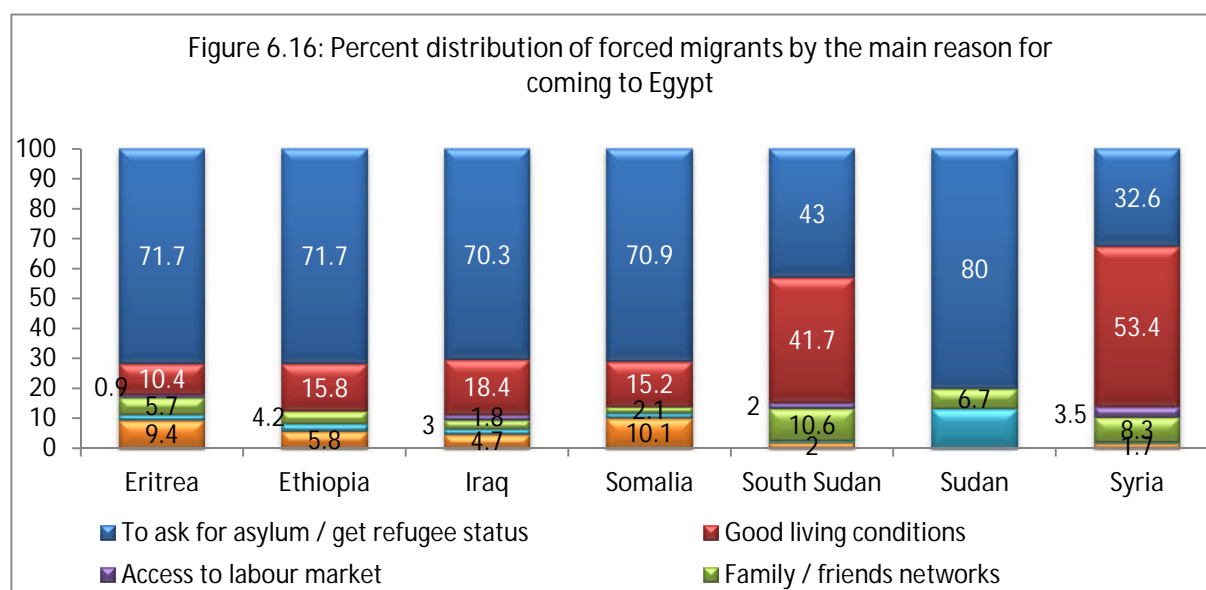
Table 6.14 Financing the migration journey								
Percentage of forced migrants who reported specified sources of financing their journey from country of origin, Egypt-HIMS 2013								
Source of financing journey from country of origin (Multiple response)	Country of origin							
	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Iraq	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Syria	Total
I sold my belongings	28.3	20.0	41.7	19.8	66.7	32.4	56.2	38.8
I got financial assistance from family in country of origin	34.0	62.5	19.9	65.4	20.0	58.5	27.9	44.3
I got financial assistance from family abroad	0.9	3.3	2.0	0.4	0.0	1.3	5.1	2.6
I didn't have money when I started my journey because I left in an emergency	33.0	0.8	2.0	3.0	0.0	2.1	1.2	3.6
Other	11.3	14.2	46.4	13.5	13.3	14.7	20.0	18.7
Number	106	120	151	237	15	559	605	1793



6.9 Situation of Forced Migrants in Egypt

6.9.1 Main reason for coming to Egypt

Table 6.15 shows the distribution of forced migrants by the main reason for choosing to come to Egypt. Overall, two main reasons were the most frequently reported by the majority of forced migrants—namely, “to ask for asylum/get refugee status” (56 percent), and “good living conditions” (31 percent), while other reasons accounted for the remaining 13 percent of the total.



Asking for asylum/refugee status was the most frequently reported main reason by the majority of refugees from most countries, the only exception being reported by refugees from Syria where “good living conditions” was the leading main reason, cited by 53 percent, while asking for asylum (33 percent) ranked second as main reason for coming to Egypt.

Table 6.15 Main reason for coming to Egypt								
Percent distribution of forced migrants by the main reason for coming to Egypt, Egypt-HIMS 2013								
Main reason for coming to Egypt	Country of origin							Total
	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Iraq	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Syria	
To ask for asylum / get refugee status	71.7	71.7	70.3	70.9	43.0	80.0	32.6	55.6
Good living conditions	10.4	15.8	18.4	15.2	41.7	0.0	53.4	31.0
Family / friends networks	5.7	4.2	3.0	2.1	10.6	6.7	8.3	5.6
Access to labour market	0.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	2.0	0.0	3.5	2.0
Transit, easier to move onwards	1.9	2.5	1.8	1.7	0.7	13.3	0.5	1.4
Other	9.4	5.8	4.7	10.1	2.0	0.0	1.7	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	106	120	151	237	15	559	605	1793

6.9.2 Asylum applications

Table 6.16 shows the percentage of forced migrants who applied for asylum to UNHCR in Egypt. Around 98.4 percent applied for asylum to UNHCR in Egypt, including all forced migrants from Eritrea, Ethiopia and South Sudan.

Table 6.16 also shows that around 90 percent of asylum applicants received assistance for their asylum application, with 85 percent receiving such assistance from UNHCR and nearly 5 percent receiving it from NGOs. The percentage receiving assistance from UNHCR was lowest among refugees from Sudan (79 percent) and Ethiopia (82 percent), and highest among refugees from Iraq (93 percent) and Eritrea (96 percent).

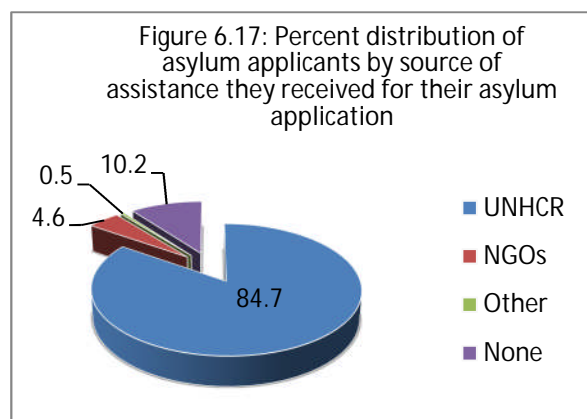


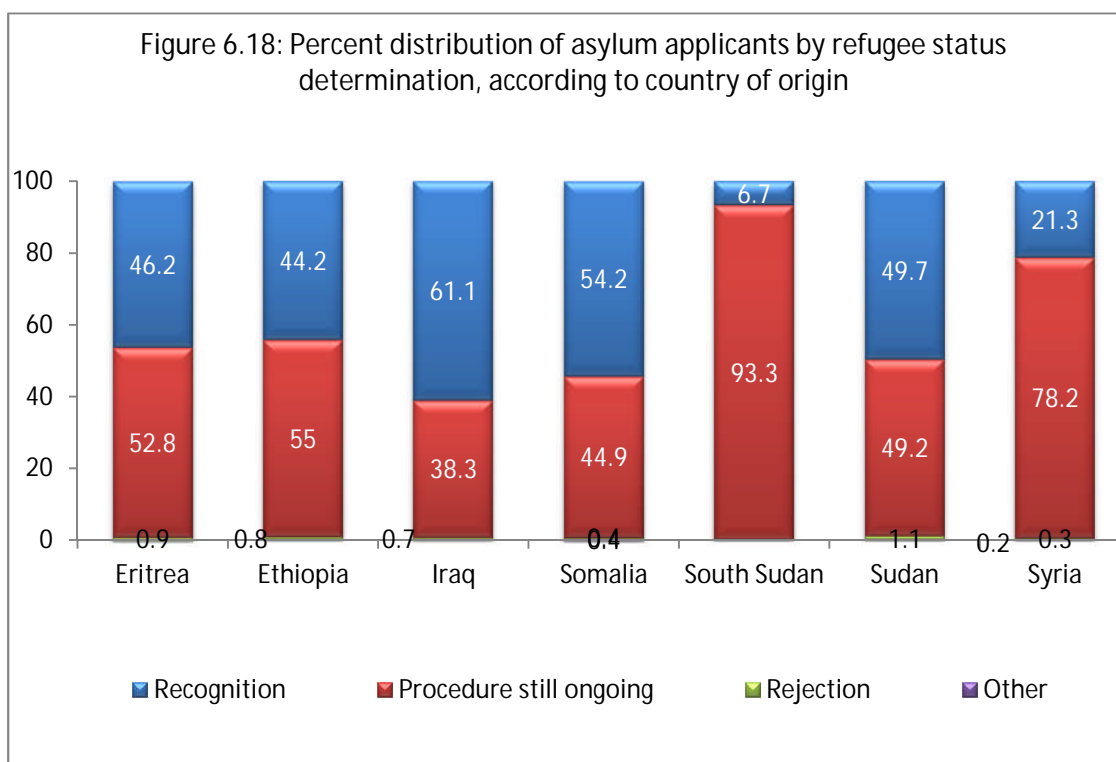
Table 6.16 Asylum applications									
Percentage of forced migrants who applied for asylum, according to country of origin, and percent distribution of applicants for asylum by source of assistance, Egypt-HIMS									
Country of origin	Percentage who applied for asylum to UNHCR in Egypt	Number of all forced migrants	Percent distribution of asylum applicants by source of assistance they received for their asylum application					Total	Number of asylum applicants
			Source of assistance			None	Total		
			From UNHCR	From NGOs	Other				
Eritrea	100.0	106	96.2	0.0	1.0	2.8	100.0	106	
Ethiopia	100.0	120	81.6	9.2	0.0	9.2	100.0	120	
Iraq	98.7	151	92.6	1.3	0.1	6.0	100.0	149	
Somalia	99.6	237	89.8	6.4	0.4	3.4	100.0	236	
South Sudan	100.0	15	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15	
Sudan	97.9	559	79.3	4.8	0.2	15.7	100.0	547	
Syria	97.7	605	83.8	4.6	0.9	10.7	100.0	591	
Total	98.4	1793	84.7	4.6	0.5	10.2	100.0	1764	

6.9.3 Refugee status determination

Table 6.17 shows the distribution of asylum applicants by the outcome of their asylum application, according to country of origin. Overall, 41 percent of asylum seekers received recognition of their refugee status, while 58 percent were still waiting for a decision on their asylum application. Only less than one percent of asylum applications were rejected.

The proportion waiting for a decision was lowest among forced migrants from Iraq (38 percent) and it increased to between 45 percent and 55 percent among migrants from Somalia, Sudan, Eritrea, and Ethiopia, reaching a maximum among migrants from Syria (78 percent) and South Sudan (93 percent).

Table 6.17 Refugee status determination						
Percent distribution of asylum applicants by refugee status determination, according to country of origin, Egypt-HIMS 2013						
Country of origin	Decision					Number of asylum applicants
	Recognition	Procedure still ongoing	Rejection	Other	Total	
Eritrea	46.2	52.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	106
Ethiopia	44.2	55.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	120
Iraq	61.1	38.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	149
Somalia	54.2	44.9	0.4	0.4	100.0	236
South Sudan	6.7	93.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	15
Sudan	49.7	49.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	547
Syria	21.3	78.2	0.3	0.2	100.0	591
Total	40.8	58.4	0.7	0.1	100.0	1764



6.9.4 Identity documents

Virtually all forced migrants in Egypt have an identity document, with more than three-fifths holding a refugee or asylum seeker identification card from UNHCR, and a further 6.5 percent having such ID card from Egyptian authorities (Table 6.18). Only 39 percent of forced migrants have a passport from their country of origin. The vast majority of refugees from sub-Saharan Africa have an ID card from UNHCR. In contrast, only 60 percent of refugees from Iraq and 35 percent of refugees from Syria have an UNHCR ID card.

Table 6.18 Identity documents								
Percentage of forced migrants by type of identity documents they have in Egypt, according to country of origin, Egypt-HIMS 2013								
Identity document	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Iraq	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Syria	Total
National passport	6.6	0.8	43.0	3.4	80.0	29.9	72.2	38.9
Refugee/Asylum-seeker ID from Egypt	4.7	9.2	0.7	7.6	0.0	8.8	5.3	6.5
Refugee/Asylum-seeker ID from UNHCR	90.6	89.2	59.6	87.8	100.0	66.2	34.5	61.1
Valid residence/work permit	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3
No official document	0.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.4
Other	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.7
Number	106	120	151	237	15	559	605	1793

6.9.5 Assistance received since arrival

Almost two-thirds of refugees received assistance from persons or organizations since arrival in Egypt (Table 6.19). This percentage ranged from 57 percent among refugees from Sudan to 80 percent among refugees from Somalia. The types of assistance received included financial help (46 percent), provision of health care (29 percent), food supplies (19 percent), and education (10 percent).

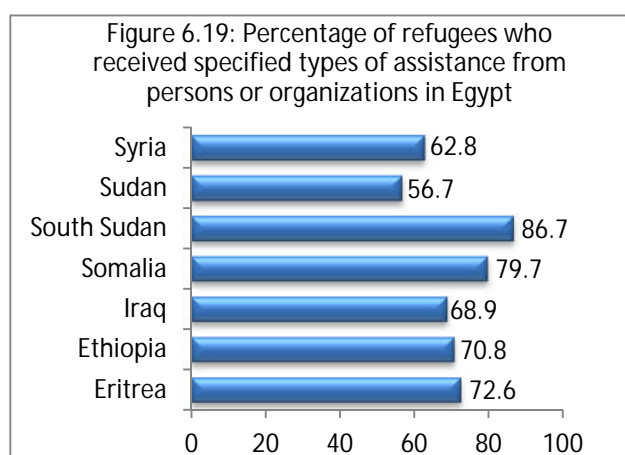


Table 6.19 Assistance received from any source in Egypt								
Percentage of refugees who received specified types of assistance from persons or organizations in Egypt, Egypt-HIMS 2013								
Type of assistance	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Iraq	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Syria	Total
Percentage who received any assistance								
Percent	72.6	70.8	68.9	79.7	86.7	56.7	62.8	65.0
Type of assistance received (multiple response)								
Financial	59.4	53.3	47.0	59.1	86.7	47.2	33.9	45.7
Health care	65.1	47.5	38.4	53.2	80.0	27.7	8.3	29.4
Food	14.2	6.7	3.3	7.6	6.7	2.5	46.8	19.2
Education	15.1	3.3	27.8	3.8	73.3	12.2	5.1	10.1
Free accommodation	0.9	4.2	1.3	5.1	0.0	0.9	1.5	1.9
Legal assistance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.9
Finding work	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	6.7	0.4	0.0	0.2
Other	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.7
Number	106	120	151	237	15	559	605	1793

Refugees were also asked if they receive/send money from/to anyone living in another country. Responses may be summarized as follows:

- Overall, only 9 percent said they do receive money from abroad. This percentage was in the range from 2 to 8 percent in refugees from six of the seven countries considered; the only exception being reported by refugees from Iraq where 43 percent said they receive money from abroad;
- Among refugees receiving money from abroad, 84 percent said the money received was 'crucial' for their upkeep;
- Over 97 percent said they do not send money to anyone residing in their country of origin or any other country.

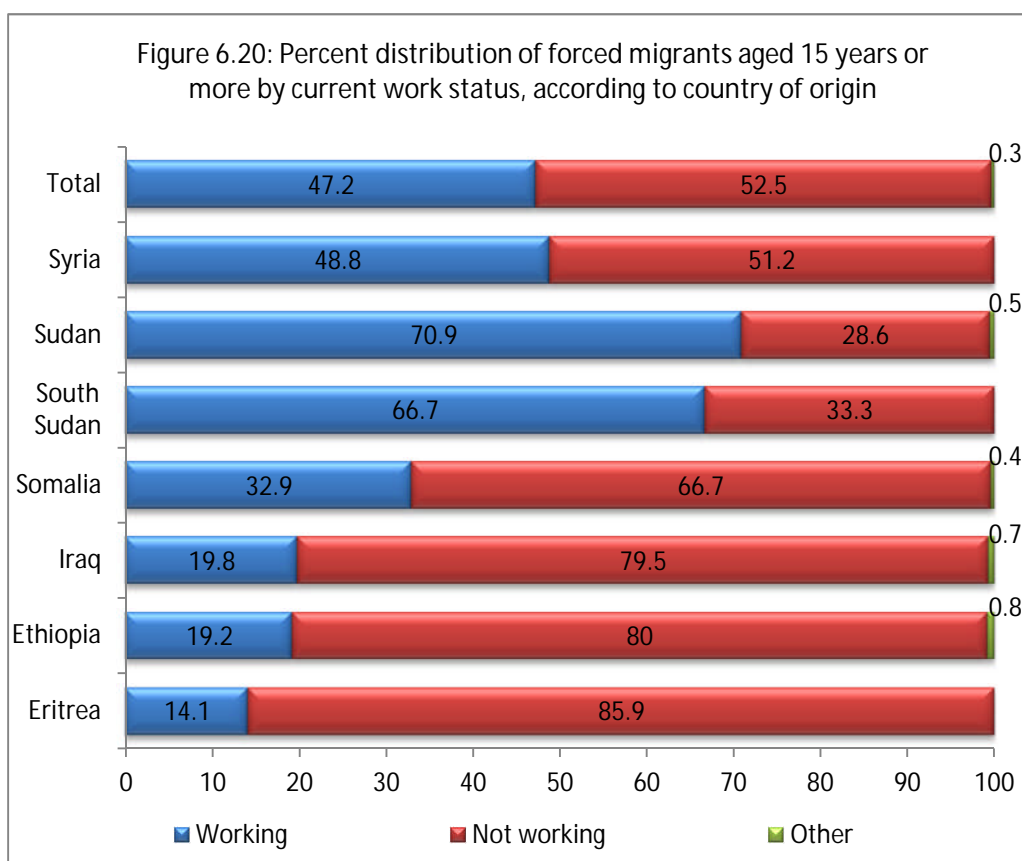
6.9.6 Work status

Table 6.20 shows the percent distribution of forced migrants aged 15 years or more by current work status and labour force participation, according to country of origin. Overall, 53 percent of forced migrants were not working at the time of the survey, while the remaining 47 percent were working.

The proportion reported to be working at the time of the survey (47 percent) included 40 percent reported to be 'unpaid family workers', nearly 6 percent reported as 'employers (hiring one or more employees)', and one percent reported as 'salaried employees'.

The proportion working was highest among refugees from Sudan (71 percent), and lowest among refugees from Eritrea (14 percent), Ethiopia (19 percent) and Iraq (20 percent). This proportion was at 33 percent in refugees from Somalia and 49 percent among refugees from Syria.

Current employment status	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Iraq	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Syria	Total
Not working	85.9	80.0	79.5	66.7	33.3	28.6	51.2	52.5
& looking for work	32.1	43.3	29.8	35.4	13.3	16.6	21.8	24.7
& not looking for work	53.8	36.7	49.7	31.3	20.0	12.0	29.4	27.8
Working	14.1	19.2	19.8	32.9	66.7	70.9	48.8	47.2
Employer	4.7	0.0	4.0	2.5	40.0	9.5	4.0	5.6
Salaried employee	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	6.7	0.9	1.3	1.0
Unpaid family worker	9.4	19.2	13.2	29.6	20.0	60.3	43.5	40.4
Unpaid worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	106	120	151	237	15	559	605	1793



The proportion of refugees who were not working at the time of the survey (53 percent) included 25 percent who were looking for work and 28 percent who were not looking for work.

Those not working and not looking for work were asked of the reason for not seeking work. As may be seen from Table 6.21, the leading reason for not seeking work was 'poor health' which was cited by 49 percent of the refugees considered. This was followed by the migrant being unable to arrange for childcare (16 percent), having no desire to work (10 percent); or that employers thinking migrant was too young/too old (9 percent); and migrant being in retirement (7 percent).

Table 6.21 Reason for not seeking work	
Among forced migrants who were not working and not seeking work, the percentage who cited specified reasons for not looking for work, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Reason (multiple response)	Percent
Poor health / Disabled	49.4
Cannot arrange childcare, no one else to care for children or do housework	15.5
Don't want to work	9.6
Employers think I am too young, or too old	9.2
Retired	7.1
Lack knowledge of language of this country	4.6
No jobs available at adequate pay	2.8
Not allowed to work in this country	2.5
Looked for work, could not find any	2.1
Spouse does not want me to work	2.1
In school / college training	2.4
No jobs available in this area	1.4
No jobs available in my occupation	1.1
Lack necessary education, skills	1.1
Other	7.4
Number not working and not seeking work	508

6.10 Prospects and Intentions

In this section, we turn our attention to the migration intentions of forced migrants. Data were gathered on whether forced migrants intend to remain in Egypt, to return to their home countries, or to migrate to another country. Responses to questions on migration intentions are shaped by multiple, and possibly conflicting, factors and pressures. Decisions about staying or returning are not simply a personal issue as they can affect the life choices of other family members.

6.10.1 Plans for the future

Table 6.22 shows the distribution of forced migrants by plans for the future, according to country of origin. A majority of 56 percent intend to move onwards to another country, 22 percent plan to return to their home country but under certain conditions, while 19 percent plan to stay in Egypt.

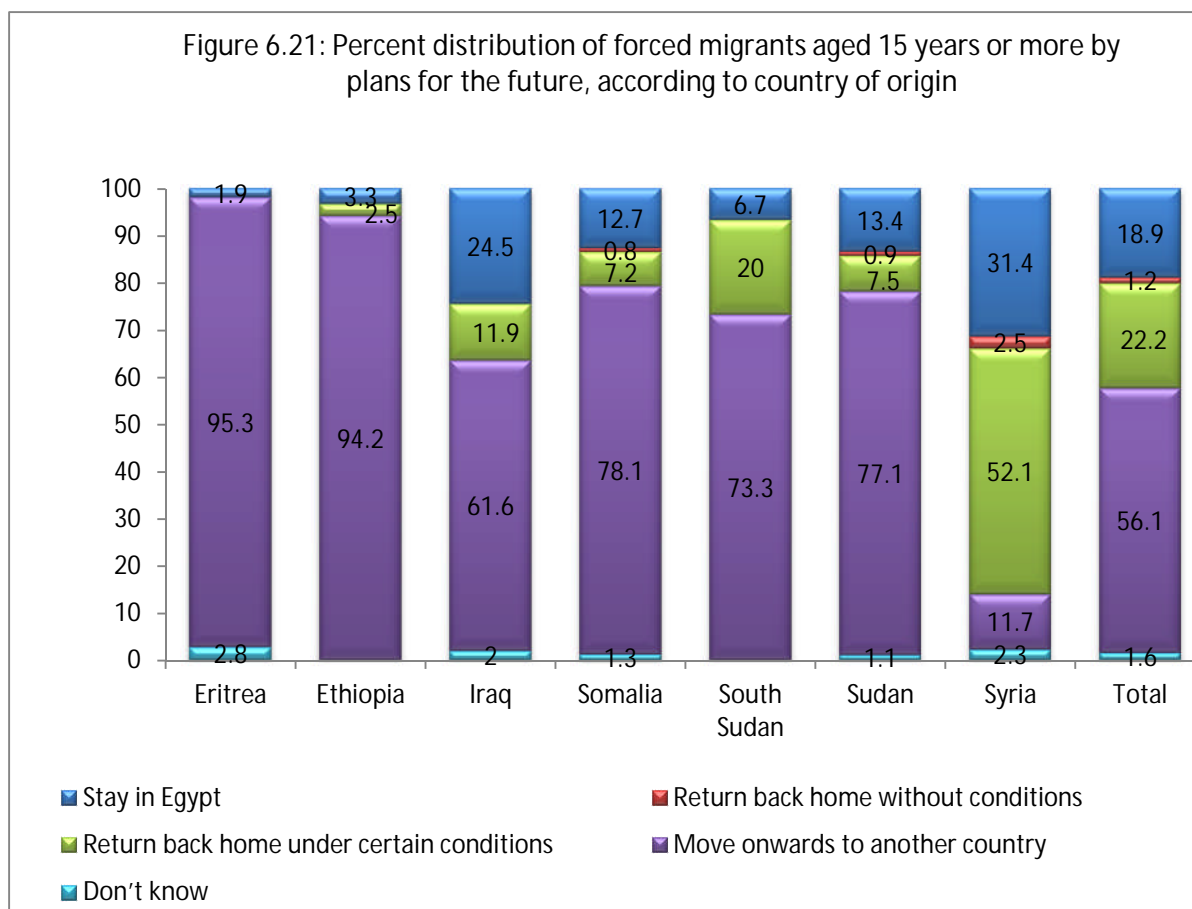
Future plans	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Iraq	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Syria	Total
Stay in Egypt	1.9	3.3	24.5	12.7	6.7	13.4	31.4	18.9
Return back home without conditions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.9	2.5	1.2
Return back home under certain conditions	0.0	2.5	11.9	7.2	20.0	7.5	52.1	22.2
Move onwards to another country	95.3	94.2	61.6	78.1	73.3	77.1	11.7	56.1
Don't know	2.8	0.0	2.0	1.3	0.0	1.1	2.3	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	106	120	151	237	15	559	605	1793

The proportion intending to stay in Egypt is negligible among refugees from Eritrea and Ethiopia, and it increases to around 13 percent among refugees from Somalia and Sudan, and to 25 percent and 31 percent among refugees from Iraq and Syria, respectively.

Around 52 percent of Syrian refugees plan to return back home but under certain conditions, while the proportion planning such a move among refugees from other countries is much smaller, amounting to 12 percent in refugees from Iraq, around 7 percent in those from Somalia and Sudan, and less than 3 percent in refugees from Ethiopia, while only three refugees from Eritrea reported planning to return home with or without conditions.

The most striking feature of the results in Table 6.22 is the intention to move forward to another country expressed by the vast majority of refugees from six of the seven countries covered, the only exception being the refugees from Syria, the vast majority of whom plan to move back home (52 percent) or stay in Egypt (31 percent). Thus, more than 94 percent of refugees from Eritrea and Ethiopia, 77 percent of refugees from Somalia and Sudan, and 62 percent of refugees from Iraq, plan to move onwards to another country.

Figure 6.21: Percent distribution of forced migrants aged 15 years or more by plans for the future, according to country of origin



6.10.2 Conditions for moving back to country of origin

Refugees who plan to move back home under certain conditions (22 percent of the total) were asked about the nature of such conditions. The results are summarized in Table 6.23.

Virtually all of these refugees said they would consider moving back home if safety and security are restored; 9 percent said they would move back only if they can get back their belongings (housing, land, etc.), and 3 percent would go back if schools for their children are functioning.

Table 6.23 Conditions to move back to country of origin	
Among forced migrants who reported planning to move back home under certain conditions, the percentage who reported specified conditions for returning home, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Condition (Multiple response)	Percent
If safety and security are restored	98.7
School for my children are functioning	2.8
If support is provided for basic needs	1.8
If I can get back my belongings (land, etc.)	8.5
Other	1.8
Number	398

6.10.3 Intention of family members left behind to move to Egypt

Refugees were asked if any member or relative of their families residing abroad have the intention to move in the near future to join them in Egypt. Around 21 percent said ‘yes’, 66 percent said ‘no’, while the remaining 13 percent were unsure.

6.10.4 Advice to relatives back home regarding moving abroad

Finally, forced migrants were asked if they would advise relatives and friends residing in their country of origin to move to Egypt, or to another country, or not to move abroad. The results in Table 6.24 indicate that nearly 45 percent of respondents would advise a move to Egypt, 54 percent would advise a move to another country, while only one percent would advise relatives back home not to move abroad.

Table 6.24 Advice to relatives back home regarding moving abroad								
Percent distribution of forced migrants by advice they would give to relatives and friends back in countries of origin about moving abroad, Egypt-HIMS 2013								
Advice	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Iraq	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Syria	Total
Move to Egypt	13.2	5.0	62.3	19.8	20.0	22.7	84.1	44.6
Move to another country	85.8	95.0	37.1	79.7	60.0	75.8	14.4	54.1
Not to move abroad	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.4	20.0	1.4	1.5	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	106	120	151	237	15	559	605	1793

By country of origin, the results reveal two tendencies among refugees with regard to advising relatives. The first is to advise a ‘move to Egypt’ that would be given by the vast majority of refugees from Syria and a majority of refugees from Iraq. The second tendency is to advise a ‘move to another country’ that would be given by the vast majority of refugees from Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan.