



Press Release

Central Agency for Public Mobilization And Statistics

The Population Magazine "Researches and Studies", Issue (95)

The Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) issued, on / /2018, the 95th issue of the semi-annual magazine; (Population - Researches and Studies). This issue includes several analytical studies; such as Patterns of Egyptian households' spending on telecommunications in 2015, Reproductive Health Indicators during the period (2005-2014), Time Use for Egyptian women in 2015, and finally the Experiences and Efforts to face the population crisis. This magazine will be made available on CAPMAS website for all users as of 1/2018. CAPMAS hopes that these studies will achieve its desired benefits.

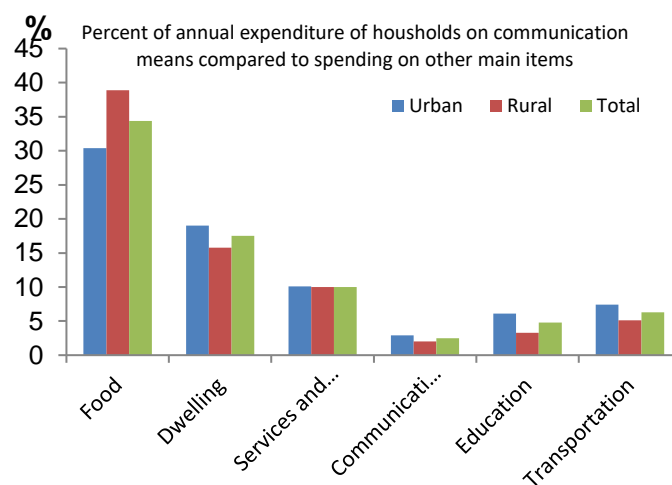
The main objectives and findings of these studies are as follows:

Pattern of Egyptian households'

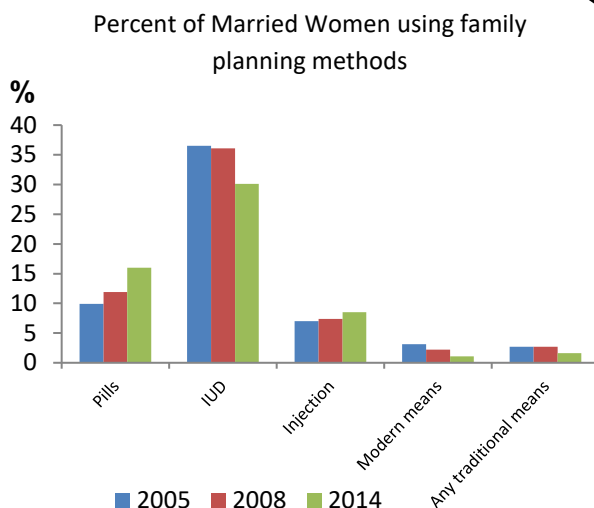
expenditure on telecommunication means during 2015:

This study aims at identifying the levels and patterns of annual spending on means of communication for Egyptian households in 2015 and the change in expenditure between 2012-2013 and 2015. The study has showed that the average expenditure of households on communications means reached 905 Egyptian Pounds, which represents about 2.5% of the total spending. This is considered a low percentage compared to other spending ratios, where it comes at the tenth place on the expenditure list. The

average and annual percentage of households' expenditure on communications rises as the standard of living of households rises where it recorded 473 pounds in the first category (the poorest) which is about 2.1% of total expenditure and it rises to 1384 pounds for the rich (the highest expenditure) which represents 2.6% of total expenditure.



The study showed a slight decrease in the percentage of the annual expenditures of households on telecommunication means from 2.7% from total expenditure in 2012/2013 to 2.5% in 2015.



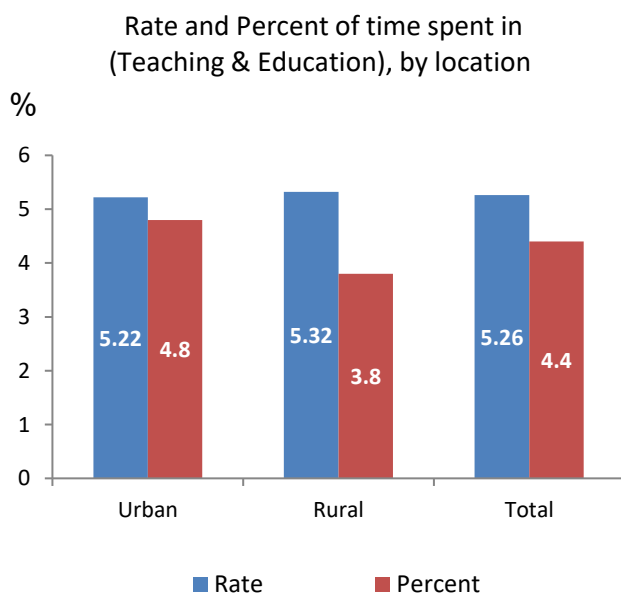
Reproductive Health Indicators (2005-2014):

This study aims to identify the levels of using family planning methods and maternity care services along with investigating the phenomenon of female circumcision. The study showed that the percentage of using family planning methods decreased from 60.3% in 2008 to 58.5% in 2014.

The percentage of those who received health care during pregnancy rose from about 70% in 2005 to about 90% in 2014. The study also shows that the percentage of female circumcision in the age group (15-49 years) is 92.3% in 2014 compared with 95.8% in 2005.

Time Use for Egyptian Women in 2015:

This study aims to measure and evaluate the unpaid work of Egyptian women and to assess the value of this work to be added to the GDP. The study showed that the average time spent on teaching and learning activities for women was (5 hours, 26 minutes) for total governorates and the percentage of those who participated in such activities was 4.4% of total female population in the age group (18-64 years). The time spent on the work activity within national accounts recorded (4 hours, 49 minutes) and the percentage of those conducted such activity reached 19.1% of females. The average time spent on unpaid house works reached (6 hours, 22 minutes) and this activity was practiced by about 96% of total females.



The study found that the average time spent on leisure activities was (4 hours, 14 minutes) at the total level; with (4 hours, 32 minutes) in urban versus 3 hours and 5 minutes in rural areas. The average hours allocated for personal care and sleeping recorded (12 hours. 43 minutes).

Experiences and Efforts to confront the population crisis:

This study aims at identifying the challenges and difficulties that face the population policies and programs in Egypt and how to benefit from successful international experiences in this regard. The study concluded that there are common factors that led to the success of countries' efforts to reduce the phenomenon of rapid population growth. These factors include issuing legislations and organizing entities that are responsible for family planning, promoting and empowering women in terms of education and employment, increasing the age of marriage and encouraging childbearing after the age of twenty, using modern family planning methods that are of high quality and providing it to all groups and in all geographical regions, engaging civil society and local governments in the implementation of programs, decentralizing the process application and taking into account the local conditions and circumstances of different geographical areas, incorporating population education as main materials in university or schools curricula, and implementing compulsory programs to educate couples who are about to get married.

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