



The new version of the population magazine

"Research and Studies" - Issue No. (94)

Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) published today (/ /2017) the issue no. (94) of the semi-annual magazine (Population - Research and Studies). This version includes four analytical studies:

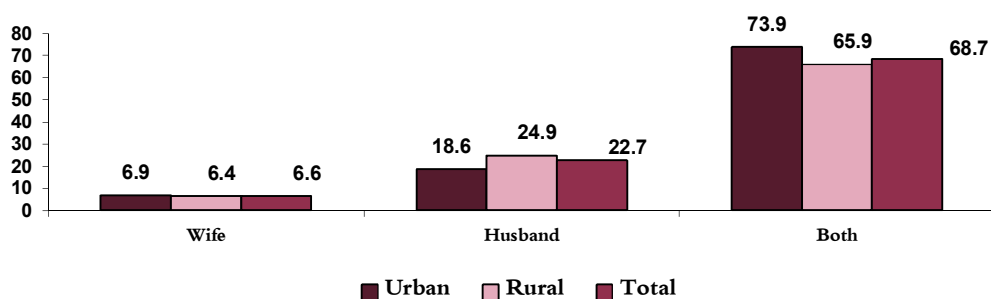
The role of women in decision-making within Egyptian households, violence against women and its result on economic cost, the time use pattern for Egyptians, finally the catastrophic expenditure on health and the vulnerability of Egyptian households to poverty.

This magazine would be made available on CAPMAS website for all users as of / /2017. CAPMAS hopes that these studies will achieve its desired benefits.

The main objectives of these studies:

The role of women in decision-making within the Egyptian household:

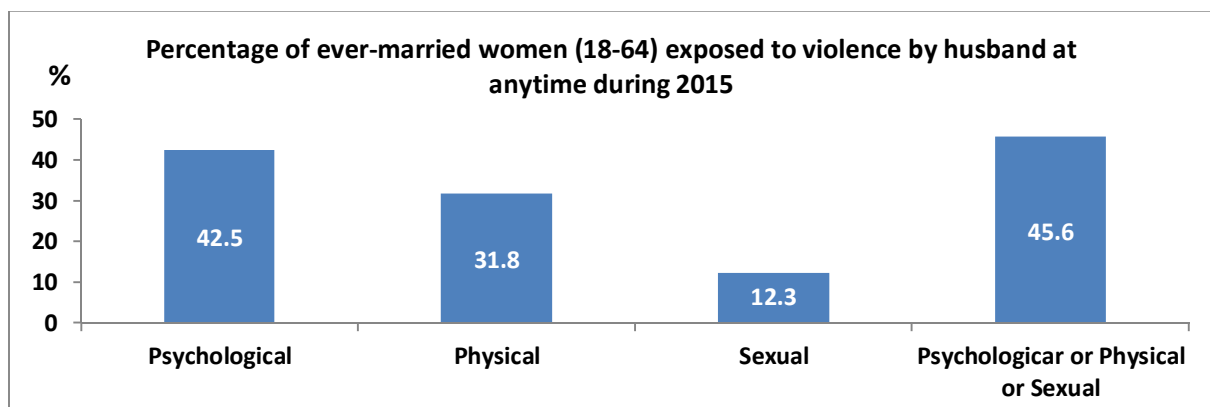
Proportional Distribution of currently married women according to income-related decisions and Residence, 2014



This study aims at highlighting the role of women in making decisions within their families, such as having control on income and other daily decisions, and through Demographic Health Survey (DHS) data of 2014, the study showed that 68% of all women participate with husband in deciding what to do with the family income whether this income belongs to them or their husbands.

With regard to family planning decisions, the study showed that more than two-thirds of wives share with their husbands the decision on what means they would use for family planning. In general, this study showed the impact of women's education and work in participating in decision-making process within the family on either income, family planning or even daily decisions.

Violence against women and its result on economic costs:

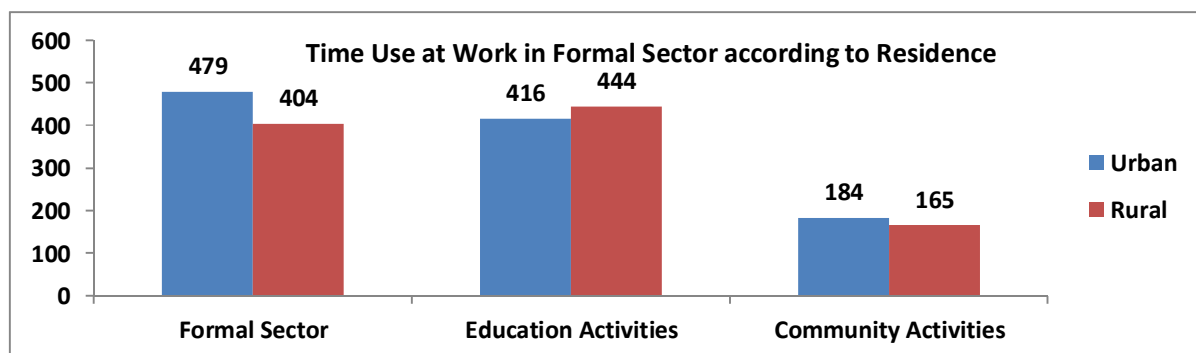


The purpose of this study is to measure the prevalence of violence against Egyptian women of all types and forms, whether by the husband or family members or the surrounding environment, as well as the consequences and the resulting cost of this violence through the survey of the economic cost of gender-based violence against women which was conducted jointly by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), And the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 2015.

The results showed that psychological violence is the most common type of violence, where the proportion of ever married women who have ever been exposed to it from husband reached 42.5% of the study sample.

It also showed that compared to the educated women, illiterate women are more vulnerable to physical violence by their husbands, where they recorded 37%. this study indicates that most women (86%) suffered from psychological problems as a result of violence by husband during the twelve months that preceded the survey. The study also shows that, in general, women and their families reached 1.49 billion pounds per year as a result of violence of husband only of which 831 million pounds are direct cost, and 662 million pounds indirectly.

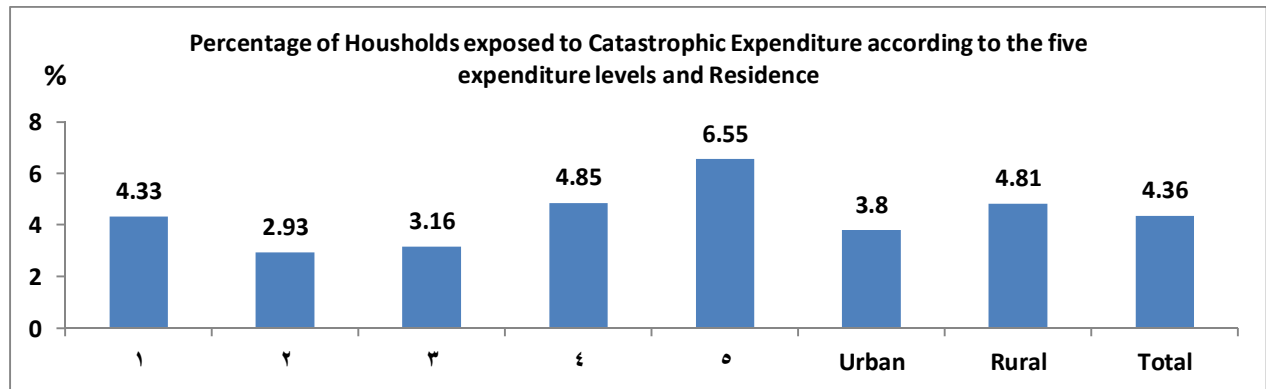
Time use pattern for Egyptians



This study aims to identify the differences in time spending patterns of Egyptians in both urban and rural areas through the results of time use survey for Egypt that was conducted by CAPMAS in 2015.

The study proved that the working time in the formal sector takes about 8 hours of individuals time in urban areas compared to about 7 hours in rural areas. The study shows that both urban and rural residents spend about 3 hours per day in their local community activities. In addition, they spend about 7 hours per day in teaching and learning activities. Ironically, the study showed that urban residents spend 9 hours and 13 minutes in sleeping compared to 9 hours and 23 minutes for rural areas.

The catastrophic expenditure on health and the vulnerability of Egyptian households to poverty:



The purpose of this study is to identify the health situation in Egypt and the extent to which Egyptian households are exposed to health problems that affect the patterns of expenditure and poverty rates in society through the data of the Household Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey (HIECS) data for 2012/2013.

The study found that the average direct expenditure of the Egyptian household on health is 2210 Egyptian pounds annually, which represents 13.2% of the total expenditure. The expenditure on medicines represents 56.4% of the total direct expenditure on health. The study showed that the percentage of households that have been exposed to catastrophic expenditure reached about 4.4% of total population where this percent increase for households of the lower rural areas as it recorded 5.9%, while the population of frontier governorates are the least to be subject to catastrophic expenditure with approximately 2%.

The results showed that the total percentage of exposure to poverty for the whole country was 1.11% and by analyzing the most important factors that affect vulnerability to poverty, it was found that the likelihood of household being exposed to expenditure leading to increase of poverty happens when the household is not covered by health insurance with almost three times higher (2.8 times) than households covered by insurance.

Also, households in rural areas are more likely to be exposed to expenditure leading to increase of poverty with 2.6 times more than urban households. Similarly, in households whose head are uneducated, there is an increase in the likelihood that they will be exposed to expenditure leading to increase of poverty with three times more than households whose head can read and write.

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