

## Demographic Differentials and Changes of Gender Inequality in Egypt

Dr. Aliaa Abdelraouf Ali Amer

Head of Gender Opportunity Unit & Researcher – Cairo Demographic Centre (CDC) - Egypt

### Introduction

Gender equality is one of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, which says on its official website that eliminating all forms of discrimination against women and girls is not only a fundamental human right, but also a critical factor in accelerating sustainable development.

The gender issue is not just a passing opinion that will disappear in light of the scientific progress, and intellectual development resulting from the high level of education in the world, more comprehensive. But it is an intellectual system that occupies the cells of the mind and spirit together; and the question here is there anyone who understands the value of a woman and appreciates her role right without prejudice to the inherited traditions and ignoring it hurts women?

### Research Problem

- Women and girls represent half of the world's population and, therefore, also half of its potential.
- Gender equality, besides being a fundamental human right, is essential to achieve peaceful societies, with full human potential and sustainable development.
- Moreover, it has been shown that empowering women spurs productivity and economic growth.
- Unfortunately, there is still a long way to go to achieve full equality of rights and opportunities between men and women, warns UN Women.
- Therefore, it is of paramount importance to end the multiple forms of gender violence and secure equal access to quality education and health, economic resources and participation in political life for both women and girls and men and boys.
- It is also essential to achieve equal opportunities in access to employment and to positions of leadership and decision-making at all levels.

### Objectives

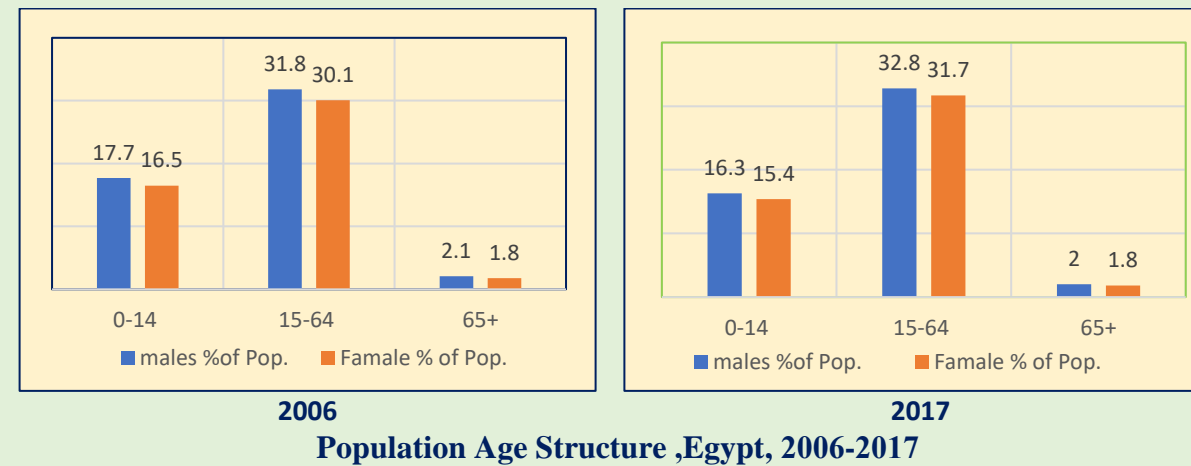
- To examine the demographic Differentials & change on Gender inequality.
- To identify the current socio situation of the gender in drop out education in age 20-26.
- To identify the current Economic situation of the gender in the working age 15-64 participating in the labor force.

### Data sources and Methodology

- Data Sources:** This poster depends on secondary sources, which include official data and published statistics such as the census and vital statistics data from the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics and data issued by the Ministry of Education in addition to the Ministry of Planning and the Information and Decision Support Center in the Council of Ministers, as well as international sources of population data from United Nations organizations The United Nations and the World Bank, in addition to books, research, studies and websites that dealt with such research.
- Methodology:** This research depends on the descriptive approach in studying the issue of women and their demographic characteristics in Egypt. It also depends on the analytical method in order to infer and conclude the change in the level of education for women and economic activity by measuring the Gender Gap Index and the Gender Inequality Index index at the level of the Republic, through analyzing those data The demographic characteristics of the population in terms of their variability and change. The two quantitative methods were used to draw figures that illustrate this and the use of the computer with its various programs in processing figures and graphs.

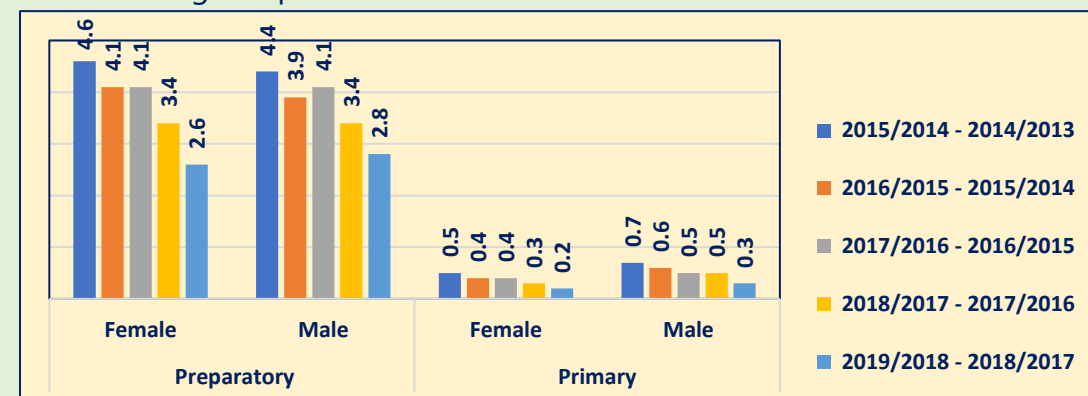
### Facts & Results

According to the age structure and demographic in Egypt, the Figure indicates, the population at 0-14 age group this percentage declined from 17.7% for male in 2006 to 16.3% in 2017, while the percentage of the male & females in the working age 15-64 increased from almost 32%, 30% in 2006 to reach 33%, 31.7% in 2017 respectively, and the elderly 65+ almost the same in 11 years.



-According to the dropouts of education in Egypt, 2013-2019:

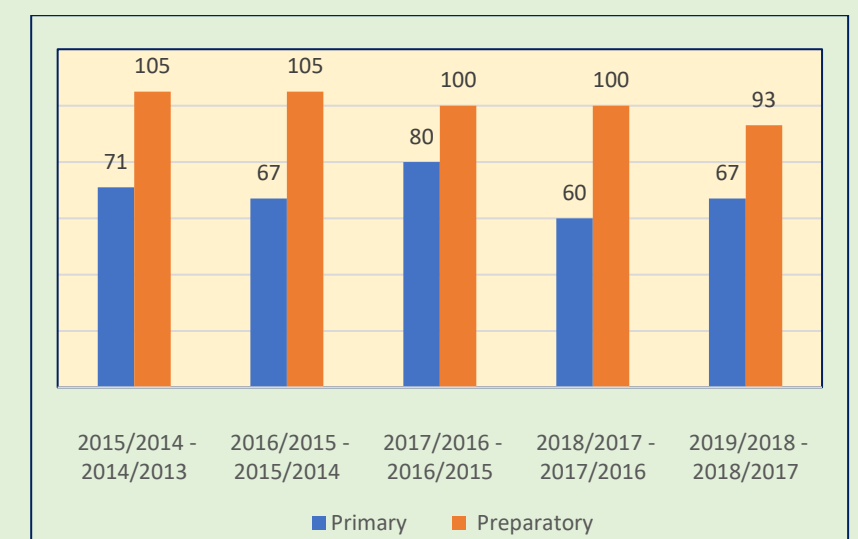
- Decreased the percentages of dropouts in the primary stage compared to the preparatory stage in all periods.
- The percentage of dropouts gradually decreased in the two stages, due to the high awareness of the population about the importance of education and their keenness to educate their children.
- Decrease in the percentages of dropouts from females versus males in both stages in all periods. (Excluding the first period (2013-2014) in the preparatory stage, where it was shown from the table that males (4.4%, 3.9%) did not drop out compared to females (4.6%), 4.1%), respectively.
- The number of dropouts and their ratios for both males and females in the preparatory stage converged in the period from 2015 to 2018. This led to a reduction in the qualitative gap in dropout from education for males and females during this period.



% Dropouts Of Education According to Sex & Stages, Egypt, 2013-2019

According to the Gender inequality Index (GII) for dropouts of education in Egypt, 2013-2019:

- Decreased the GII of dropouts in Egypt from the first period 2013/2014 To 2018/2019 for all stages
- Decreased the GII of dropouts in the preparatory stage compared to the primary stage in all periods.
- The number of dropouts and their ratios for both males and females in the preparatory stage converged in the period from 2015 to 2018. This led to a reduction in the Gender inequality index in dropouts of education for males and females during this period.
- The highest GII found in preparatory stage in the period from 2013 to 2016
- The lowest GII found in Primary stage in the period from 2016 to 2018, it was 60% that mean for every 100 males who drop out of education, only 60 females drop out of education.



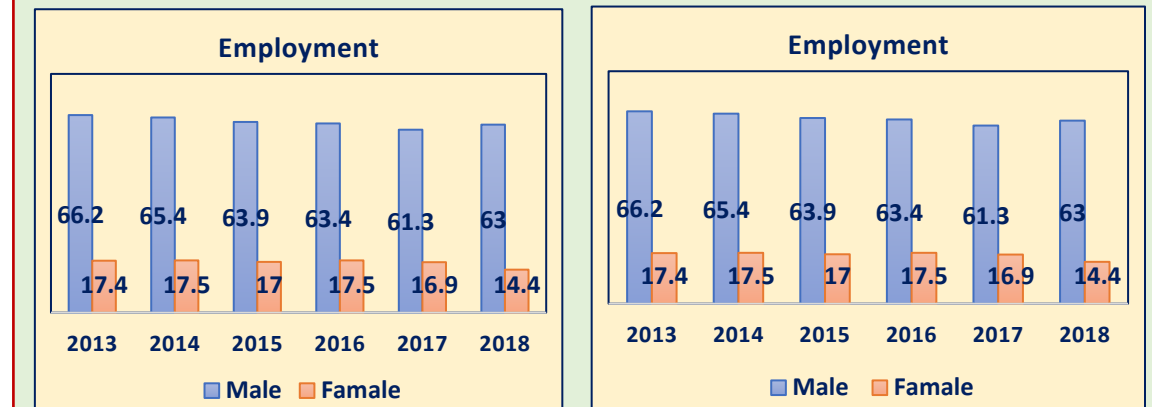
Gender Inequality Index (GII) For Dropouts of Education Egypt, 2013-2019:

### Conclusion

- From the demographic side, it is clear that women in Egypt constitute almost half of the society as they constitute females. According to the population census in the period from 2017, the number of females reached about 45.9 million, and males 48.8 million, meaning that females constitute about 48% of the population of Egypt. Women live longer than males (about 75.5 years for females compared to 74.3 years for males).
- As for the educational status of women compared to men, it is clear that there has been a significant improvement in the level of education for females in Egypt, but illiteracy rates are still high among women, and there are still qualitative gaps, especially in pre-university education in particular. and females together in the preparatory stage from 2015 to 2018. This led to a reduction in the qualitative gap in dropping out of education for males and females during this period
- In terms of the status of women at work, the percentage of women's contribution to economic activity is less than a quarter of the total labor force in Egypt, and unemployment rates among women reached 21.4% in 2018, compared to only 6.8% for men, which reflects the large qualitative gap between men and women in Egypt in The field of work, which requires the attention of all workers in the field of supporting the position of women in society.

### Facts & Result

The estimations of the statistics on the labor force of the labor market in Egypt in 2018 showed the continuous decline in the participation of women in the Egyptian labor market over time, as it was shown that the rates of male participation in economic activity represented 63% compared to the same rate for females only 14%, as it became clear through Measuring the size of the gender gap index in employment rates, which reached 77%, which resulted in an GII index to that for every 100 working males, only 23 females worked in 2018.



Evolution of estimates of employment and unemployment rates for the population (15+ years) by gender, gender gap and parity index in 2013-2018

Given that the proportion of males in the labor market is three times that of women, unemployment has spread among women in particular, and the total unemployment rate for women in the labor force is more than double that of men, and the estimated data for participation in the labor force shows a decrease in women's participation in economic activity, which led to high unemployment rates Among females, 21.4% compared to 9.9% for males, which resulted in a GII out of every 100 males who do not work, 215 females do not work in 2018.

