



**Central Agency for Public Mobilization and
Statistics (CAPMAS)**
Population Statistics and Censuses Sector (PSCS)

Migration Booklet in Egypt 2018



September 2019

أنواع الهجرة في مصر Migration Types in Egypt



الهجرة الدولية



International
Migration

الهجرة الجبرية



Involuntary
Migration

الهجرة العائدة



Return
Migration

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Migration Booklet 2018

Preface

Based on Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) belief in the necessity of defining migration phenomenon and relevant various dimensions, CAPMAS issued the first edition of Migration Booklet in Egypt 2018, assisted by the fruitful and constructive cooperation with International Migration Organization (IOM).

This Booklet aims at covering the shortage in Egypt international migration information through the collection of credible data, catering for the needs of applicants and users regionally and internationally.

The Booklet presents migration main trends; migrants' demographic, economic and social characteristics; indicators of migration patterns, trajectories, motives, future intentions; perceptions of migration experience; inter-linkages between migration and development.

This Booklet represents an effective tool and added value, providing accurate indicators for migration current trends, and serving policy makers and decision takers in managing migration efficiently. This takes place through the availability of modern statistical database monitoring migration phenomenon developments as well as economic, social, political and demographic impacts on society and migrants, thus identifying determinants, obstacles and findings of migration with regard to both countries of origin and destination. Such an endeavour aims at raising awareness level, enhancing fair and effective policies of international migration, understanding and tackling issues, policies and legislations of labour migration regionally and internationally in addition to highlighting the significance of statistical data in terms of specifying and anticipating labour market needs of foreign labour.

CAPMAS is pleased to provide this Booklet for the users of the data for their benefit and to be a brief reference on migration data.

These data can also be accessed through CAPMAS website.

[Http://www.capmas.gov.eg](http://www.capmas.gov.eg)

General/ Khairat Barakat

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Acknowledgement

CAPMAS extends sincere gratitude and appreciation for all those who contributed to the preparation of Migration Booklet in Egypt 2018, particularly IOM and the Technical Team from the Institute of Statistics at Cairo University for their effective and fruitful cooperation and technical support provided to the Booklet preparation team.

Special thanks from CAPMAS to the team contributing to the preparation and collection of the Booklet scientific materials as well as the ministries that provided data integrated in the Booklet such as (Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Manpower and Interior). In addition for the fruitful effort in the production of this booklet and constructive cooperation between various departments of CAPMAS

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Introduction

Migration rates remarkably increased worldwide recently because of multiple social, economic and demographic factors. Migration notably leads to a set of changes in society size and shape, thus represents numerous issues on the level of sending and receiving countries alike.

The Objective of Booklet:

The main objective for preparing such a Booklet is to provide statistical indicators on different relevant aspects for policy makers, planners, decision-takers and researchers. This takes into account the lack of accurate and complete data on migration, despite the importance of migration statistics, being the third element leading to demographic changes and the most affecting Egyptian society.

Booklet particularly aims to:

- Identify migrants main trends and characteristics;
- Provide data and indicators on internal and external migration phenomenon in terms of size, characteristics and trends; and
- Define migrants' (demographic, economic and social) characteristics, labour and study immigration, forced (obligatory or involuntary) immigration, external migration, irregular migration, internal migration, and impact of migration on development (labour remittances, fertility, living standards).

Data Sources:

The following sources of data are relied on:

1. CAPMAS censuses, bulletins or surveys

- Population Censuses
- Labour Force Survey
- Annual Bulletin for Egyptians Obtaining Approval to Migrate Abroad and Egyptians Acquiring Foreign Nationality
- Annual Bulletin of Work Permits Issued for Egyptians to Work Abroad
- Annual Bulletin for Foreigners Working in Private and Investment Sectors
- Egypt Household International Migration Survey 2013 (Egypt-HIMS)

2. Other sources of data issued by other authorities such as:

- Ministry of Planning
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
- The United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR).

Egypt at a Glance

Geographic Location	Egypt is located in the northeast corner of Africa, bordered west by Libya, south by Sudan, east by Red Sea, and North by Mediterranean Sea.		
Overall Area	About 1 million km ²		
Population			
- Population on 01/01/2019	98.1 million people		
- Population (2017 Census)	94,798, 827		
• Males	48,891, 518		
• Females	45,907,309		
• Rural	40,240,407		
• Urban	54,558,420		
Percent of Urban Population in 2017	42.7%		
Population Growth Rate 2006-2017	2.56%		
Social and Human Development			
Life Expectancy at Birth in 2018			
- Males	71.2 years		
- Females	73.9 years		
- Illiteracy Rate (+10) in 2017 Census	Males	Females	Total
	23.6	34.6	25.8
- Illiteracy Rate (+15) in 2017 Census - Total	29.0%		
2017/2018 Enrolment Rate in Primary Education			
- Males	92.6%		
- Females	96.1%		
2017/2018 GDP at Market Price (Billion EGP)	4437.4		
2017/2018 GDP Growth Rate (at Fixed Prices)	5.3%		
- 2017/2018 Amount of Egyptian Remittances (Million USD)	26393		
- Unemployment Rate in 2018	Males	Females	Total
	6.8	21.4	9.9
2017 Number of Foreign Labour			
- In Private and Investment Sectors	13469		
- In Governmental and Public Sectors	1132		
- <u>Total Permits of Foreign Labour based on Permit Type</u>	14601		
- First Time	5739		
- Renewed	8862		

Egypt at a Glance (cont.)

Egyptian Labour abroad receiving jobs for the first time in coordination with General Administration of Work Permits, 2017	404473
- Total work permits issued for Egyptians to work abroad, 2017	1167589
- Foreigners immigration enrolled in Higher Education in Egypt, 2017	52619
- Foreigners immigration graduated from Higher Education in Egypt	5863
- Refugees in Egypt, 2017 (UNHCR)	232617
- Asylum Seekers in Egypt, 2017 (UNHCR)	56533
Egyptians citizens living abroad (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) late 2017	10247303
<u>Number of Egyptian migrants who acquired foreign nationalities, 2017</u>	
- Permission for acquiring another nationality and keeping the Egyptian nationality	1202
- Permission for acquiring another nationality without keeping the Egyptian nationality	2540
Number of Egyptian labour who travelled for work (through Ministry of Manpower in Pilgrimage season)	34045
(Pilgrimage season of 1439 Hijri – 2018)	
Number of Egyptian emigration travelling abroad in scientific missions, 2017	560 (27.7% Females)

Section One: Population Characteristics



This section covers population demographic, social and economic characteristics.

Section One: Population Characteristics

1-1 Demographic Indicators

1-1-1 Population Size and Growth Rate

Egypt population number reached 94.8 million people according to CAPMAS 2017 Census, increasing by 22 million since 2006 Census, with males amounting to 51% and females 49% in 2017.

In accordance with the latest estimation, population reached 98.1 million on 01/01/2019.

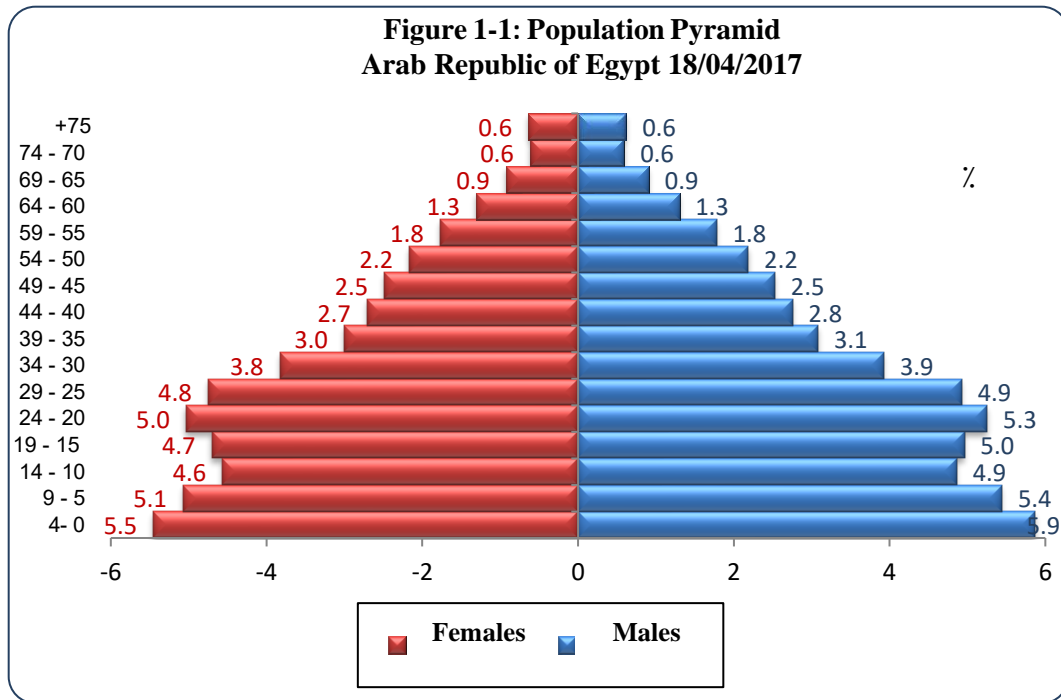
Table (1-1) shows population size since 1882 until the last population census in 2017. The population growth rate reached 2.56%, which is the highest since the beginning of the third millennium.

Table 1-1: Population Size and Annual Growth Rate from 1882 to 2017

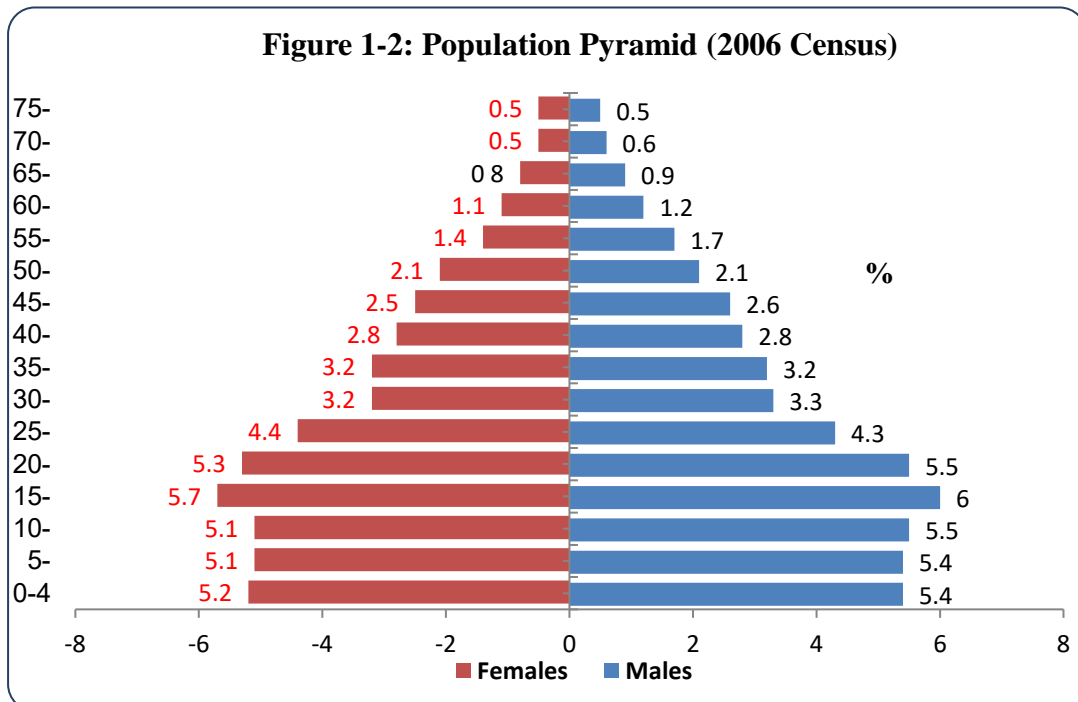
Census Years	Population Size in Million	Annual Growth Rate
1882	6.7	-
1897	9.7	1.44
1907	11.2	1.28
1917	12.7	1.09
1927	14.2	1.16
1937	15.9	1.16
1947	18.9	1.75
1960	26.1	2.34
1966	30.1	2.52
1976	36.6	1.92
1986	48.2	2.75
1996	59.3	2.08
2006	72.8	2.05
2017	94.8	2.56
2019/1/1	98.1	-

Source: Population Censuses

Figure (1-1) presents population distribution by age and sex. The population pyramid shows a broad youth base for the age group (15-29 years) narrowing towards the top. This suggests a young age structure that leads to a broad pyramid base, namely age group (0-4 years), resulting in increased young dependency rates, thus a challenge to benefiting from the demographic window of opportunity.



Source: 2017 Census



Source: 2006 Census

1-1-2 Population Density

Although Egypt overall area exceeds one million square kilometre, the majority of population is concentrated around the strip along the River Nile, in addition to the few oasis located amidst the desert. The inhabited areas do not go beyond 6.8% of total area. Accordingly, Egypt faces high population density, when compared to other countries worldwide.

The population density for inhabited area recorded 1394 persons per square kilometre, as shown in table (1-2). This density remarkably increased in major governorates: 50259 persons per square kilometre in Cairo, 3091 in Alexandria, 224 in New Valley, and 6.1 in South Sinai, which is the least density nationwide. This leads to high population strain cities with regard to facilities, services, pollution among others, resulting in serious socio-economic problems.

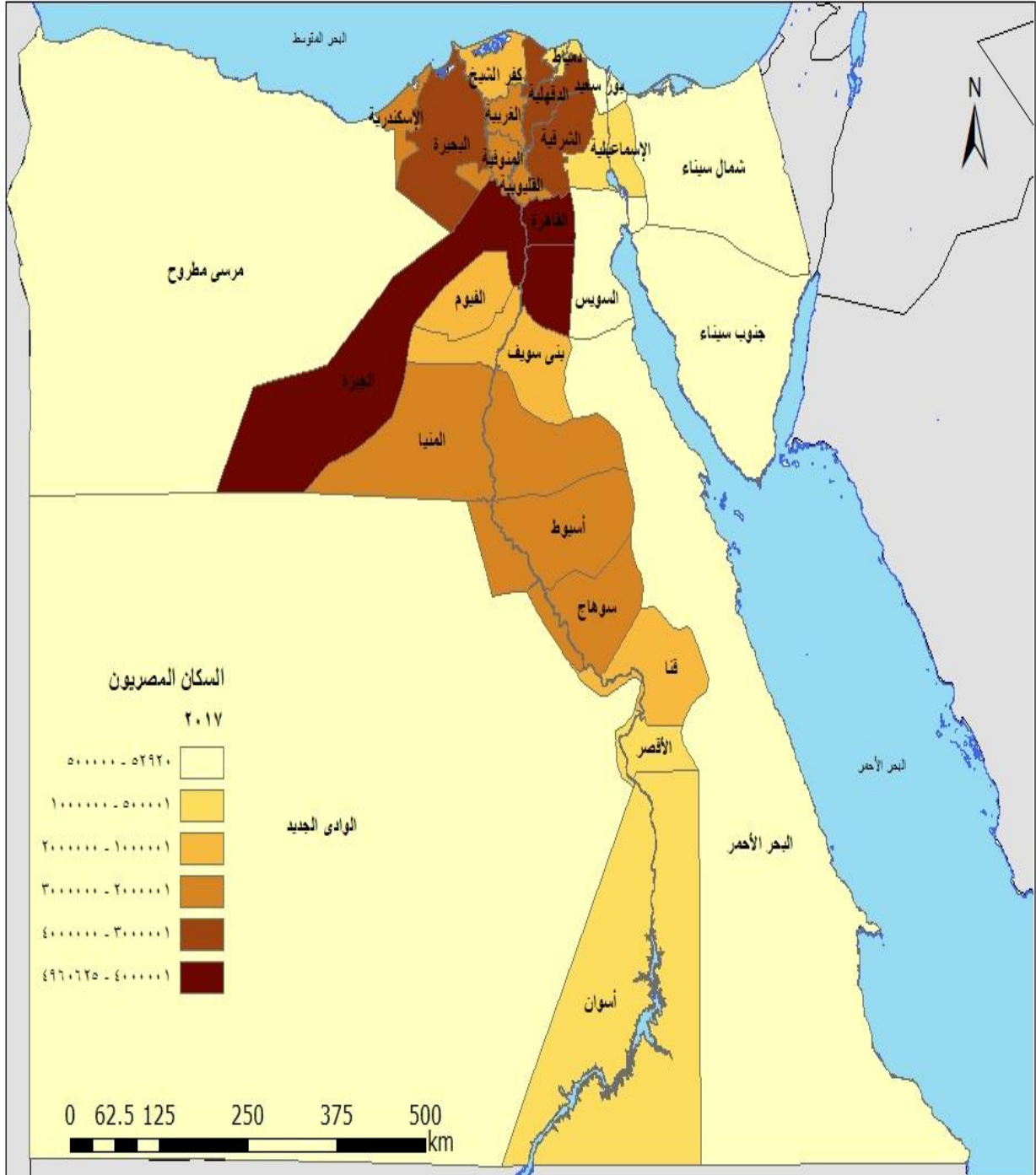
Table 1-2: Population Density according to Governorates on 01/07/2017

Governorate	Overall Area (km ²)	Inhabited Area (km ²)	Percentage of Inhabited Area to Overall Area %	Population Number on 01/07/2017 (in Thousands)	Population Density for Inhabited Area Person/km ²
Total	1010408	68303	6.8	95203	1393.8
Cairo	3085.12	190.42	6.2	9570.4	50259.6
Alexandria	2299.97	1675.50	72.8	5179.0	3 091.0
Port Said	1344.96	1320.68	98.2	751.1	568.7
Suez	9002.21	206.20	2.3	730.8	3543.9
Damietta	910.26	668.87	73.5	1502.0	2 245.5
Daqahlia	3538.23	3538.23	100.0	6516.5	1 841.7
Sharqia	4911.00	4911.00	100.0	7192.4	1 464.5
Qalioubia	1124.28	1072.72	95.4	5647.7	5 264.9
Kafr Sheikh	3466.69	3466.69	100.0	3376.8	974.1
Gharbia	1942.34	1942.34	100.0	5018.5	2 583.8
Menofia	2499.00	2435.93	97.5	4319.1	1 773.1
Behaira	9826.00	7093.84	72.2	6200.1	874.0
Ismailia	5066.97	5066.97	100.0	1309.5	258.4
Giza	13184	1191.00	9.0	8666.1	7 276.3
Bany Swaif	10954	1369.41	12.5	3171.2	2 315.7
Fayoum	6068	1839.81	30.3	3615.5	1 965.1
Menya	32279	2411.65	7.5	5526.9	2 291.8
Asiout	25926	1574.00	6.1	4407.3	2 800.1
Sohag	11022	1593.92	14.5	4995.2	3 133.9
Qena	10798	1740.72	16.1	3181.7	1 827.8
Aswan	62726	1004.77	1.6	1481.4	1 474.4
Luxor	2409.68	226.73	9.4	1255.7	5 538.3
Red Sea	119099.00	71.13	0.1	361.5	5 082.0
New Valley	440098	1082.24	0.2	242.3	223.9
Matrouh	166563	1716.41	1.0	429.4	250.2
North Sinai	28992	2100.84	7.2	452.0	215.1
South Sinai	31272	16791.00	53.7	102.5	6.1

Source: CAPMAS

Figure 1-3: Arab Republic of Egypt Map

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1-1-3 Population Distribution according to Urban and Rural Areas

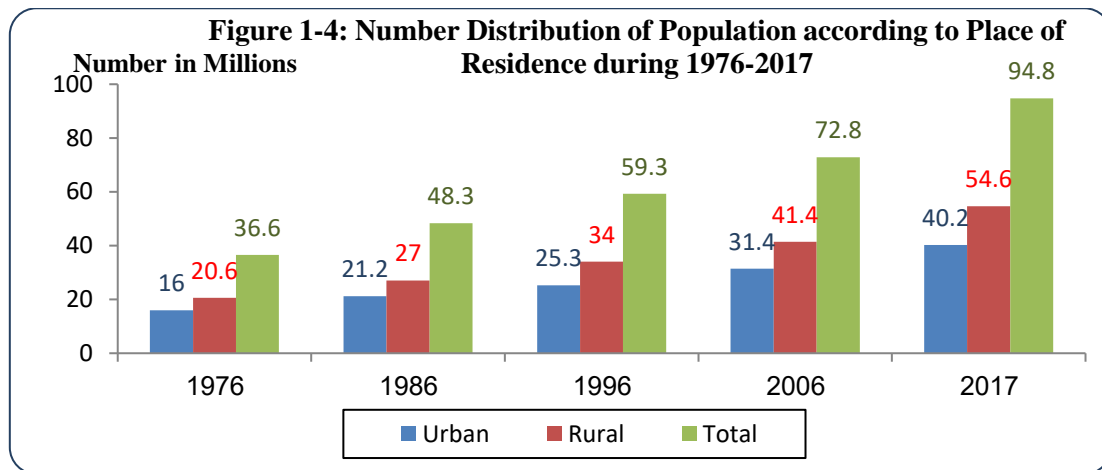
Table (1-3) and figures (1-4) and (1-5) show population distribution according to location and sex for census years (1976-2017). This reveals steady increase in population size during such period, as the urban population increased from about 16.036 million in 1976 to 40.240 million in 2017. In addition, rural population rose from about 20.590 million in 1976 to 54.558 million in 2017.

As for percentage based on sex (male and female), it also soared in favour of males, recording 104% for both urban and rural areas in 1976 census (105% for urban and 102% for rural areas). It then increased to 105% for both urban and rural areas in 1986, 1996, and 2006 censuses, then to 107% in 2017 census (105% for urban areas and 108% for rural ones).

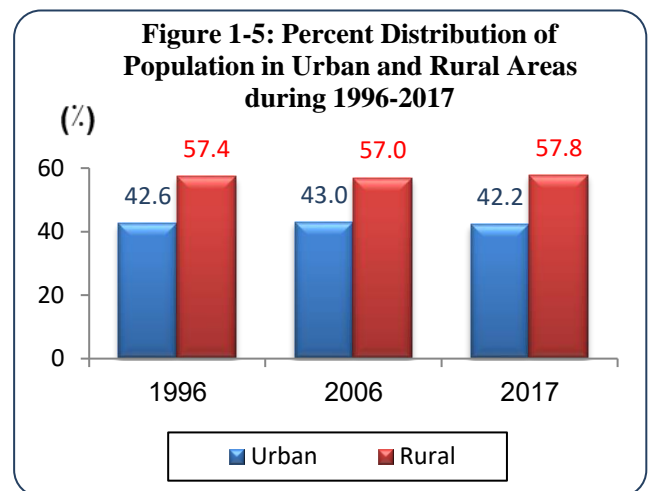
Table 1-3: Population Distribution according to Place of Residence and Sex for Censuses (1976-2017)

Year	Place of Residence	Population (in Thousands)			Sex ratio (Male/Female) %
		Males	Females	Total	
1976	Urban	8 228	7 808	16036	105
	Rural	10 420	10 170	20 590	102
	Total	18 648	17 978	36 626	104
1986	Urban	10 909	10 307	21 216	106
	Rural	13 800	13 238	27 038	104
	Total	24 709	23 545	48 254	105
1996	Urban	12 958	12 328	25 286	105
	Rural	17 394	16 633	34 027	105
	Total	30 352	28 961	59 313	105
2006	Urban	16 014	15 357	31 371	104
	Rural	21 205	20 222	41 427	105
	Total	37 219	35 579	72 798	105
2017	Urban	20723	19517	40240	105
	Rural	28168	26390	54558	108
	Total	48891	45907	94798	107

Source: CAPMAS – 1976-2017 Censuses.



- Percent of Urban population increased from 42.6% in 1996 census to 43.0% in 2006 census, then slightly dropped to 42.2% in 2017 census. On the other hand, rural population decreased from 57.4% in 1996 census to 57.0% in 2006 census, and then slightly increased to 57.8% in 2017 census. The previously mentioned reflects fixed population rate in urban and rural areas in nearly the three censuses.



1-1-4 Percent Distribution of Population according to Governorates

Table (1-4) shows the number and percent distribution of population according to governorates in 2006 and 2017 censuses. Data reveal that population percentage in urban governorates¹ reached 17.1% of total population in 2017, increasing to 43% in Lower Egypt² against 38% in Upper Egypt³, while Frontier governorates only represented 1.7% of total population in the same year.

Notably, percent of urban governorates population decreased from 18.8% in 2006 to 17.1% in 2017, while Lower Egypt governorates population nearly remained unchanged amounting to 43% from total population. However, population increased in Upper Egypt governorates from 36.4% to 38% during 2006-2017. In addition, Frontier Governorates population dropped from 1.8% to 1.7% during the same period.

¹ The four urban governorates are Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, and Suez.

² There are nine governorates in Lower Egypt, and nine governorates Upper Egypt.

³ The five Frontier governorates are Red Sea, New Valley, Matrouh, North Sinai, and South Sinai.

The governorates' ranking remained unchanged during 2006-2017, where Cairo ranked first, followed by Giza, Sharqia and then Daqahlia in 2006.

Similarly, Behaira, Qalioubia, Menya, Alexandria, Gharbia, Sohag, Asiout, and Menofia ranked fifth to twelfth in both censuses.

Frontier governorates population rank remained unchanged too during 2006-2017, ranking last (from 23 to 27).

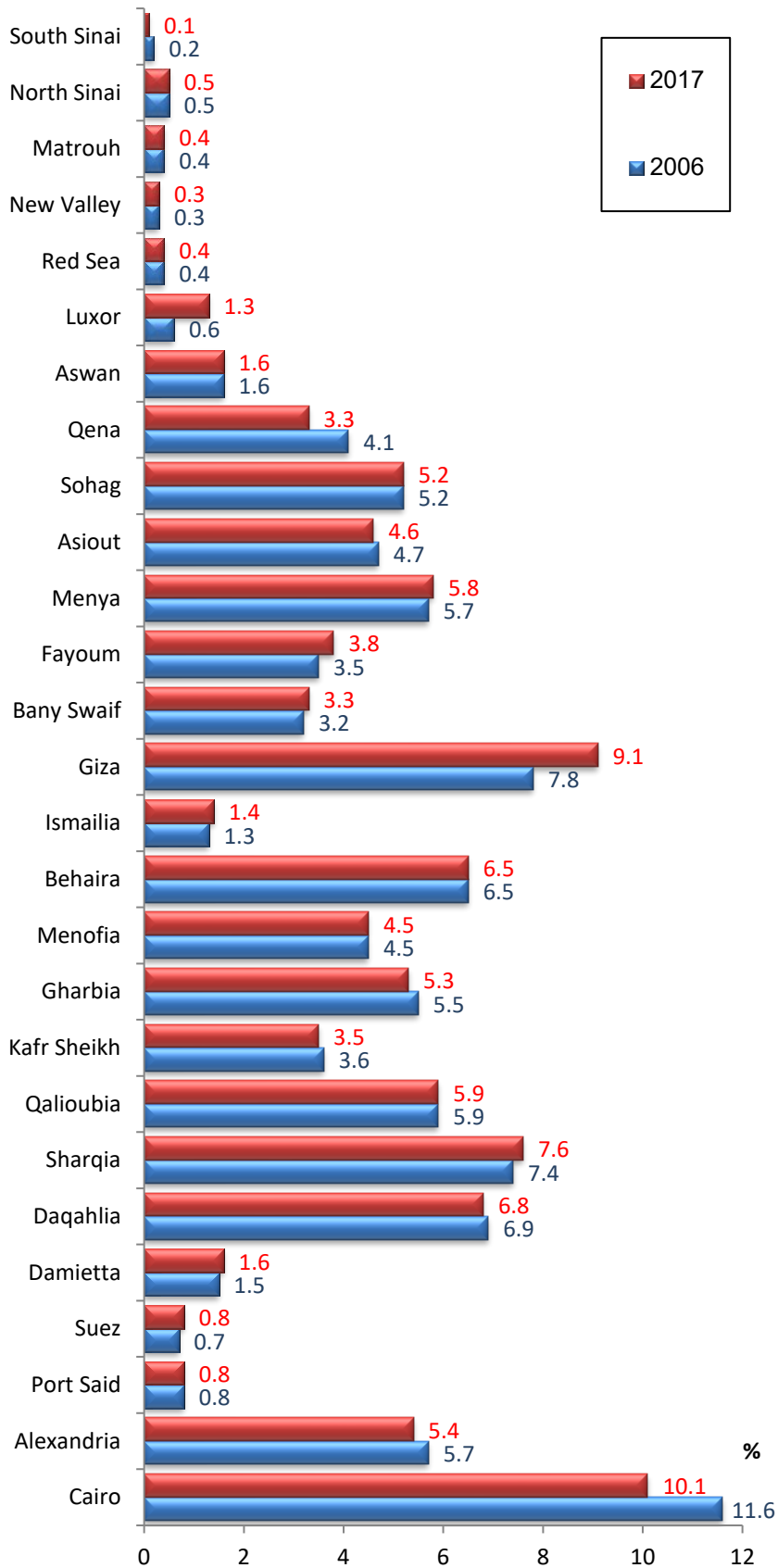
Figure (1-6) highlights a rise in population percentage in 2017 compared to 2006 in Giza, Luxor, Fayoum, Bany Swaif, Ismailia, Sharqia, Damietta, and Suez; reflecting population attractive factors in such governorates. On the other hand, population percentage decreased in Cairo, Alexandria, Daqahlia, Kafr Sheikh, Gharbia, Asiout, Qena, and South Sinai; revealing population expelling factors in such governorates. This will be tackled in detail in Section Seven on internal migration Indicators.

Table 1-4: Number and Percent Distribution of Population according to Governorates in 2006-2017 Censuses

Governorates	Population Number		2006		2017	
	2006	2017	%	Rank	%	Rank
Urban Governorates	13601150	16180974	18.8	-	17.1	-
Cairo	8402808	9539673	11.6	1	10.1	1
Alexandria	4117178	5163750	5.7	8	5.4	8
Port Said	569566	749371	0.8	20	0.8	21
Suez	511598	728180	0.7	21	0.8	22
Lower Egypt Governorates	31280733	40919415	43.1	-	43.1	-
Damietta	1096830	1496765	1.5	18	1.6	17
Daqahlia	4988705	6492381	6.9	4	6.8	4
Sharqia	5347642	7163824	7.4	3	7.6	3
Qalioubia	4249798	5627420	5.9	6	5.9	6
Kafr Sheikh	2619987	3362185	3.6	14	3.5	14
Gharbia	4010154	4999633	5.5	9	5.3	9
Menofia	3269999	4301601	4.5	12	4.5	12
Behaira	4746648	6171613	6.5	5	6.5	5
Ismailia	950970	1303993	1.3	19	1.4	19
Upper Egypt Governorates	26493564	36119333	36.4	-	38	-
Giza	5694641	8632021	7.8	2	9.1	2
Bany Swaif	2291505	3154100	3.2	16	3.3	15
Fayoum	2510898	3596954	3.5	15	3.8	13
Menya	4166118	5497095	5.7	7	5.8	7
Asiout	3444583	4383289	4.7	11	4.6	11
Sohag	3747241	4967409	5.2	10	5.2	10
Qena	3001604	3164281	4.1	13	3.3	16
Aswan	1185385	1473975	1.6	17	1.6	18
Luxor	451589	1250209	0.6	22	1.3	20
Frontier Governorates	1237905	1579105	1.8	-	1.7	-
Red Sea	272619	359888	0.4	25	0.4	24
New Valley	187120	241247	0.3	26	0.3	26
Matrouh	322943	425624	0.4	24	0.4	25
North Sinai	333924	450328	0.5	23	0.5	23
South Sinai	121299	102018	0.2	27	0.1	27
Total	72613352	94798827	100	-	100	-

Source: 2006-2017 Censuses

Figure 1-6: Percent Distribution of Population according to Governorates in 2006-2017



1-1-5 Birth Rate, Mortality Rate and Natural Increase

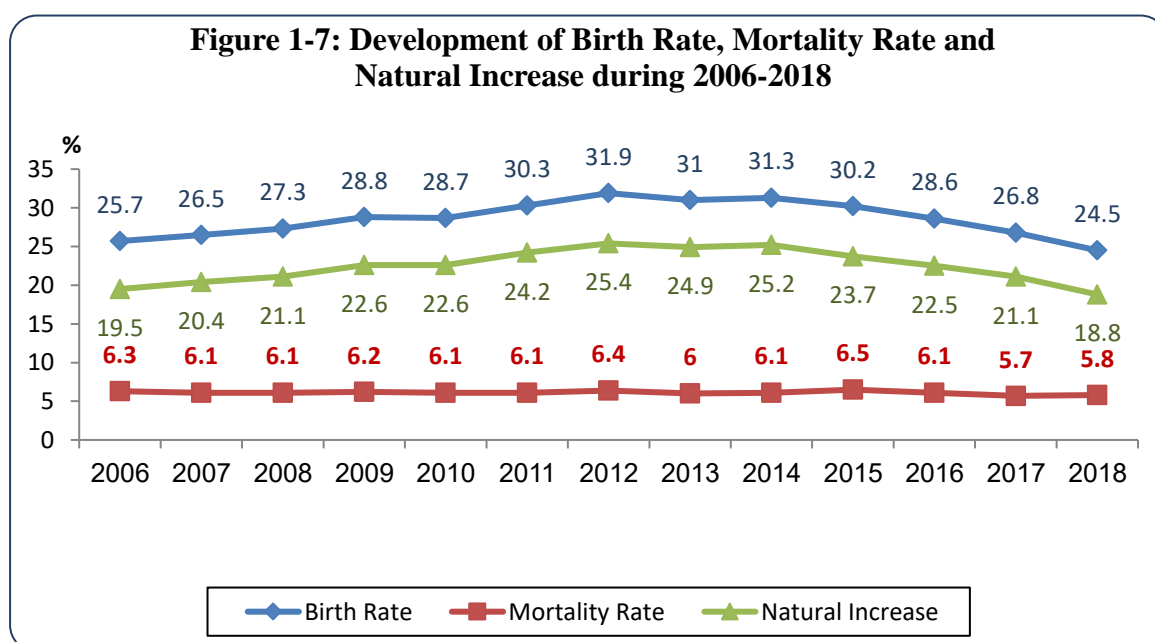
Annual population growth is affected by the natural increase resulting from (the difference between birth and mortality rates). Table (1-5) and figure (1-7) show the development in birth and mortality rates and natural increase during 2006-2018. Data reveal that birth rates are increasing from 25.7 per thousand in 2006 to 31.9 per thousand in 2012, and then slowly decreasing to 24.5 per thousand in 2018.

As for mortality rate, it reached 6.3 per thousand in 2006 and then slightly dropped to range (6.1-6.2 per thousand) during 2007-2011. Mortality rate fluctuated afterwards reaching 5.8 per thousand in 2018.

Table 1-5: Development of Birth Rate, Mortality Rate and Natural Increase during 2006-2018 (per thousand)

Years	Birth Rate	Mortality Rate	Natural Increase Rate
2006	25.7	6.3	19.5
2007	26.5	6.1	20.4
2008	27.3	6.1	21.1
2009	28.8	6.2	22.6
2010	28.7	6.1	22.6
2011	30.3	6.1	24.2
2012	31.9	6.4	25.4
2013	31.0	6	24.9
2014	31.3	6.1	25.2
2015	30.2	6.5	23.7
2016	28.6	6.1	22.5
2017	26.8	5.7	21.1
2018	24.5	5.8	18.8

Source: Annual Bulletin for Births and Deaths.



The changes in birth and mortality rates led to rise in natural increase rate from 19.5 per thousand in 2006 to 25.4 per thousand in 2012. It then fluctuated reaching 25.2 per thousand in 2014 and steadily decreased to 18.8 per thousand in 2018.

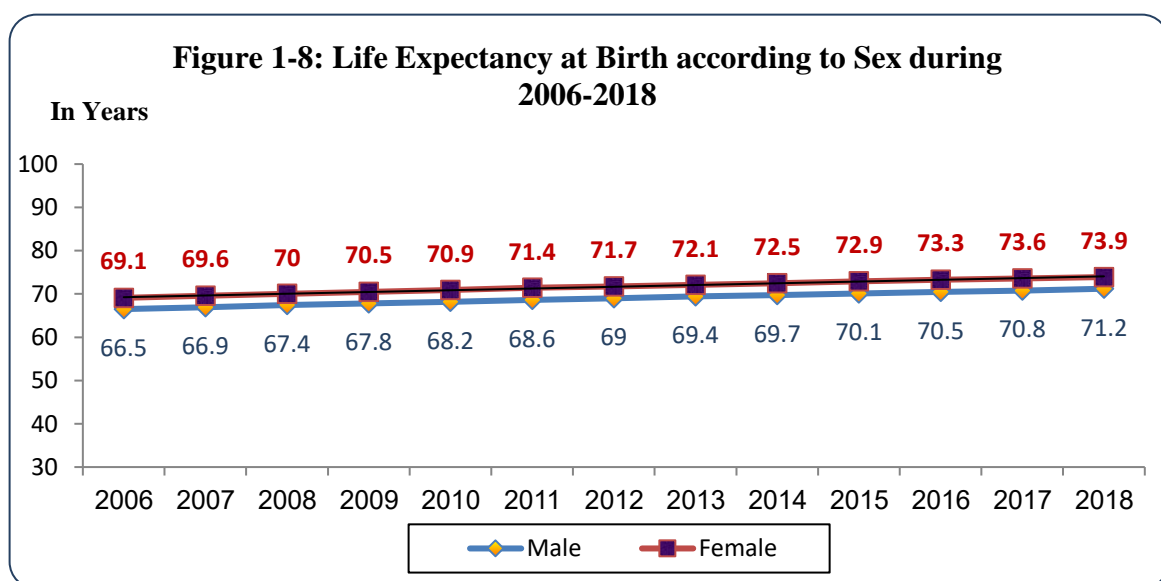
1-1-6 Life Expectancy at Birth according to Sex

Table (1-6) and figure (1-8) highlight life expectancy at birth according to sex during 2006-2018. It is shown that life expectancy rate increased from 2006 to 2018 for both males and females, rising from 66.5 to 71.2 years for males and 69.1 to 73.9 for females, namely a 5-year increase for males and females, reflecting the improvement in the health conditions of Egyptian population.

Table 1-6: Life Expectancy at Birth according to Sex during 2006-2018

Years	Life Expectancy (in years)		Annual Change Rate %	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
2006	66.5	69.1	-	-
2007	66.9	69.6	0.60	0.72
2008	67.4	70.0	0.75	0.57
2009	67.8	70.5	0.59	0.71
2010	68.2	70.9	0.59	0.57
2011	68.6	71.4	0.59	0.71
2012	69.0	71.7	0.58	0.42
2013	69.4	72.1	0.58	0.56
2014	69.7	72.5	0.43	0.55
2015	70.1	72.9	0.57	0.55
2016	70.5	73.3	0.57	0.55
2017	70.8	73.6	0.43	0.41
2018	71.2	73.9	0.56	0.41

Source: CAPMAS

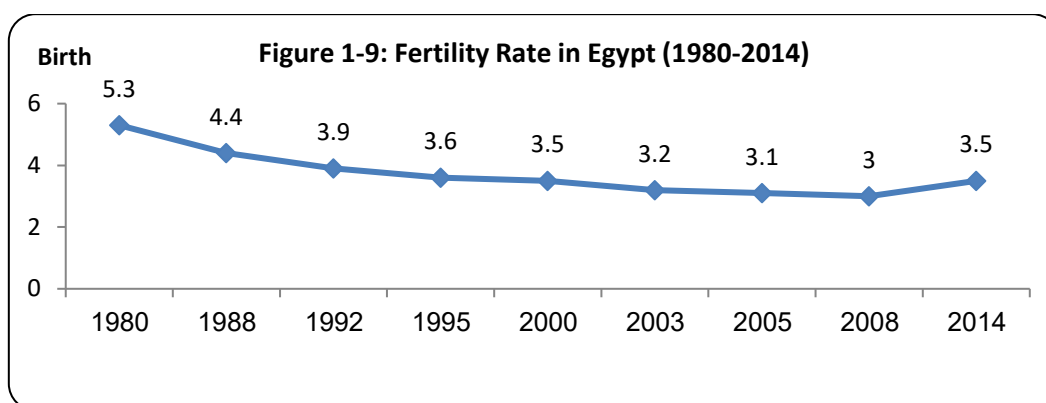


Source: CAPMAS

1-1-7 Evolution of Fertility Rate

Figure (1-9) shows evolution of fertility rate in Egypt through consecutive demographic and health surveys (EDHS), from 1980 to 2014, revealing a gradual decrease pattern in fertility rate. Notably, fertility rate in Egypt declined during 1980 to 1995 reaching 1.7 live births per woman, decreasing from 5.3 to 3.6 births per woman.

Fertility rate dropped from 1995 to 2014 recording 3.5 births in 2000. The decrease continued reaching 3.2 births in 2003 and then 3.1 births in 2005. It further dropped during 2005-2008 recording total fertility rate (TFR) of 3 births per woman in 2008. However, the rate rose to 3.5 births in 2014.

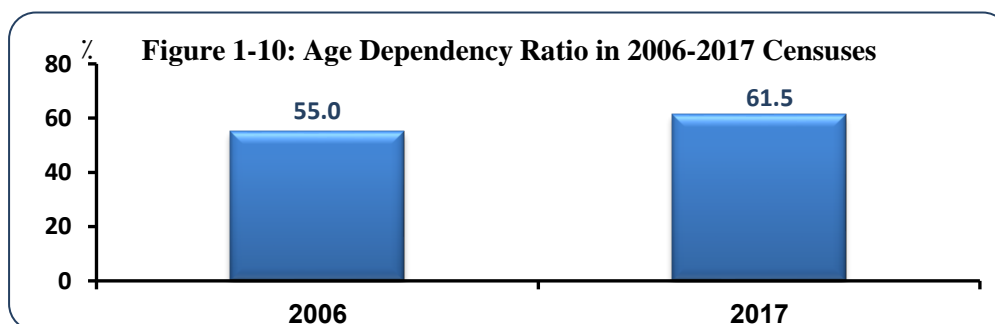


Source: EDHS

1-1-8 Age Dependence Ratio

Age dependency ratio is the ratio of the number of people younger than 15 years or older than 64 years to the total population at work age (population age 15 to 64).

As shown in figure (1-10), the age dependency ratio increased from 55% in 2006 census to 61.5% in 2017 census, namely 6% rise. This could be attributed to the increase in life expectancy, leading to the rise in aged people number as well as children number due to the increase in fertility rates.



Source: Population Censuses 2006-2017.

1-2 Social Characteristics

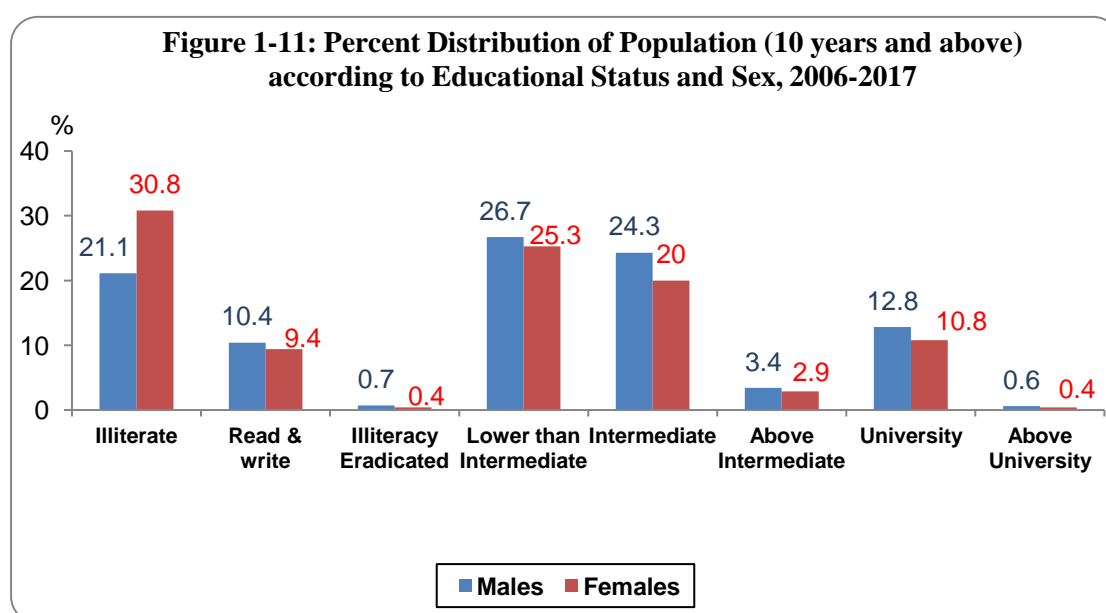
1-2-1 Development of Population Distribution according to Educational Status

Table (1-7) and figure (1-11) present percent distribution of population (10 years and above) according to educational status and sex in 2017. Data indicate a decrease in illiteracy rate from 29.6% in 2006 to 25.8% in 2017. It is noteworthy that people obtaining a degree lower than elementary level increased from 19.4% in 2006 to 26% in 2017. In addition, people attaining university degree, from both males and females, increased in 2017 (12.8% for males and 10.8% for females) compared to 2006 (10.8% for males and 7.8% for females).

Table 1-7: Percent Distribution of Population (10 years and above) according to Educational Status and Sex, 2006-2017

Educational Status	2006			2017		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	22.3	37.4	29.6	21.1	30.8	25.8
Read & write	13.5	10.6	12.1	10.4	9.4	9.9
Illiteracy Eradicated	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.5
Intermediate	20.8	17.9	19.4	26.7	25.3	26.0
Intermediate	28.3	23.4	25.8	24.3	20.0	22.2
Above Intermediate	2.8	2.2	2.5	3.4	2.9	3.1
University	10.8	7.8	9.4	12.8	10.8	11.8
Above University	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Population Censuses 2006-2017.



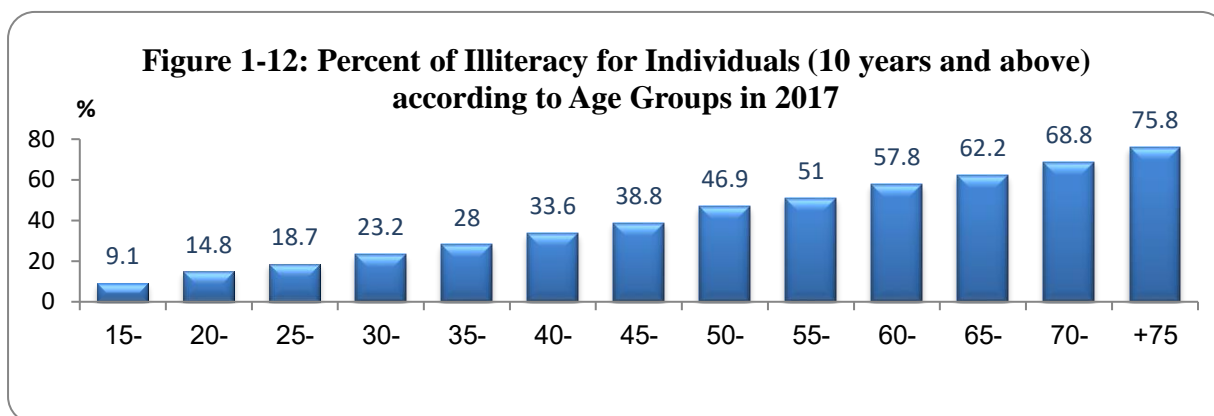
1-2-2 Educational Status according to Age Groups

Table (1-8) and figure (1-12) show percent distribution of population (10 years and above) according to educational status and age groups in 2017. Data reveal a decrease in illiteracy rates of young age groups reaching 4.1% for age group (10-14 years) and 9.1% for (15-19 years), gradually rising with older age exceeding 60% for age groups 60 years and above.

An increase in percentage of people attaining educational degrees less than intermediate is noticed in young age groups. The highest percentage was in age group 15-19 years, reaching 75.1%, and gradually decreasing with older age until recording the least percentage in age group 75 years and above, amounting to 6.7% in 2017. In addition, the highest percentage of people attaining university degree was in the age group (25-29 years), recording 22.7%, followed by age group (30-34 years) with 19.7%, and decreased in old age group (75 years and above), reaching 5.2% in 2017.

Table 1-8: Percent Distribution of Population (10 years and above) according to Educational Status and Age Groups in 2017

Age Groups	Educational Status								Total
	Illiterate	Read & write	Illiteracy Eradicated	Intermediate	Intermediate	Above Intermediate	University	Above University	
-10	4.1	50.5	0.2	45.2	0	0	0	0	100
-15	9.1	3.1	0.1	75.1	11.9	0.7	0	0	100
-20	14.8	3	0.2	28.5	32.4	4.3	16.4	0.4	100
-25	18.7	2.9	0.4	14.4	35.4	4.7	22.7	0.9	100
-30	23.2	3.3	0.6	12.8	34.9	4.5	19.7	0.9	100
-35	28	4	0.7	12.3	33.4	4.3	16.6	0.8	100
-40	33.6	4.5	0.8	12.9	28.7	4.3	14.3	0.7	100
-45	38.8	4.6	0.9	11.8	25.8	4.8	12.6	0.8	100
-50	46.9	5.3	1	10.1	20.1	4	11.9	0.7	100
-55	51	5.9	1.1	9.7	16	3.4	12.1	0.8	100
-60	57.8	6.4	1	9.1	11.9	2.5	10.6	0.7	100
-65	62.2	6.6	1	8.9	9.2	2.3	9.2	0.7	100
-70	68.8	6.4	0.9	8.1	6.1	1.8	7.2	0.7	100
75+	75.8	5.9	0.8	6.7	3.8	1.3	5.2	0.6	100
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100



Source: 2017 Census

1-3 Economic Indicators

1-3-1 Annual Inflation Rate

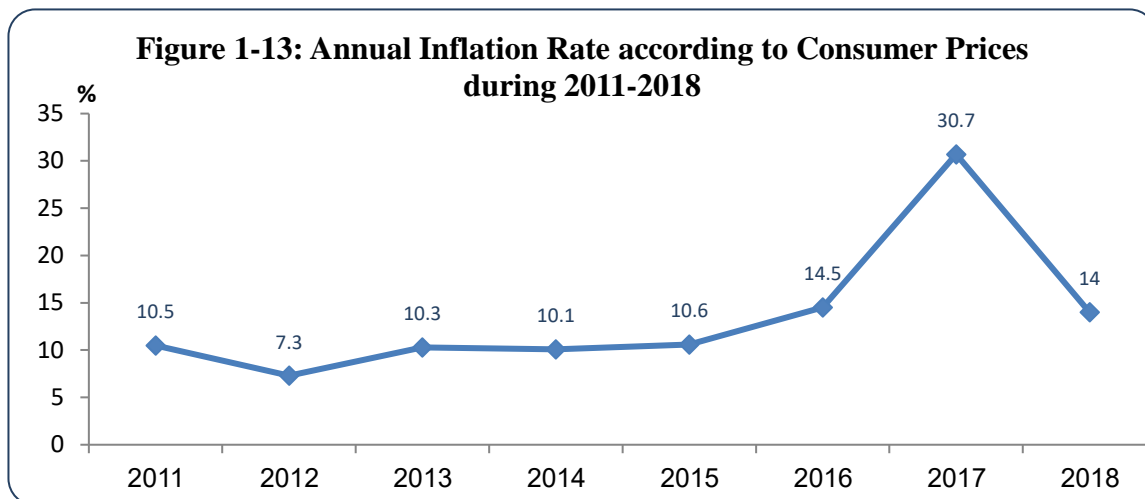
Table (1-9) and figure (1-13) show annual inflation rate according to consumer prices during 2011-2018. It is evident that inflation rate reached 10.5% in 2011 and decreased to 7.3% in 2012 and then increased from 2013 until reaching 30.7% in 2017, yet dropped to 14.1% in 2018. Notably, the inflation rates in rural areas were higher than urban areas in all years from 2011 to 2017. The inflation rate decreased in 2018 to half the rate of 2017 recording 14.1%, increasing in urban areas to 14.4% against 13.7% in rural areas.

Consumer prices index reached a record of 116.4 point in 2011 and continuously increased until 286.6 points in 2018, while noting record increase in rural areas than urban areas from 2011 to 2018.

Table 1-9: Annual Inflation Rate according to Consumer Prices during 2011-2018

(%)

Year	Urban	Rural	Total
2011	10.1	10.9	10.5
2012	7.1	7.6	7.3
2013	9.5	11.4	10.3
2014	10.5	10.1	10.1
2015	10.5	11.0	10.6
2016	13.8	15.2	14.5
2017	29.5	32.0	30.7
2018	14.4	13.7	14.1



Source: Bulletin of Consumer Price Index

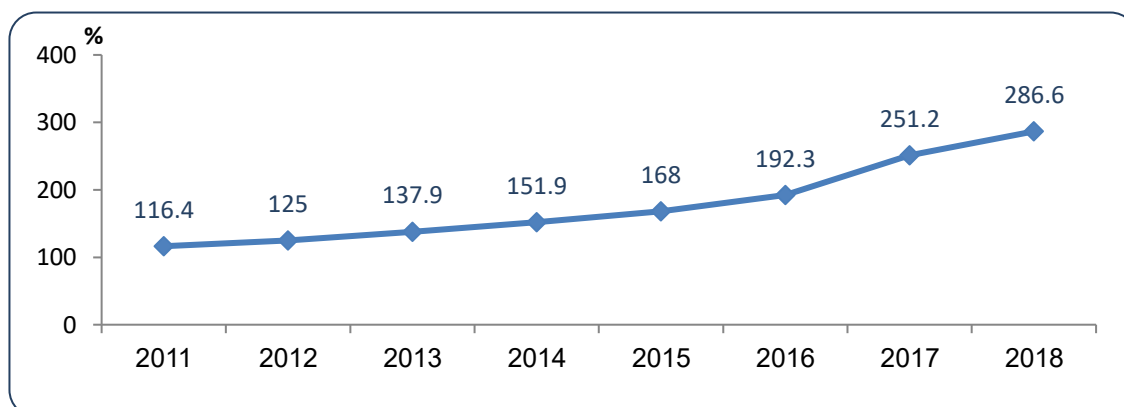
Table 1-10: Annual Consumer Prices Rate Index during 2011-2018

(%)

Year	Urban	Rural	Total
2011	115.7	117.2	116.4
2012	123.9	126.2	125.0
2013	135.6	140.5	137.9
2014	149.2	154.7	151.9
2015	164.8	171.7	168.0
2016	187.6	197.9	192.3
2017	242.9	261.2	251.2
2018	277.9	296.9	286.6

Source: Bulletin of Consumer Price Index

Figure 1-14: Annual Consumer Prices Index during 2011-2018



1-3-2 Development of GDP at Market Price

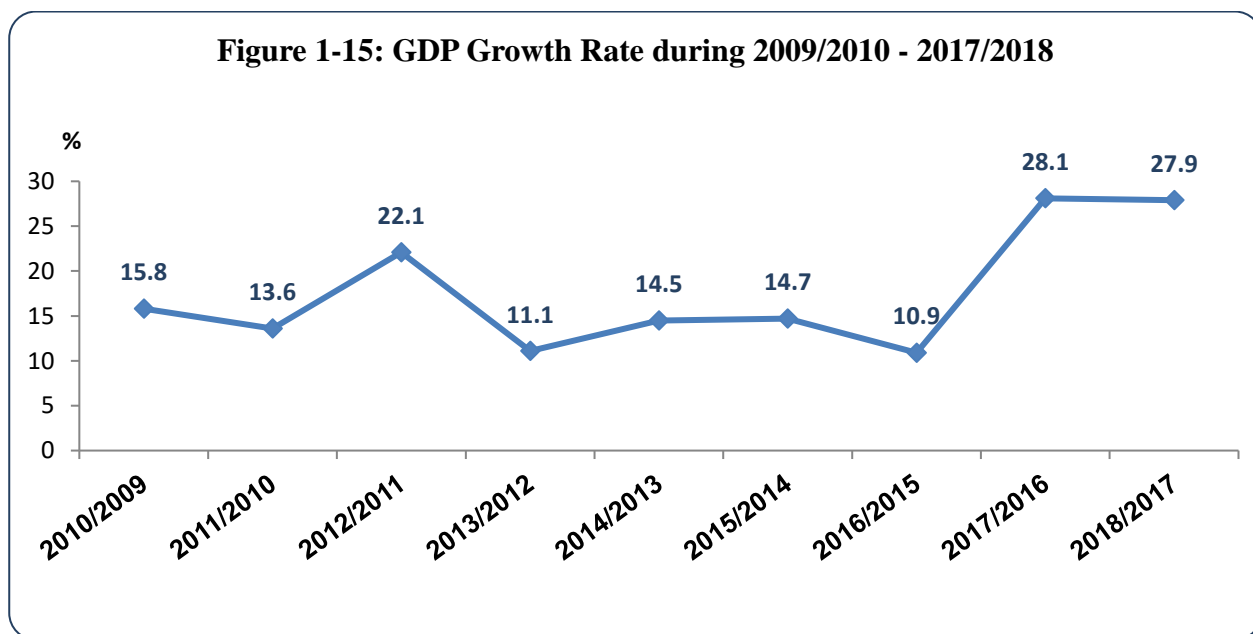
Table (1-11) and figure (1-15) highlight an increase in GDP at market price from EGP1206.6 billion in 2009/2010, based on high rates, until reaching EGP1674.7 billion in 2011/2012, recording a growth rate of 22.1%. The GDP growth rate decreased in 2012/2013 to 11.1% because of the economic deterioration and lack of

stability in Egypt witnessed in 2011. The growth rate doubled during 2014-2018 reaching 28% in 2017/2018, equivalent to EGP4437 billion, reflecting the impact of country current financial and economic adjustments.

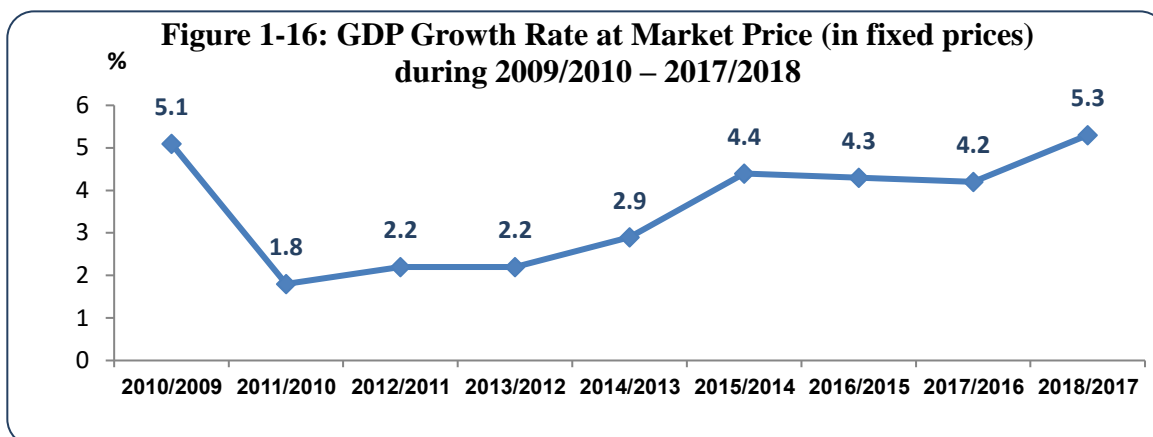
Table 1-11: Development of GDP at Market Price during 2009/2010 – 2017/2018

years	GDP at Market Price (in billion EGP)	Growth Rate (%)
2010/2009	1206.6	15.8
2011/2010	1371.1	13.6
2012/2011	1674.7	22.1
2013/2012	1860.4	11.1
2014/2013	2130.0	14.5
2015/2014	2443.9	14.7
2016/2015	2709.4	10.9
2017/2016	3470.0	28.1
2018/2017	4437.4	27.9

Source: Ministry of Planning, Monitoring and Administrative Reform



In terms of GDP growth rate at market price (in fixed prices), as evident in figure (1-16), it reached 5.1% in 2009/2010, dropped to 1.8% in 2010/2011, slightly increased to 2.9% in 2013/2014, and then ranged 4.2% - 4.4% during 2014/2015 – 201/2018, and remained increasing reaching 5.3% in 2017/2018.



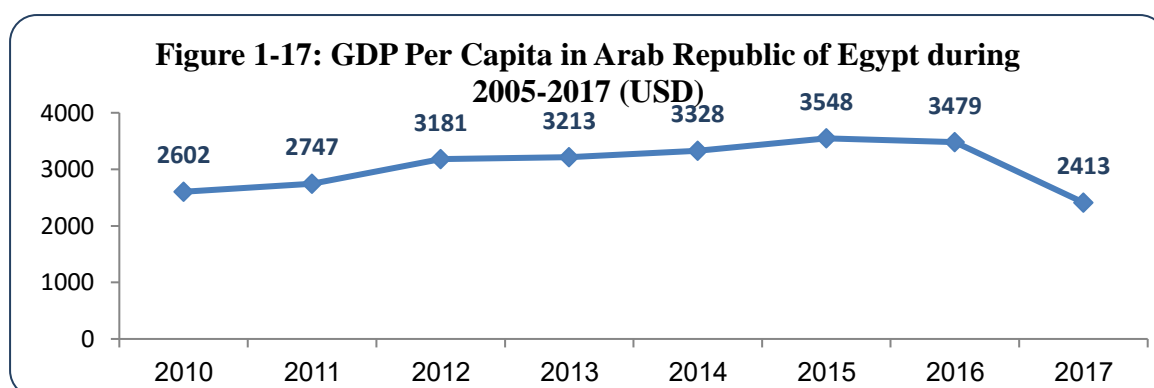
1-3-3 GDP Per Capita

Table (1-12) and figure (1-17) show GDP per capita in Egypt during 2010-2017 according to World Bank estimations. Data indicate an increase in GDP per capita from USD2602 in 2010 to USD3548 in 2015, decreasing to USD2413 in 2017, reaching its highest level 15.8% in 2012. The growth rate dropped to 3.6% and then increased to 6.6% in 2015, yet recorded negative growth rate in 2016 and 2017.

Table 1-12: GDP Per Capita in Arab Republic of Egypt during 2010-2017

Year	GDP Per Capita (with current USD prices)	Growth Rate (%)
2010	2602.48	13.6
2011	2747.48	5.6
2012	3181.44	15.8
2013	3213.39	1.0
2014	3327.75	3.6
2015	3547.71	6.6
2016	3479.28	-1.9
2017	2412.73	-30.7

Source: Economic Indicators of World Bank for Arab Republic of Egypt.



1-3-4 GDP at Factor Cost according to Economic Activity

Table (1-13) shows GDP at factor cost according to economic activity during 2013/2014 – 2016/2017. Data refer to an increase in GDP (at factor cost) and with fixed prices from EGP1802 billion in 2013/2014 to EGP1863 billion in 2014/2015, with a growth rate of 3.4%. It then increased to EGP1906 billion in 2015/2016, with a growth rate of 2.3%, and EGP1974 billion in 2016/2017, with a growth rate of 3.6%. As evident, the highest GDP contribution in economic activity was 15.6% in manufacturing, 13.6% wholesale and retail, 11.8% mining, 11.1% agriculture, forests and fishing, and 9.7% for real estate activities and government in 2016/2017. As for the least GDP contribution in economic activity, it was lower than 1% in information activities (0.3%), water and wastewater (6.0%), insurances and social insurance (0.8%).

Table 1-13: Percent Distribution and GDP at Factor Cost according to Economic Activity during 2013/2014 – 2016/2017

Economic Activity	Years							
	2014/13		2015/14		2016/15		2017/16	
	Percent Distribution	Growth Rate %	Percent Distribution	Growth Rate %	Percent Distribution	Growth Rate %	Percent Distribution	Growth Rate %
Agriculture, Forests and Fishing	11.1	3.0	11.1	3.1	11.2	3.1	11.1	3.2
Mining	14.5	3.8-	13.5	4.1-	12.5	-5.3	11.8	-1.8
a) Crude oil	6.2	1.8	6.1	1.7	5.9	-1.5	5.3	-6.5
b) Gas	7.0	-9.4	6.1	-10.4	5.3	-11.0	5.2	2.1
c) Other	1.3	3.5	1.3	2.7	1.3	3.3	1.3	3.4
Manufacturing:	16.1	4.8	16.0	3.1	15.8	0.8	15.6	2.1
a) Oil Refining	4.1	2.4	3.8	-3.3	3.8	2.5	3.6	-3.1
b) other	12.0	5.6	12.3	5.2	12.0	0.2	12.0	3.7
c) Electricity	1.6	4.8	1.7	4.0	1.7	7.1	1.7	1.9
d) Water and Sanitation	0.6	3.7	0.6	3.8	0.6	3.9	0.6	3.9
Construction and Building	4.4	7.4	4.7	9.8	5.1	11.2	5.4	9.5
Transportation and Storage	4.2	5.1	4.3	5.2	4.4	5.7	4.5	5.3
Communications	2.7	8.4	2.8	5.7	3.0	10.2	3.2	12.5
Information	0.3	3.7	0.3	3.9	0.3	4.0	0.3	4.0
Suez Canal	1.7	2.2	1.7	2.4	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	12.9	5.7	13.0	4.1	13.4	5.3	13.6	5.2
Banks	3.9	5.3	3.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	3.9	4.0
Insurances and Social Insurances	0.7	5.0	0.7	3.4	0.7	3.7	0.8	4.0
Restaurants and Hotels	2.0	-24.3	2.3	17.7	1.6	-28.5	1.6	3.9
Real Estate Activities:	9.3	6.2	9.3	3.4	9.5	4.6	9.7	5.2
a) Real Estate Property	6.5	6.3	6.5	3.6	6.7	4.6	6.8	5.4
b) Business Services	2.8	6.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	4.7	2.9	4.7
General Government	9.1	5.3	9.5	7.5	9.7	5.0	9.7	3.0
Social Services	4.8	4.9	4.7	3.0	4.8	4.2	4.8	4.0
a) Education	1.7	4.3	1.7	2.7	1.8	4.3	1.8	3.9
b) Health	2.2	5.3	2.2	3.2	2.3	4.1	2.3	3.8
c) Other Services	0.8	5.2	0.8	3.1	0.8	4.3	0.8	4.6
Total	100	2.9	100	3.4	100	2.3	100	3.6
Value (in fixed prices and million EGP)	1 802400	-	1 863169	-	1 90613	-	1 974186	-

Source: CAPMAS.

1-3-5 Development of Remittances

Remittances has an increasing significance, being one of the main sources of financial inflows, contributing to improving the deficit in balance of payments. It further supports State foreign exchange reserves, as an essential tool positively and effectively participating in national economy development.

Table (1-14) shows Egyptians remittances during 2009/2010 – 2017/2018, highlighting the following:

Egyptians remittances in 2009/2010 recorded USD10 billion and gradually increased reaching its highest value in 2014/2015 of USD19 billion, with a rising percentage of 98.2% more than 2009/2010. These remittances decreased in 2015/2016 compared to 2014/2015 recording USD17 billion, with a decreasing percentage of 11.7%. It then rose reaching USD26.4 billion in 2017/2018, with a rising percentage of 54.6% than 2015/2016.

Table 1-14: Egyptians Remittances (in million USD) during 2009/2010 – 2017/2018

Years	Remittance Value (million USD)
2010/2009	9753
2011/2010	12593
2012/2011	17971
2013/2012	18668
2014/2013	18519
2015/2014	19330
2016/2015	17077
2017/2016	21816
2018/2017	26393

Source: Central Bank of Egypt

1-3-6 Remittances (USD) as a Percentage of GDP

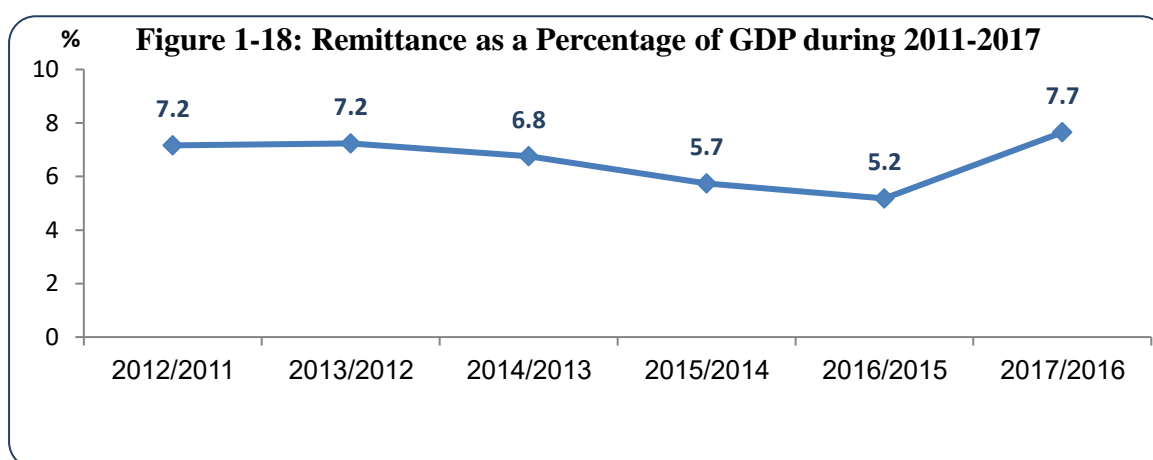
Table (1-15) and figure (1-18) show remittances as a percentage of GDP during 2011-2017. It reveals that:

Remittances as a percentage of GDP reached 7.2% in 2011/2012, decreased during following years to 5.2% in 2015/2016, and then increased again starting from 2016/2017 to 7.7% of GDP.

Table 1-15: Remittance as a Percentage of GDP during 2011-2017

Years	Percentage %
2012/2011	7.17
2013/2012	7.24
2014/2013	6.76
2015/2014	5.74
2016/2015	5.18
2017/2016	7.65

Source: CAPMAS.



1-3-7 Development of Unemployment Rate

Table (1-16) presents an estimation of unemployed and unemployment rate according to sex during 2010-2018. As evident, data reveal:

- Unemployment rate reached 12.7% in 2012 in the aftermath of the Revolution and following periods of instability and recession in many economic activities. Unemployment rates then rose to 13.0% during 2013-2015. With the gradual trend of stability and completion of State institution structures, unemployment rate gradually dropped from 12.8% in 2015 to 9.9% in 2018.
- The highest rate was 9.8% for males in 2013 and decreased gradually to 6.8% in 2018, against 24.2% for female unemployment in 2013 reaching 21.4% in 2018.

Table 1-16: Estimation of Unemployed (15-64 years), Unemployment Rate, and Percent of Unemployed according to Sex during 2010-2018 (in thousands)

Item	Sex	Year									Change Rate % -2010 2018
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Unemployed	Male	987	1822	1942	2084	2052	2032	1948	1853	1554	57.4
	Female	1363	1361	1483	1565	1594	1620	1655	1615	1291	5.3-
	Total	2350	3183	3425	3649	3646	3652	3603	3468	2845	21.1
Unemployment Rate	Male	4.9	8.9	9.3	9.8	9.6	9.4	8.9	8.2	6.8	
	Female	22.5	22.7	24.1	24.2	24	24.2	23.6	23.1	21.4	
	Total	9.0	12.0	12.7	13.2	13.0	12.8	12.5	11.8	9.9	
Percentage of Unemployed Females		58.0	58	42.8	43.3	42.9	43.7	44.4	45.9	46.6	

Source: Labour Force Survey 2010-2018.

1-3-8 Development of the Unemployment Rate for Youth (15-29 years)

Table (1-17) and figure (1-19) highlight the development of unemployment rate for youth (15-29 years) during 2010-2018. Data reveal that unemployment rate for youth in 2010 was nearly 20%, then increased after January Revolution to 28.2% in 2013 and decreased in 2014 to 26.5% after the State relative stability. The drop in the rate resumed to 22.5% in 2018.

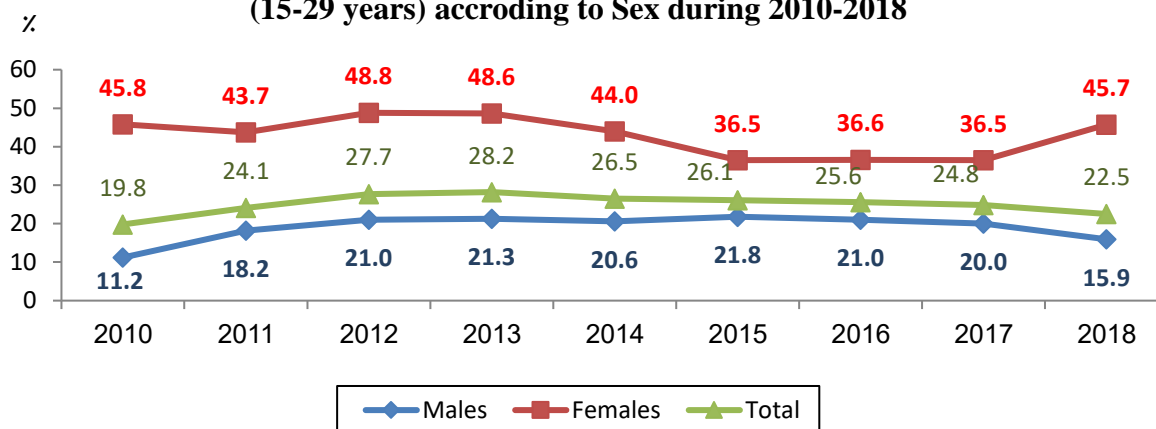
Table 1-17: Development of Unemployment Rate for Youth (15-29 years) according to Sex during 2010-2018

(%)

Years	Males	Females	Total
2010	11.2	45.8	19.8
2011	18.2	43.7	24.1
2012	21.0	48.8	27.7
2013	21.3	48.6	28.2
2014	20.6	44.0	26.5
2015	21.8	36.5	26.1
2016	21.0	36.6	25.6
2017	20.0	36.5	24.8
2018	15.9	45.7	22.5

Source: Labour Force Survey, 2010-2018.

Figure 1-19: Development of Unemployment Rate for Youth (15-29 years) according to Sex during 2010-2018



1-3-9 Unemployment Rates according to Educational Status

Table (1-18) and figure (1-19) pinpoint unemployment rates (15-64 years) according to educational status and sex in 2010, 2013, 2017, and fourth quarter of 2018. The table shows:

- Highest unemployment rates are among people with university degrees and above. It increased from 18.9% in 2010 to 20.8% in 2017, and then slightly decreased to 19.9% during the fourth quarter of 2018.
- There is an also high unemployment rate among people attaining an elementary technical education reaching 17% in 2017 after 12.2% in 2010. Unemployment rates for such two educational levels are very high among females, reaching 35.6% for elementary technical education and 31.3% for university degree against 11.6% and 14.8% for males respectively in 2017. With regard to the above elementary and lower than university education levels, nearly quarter the females were unemployed for the same year.
- Generally, the lower than elementary and lesser education levels recorded the least unemployment rates in all years.

Table 1-18: Unemployment Rates (15-64 years) according to Educational Status and Sex in 2010, 2013, 2017, 2018

Educational Status	2010			2013			2017			2018		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	0.9	0.9	0.9	5.8	4.5	5.4	2.3	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.5
Literate and Illiteracy Eradication Certificate	0.9	4.1	1.2	5.1	5.8	5.2	1.9	11.4	2.9	2.8	4.1	2.9
Intermediate	2.1	14.4	3.0	9.3	15.7	10.0	7.2	5.5	6.9	3.9	6.2	4.1
Intermediate	10.8	27.4	13.1	11.3	35.8	14.0	2.9	7.7	3.9	9.6	27.9	12.2
Above Intermediate	6.3	34.1	12.2	11.5	36.3	17.1	11.6	35.6	17.0	7.2	23.4	10.1
University	9.0	34.3	16.6	11.1	23.1	14.1	6.0	25.5	10.8	9.3	23.2	13.1
Above University	11.1	33.7	18.9	15.3	34.0	22.0	14.8	31.3	20.8	15.2	34.8	22.3

Source: Labour Force Survey, 2010-2018

Section Two: Immigration



This section covers foreign immigration for work and study purposes as well as refugees and asylum seekers size and trends in Egypt.

Section Two: Immigration

2-1 Immigration for Work Purposes

2-1-1 Foreigners Working in Governmental, Public, Public Works, Private and Investment Sectors

The total of foreigners working in governmental sector, private sector, public works, private and investment sectors, as illustrated in table (2-1), is 18.9 thousand in 2011. This number decreased to 14.6 thousand in 2017. With reference to those working in governmental sector and public sector/works, they increased from 675 in 2011 to 1132 in 2017, while the number decreased in private and investment sectors from 18.2 thousand in 2011 to 13.5 thousand in 2017.

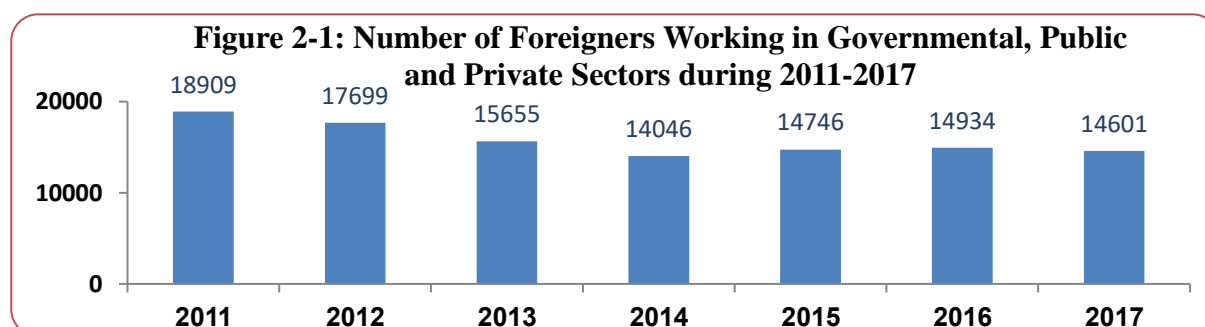
The number of foreigners working in the three sectors represents an insignificant percentage not more than 0.3% from the total of people working in the government. It is noteworthy that the aforementioned numbers are for those who obtained official work permits from competent authorities. However, in fact it is noted that there is remarkable numbers of Arabs, especially Syrians, working for themselves and having many economic activities in the Egyptian labour market.

Table 2-1: Number and Percent of Foreign Workers to Total Working in Government

Year	Number of Workers in Government	Number of Foreign Workers			Percentage of Foreign Workers to Total Workers in Government %
		Private and Investment Sectors	Governmental Sector, Public Sector/Works	Total	
2011	5438843	18234	675	18909	0.3
2012	5438843	16713	986	17699	0.3
2013	5545320	14699	956	15655	0.3
2014	5752039	13486	560	14046	0.2
2015	5888068	13896	850	14746	0.3
2016	5771915	14045	889	14934	0.3
2017	5022821	13469	1132	14601	0.3

Sources:

- Annual Bulletin for Employees in Governmental and Public Sectors
- Annual Bulletin for Foreigners Working in Governmental and Public Sectors
- Annual Bulletin for Foreigners Working in Private and Investment Sectors



2-1-2 Number and Proportion of Foreigners in Private and Investment Sectors according to Countries of Origin

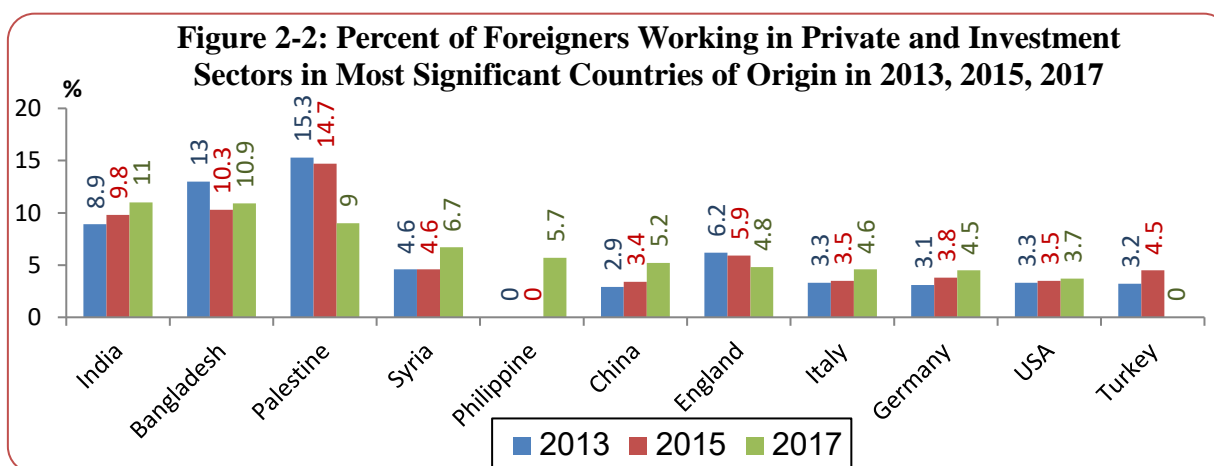
Table (2-2) and figure (2-2) show the distribution of foreigners in private and investment sectors (having work permits) according to the countries of origin.

The highest percentage was of foreigners coming during 2013-2017 from India, Bangladesh and Palestine with about 10% or more for each, followed by other countries such as Syria (6.7%), Philippine (5.7%), China (5.2%), England (4.8%), Italy (4.6%), Germany (4.5%) and USA (3.7%).

Table 2-2: Percent Distribution of Foreigners Working in Private and Investment Sectors according to Countries of Origin in 2013, 2015, 2017

Country	Year		
	2013	2015	2017
India	8.9	9.8	11.0
Bangladesh	13.0	10.3	10.9
Palestine	15.3	14.7	9.0
Syria	4.6	4.6	6.7
Philippine	0.0	0.0	5.7
China	2.9	3.4	5.2
England	6.2	5.9	4.8
Italy	3.3	3.5	4.6
Germany	3.1	3.8	4.5
USA	3.3	3.5	3.7
Turkey	3.2	4.5	0.0
Others	36.2	36.2	33.8
Total %	100	100	100
Number	14699	13896	13469

Source: Annual Bulletin for Foreigners Working in Private and Investment Sectors



2-1-3 Percentage of Foreigners Working in Private and Investment Sectors according to Occupation and Nationality

With reference to the distribution of foreigners working in private and investment sectors according to occupation and nationality in 2017, it is evident in table (2-3) and figure (2-3) that 30% are technicians and associate professional, followed by senior officers and managers (25.0%) and then Professionals (23.6%). In addition, 8.6% are Craft and related trades workers and 6.7% Plant and machine operators.

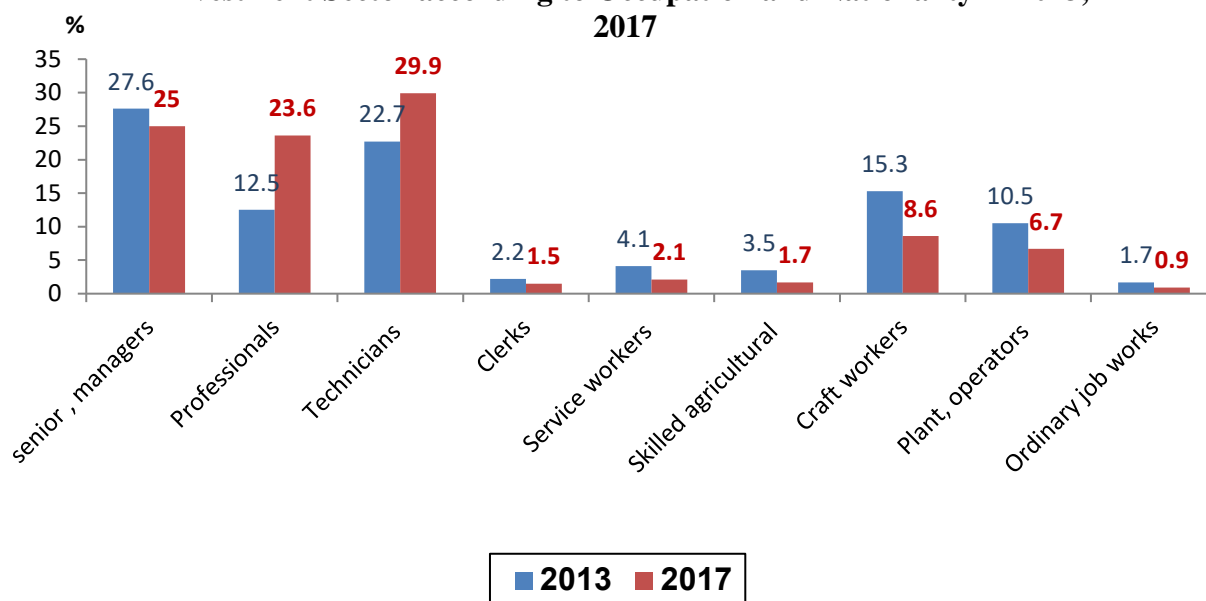
80.5% of Syrians and 41.8% of Italians work as senior officers and managers. More than half of the foreigners working as Professionals are from England and USA in addition to 42.7% from China. More than half of foreigners working as technicians are from Philippine and 42.2% from Germany and about half of Craft and related trades workers are from Bangladesh.

Table 2-3: Percent Distribution of Foreigners Working in Private and Investment Sectors according to Occupation and Nationality in 2017

Occupation	Country											Total
	India	Bangladesh	Palestine	Syria	Philippine	China	England	Italy	Germany	USA	Other	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	20.3	0.1	13.8	80.5	9.1	13.1	20.0	41.8	13.4	32.1	30.2	25.0
Professionals	20.3	0.8	9.3	4.5	26.4	42.7	54.5	28.9	35.8	58.0	25.7	23.6
Technicians and associate professionals	38.2	40.5	8.6	10.5	54.7	37.7	18.0	19.0	42.2	5.8	32.0	29.9
Clerks	1.6	0.0	2.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	2.3	1.9	7.0	0.4	1.5	1.5
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	2.2	0.3	5.0	1.7	6.0	1.4	0.0	2.3	1.3	0.0	2.1	2.1
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	0.0	0.0	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Craft and related trades workers	11.0	48.0	8.9	1.4	2.3	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.6	2.7	8.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.1	10.2	26.2	1.1	0.3	1.7	4.4	5.6	0.0	3.0	5.5	6.7
Ordinary job works	0.1	0.1	7.2	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.9
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	1485	1474	1210	904	773	700	640	620	611	498	4554	13469

Source: Annual Bulletin for Foreigners Working in Private and Investment Sectors.

Figure 2-3: Percent Distribution of Foreigners Working in Private and Investment Sector according to Occupation and Nationality in 2013, 2017



2-1-4 Valid Work Permits for Foreigners (Totals)

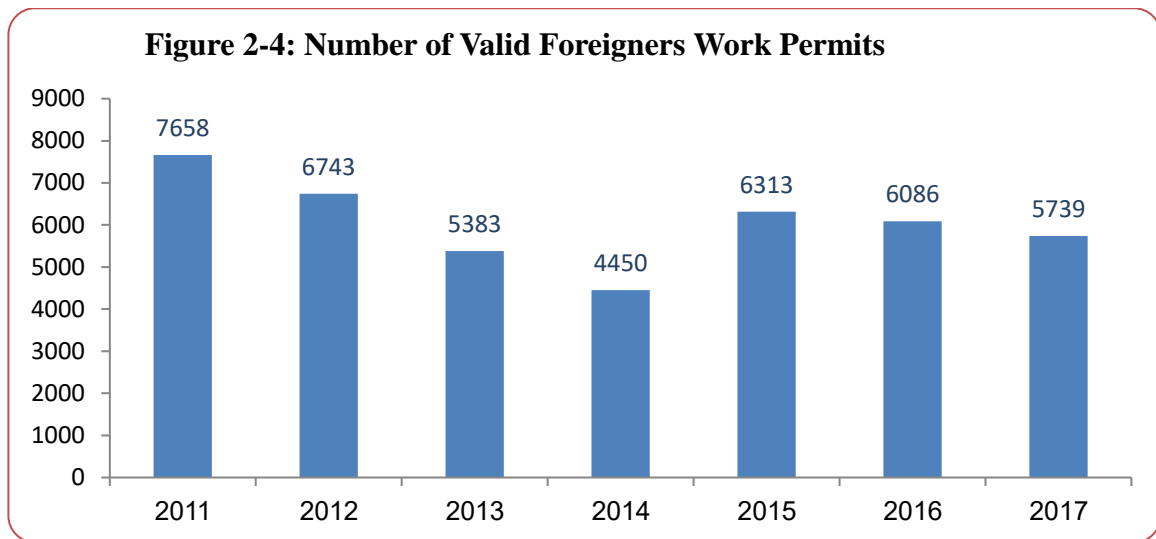
Valid work permits are the permits issued for the first time. As shown in table (2-4) and figure (2-4), the number of foreigners valid work permits (workers in governmental, private and investment sectors) during 2011-2017 decreased from 7658 to 5739. With reference to total work permits (for the first time or renewed), it reached 18909 in 2011 and dropped to 14601 in 2017.

Table 2-4: Total Foreigners Work Permit according to Permit Type (First Time/Renewed)

Year	Permit (Number of Permits)		Total
	First Time*	Renewed	
2011	7658	11251	18909
2012	6743	10956	17699
2013	5383	10272	15655
2014	4450	9329	13779
2015	6313	8433	14746
2016	6086	8848	14934
2017	5739	8862	14601

Sources:

- Annual Bulletin for Foreigners Working in Private and Investment Sectors
- Annual Bulletin for Foreigners Working in Governmental and Public Sectors
- * Issued for the first time inside Arab Republic of Egypt



2-2 Immigration for Study Purposes

2-2-1 Foreigners Immigrants Enrolled in Higher Education (Total)

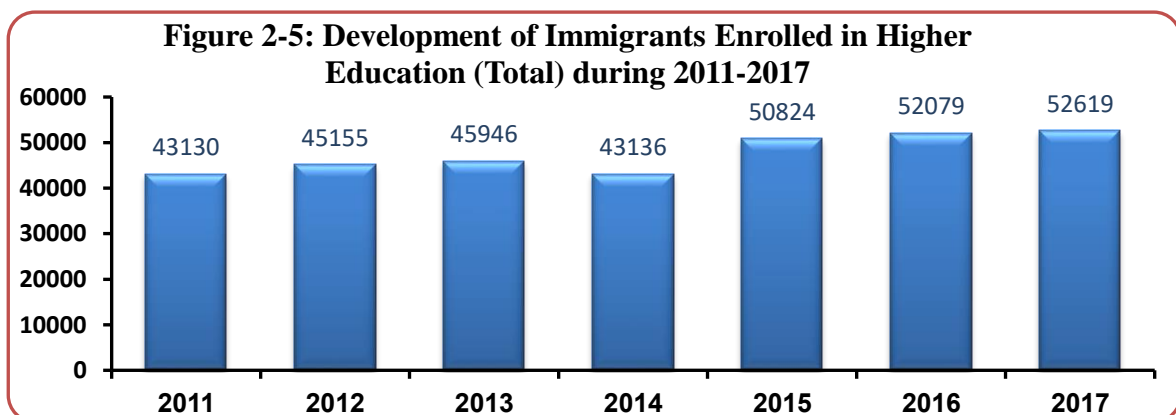
Table (2-5) and figure (2-5) indicate an increase in foreigners immigrants enrolled in higher education from 43130 in 2011 to 50824 in 2015 and then 52619 in 2017.

Table 2-5: Development of Immigrants Enrolled in Higher Education (Total)

2011-2017

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total Countries (Arab – African – Asian – European – Americas)	43130	45155	45946	43136	50824	52079	52619

Source: Annual Bulletin for Students Enrolled in Higher Education – Faculty Staff - CAPMAS



2-2-2 Foreigners Immigrants Graduated in Higher Education according to Regions

As evident from table (2-6):

- The total immigrants who graduated (7159 individuals) in 2010 increased to 8914 individuals in 2013, then decreased gradually to 5514 individuals in 2016, and rose to 5863 in 2017.
- Arab countries had the largest share of immigrants who graduated in higher education (3191 individuals) in 2017, followed by non-Arab Asian countries (1659 individuals), then non-Arab African countries (901 individuals), and the least number was for immigrants of Americas (48 individuals).
- Immigrants who graduated from higher education from Arab countries increased from 5232 in 2010 to 6714 in 2013, and then decreased gradually to 3191 in 2017.
- Immigrants who graduated from higher education from non-Arab Asian countries decreased from 1534 in 2010 to 1462 in 2013 and rose to 1659 in 2017.

Table 2-6: Development of Immigrants Graduated from Higher Education according to Regions during 2010-2017

Country	Year							
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Arab Countries	5232	4638	4123	6714	5538	4107	3340	3191
Non-Arab African Countries	319	398	394	548	614	595	560	901
Non-Arab Asian Countries	1534	1548	1149	1462	1465	1654	1467	1659
European Countries	53	67	74	111	128	102	107	64
Americas Countries	21	66	61	79	45	52	40	48
Total	7159	6717	5801	8914	7790	6510	5514	5863

Source: Annual Bulletin for Graduates in Higher Education and High Scientific Degrees - CAPMAS

Table (2-7) and figure (2-6) highlight:

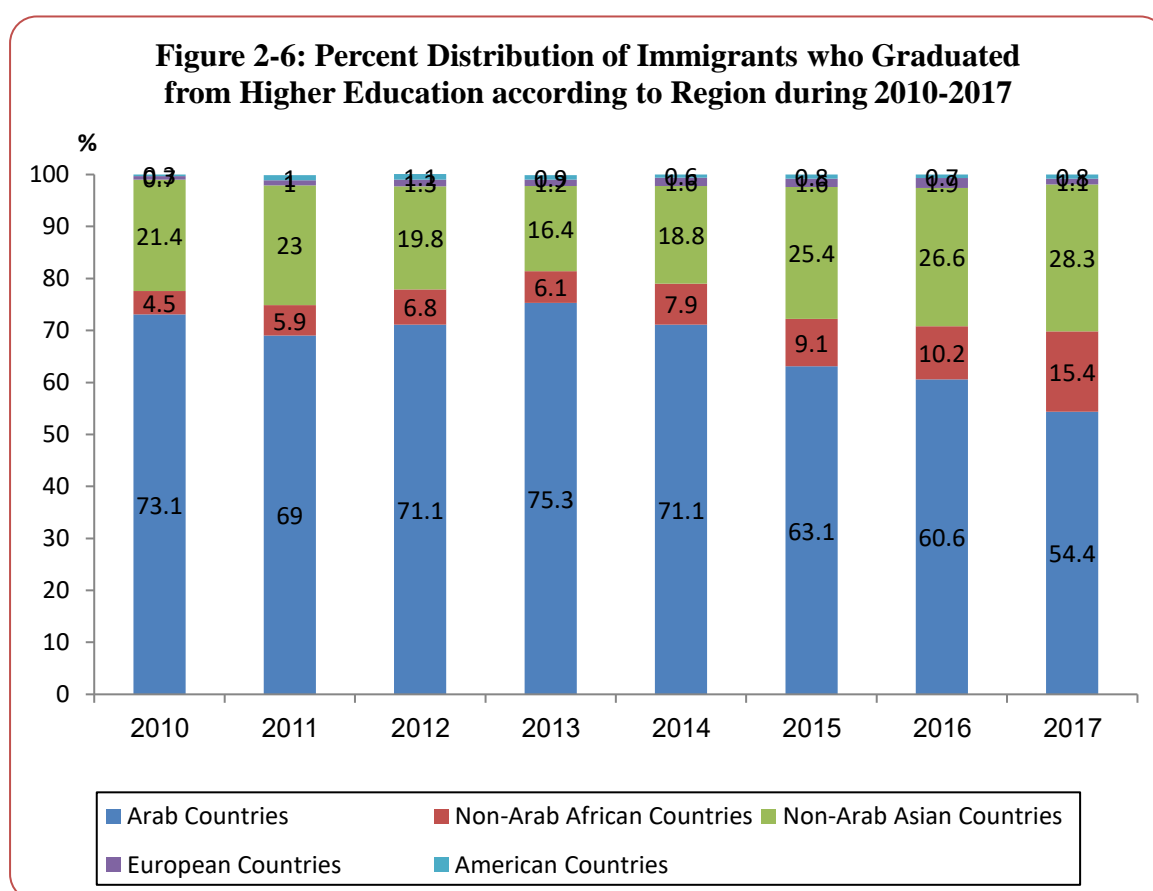
- The highest percentage of immigrants who graduated from higher education was from Arab countries in 2013 reaching 75.3% and decreased to 54.4% in 2017.
- This is followed by immigrants who graduated from non-Arab Asian countries and increased from 21.4% in 2010 to 28.3% in 2017.
- The non-Arab African countries rank third with an increased percentage from 4.5% in 2010 to 15.4% in 2017.

- The least percentage of graduated immigrants was for Americas countries with the highest percentage reaching 1.1% in 2012.

Table 2-7: Percent Distribution of Immigrants Graduated from Higher Education according to Region during 2010-2017

Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Arab Countries	73.1	69.0	71.1	75.3	71.1	63.1	60.6	54.4
Non-Arab African Countries	4.5	5.9	6.8	6.1	7.9	9.1	10.2	15.4
Non-Arab Asian Countries	21.4	23.0	19.8	16.4	18.8	25.4	26.6	28.3
European Countries	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.1
Americas Countries	0.3	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Annual Bulletin for Graduates from Higher Education and High Scientific Degrees - CAPMAS



2-3 Forced Immigration (according to the UN Refugee Agency- (UNHCR))

2-3-1 Refugees in Egypt according to Countries of Origin

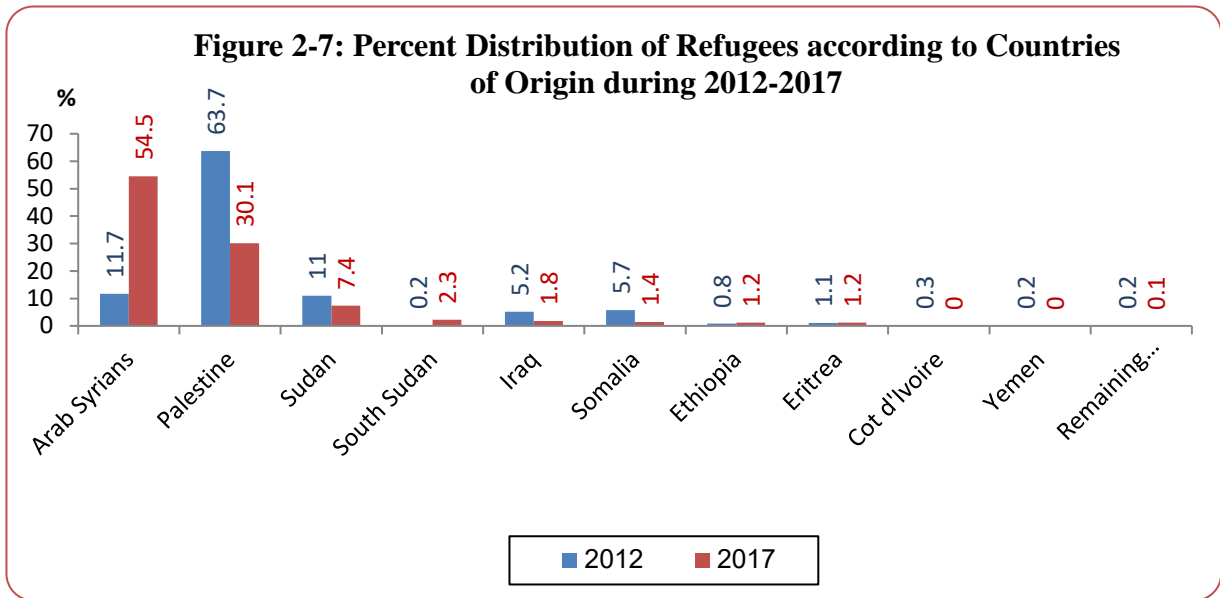
Table (2-8) and figure (2-7) show the number and percent distribution of refugees in Egypt according to countries of origin during 2012-2017.

- Data reveal that refugees' number nearly doubled between 2012 and 2013 from 110 thousand to about 230 thousand, yet the number decreased to 213 thousand in 2015 and then gradually increased to 233 thousand in 2017.
- Arab Syrian refugees recorded 12836, equivalent to 11.7% of total refugees in 2012, increasing to 126688 in 2017, recording 54.5% of total refugees, followed by Palestinians with 70028 in 2012, equivalent to 63.8% against 70018 in 2017, and then decreased by half to 30% of total refugees. Sudanese refugees are ranked third by 11% in 2012, decreasing to 7.4% in 2017, followed by Somali refugees by 5.7% in 2012, decreasing to 1.4% in 2017, and then Iraqi refugees by 5.2% in 2012, dropping to 1.8% in 2017.

Table 2-8: Number and Percent Distribution of Refugees according to Countries of Origin during 2012-2017

Country	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Arab Syrians	12836	11.7	131659	57.2	138381	58.6	117635	55.2	116013	54.3	126688	54.5
Palestine	70028	63.7	70026	30.4	70023	29.7	70021	32.9	70027	32.8	70018	30.1
Sudan	12124	11.0	12927	5.6	12730	5.4	11296	5.3	13848	6.5	17298	7.4
South Sudan	178	0.2	299	0.1	542	0.2	1686	0.8	2532	1.2	5247	2.3
Iraq	5703	5.2	5506	2.4	5149	2.2	4347	2.0	4362	2.0	4275	1.8
Somalia	6250	5.7	6316	2.7	5733	2.4	4491	2.1	3384	1.6	3252	1.4
Ethiopia	863	0.8	1029	0.4	1138	0.5	1085	0.5	1392	0.7	2676	1.2
Eritrea	1182	1.1	1523	0.7	1625	0.7	1405	0.7	1531	0.7	2727	1.2
Cote d'Ivoire	305	0.3	312	0.1	298	0.1	249	0.1	139	0.1	113	0.0
Yemen	207	0.2	216	0.1	198	0.1	540	0.3	66	0.0	85	0.0
Total of Highest 10 Countries	109676	99.8	229813	99.9	235817	99.9	212755	99.9	213294	99.9	232379	99.9
Remaining Countries	257	0.2	253	0.1	274	0.1	231	0.1	236	0.1	238	0.1
Total	109933	100	230066	100	236091	100	212986	100	213530	100	232617	100

Source: The UN Refugee Agency- (UNHCR)



2-3-2 Asylum Seekers in Egypt according to Countries of Origin (according to the UN Refugee Agency- (UNHCR))

Table (2-9) presents the number and percent distribution of asylum seekers in Egypt according to countries of origin during 2012-2017, as follows:

- Asylum seeking requests gradually increased from 16 thousand in 2012 to 37 thousand in 2015 and continued increasing until reaching 56 thousand in 2017.
- Number of asylum requests from Sudan reached 10.7 thousand, equivalent to 62.9% of total asylum requests in 2012, and increased to 18439 in 2017, about 32.6% of total asylum requests.
- This is followed by requests from Ethiopia, recording 1343 in 2012, equivalent to 7.9%, against 11776 thousand in 2017. This percentage doubled three times reaching 20.8% of total requests because of the economic and political conditions witnessed by Ethiopia.
- Asylum requests from Eritrea ranked third by 17.6% in 2017 against 6.2% in 2012 due to the deterioration in economic conditions, conflict, and lack of security. South Sudan followed by 8.5% and Yemen 8% with percentages higher than 2012 (4.5% and 0.7% respectively) and for the same aforementioned reasons.

Figure 2-9: Number and Percent Distribution of Asylum Seekers in Egypt according to Nationalities during 2012-2017

Country	Year											
	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sudan	10664	62.9	13488	58.2	13997	54.6	17316	45.4	19280	38.7	18439	32.6
Ethiopia	1343	7.9	2099	9.1	3074	12.0	5846	15.3	10637	21.3	11776	20.8
Eritrea	1050	6.2	1350	5.8	1110	4.3	2431	6.4	5601	11.2	9966	17.6
South Sudan	764	4.5	1518	6.6	2467	9.6	2461	6.4	3109	6.2	4830	8.5
Yemen	120	0.7	188	0.8	215	0.8	1328	3.5	2574	5.2	4500	8.0
Somalia	1187	7.0	1781	7.7	1632	6.4	3191	8.4	3643	7.3	3395	6.0
Iraq	1092	6.4	1483	6.4	1723	6.7	2844	7.5	3130	6.3	2388	4.2
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	387	0.7
Nigeria	157	0.9	437	1.9	779	3.0	1940	5.1	1306	2.6	335	0.6
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	69	0.3	96	0.3	86	0.2	73	0.1
Total of Highest Asylum Seeking Countries	16377	96.6	22344	96.5	25066	97.8	37453	98.1	49366	99.0	56089	99.2
Remaining Countries	418	2.5	634	2.7	494	1.9	626	1.6	453	0.9	444	0.8
Total	16952	100	23159	100	25631	100	38171	100	49877	100.0	56533	100

Source: The UN Refugee Agency- (UNHCR)

Section Three: Emigration



This section covers size and percentage of Egyptians living abroad according to countries of migration, and emigration for work, study or seasonal migration purposes.

Section Three: Emigration

3-1 (Size of Egyptians Living Abroad (according to data of Ministry of Foreign Affairs))

Table (3-1) and figure (3-1) show the number of Egyptians living abroad according to place of residence in 2013, 2016, and 2017 based on Ministry of Foreign Affairs statistics:

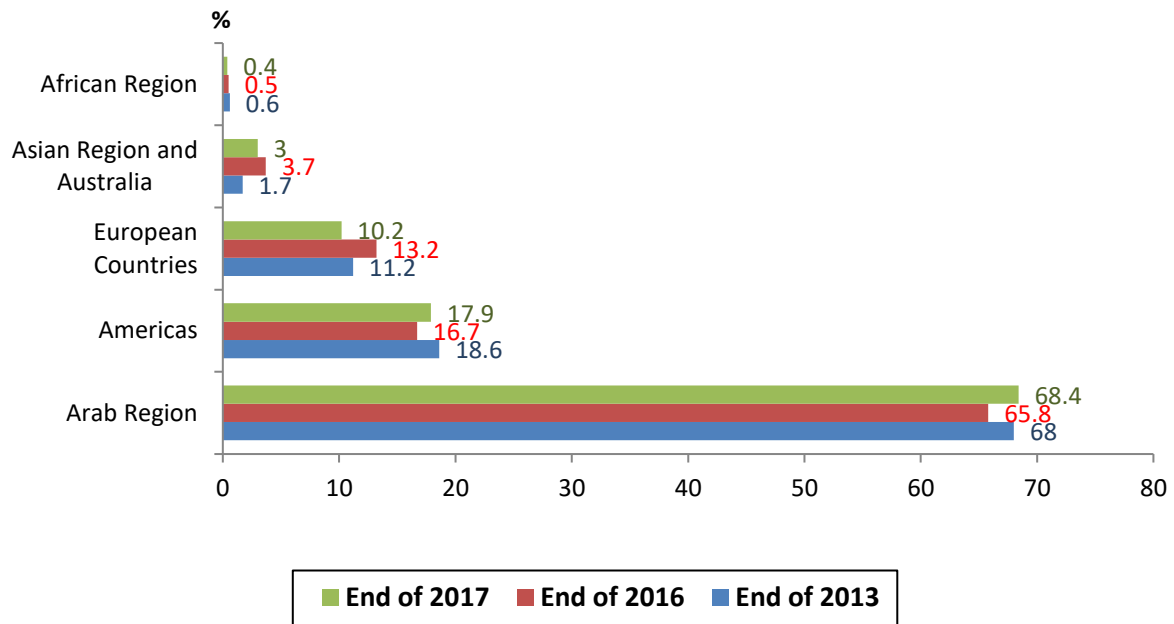
- The total Egyptian living abroad reached 6011564 at the end of 2013, increased to 9470674 at the end of 2016, and continued increasing reaching 10247303 at the end of 2017.
- The majority of Egyptians living abroad are concentrated in Arab countries, recording 4085710 at the end of 2013, equivalent to 68%, increasing to 6236050, namely 66%, at the end of 2016, and remained high until recording 7007190, accounting for 68.4% of the total living abroad at the end of 2017.
- Egyptians living in the Americas countries recorded, by the end of 2017, 18% from the total Egyptians living abroad, followed by those living in European countries by 10.2% and then Asian countries by 3%.
- The African region recorded the least number of Egyptians living abroad, namely 0.5% of total Egyptians living abroad at the end of 2017.

Table 3-1: Number and Percent Distribution of Egyptians Living abroad according to Place of Residence in 2013, 2016, 2017

Place of Residence	End of 2013		End of 2016		End of 2017	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Arab Region	4085710	68.0	6236050	65.8	7007190	68.4
European Countries	671050	11.2	1249755	13.2	1047842	10.2
Asian Region and Australia	103373	1.7	354001	3.7	311097	3.0
Americas	1115481	18.6	1584601	16.7	1835693	17.9
African Region	35950	0.6	46267	0.5	45481	0.4
Total	6011564	100	9470674	100	10247303	100

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Annual Statistical Book

Figure 3-1 Percent Distribution of Egyptians Living Abroad according to Place of Residence in 2013-2017



Data in table (3-2) and figure (3-2) show percent distribution of Egyptians living in Arab countries according to country of residence in 2013, 2016, and 2017:

- Majority of Egyptians are concentrated in KSA by 49.9% at the end of 2017 against 34.3% at the end of 2013 of total Egyptians living in Arab countries.
- Egyptians living in Jordan recorded 22.5% at the end of 2013, and dropped to 18.4% at the end of 2016 and then 17.8% at the end of 2017 of total Egyptians living in Arab countries.
- Egyptians living in UAE amounted to 9% at the end of 2013, increased to 14% at the end of 2017 from the total Egyptians living in Arab countries, followed by Kuwait by 10%, Qatar 4%, and Sudan 2.2% at the end of the same year.
- As for the remaining Arab countries, the percentage of Egyptians did not exceed 1% of total Egyptians living there.

Data in table (3-3) and figure (3-3) reveal that the highest percentage of Egyptians living in European countries at the end of 2013 reached 32.8% in England and 30.5% in France. However, at the end of 2016 and 2017 the highest percentage was in Italy and France recording 38.2% and 34.9% respectively at the end of 2017. England and Germany ranked third and fourth by 6.2% and 5.2% respectively, followed by other European countries such as Greece (3.3%), Austria (3.1%), Netherlands (2.2%), Russia and Swede (1.1% each).

Table 3-2: Percent Distribution of Egyptians Living in Arab Countries, 2013-2017

Country of Residence	End of 2013	End of 2016	End of 2017
UAE	8.6	12.3	14.0
Syria	0.1	0.03	0.03
Oman	1.3	0.9	0.9
Libya	14.7	*	*
Morocco	0.02	0.05	0.01
Saudi Arabia-KSA	34.3	46.9	49.9
Bahrain	0.5	0.3	0.3
Mauritania	0.004	0.002	0.004
Tunisia	0.024	0.013	0.1
Yemen	0.2	*	*
Kuwait	12.2	8.0	10.0
Lebanon	0.9	0.6	0.6
Algeria	0.4	0.1	0.1
Qatar	4.2	3.7	3.6
Sudan	0.1	8.0	2.2
Jordan	22.5	18.4	17.8
Palestine	*	0.2	0.2
Iraq	0.1	0.4	0.3
Somalia	*	*	0.003
Total %	100	100	100
Number	4085710	6236050	7007190

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Annual Statistical Book
* Unavailable

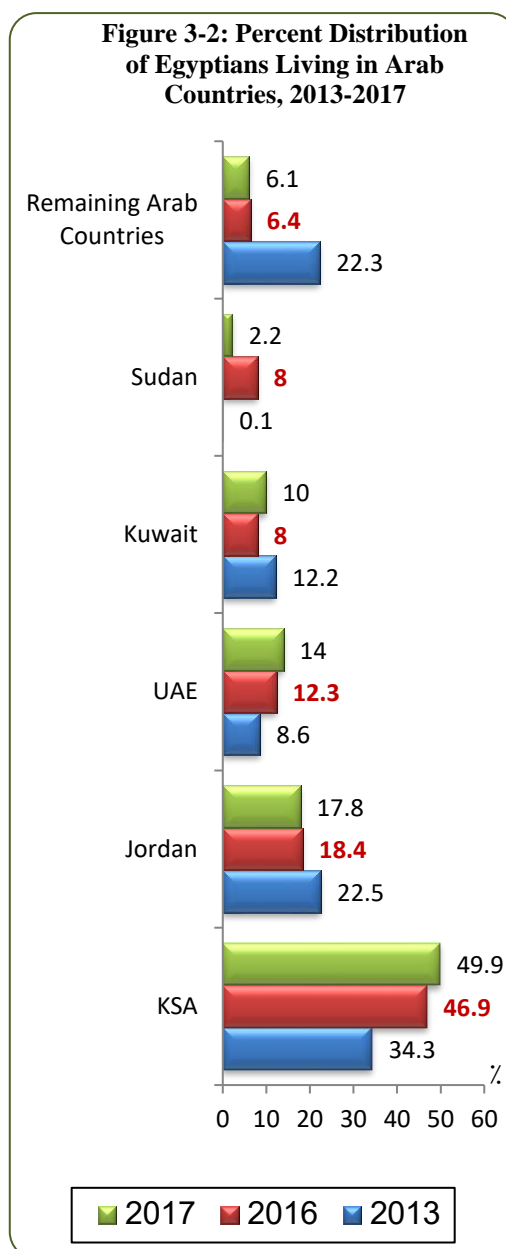
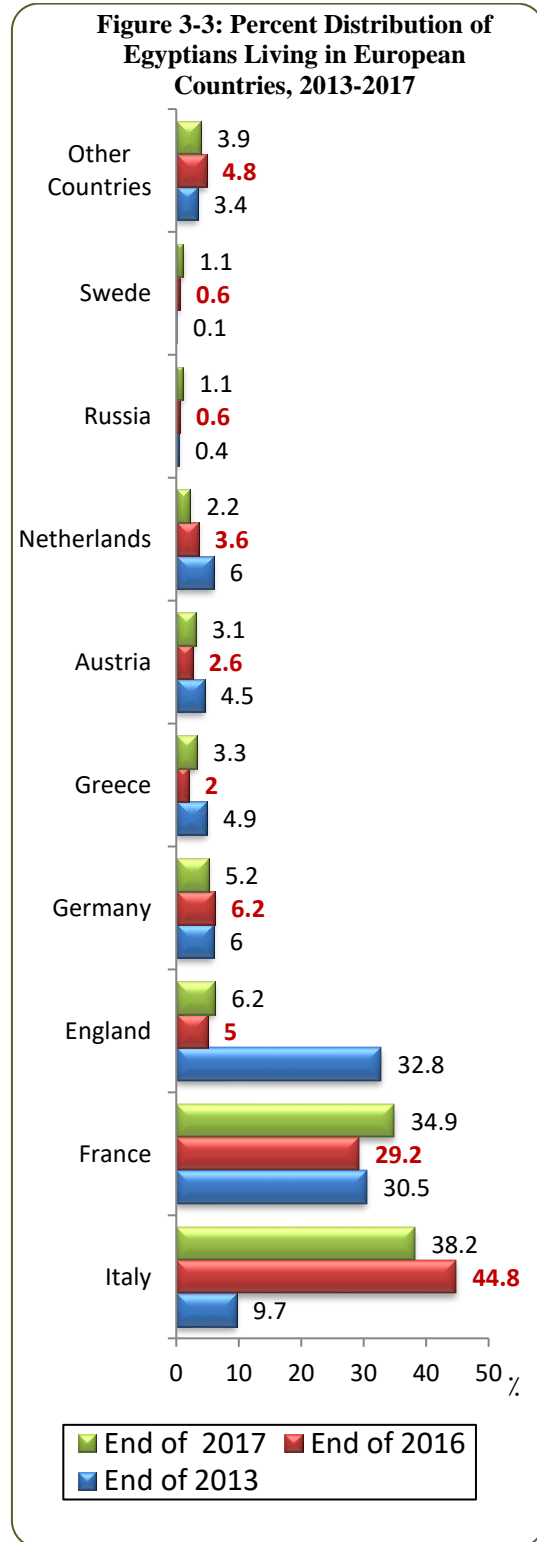


Table 3-3: Percent Distribution of Egyptians Living in European Countries in 2013, 2016, 2017

Country of Residence	End of 2013	End of 2016	End of 2017
Italy	9.7	44.8	38.2
France	30.5	29.2	34.9
England	32.8	5.0	6.2
Germany	6.0	6.2	5.2
Greece	4.9	2.0	3.3
Austria	4.5	2.6	3.1
Netherlands	6.0	3.6	2.2
Russia	0.4	0.6	1.1
Swede	0.1	0.6	1.1
Other Countries	3.4	4.8	3.9



Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Annual Statistical Book

3-2 Current Migrants (based on the International Migration Survey Egypt-HIMS)

This part presents findings regarding current migrants, derived from Egypt Household International Migration Survey (HIMS), 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 Distribution of Current Migrants by Sex and Age

Figures (3-4) and (3-5) show the percent distribution of current migrants by sex and age. It is noted that the age composition of current migrants shows an inverted U-shaped pattern with respect to current age of migrants. It begins with a low level among young migrants aged 15-19 years (2.5%), 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%), followed by the age group of 30-34 years (18%), 35-39 years (15%), and 20-24 years (14%). The lowest proportion of current migrants is observed for persons of retirement age (60 years), namely 1.2%.

Figure 3-4: Percent Distribution of Current Migrants by Sex

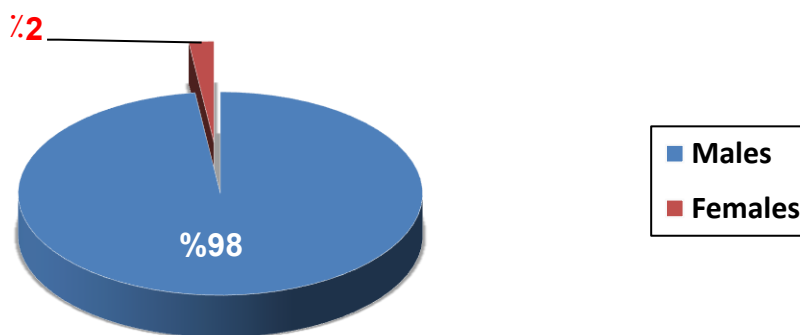
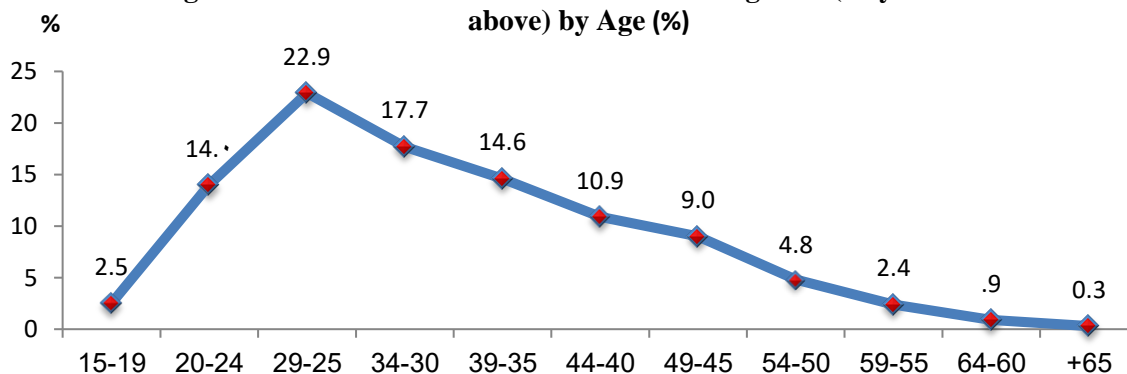


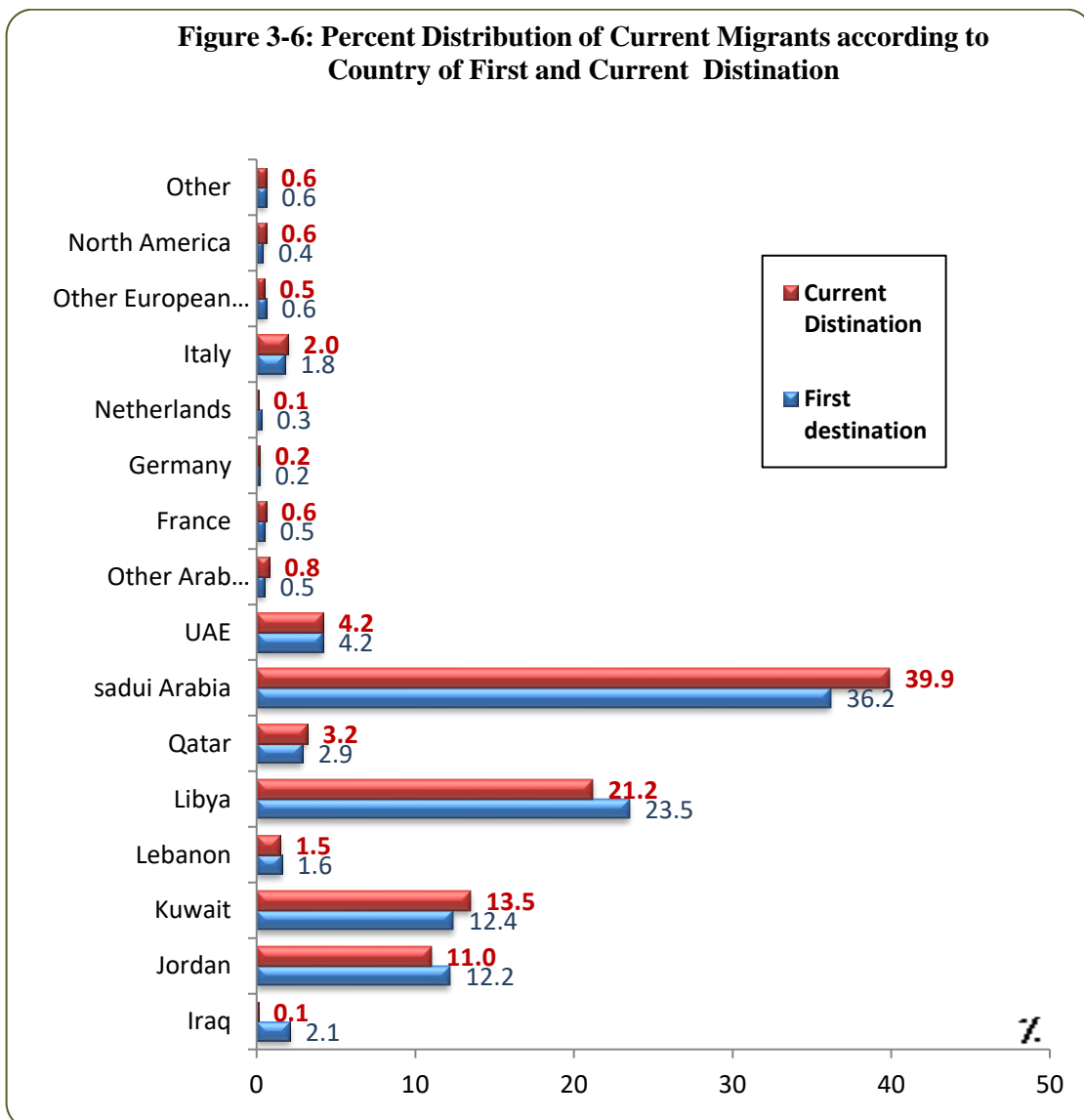
Figure 3-5: Percent Distribution of Current Migrants (15 years and above) by Age (%)



3-2-2 Distribution of Current Migrants according to Country of First and Current Destination

Figure (3-6) shows KSA as the leading destination for emigrants from Egypt (40%) of total emigrants), followed by Libya (21%), Kuwait (14%), Jordan (11%), UAE (4%), with a further 1% residing in other Arab countries. Europe and North America account for only 4% 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 KSA was the first destination of over 36% of current migrants, and attracted more than 4% of current migrants who moved on from other countries to reside in it. Libya was the first destination of nearly 24% of current migrants but currently absorbs 21% 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 2% of current migrants. Almost all of these emigrants left Iraq and are currently residing in other Arab countries because of the economic, political and security conditions.

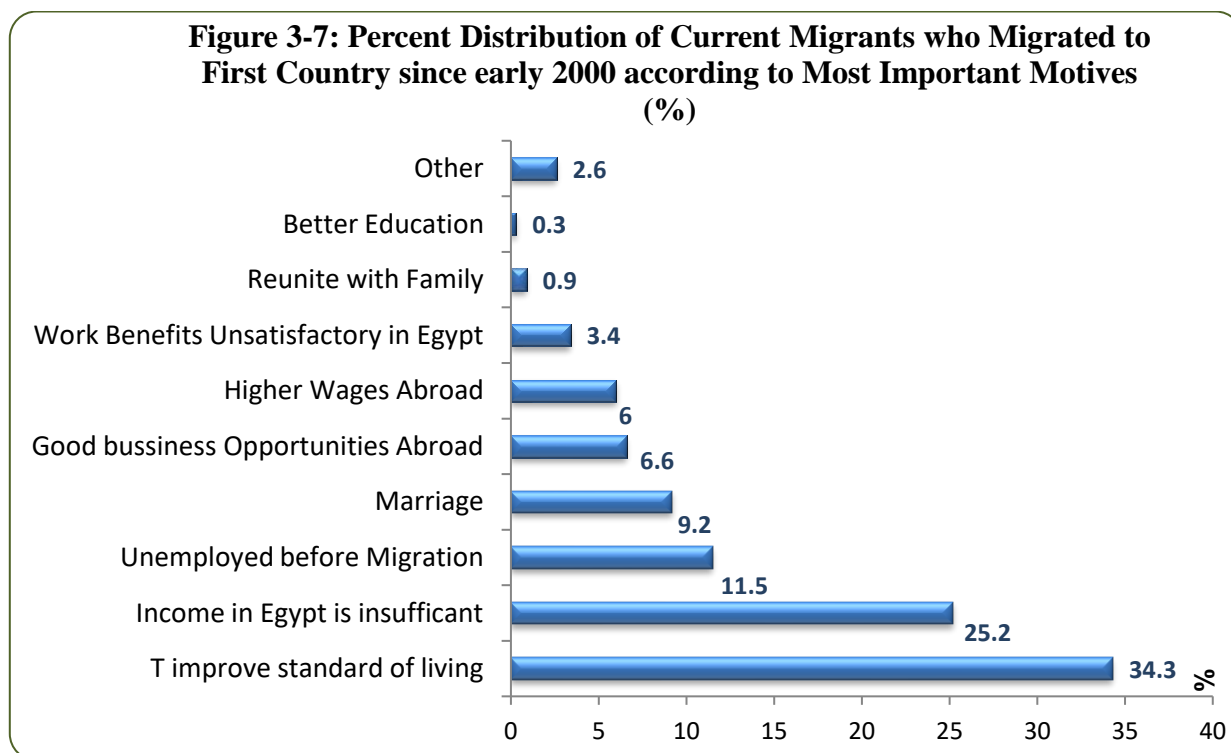


3-2-3 The Most Important Motives for Migration

The key findings of 2013 Egypt-HIMS indicate, as shown in figure (3-7), that 87% of migrants, who migrated for the first time since early 2000, migrated for economic reasons, 10% for social reasons (mainly women to marry men residing abroad), and 3% for other reasons.

The three most important economic motives for migration are to improve standard of living (34%), income in Egypt was insufficient income (25%), and lack of employment opportunities (12%). Higher wages, better business opportunities, and work benefits unsatisfactory in Egypt with regard to receiving countries represent 6%, 7% and 3% respectively.

These results suggest that there are two types of economic motives for migration from Egypt. The first type is migration out of necessity mainly due to poverty, lack of employment opportunities, low salaries, and 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 and improvement of living standards.



The results indicate that “out of necessity migration” applies to nearly 40% of total migrants, where migration represents an important strategy to cope with unemployment and poverty, while the “out of choice migration” applies to 47% of migrants, where migration appears to represent an attractive opportunity to improve living standards.

3-2-4 The Presence of the Entry Document for Country of Destination

This part highlights the availability of entry documents for the country of migration. By reviewing table (3-4), the possession of entry document with migrant for the country of migration and the type of such a document can be identified.

Data show that 95.4% of current migrants, who migrated to current country of residence since early 2000, had sound legal permits to enter the country of migration, 1.1% do not require an entry document, and around 3% had no entry or official document.

The highest percentage of migrants, namely 80%, had work permit, while 4.4% travel visa, 2.8% work visa, and 4.5% other types of visas (asylum seeker, temporary or permanent residence permit).

Table 3-4: Percent Distribution of Current Migrants who Moved to Current destination of Residence since early 2000 according to Type of admission Document by type of admission document, Egypt-HIMS 2013

Possession of Admission Document	Percent %
a) Yes, possession of 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/Free Visa	80.1
Other	3.6
b) No, not possessing visa and/or document	2.6
Asked for political Asylum	0.0
Undocumented entry	2.4
Other	0.2
c) Do not need visa	1.1
Missing	0.9
Total	100.0
Number	4819

Source: Egypt-HIMS 2013

3-2-5 Egyptian Migrants who Migrated for Short or Long Term according to Length of Stay since Arrival to Current Country of Residence

As evident in table (3-5), according to 2013 Egypt-HIMS:

- Male migration increased (for length of stay from less than one year to four years) reaching 57.8%, while female migration for the same category recorded 42.7%.
- Female migration increased for length of residence ten years and above reaching 33.9% against 24.7% for males.

From the aforementioned, female migration reflects a longer period for length of stay compared to male migration for the ten years and above period.

Table 3-5: Percent Distribution of Current Egyptian Migrants who have Migrated for Short or Long Term according to Sex and Length of residence since Arrival in current of Residence

Sex	Length of residence since Arrival to Current destination (in years)								Number
	4-0	9-5	14-10	19-15	+20	Total	+10	+15	
Male	57.8	17.5	9.9	7.6	7.2	100	24.7	14.8	5723
Female	42.7	23.4	4.3	6.6	23.0	100	33.9	29.6	124

Source: Egypt-HIMS 2013.

As shown in table (3-6) and figure (3-8):

- More than half of current migrants (58.1%) live in Arab countries, with a length of residence ranging (0-4 years).
- About a quarter of current migrants (24.5%) live in Europe, with a length of residence ranging (5-9 years).
- About half of current migrants to USA has a length of residence ranging (5-9 years).

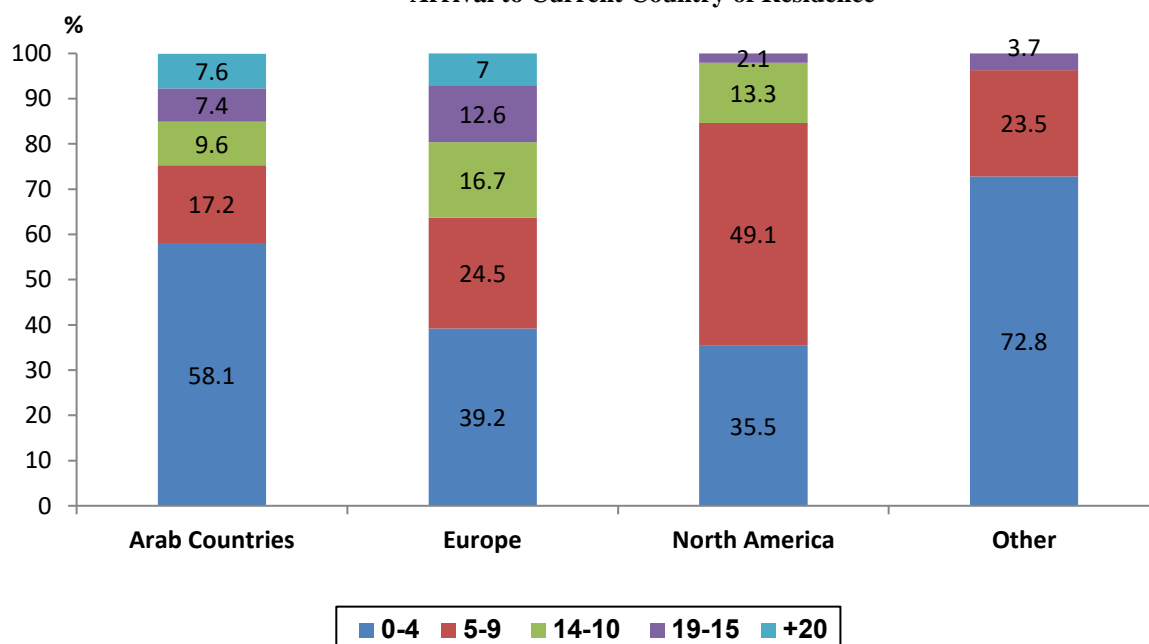
Figure 3-6: Percent Distribution of Current Egyptian Migrants who migrated Short and Long Term according to Current destination and Length of Stay since Arrival to Current Country of Residence

Country	Length of residence since Arrival to Current destination (in years)					Total	Number		
	4-0	9-5	14-10	19-15	+20		+10	+15	
Arab Country	58.1	17.2	9.6	7.4	7.6	100	24.6	15.0	5578
Europe	39.2	24.5	16.7	12.6	7.0	100	36.3	19.6	199
North America	35.5	49.1	13.3	2.1	0.0	100	15.4	2.1	33
Other	72.8	23.5	0.0	3.7	0.0	100	3.7	3.7	36

Source: Egypt-HIMS 2013.

Short Term Migration: data revealed that the number of migrants for a period lesser than one year is low, thus data were classified according to 5-year category.

Figure 3-8: Percent Distribution of Current Egyptian Migrants who Migrated Short and Long Term according to Current Country of Residence and Length of Stay since Arrival to Current Country of Residence



3-3 Egyptian Migrants who have Acquired New Nationality/Lost Egyptian Nationality Abroad according to Country of Residence

As shown in table (3-7) and figure (3-9), there is a gradual increase in acquiring new nationality permission and losing Egyptian nationality from 2013 to 2017, in addition to acquiring new nationality and keeping the Egyptian nationality from 2013 to 2015, while the number dropped in 2016 and increased again in 2017.

Table 3-7: Number of Egyptian Migrants who have Acquired New Nationality during 2011-2017

Year of Decision Issuance	New Nationality Permission and Keeping Egyptian Nationality	New Nationality Permission and Losing Egyptian Nationality	Total
2011	-	-	1574
2012	-	-	1902
2013	985	758	1743
2014	1103	825	1928
2015	1228	972	2200
2016	1075	1166	2241
2017	1202	2540	3742

Source: Annual Bulletin for Egyptians Obtaining Approval to Migrate Abroad and Egyptians Acquiring Foreign Nationality

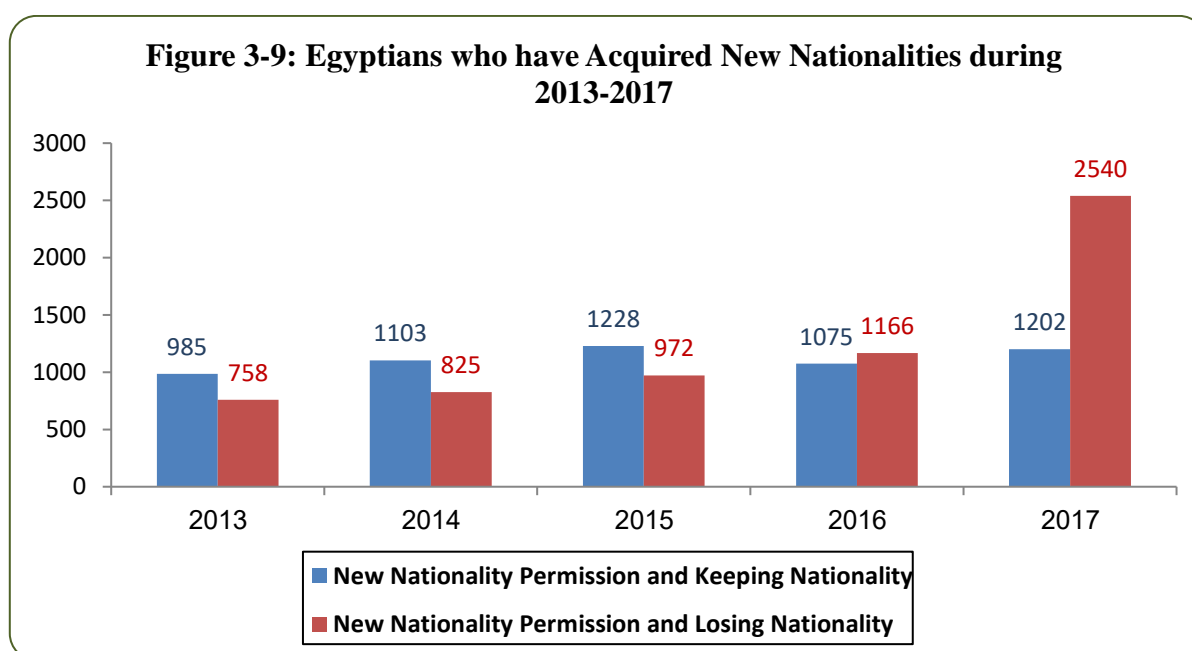


Table (3-8) and figure (3-10) highlight a steady increase in the total number of Egyptians who have acquired new nationality. German is the nationality most acquired by Egyptians and to which they lost the Egyptian nationality, followed by Netherlands during (2013-2016). As for the nationality the Egyptians have most acquired and kept the Egyptian nationality, it was the American nationality, followed by German and Bahrain nationalities.

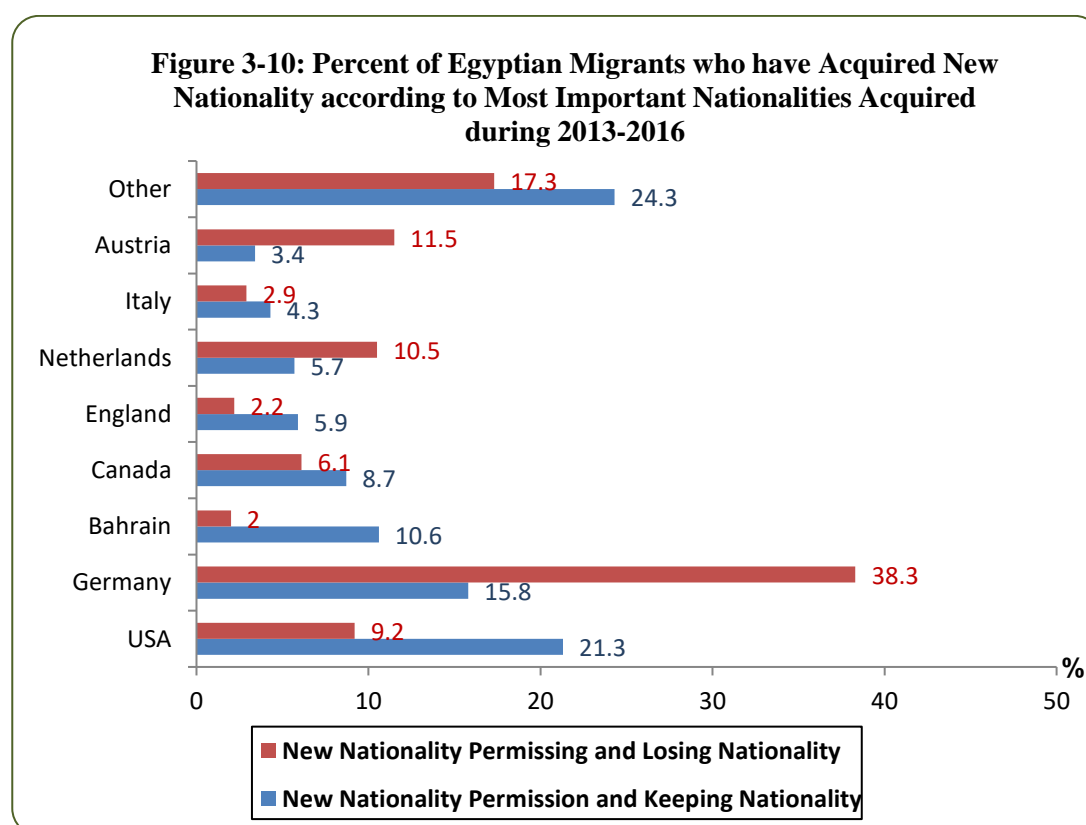
Table 3-8: Percent Distribution of Egyptian Migrants who have Acquired New Nationality according to Nationality Acquired and Type of Nationality Permission during 2013-2016

a) New Nationality Permission and Keeping Egyptian Nationality					
Country	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total(2016-2013)
USA	30.1	28.5	25.7	0.9	21.3
Germany	0.6	1.3	1.1	61.5	15.8
Bahrain	10.5	16.7	14.5	0.1	10.6
Canada	10.6	9.8	14.0	0.0	8.7
England	6.4	8.3	8.4	0.3	5.9
Netherlands	4.2	3.9	5.0	9.8	5.7
Italy	5.1	5.3	6.4	0.3	4.3
Austria	0.7	0.6	0.3	12.4	3.4
France	4.8	4.3	2.9	0.2	3.0
Australia	2.7	2.5	3.6	0.2	2.3
Other	24.5	18.9	18.0	14.4	18.8
Total %	100	100	100	100	100
Number	985	1103	1228	1075	4391

Table 3-8 (Continued): Percent Distribution of Egyptian Migrants who have Acquired New Nationality according to Nationality Acquired and Type of Nationality Permission during 2013-2016

b) New Nationality Permission and Keeping Egyptian Nationality					
Country	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total-2013) (2016)
Germany	52.6	56.0	56.5	1.3	38.3
Austria	18.2	16.5	14.7	0.9	11.5
Netherlands	11.2	11.8	12.0	7.8	10.5
USA	1.2	1.6	1.2	26.5	9.2
Canada	0.0	0.2	0.4	18.9	6.1
Italy	0.3	0.2	0.3	8.7	2.9
KSA	2.5	3.6	3.7	0.1	2.3
England	0.3	0.2	0.3	6.4	2.2
Bahrain	0.1	1.0	0.1	5.7	2.0
Norway	2.6	2.7	3.3	0.0	2.0
Other	10.9	6.2	7.4	23.8	13.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Number	758	825	972	1166	3721

Source: Annual Bulletin for Egyptians Obtaining Approval to Migrate Abroad and Egyptians Acquiring Foreign Nationality



3-4 Emigration of Persons Holding Official Permits for Work Purposes

3-4-1 Valid Work Permits

Valid work permits are defined as the ones issued for first time to work. Table (3-9) and figure (3-11) show that the total work permits issued for Egyptians for the first time to work abroad is 469 thousand in 2011. This number increased to reach about 616 thousand in 2014, and decreased gradually to 404 thousand in 2017.

The table also indicates:

- KSA is the country with the highest percentage of Egyptian labour having work permits during 2011-2017, despite the drop from 57.5% in 2011 to 51.1% in 2017.
- Kuwait is ranked second with regard to work permits. The percentage increased from 14.6% in 2011 to 14.7% in 2014 and continued rising to 20.4% in 2017.
- Kuwait is followed by UAE and Jordan by 10.2% and 8% respectively in 2017.

With reference to Libya, it was not required to issue work permits for Egyptians to work there prior to 2013 (based on the applicable law between both countries), despite the large number of Egyptian labour in Libya. After 2013, work permits were issued reaching 26.4%, and dropped to 12.4% in 2014. Taking into consideration the country political conditions, Egyptian labour migration nearly disappeared in Libya from 2016 until now.

Table 3-9: Number and Percent Distribution of Egyptian Labour Movement Contracting Abroad, in Coordination with General Administration of Work Permits, who are Acquiring Work for the First Time during 2011-2017

A- Number

Country	Years						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Saudi Arabia	269631	300677	251036	263666	321141	310891	206730
Kuwait	68256	73869	76899	90295	104878	96298	82596
Jordan	68269	66731	46555	87132	85407	59269	32544
UAE	28506	27423	31553	44733	45447	46289	41067
Qatar	11348	13085	17987	26579	25429	22232	18252
Oman	4200	4916	4520	5888	5663	4658	5271
Bahrain	1313	1715	2568	2699	2740	3108	2318
Lebanon	4786	5152	3768	4089	4243	5569	4764
Yemen	114	71	41	60	277	7	8
Algeria	8	21	127	49	105	113	289
Syria	25	70	4	2	14	5	4
Libya	-	-	159969	76091	3329	-	5
Greece	902	913	1126	2994	1595	1658	2250
Italy	9046	8494	7803	8697	6987	7378	5440
Cyprus	701	681	609	694	699	665	713
Other Foreign Countries	1790	2053	2106	2133	2006	1993	2222
Total	468895	505871	606671	615801	609960	560133	404473

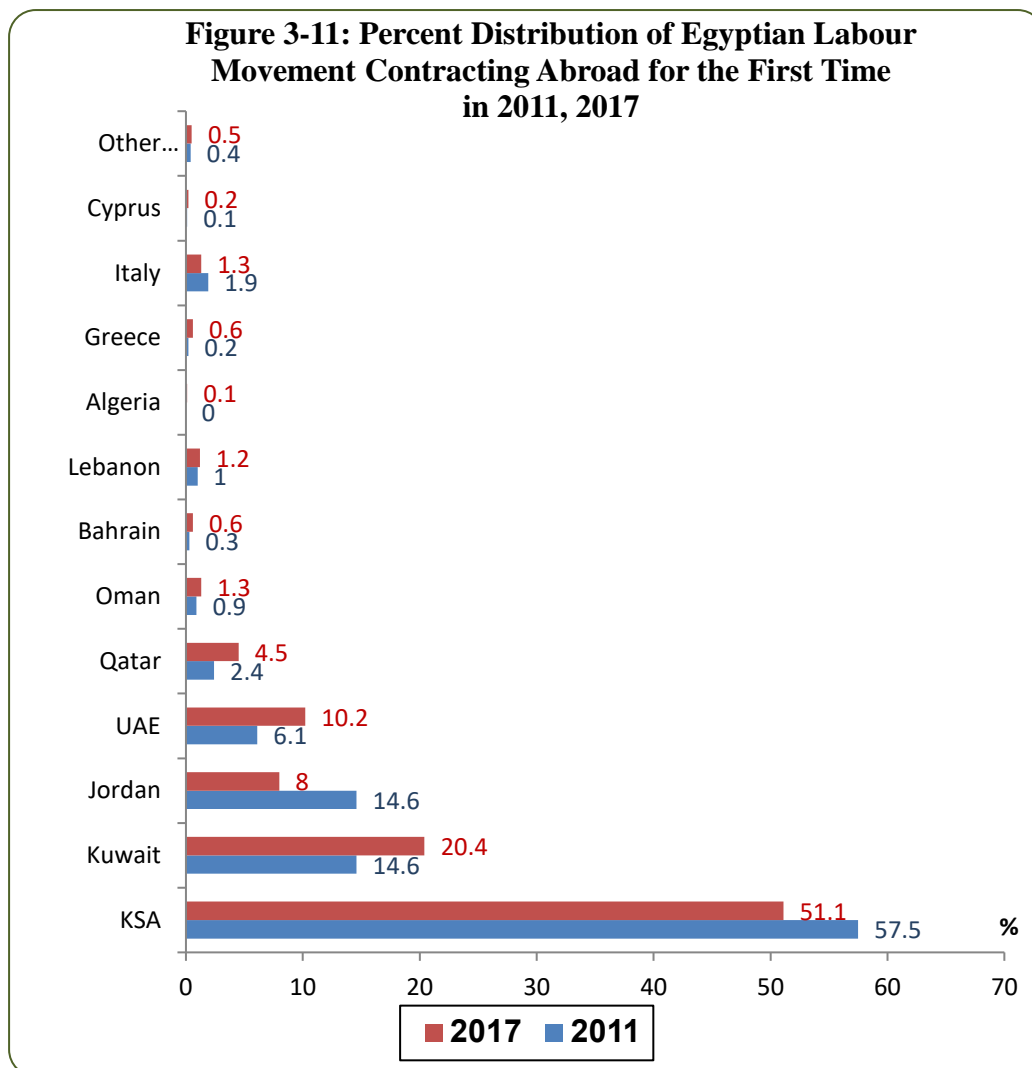
Source: Ministry of Manpower.

Table 3-9 (Continued): Number and Percent Distribution of Egyptian Labour Movement Contracting Abroad, in Coordination with General Administration of Work Permits, who are Acquiring Work for the First Time during 2011-2017

B- Percent Distribution

Country	Years						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Saudi Arabia	57.5	59.4	41.4	42.8	52.6	55.5	51.1
Kuwait	14.6	14.6	12.7	14.7	17.2	17.2	20.4
Jordan	14.6	13.2	7.7	14.1	14	10.6	8
UAE	6.1	5.4	5.2	7.3	7.5	8.3	10.2
Qatar	2.4	2.6	3	4.3	4.2	4	4.5
Oman	0.9	1	0.7	1	0.9	0.8	1.3
Bahrain	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6
Lebanon	1	1	0.6	0.7	0.7	1	1.2
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	26.4	12.4	0.5	0	0
Greece	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6
Italy	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.3
Cyprus	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other							
Foreign Countries	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	468895	505871	606671	615801	609960	560133	404473

Source: Ministry of Manpower.



3-4-2 Total Work Permits Issued for Egyptians to Work Abroad according to Country of Destination

Table (3-10) and figure (3-12) highlight the number distribution of work permits issued for Egyptians working abroad according to country during 2011-2017. It is clear that work permits increased from 1.1 million in 2011 to 1.33 million in 2015, and then decreased to nearly 1.17 million in 2017. More than half of the work permits issued for Egyptians in 2017 were for KSA, equivalent to 51.2%, which is less than 2011 percentage of 55.1%. The work permits issued for Egyptians working in Kuwait rank second by 15.2% in 2011, and increased to 19% in 2017. This is followed by Jordan, yet decreased from 13.3% in 2011 to 10.7% in 2017, and then UAE with a percentage from 7.9% to 9.2% during the same years. In relation to Libya, the table reveals that the highest number of work permits was 160809, equivalent to 12.4%, in 2013, and remarkably dropped reaching 29 permits in 2017.

Italy is one of the highest European countries in work permits percentage, though such permits dropped from 2.2% in 2011 to 1.6% in 2017.

Table 3-10: Number and Percent Distribution of Work Permits Issued for Egyptians Working Abroad according to Country during 2011-2017

a) Numbers

Country	Years						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Saudi Arabia	622116	667279	624490	648244	702866	684643	598029
Kuwait	172179	174015	184445	210216	232959	219184	221325
Jordan	149861	148618	136443	180833	166376	127938	125470
UAE	88716	79462	80332	91346	100739	104483	107056
Qatar	30490	31575	40752	50180	54469	50832	47950
Italy	25122	25512	25204	23145	20817	19385	18388
Lebanon	12798	14081	12240	11525	11000	12437	12955
Oman	10902	10597	12612	13958	13580	11715	14054
Foreign Vessels	4667	4592	4493	4376	4474	4729	5066
Bahrain	3945	4088	6979	6851	6965	8788	6952
Greece	3238	2119	2512	4382	3752	3824	5010
Cyprus	1546	1374	1134	1172	1193	1321	1445
Libya	-	10227	160809	65690	3466	31	29
Other Countries	3583	2819	3178	3637	4886	2943	3860
Total	1129163	1176358	1295623	1315555	1327542	1252253	1167589

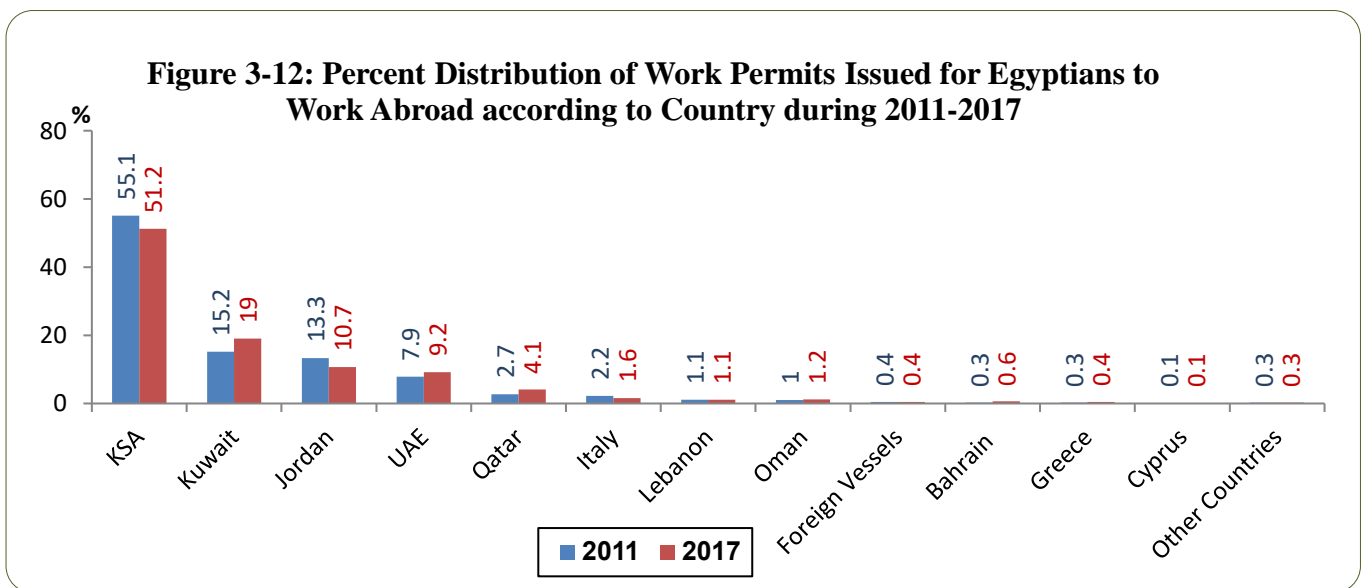
Table 3-10 (Continued): Number and Percent Distribution of Work Permits Issued for Egyptians Working Abroad according to Country during 2011-2017

b) Percent Distribution

Country	Years						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
KSA	55.1	56.7	48.2	49.3	52.9	54.7	51.2
Kuwait	15.2	14.8	14.2	16.0	17.5	17.5	19.0
Jordan	13.3	12.6	10.5	13.7	12.5	10.2	10.7
UAE	7.9	6.8	6.2	6.9	7.6	8.3	9.2
Qatar	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.1
Italy	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6
Lebanon	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1
Oman	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.2
Foreign Vessels	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Bahrain	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6
Greece	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Cyprus	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Libya	-	0.9	12.4	5.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Other Countries	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Annual Bulletin for Work Permits of Egyptians Working Abroad

Remark: Including first time and renewed permits



3-4-3 (Size of Seasonal Migration for Work Abroad)

According to Ministry of Manpower statistics for Pilgrimage Season (1439 Hijri – 2018), it was evident that from 01/01/2018 to 30/06/2018 as shown in table (3-11) and figure (3-13):

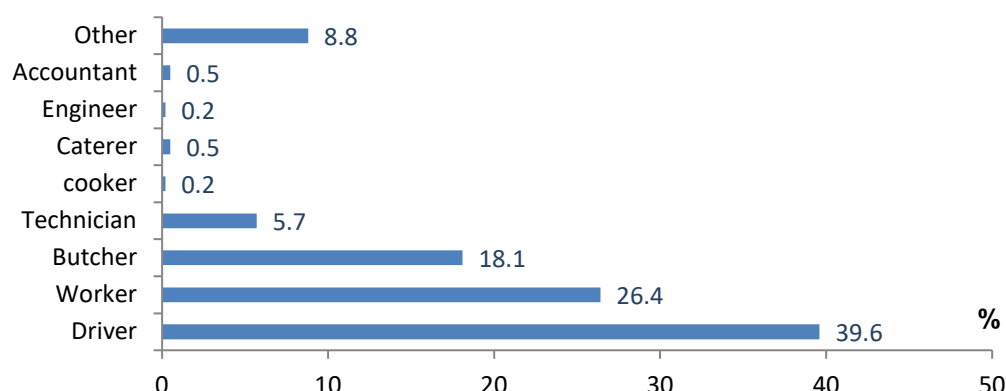
- The total Egyptian seasonal labour travelling to KSA to work during Pilgrimage Season amounted to 34045 workers.
- Drivers represented the highest number of Egyptian seasonal labour in KSA (13487 job opportunities), equivalent to 39.6% of total job opportunities, followed by other types of workers (8975), equivalent to 26.4%, butchery workers (6162) recording 18.1%, and technicians (1943) representing 5.7%.
- Engineers represented the least number of Egyptian labour in KSA during Pilgrimage Season, accounting for 57 engineers.
-

Table 3-11: Number and Percent Distribution of Egyptian Labour who Travelled to Work through Ministry of Manpower in Pilgrimage Season according to Occupation (Pilgrimage Season of 1439 Hijri – 2018)

Occupation	Number	Percent Distribution (%)
Driver	13487	39.6
Worker	8975	26.4
Butcher	6162	18.1
Technician	1943	5.7
Cook	73	0.2
Caterer	186	0.5
Engineer	57	0.2
Accountant	170	0.5
Other	2992	8.8
Total	34045	100.

Source: Ministry of Manpower.

Figure 3-13: Percent Distribution of Egyptian Labour who Travelled to Work according to Occupation (Pilgrimage Season 1439 Hijri - 2018)



3-5 Emigration for Study Purposes

This part tackles the size of Egyptian emigrants, based on Ministry of Higher Education statistics, travelling for the following purposes:

- Foreign Missions:

The candidate attains the scientific degrees from a foreign university for a period ranging (3-4) years. The candidate can return to home country during such period for a specific time to review and carry out the required field research.

- Scientific Missions:

People, who attained scientific degrees, are sent in scientific missions such as State, delegating body or personal scholarships either for training or scientific research for a period ranging 3 months to a year.

- Study Missions:

The candidate is sent abroad either to study, collect scientific material for scientific degree attainment, or receive training, and acquire experience. These are funded through foreign grants submitted for State, delegating bodies, or personal scholarships. The granting body specifies the period that will be spent by candidate abroad.

- Common Supervision Missions

The candidate receives through such missions PHD degree from an Egyptian university under the supervision of one Egyptian supervisor and another foreigner, who agree on the study topic. The mission period will be five years, during which the

candidate will be materially treated like an internal mission member. However, the candidate will travel abroad during one of the study phases for a year to collect the scientific material required, during which the candidate will be materially treated like a foreign mission member. This will lead to saving some of the study expenses and overcoming the issue of foreign scientific degree equivalency.

3-5-1 Development in Numbers of Emigration for Scientific Missions

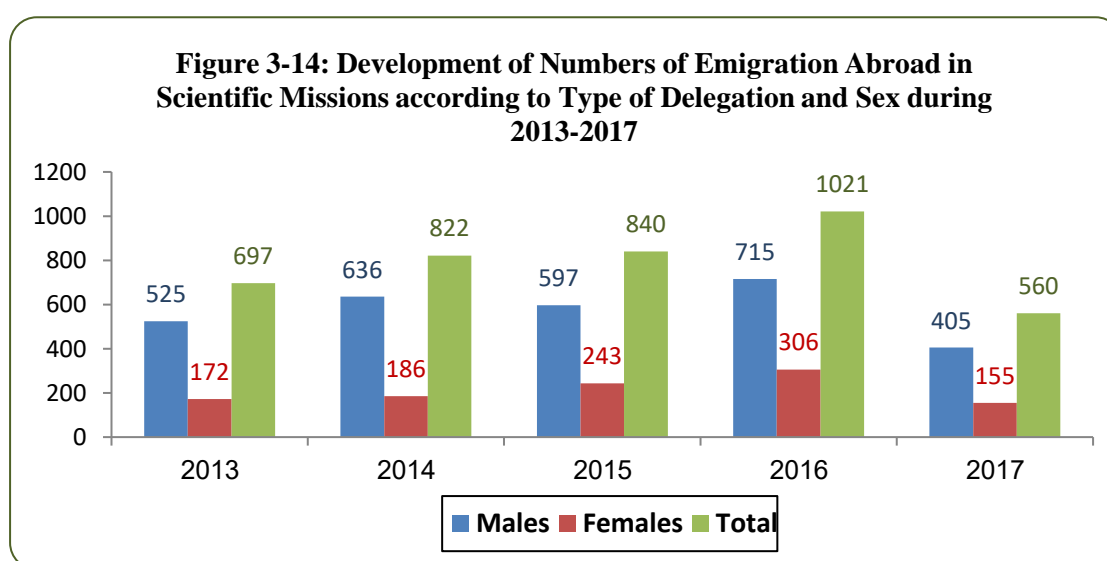
Table (3-12) and figure (3-14) show:

- The number of emigrants abroad in scientific missions reached 697 in 2013, and increased gradually to 1021 in 2016, with a rising percentage of 46.5% during this period, yet the number decreased to 560 in 2017.
- The female number of total emigrants abroad in scientific missions ranged 23%-29% during 2013-2015, and slightly increased in 2016 to 30%.

Table 3-12: Development of Numbers of Emigration Abroad in Scientific Missions according to Sex 2013-2017

Year	Sex			Female Percentage %
	Male	Female	Total	
2013	525	172	697	24.7
2014	636	186	822	22.6
2015	597	243	840	28.9
2016	715	306	1021	30.0
2017	405	155	560	27.7

Source: Annual Bulletin for Emigration in Scientific Missions – General Administration for Missions – Ministry of Higher Education



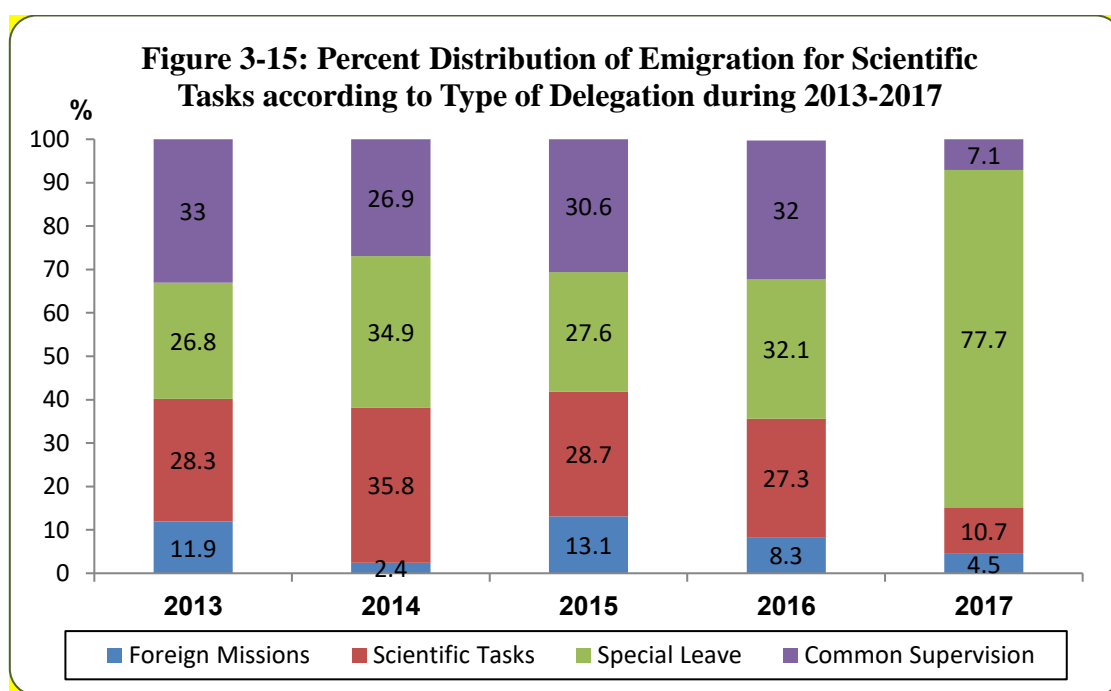
3-5-2 Emigration according to Types of Scientific Tasks

Table (3-13) and figure (3-15) present percent distribution of Egyptian emigration for scientific tasks according to type of delegation. The highest percentage was for emigration in special leave in 2017 by 77.7%, against 34.9% in 2014 and 32.1% in 2016. As for the remaining percentage in 2017, 10.7% are in scientific missions, 7.1% in common supervision missions, and the least is 4.5% in foreign missions.

Table 3-13: Percent Distribution of Emigration for Scientific Tasks according to Type of Delegation during 2013-2017

Type of Scientific Task	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Foreign Missions	11.9	2.4	13.1	8.3	4.5
Scientific Tasks	28.3	35.8	28.7	27.3	10.7
Special Leave	26.8	34.9	27.6	32.1	77.7
Common Supervision	33.0	26.9	30.6	32	7.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Annual Bulletin for Emigration in Scientific Missions – General Administration for Missions – Ministry of Higher Education.



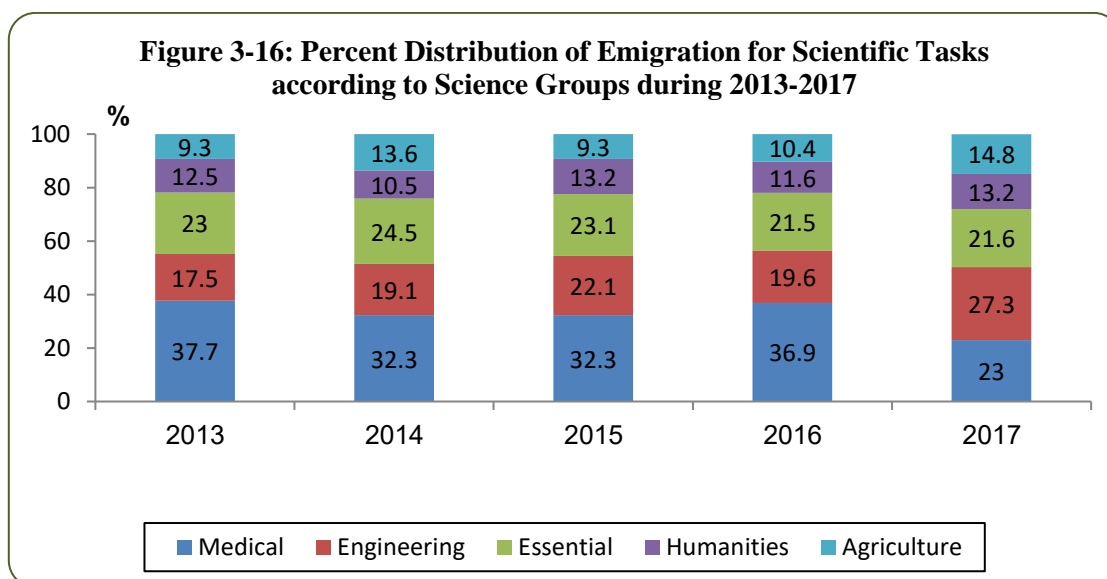
3-5-3 Emigration according to Science Groups

- According to table (3-14) and figure (3-16), the highest percentage of emigration in scientific missions during (2013-2016) was in medical group ranged 32%-38%, followed by essential sciences by 21%-25%. In 2017, the highest percentage was in engineering group by 27.3%.
- In relation to the least percentage of emigration in scientific missions, it was in humanities and agriculture groups during 2013-2017.

Table 3-14: Total Emigration for Scientific Tasks according to Science Groups during 2013-2017

Year		Medical	Engineering	Essential	Humanities	Agriculture	Total
2013	Number	263	122	160	87	65	697
	Percent	37.7	17.5	23.0	12.5	9.3	100
2014	Number	266	157	201	86	112	822
	Percentage	32.3	19.1	24.5	10.5	13.6	100
2015	Number	271	186	194	111	78	840
	Percentage	32.3	22.1	23.1	13.2	9.3	100
2016	Number	377	200	220	118	106	1021
	Percentage	36.9	19.6	21.5	11.6	10.4	100
2017	Number	129	153	121	74	83	560
	Percentage	23.0	27.3	21.6	13.2	14.8	100

Source: Annual Bulletin for Emigration in Scientific Missions – General Administration for Missions–Ministry of Higher Education.



3-5-4 Emigration in Scientific Missions according to Most Important Countries of Migration/Destination)

According to table (3-15) and figure (3-17) data, the highest percentage of emigration in scientific missions in 2013 and 2015 was to USA 28.1% and 24.3% respectively followed by Germany (15.4% and 18.7% respectively). In 2017, China came first (by 18.8%) followed by Germany and USA.

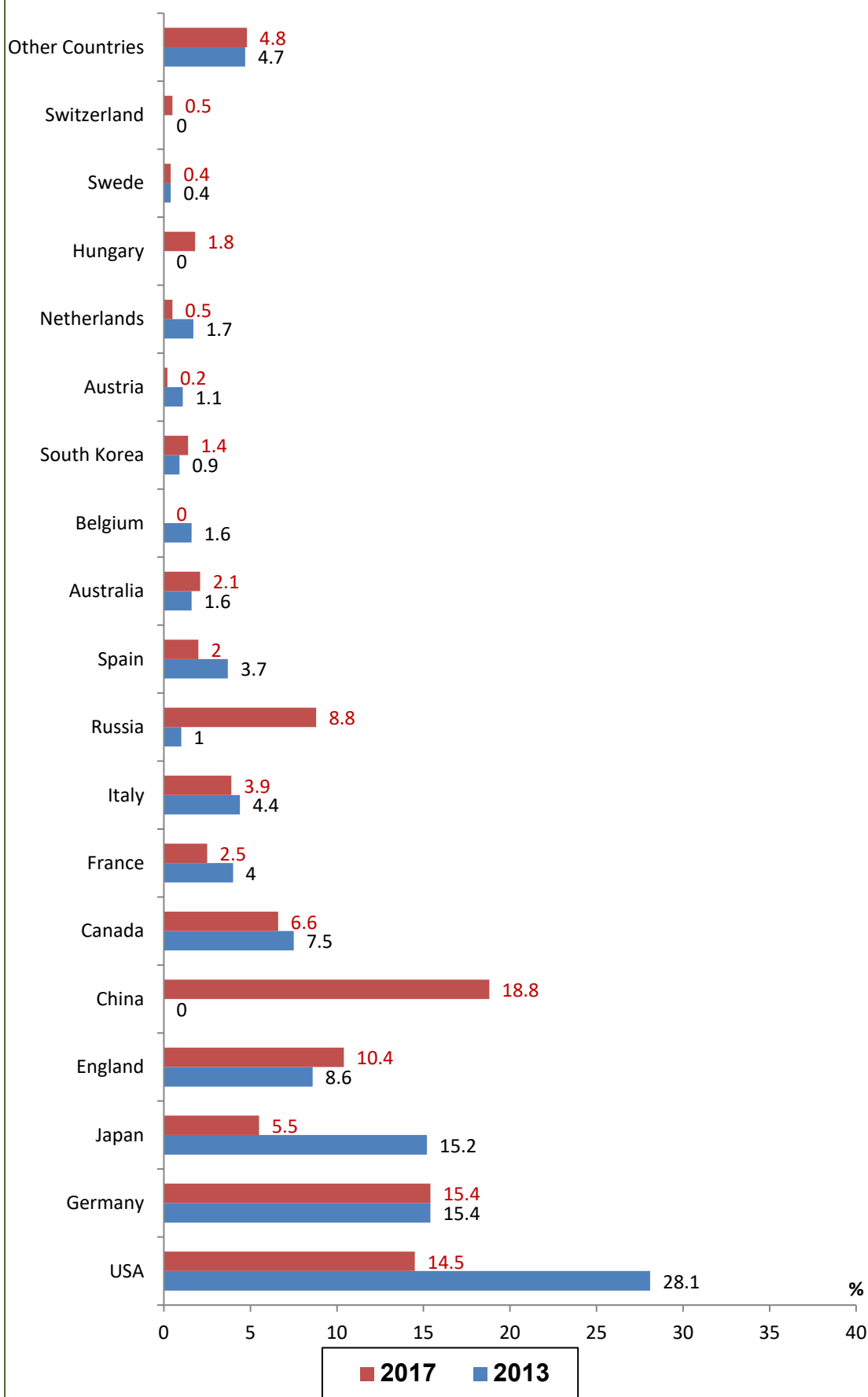
Table 3-15: Emigration in Scientific Missions according to Most Important Countries of Destination (2013-2017)

Country	2013	2015	2017
USA	28.1	24.3	14.5
Germany	15.4	18.7	15.4
Japan	15.2	9.4	5.5
England	8.6	15.1	10.4
China	0.0	2.1	18.8
Canada	7.5	5.1	6.6
France	4.0	4.6	2.5
Italy	4.4	3.2	3.9
Russia	1.0	2.7	8.8
Spain	3.7	3.0	2.0
Australia	1.6	1.7	2.1
Belgium	1.6	0.7	0.0
South Korea	0.9	1.1	1.4
Austria	1.1	0.7	0.2
Netherlands	1.7	0.1	0.5
Hungary	0.0	0.0	1.8
Swede	0.4	0.8	0.4
Switzerland	0.0	0.4	0.5
Total	95.3	93.8	95.2
Other Countries	4.7	6.2	4.8
Total	100	100	100

Source: Annual Bulletin for Emigration in Scientific Missions – General

Administration for Missions – Ministry of Higher Education

Table 3-17: Emigration in Scientific Missions according to Most Important Countries of Destination (2013-2017)



Section Four: Return Migration



This section covers return migrants characteristics and migration motives.

Section Four: Return Migration

The 2013 Egypt-HIMS findings reveal the return of 5135 migrants. The return migrant is the one who returned finally since 2000 and was 15 years and more back then. These are the eligibility conditions to fill in the return migrant individual application in 2013 Egypt-HIMS. Notably, 5085 return migrants were successfully interviewed with a 99% response from total return migrants.

4-1 Age Composition of Return Migrants

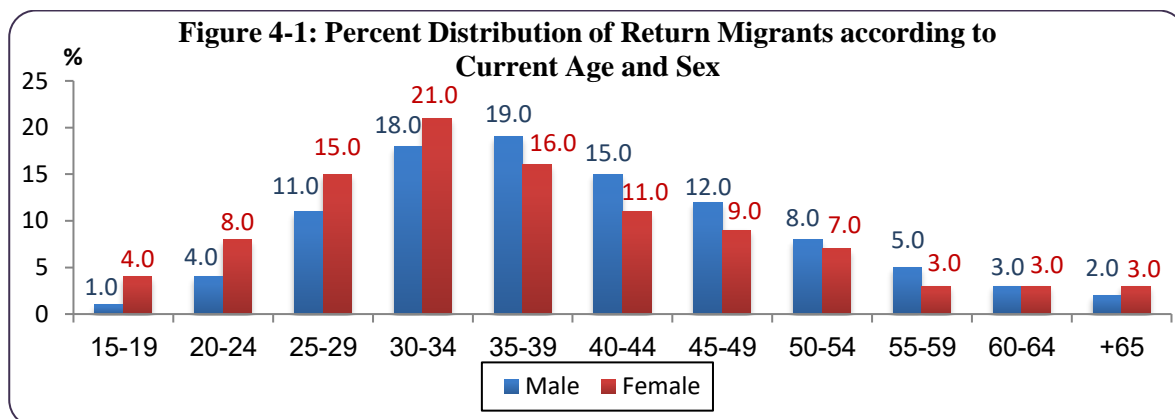
Table (4-1) and figure (4-1) show percent distribution of return migrants according to current age and sex. The age composition of return migrants shows an inverted U-shaped pattern with respect to current age. It begins with a low level among age group 15-19 years (1.2%), and then sweeps upward in age range 25-49 years, which includes more than 75% of return migrants. The age group with the largest number of return migrants is 35-39 years (18.8%), followed by the age group 30-34 years (18.2%), 40-44 years (14.4%), and 45-49 years (12.1). The percentage of return migrants 65+ years old comprises only 2% of the total return migration population.

Table 4-1: Percent Distribution of Return Migrants according to Age Groups and Sex, Egypt-HIMS 2013

Age	Males	Females	Total
19-15	0.9	3.5	1.2
24-20	4.4	8.3	4.8
29-25	11.5	15.1	11.9
34-30	17.9	21.0	18.2
39-35	19.2	15.7	18.8
44-40	14.8	11.1	14.4
49-45	12.4	9.4	12.1
54-50	8.4	7.0	8.2
59-55	5.3	2.9	5.0
64-60	3.3	3.1	3.3
65 and above	1.9	2.7	2.0
Total	100	100	100
Number	4533 (%89.1)	552 (%10.9)	5085 (%100)

Source: 2013 Egypt-HIMS

Findings also revealed that the female return migrants comprise 11% of the total number of return migrants. The results reflect the fact stated in Chapter Three (Current Migrants) that migration from Egypt is predominantly male, and so is return migration.



4-2 Motives of Emigration

Migration usually has 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 ways, is a family decision to maximize family/household benefits.

Table (4-2) and figure (4-2) highlight two main reasons for return migrants first migration, namely insufficient or low income in Egypt and the need to improve living standards. Improving living standards ranked first with 43% of respondents, followed by the insufficient or low income in Egypt with 25%. These two reasons together comprise 68% of respondents.

Surprisingly, unemployment was not among the reasons pushing to migration. Unemployment was stated by only 6% of return migrants. This may be attributed to the fact that the percentage of return migrants who were employed before migration was high, as shown in table (5-2) below. Hence, the more important motive for migration is the wage/salary differences between origin and destination. Results show that the main reason for female migration was accompanying family, spouse, or marriage in migration country. Based on sex, this pattern differs in migration motives between females and males.

Figure 4-2: Percent Distribution of Return Migrants by the most important motive for First Time Migration

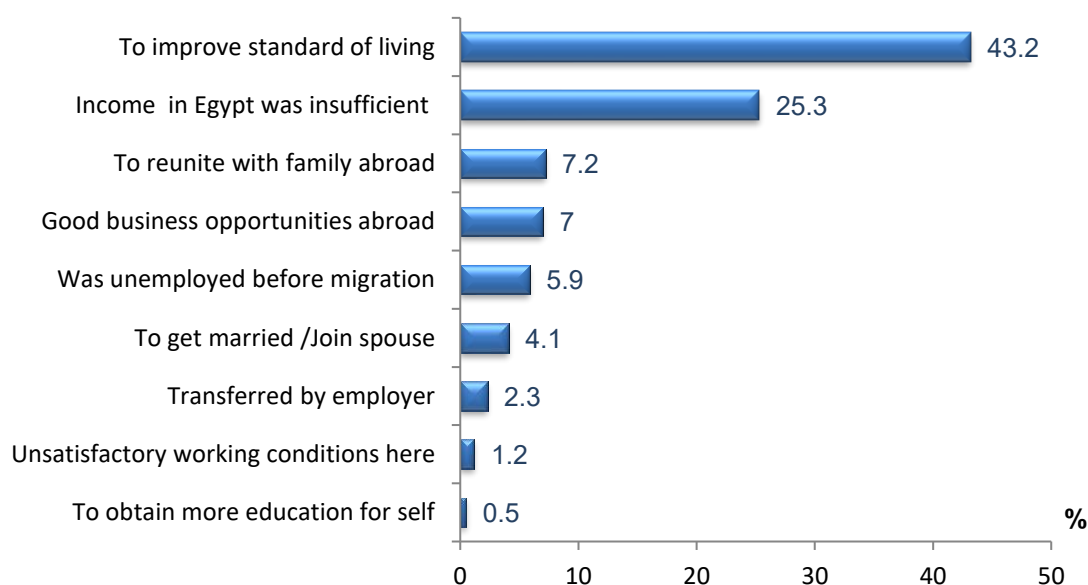


Table 4-2: Percent distribution of return migrants who moved to first destination since 1/1/2000 by the most important motive for first migration, according to selected characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013

Most important reason for moving to first destination	Migrant Sex		Current Place of Residence		Total
	Males	Females	Urban	Rural	
Was unemployed before migration	6.5	0.5	7.3	5.4	5.9
Income in Egypt was insufficient	28.2	0.9	18.6	27.6	25.3
Transferred by employer	2.4	1.3	5.5	1.1	2.3
Good business opportunities abroad	7.8	0.3	7.2	6.9	7.0
Work benefits unsatisfactory	1.4	0.0	0.5	1.5	1.2
To improve standard of living	47.9	2.9	39.9	44.3	43.2
To obtain more education for self	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.5
To reunite with family abroad	0.9	60.2	11.3	5.7	7.2
To get married /Join spouse	1.6	25.4	3.8	4.3	4.1
Other	2.7	7.8	4.8	2.8	3.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Number of return migrants	3139	369	915	2593	3509

Source: Egypt-HIMS 2013.

4-3 Documents Required to Enter the First Country of Migration/ Destination

This part tackles the return migrant possession of the documents required to enter the first country of migration. Table (4-3) presents an overview of the return migrant possession of a visa or entry document when arriving the first country of migration.

Data indicate that 88% of return migrants, who travelled for the first time since early 2000, had visa/entry document to enter the first country of migration, 9% mentioned that they did not need visa/entry document and 4% did not have visa/entry document. Data also reveal that more than 95% of return female migrants had visa/entry document to enter first country of migration against 87% return male migrants. In addition, about 4% of return male migrants had no visa/entry document for the first country of migration.

When taking the travel document type into consideration, data show that nearly two thirds of the return migrants (63%) had visa/work permit, 10% travel visa, and 7% temporary residence permits. As for sex, data reveal that about 70% of return males had visa or work permit, while 42% of females had temporary residence permit.

Table 4-3: Percent Distribution of Return Migrants whose First Migration was since 01/01/2000 according to Type of Documents Required for Entry and Sex, Egypt-HIMS 2013

Documents Required for Entrance	Sex of Return Migrant		
	Male	Female	Total
a) Yes: visa and/or document	87.0	95.4	87.9
Tourist visa	9.1	17.9	10.1
Visa/work 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
Migration/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) Visa not required	9.2	4.7	8.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3139	369	3509

Source: 2013 Egypt-HIMS

4-4 Motives for Returning from Migration

One of the important topics covered by Egypt-HIMS is the motives for return migration, as return migrants were asked about the reasons of leaving country of destination. As may be seen, table (4-4) shows six main reasons. These reasons are “missing own country and the desire to return to home country” (14%), “end of contract” (9%), “health related reasons” (9%), “low pay in the country of destination” (8%), and “the perception of return migrants that business was not doing well” (7%). These six reasons comprise 55% of the reasons reported by return migrants. With regard of return migrants unwillingly (deported), their percentage was 3% of total 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, namely to complete education (12%), escaping high cost of living in the country of destination (5%), and poor or lack of schools for children in the country of destination (5%).

Table 4-4: 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
End of contract	18.2	41.2	20.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of return migrants	4533	552	5085

Source: Egypt-HIMS 2013

4-5 Return to Egypt Decision Taker

The survey includes identifying return to Egypt decision maker. Table (4-5) shows that 85% of return migrants were self-motivated to take the decision to return to Egypt. Females deviate from the general pattern with only 53% taking the decision by themselves. The main other decision maker was the husband (30%).

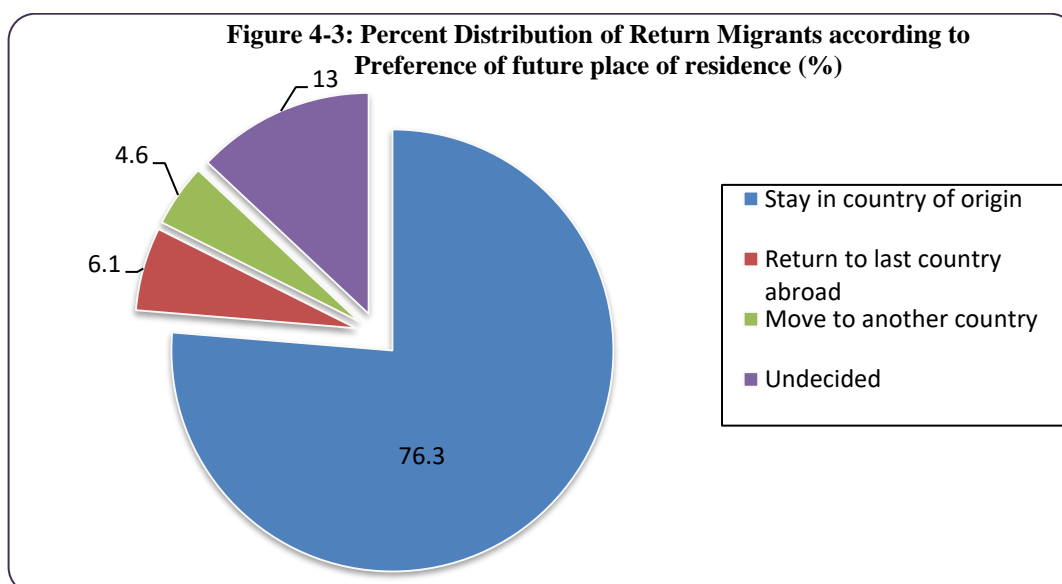
Table 4-5: Percent distribution of return migrants by the person making the decision for return migrants to return to Egypt, according to sex, Egypt-HIMS 2013

Who made the decision to return to Egypt	Male	Female	Total
Migrant	87.2	53	85.4
Spouse	0.7	29.7	2.1
Sons/ Daughters	0.1	0	0.1
Parents	1.5	7.9	1.9
Other relatives	0	0.5	0
Employer in last destination	4.9	3.6	4.9
Employer in country of origin	1.8	2	1.8
Ministry of Interior in last destination	3.5	0.7	3.3
Other	0.3	2.5	0.4
Total	100	100	100
Number	4484	241	4725

Source: 2013 Egypt-HIMS

4-6 Migration Intentions

Migration intention can be used as indicator for future migration streams. This section explores migration intentions of return migrants.



The survey questionnaire included a question for return migrants to report their preference regarding their future migration intention. As shown by figure (4-3), more than three quarters of return migrants expressed their preference to stay in Egypt (76.3%). Only 10.7% expressed their desire to re-migrate; (6.1% to return to last country of destination, 4.6% to move to another country), 13% undecided about their future trajectories.

Section Five: Internal Migration



This section covers rates of internal migration between governorates of Egypt to specify internal migration reasons.

Section Five: Internal Migration

5-1 Internal Migration Rates according to Governorates of the Republic

This section tackles internal migration according to Egyptian governorates based on censuses data. With this in mind, a migrant is someone who has changed a usual place of residence at the time of census. The concept of migrant has changed between 1996-2006 censuses and the last census of 2017. Based on 1996-2006 censuses, the migrant is someone who has changed place of residence at time of census regardless the date of such change. However, in 2017 census the migrant is someone who has changed place of residence since 2006 only.

The three censuses are incomparable because of the varying methodology in defining the migrant. Accordingly, internal migration rates will be measured and compared in 1996 and 2006, while it will be separately measured in 2017 census.

Internal migration rates reflect the relative significance of migration for each governorate population. In other words, migration size could be large in one governorate, but represents small weight for its people and vice versa. Therefore, the importance of studying such rates emerged, for instance the migration rate in Cairo governorate, despite the large migration size in the governorate, the number of migrants represents a minor rate relevant to the governorate population, and vice versa for migration rates of Suez, Ismailia and Frontier governorates.

To calculate internal migration rates, the following equation was applied:

$$\text{In - Migration rate} = \frac{\text{Total number of migrants to governorate from other governorates in Republic} \times 100}{\text{Total number of governorate people}}$$

$$\text{Out- Migration rate} = \frac{\text{Total number of migrants from governorate to other governorates in Republic} \times 100}{\text{Total number of governorate people}}$$

$$\text{Net Migration net rate} = \frac{\text{Total number of migrants to governorate} - \text{Total number of migrants from governorate} \times 100}{\text{Total number of governorate people}}$$

5-1-1- In 1996, 2006 Censuses

(1) In- Migration rate for governorates:

Table (5-1) shows in, out and net migration rates according to governorates in 1996 and 2006 censuses. The table shows the following:

- The highest in- migration rates in 1996 were to Canal governorates (Suez – Port Said – Ismailia) representing (45.7%, 44.4%, and 31.1% respectively) in 1996 census. It further recorded high rates in 2006 amounting to (37.9%, 34.4% and 31.1% respectively) for the same governorates. This is a result of the original migrant return to their governorates and the increase in development projects in such governorates, such as the establishment of a free zone in Port Said and oil discoveries in Canal cities; increasing job opportunities in these governorates. South Sinai governorate had the highest rate of in- migration (48.1%) in 2006.
- This is followed by South Sinai and Red Sea governorates by 28.4% and 27.1% respectively in 1996 census.
- Giza governorate recorded in- migration rate of 16.5% in 1996 and 14.6% in 2006. For Giza, the rate increase from 11.9% in 1996 to 12.4% in 2006, while it increased from 13.2% to 14.4% for Qalioubia during the two censuses.
- As for Qalioubia and Cairo governorates, they recorded rates ranging 12% and 14% for both censuses.
- Damietta, Daqahlia, Sharqia, Kafr Sheikh, Gharbia, Menofia, Behaira, Bany Swaif, and Luxor governorates recorded the least rates of in- migration not exceeding 3% in 1996 and 5% in 2006, and the other governorates did not exceed 1% for both censuses.

(2) Out - migration rate for governorates

Table (5-1) shows in, out and net migration rates according to governorates in 1996 and 2006 censuses. The table shows the following:

- The highest rate of out migration rate was in Cairo governorate in both censuses, amounting to (13%) of total governorate population, followed by Menofia governorate with 9.5% in 2006 census.
- Out- migration rate in Suez, Damietta, Dakahlia, Sharqia, and Gharbia governorates ranged 6%-8% of total governorate population in both censuses.
- Sohag governorate, in Upper Egypt, recorded the highest out- migration rate amounting to 8.3% of total governorate people in 1996 census, increasing slightly to 8.8% in 2006 census.

- In relation to Frontier governorates, New Valley governorate represented the highest migration rate of 6.1% in 1996 census, decreasing slightly to 5.4% in 2006 census.

(3) Net migration rate

Net rate is the difference between the number of migrants to and from a governorate against all governorates relevant to the total population of each governorate. This a measurement specifying the weight of net migration of each governorate to total population of governorate as well as migration direction.

Table (5-1) shows the following:

- Port Said and Suez governorates recorded the highest net migration rates with 40% and 38.3% in 1996 census, and decreased to 29.5% and 30.9% respectively in 2006. As for Ismailia governorate, it represented a net migration rate of 26.7% in 1996 census and slightly decreased to 26% in 2006 census.
- All Upper Egypt governorates recorded low rates in expelling people in both censuses except for Giza governorate, as it was attracting people with 14% of its total population in 1996 census. This rate decreased to 12% in 2006 census.
- Moreover, all Lower Egypt governorates recorded low rates in expelling people in both censuses except for Qalioubia governorate, as it was attracting people with 9.6% of its total population in 1996 census. This rate increased to about 11.1% in 2006 census.
- With reference to Frontier governorates, all recorded high rates in attracting people, particularly Red Sea and South Sinai governorates, with 23.5% and 26.6% respectively in 1996 census, increasing to 32.1% and 45.6% respectively. This is attributed to the attention paid by the State to such governorates.

5-1-2 In 2017 Census

(1) Migration rate inside governorate

Table (5-2) and figure (5-1) show in, out and net migration rates according to governorates in 2017 census.

- The table reveals that the highest internal migration rates in 2017 census were in Giza and Qalioubia governorates for being near to Cairo governorate and Frontier governorates (Red Sea – Matrouh – North and South Sinai – New Valley). This is an outcome of the increase in touristic projects in such governorates; provision of job opportunities; availability of land reclamation

projects; especially in New Valley governorate leading to people migration to such governorates.

(2) Out- Migration rate for governorate

- The highest out- migration rate was in Suez governorate amounting to 7.8% of total governorate population.
- The rate of migration from Port Said governorate reached 5.8% of total governorate population, followed by Cairo governorate with 4.5%.

(3) Net migration rate

Net rate is the difference between the number of migrants to and from a governorate against all governorates relevant to the total population of each governorate. This measurement specifying net migration of each governorate to total population of governorate as well as migration trend.

The table shows the following:

- All Urban governorates was expelling people and the highest rate was in Suez governorate reaching 6.6% in 2017 census.
 - All Upper Egypt governorates recorded low rates in expelling people in both censuses except for Giza governorate, as it was attracting people with 3.7% of its total population. This rate decreased to 12% in 2006 census.
 - Moreover, all Lower Egypt governorates recorded low rates in expelling people in both censuses except for Qalioubia governorate, as it was attracting people with 3.1% of its total population in 1996 census. This rate increased to about 11% in 2006 census.
 - Ismailia governorate was attracting 1.2% of its total population.
 - With reference to Frontier governorates, all recorded high rates in attracting people, particularly Red Sea and South Sinai governorates, with 7.6% and 46% respectively.

Table 5-1: In, Out and Net Migration Rates according to Governorates in 1996-2006 Censuses (%)

Governorate	1996			2006		
	In-migration rate	Out-migration rate	Net migration rate	In-migration rate	Out-migration rate	Net migration rate
Cairo	11.9	12.7	0.8-	12.4	13.0	0.6-
Alexandria	8.3	3.0	5.3+	6.7	3.0	3.7+
Port Said	44.4	4.4	40+	34.4	4.9	29.5+
Suez	45.7	7.6	38.1+	37.9	7.0	30.9+
Damietta	2.9	8.4	5.5-	5.3	6.7	1.4-
Daqahlia	1.0	7.1	6.1-	1.8	8.3	6.5-
Sharqia	1.8	6.6	4.8-	4.5	7.0	2.5-
Qalioubia	13.2	3.6	9.6+	14.4	3.3	11.1
Kafr Sheikh	1.6	2.9	1.3-	2.6	4.2	1.6-
Gharbia	1.7	5.6	3.9-	1.6	6.2	4.6-
Menoufia	1.4	9.4	8-	2.1	9.5	7.4-
Behaira	2.3	3.1	0.8-	4.1	4.1	0
Ismailia	31.1	4.4	26.7	31.1	5.6	25.5+
Giza	16.5	2.6	13.9	14.6	2.6	12+
Bany Swaif	1.0	4.6	3.6-	1.8	5.7	3.9-
Fayoum	0.6	4.8	4.2-	0.6	6.5	5.9-
Menya	0.7	3.3	2.6-	0.7	4.9	4.2-
Asiout	0.8	7.2	6.4-	1.2	7.9	6.7-
Sohag	0.7	8.3	7.6-	0.6	8.8	8.2-
Qena	0.7	6.6	5.9-	1.4	6.5	5.1-
Aswan	5.2	5.7	0.5-	3.6	5.8	2.2-
Luxor	1.1	5.8	4.7-	1.3	5.3	4-
Red Sea	27.1	3.7	23.4+	35.6	3.5	32.1+
New Valley	11.1	6.1	5+	16.9	5.4	11.5+
Matrouh	13.9	1.6	12.3	13.7	1.6	12.1+
North Sinai	14.5	2.6	11.9	14.5	4.3	10.2+
South Sinai	28.4	1.8	26.6	48.1	2.5	45.6+
Republic Migration	6.1		-	6.6		-

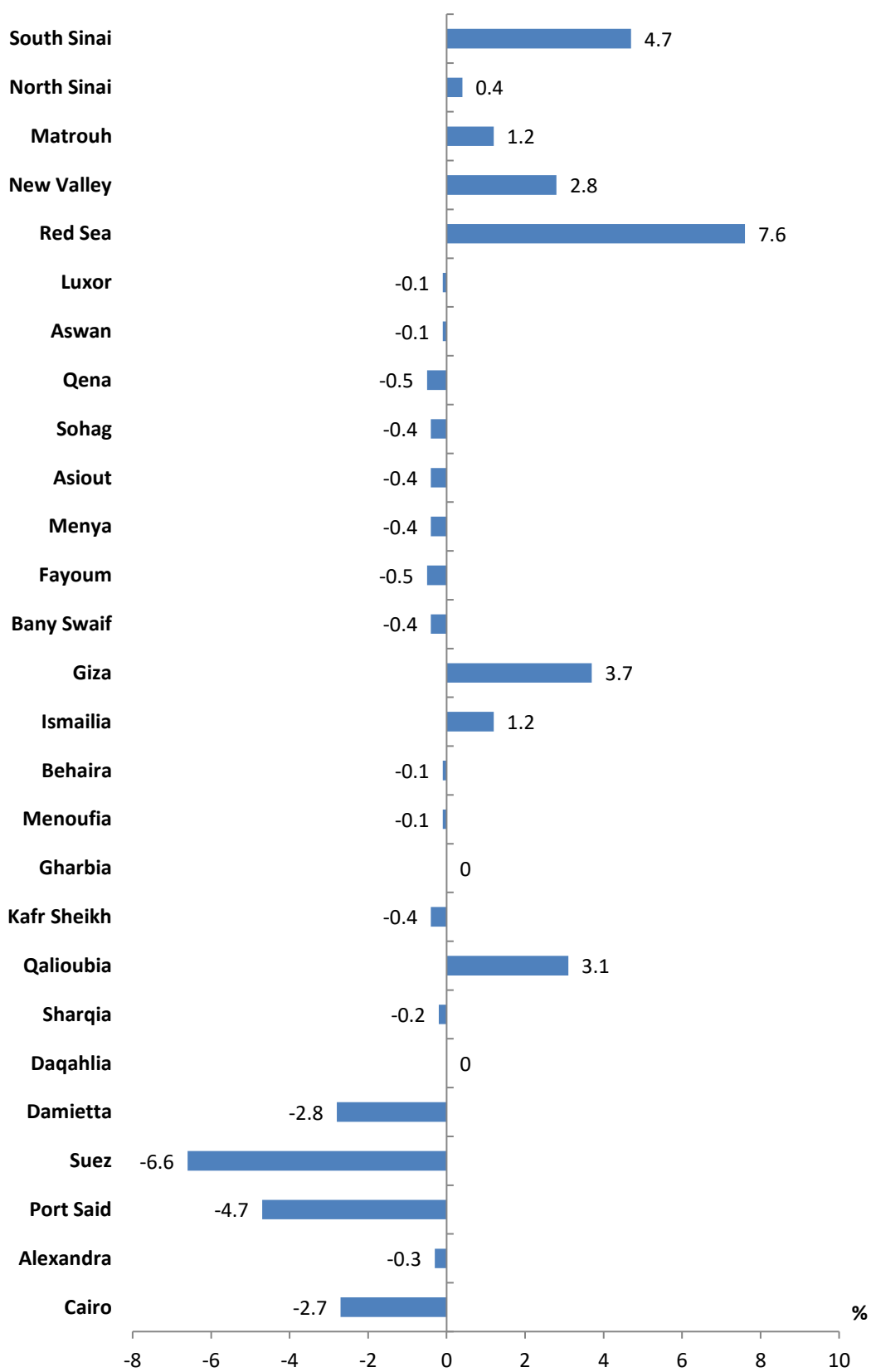
Source: Population Census in 1996-2006.

Table 5-2: In, Out and Net Migration Rates according to Governorates in 2017 Census (%)

Governorate	In-migration rate	Out-migration rate	Net migration rate
Cairo	1.8	4.5	-2.7
Alexandria	1.2	1.5	-0.3
Port Said	1.1	5.8	-4.7
Suez	1.2	7.8	-6.6
Damietta	0.5	3.3	-2.8
Daqahlia	0.4	0.4	0.0
Sharqia	0.6	0.8	-0.2
Qalioubia	3.5	0.4	3.1
Kafr Sheikh	0.4	0.8	-0.4
Gharbia	0.4	0.4	0.0
Menoufia	0.5	0.6	-0.1
Behaira	0.4	0.5	-0.1
Ismailia	1.9	0.7	+1.2
Giza	4.0	0.3	+3.7
Bany Swaif	0.3	0.7	-0.4
Fayoum	0.3	0.8	-0.5
Menya	0.2	0.6	-0.4
Asiout	0.3	0.7	-0.4
Sohag	0.3	0.7	-0.4
Qena	0.2	0.7	-0.5
Aswan	0.5	0.6	-0.1
Luxor	0.3	0.4	-0.1
Red Sea	8.2	0.6	+7.6
New Valley	3.2	0.4	+2.8
Matrouh	1.7	0.5	1.2+
North Sinai	1.9	1.5	0.4+
South Sinai	6.0	1.3	4.7+
Total	1.2	1.2	-

Population Census in 2017.

Figure 5-1: Net Migration Rates according to Governorates 2017



5-2 Causes of Internal Migration

5-2-1 In 1996, 2006 Censuses

Table (5-3) shows percent distribution of migrants according to cause of migration in 1996 and 2006 censuses. As evident from table:

- Migration for marriage ranked first with 36.8% of total migrants according to cause of migration in 1996 census, decreasing to 28.8% in 2006 census. This could be attributed to building new urban cities in the desert area of the governorate, as young people prefer migrating to such areas in order to make new families in an attempt to improve their standards of living.
- Migration for accompanying others ranked second with 30.9% of total migrants according to causes of migration. This percentage increased to about 35.9% in 2006 census. This shows that migration in Egypt is a family issue.
- In relation to migration for work, it recorded 18.4% in 1996 census and increased to 23.2% in 2006 census.
- Migration for studying purposes represented the least percentage of migrants, amounting to 2% in both censuses. In relation to migration for divorce or widowhood, the percentage did not exceed 1% in both censuses.

Table 5-3: Percent Distribution of Migrants according to Causes of Migration in 1996-2006 Censuses (%)

Causes of Migration	1996	2006
Work	18.4	23.2
Study	1.5	2.2
Marriage	36.8	28.8
Divorce and Widowhood	0.5	0.6
Accompanying Others	30.9	35.9
Other	11.9	9.3

Source: Population Census in 1996-2006.

5-2-2 In 2017 Census

Table (5-4) and figure (5-2) show percent distribution of migrants according to cause of migration in 2017 census. Table data reveal the following:

- Migration for marriage ranked first with 32.7% of total migrants in 2017 census, and increased to 47% among females and 16.4% for males.
- Percentage of migration for work and accompanying others were close, recording 26.6% and 26.2% respectively from total migrants in 2017 census. Migrants for work percentage increased among males to 42.3%, against about

13% for females. On the other hand, percentage of migrants accompanying others rose to 28% for females against 24.6% for males.

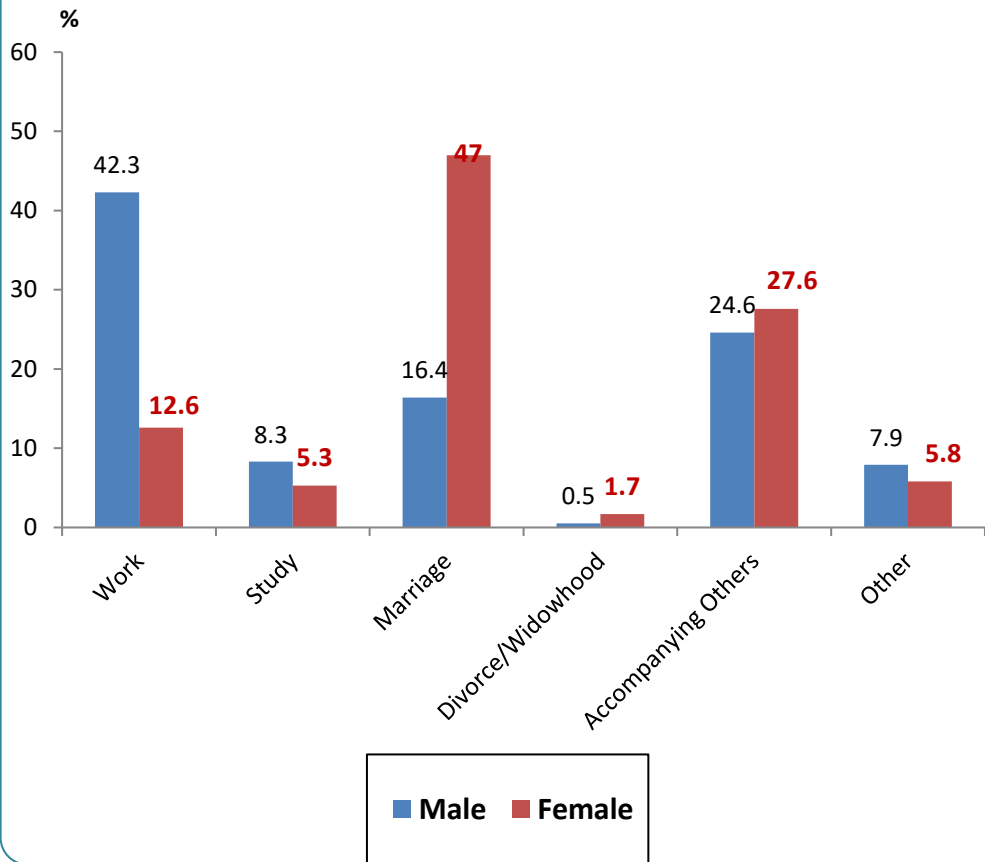
- Migration for studying represented 7% and increased to nearly 8% for males against 5.3% for females from total migrants.
- With regard to migration for divorce or widowhood, it represented the least percentage with 1.1%, increased among females to 1.7% and lower than half among males from total migrants in 2017 census.
- Females represented the highest percentage of migrants due to marriage, with 52.1% of total migrants in rural areas against 45.3% in urban areas, decreasing to about 16% for males in both urban and rural areas. Males recorded the highest percentage of migrants for work purposes, with 44% in urban areas and decreasing to 36% in rural areas. As for females, the was 13.3% in urban and 10.7% in rural areas.
- Males represented the lowest percentage of migrants due to divorce or widowhood with 0.5% against 2% for females in both urban and rural areas from total migrants in 2017 census.

Table 5-4: Percent Distribution of Migrants according to Cause of Migration, Place of Residence, and Sex in 2017 Census (%)

Causes of Migration	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Work	44.0	13.3	28.2	36.0	10.6	21.3	42.3	12.6	26.6
Study	8.3	5.4	6.9	7.4	4.6	5.8	8.3	5.3	6.6
Marriage	16.6	45.3	31.3	15.9	52.1	36.8	16.4	47.0	32.7
Divorce/Widowhood	0.5	1.7	1.1	0.5	1.8	1.3	0.5	1.7	1.1
Accompanying Others	24.0	29.3	26.7	27.1	22.8	24.6	24.6	27.6	26.2
Other	6.6	5.0	5.8	13.1	8.1	10.2	7.9	5.8	6.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number (in thousands)	413	439	851	109	150	260	522	589	1111

Source: Population Census in 2017.

Figure 5-2: Percent Distribution of Migrants according to Cause of Migration and Sex in 2017 Census



Section Six: Non-Migrants and Potential Migrants

Why not to try to migrate?



This section covers non-migrant, in households subject to study, intention to migrate abroad or desire to remain in Egypt, and motives of potential migration in future.

Section Six: Non-Migrants and Potential Migrants

2013 Egypt-HIMS included a question for all non-migrants on migration intentions in future and reasons for intended migration. The person, who mentioned the intention to migrate in future, is a potential migrant.

6-1 Non-Migrants Intention to Migrate

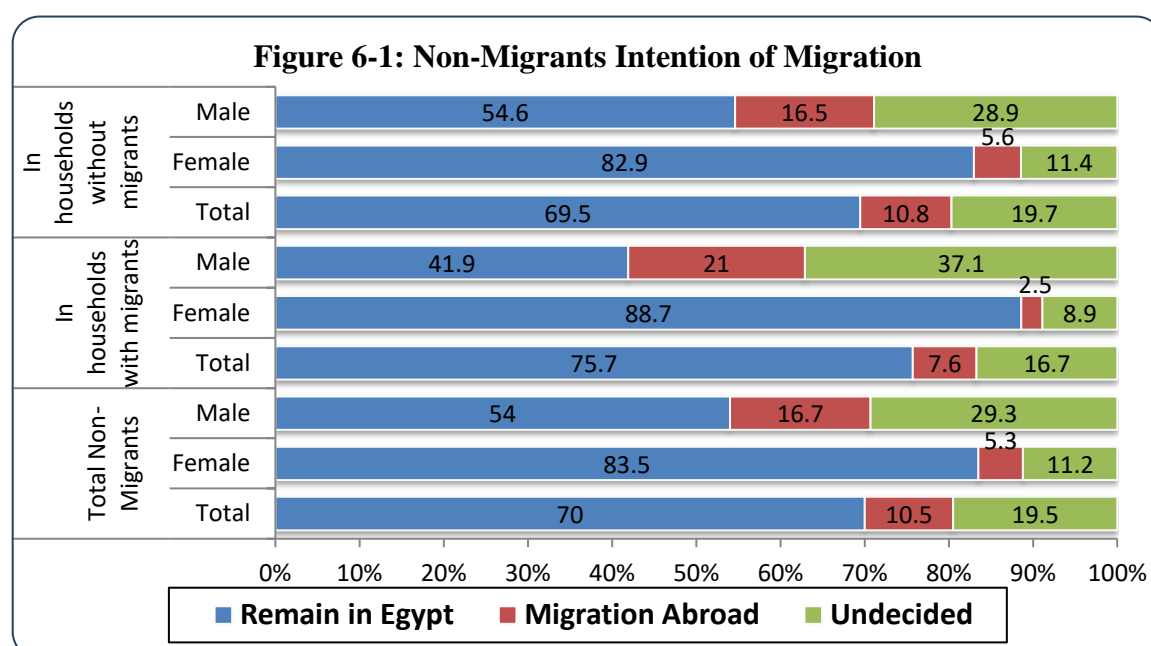
Table (6-1) and figure (6-1) show percent distribution of non-migrants ranging 15-59 years according to intention to migrate. 10.5% of non-migrants intend to migrate abroad, and this percentage increased among males to 16.7% against 5.3% only for females.

On the other hand, the majority of non-migrants (70%) has the intention to remain in Egypt and 19% being undecided.

Table 6-1: Percent Distribution of Non-Migrants (15-59 years) according to Intention of Migration, Sex, and Non-Migrant Nature

Non-Migrant Nature	Sex	Migration Intention			Total	Number
		Remain in Egypt	Migration Abroad	Undecided		
Non-Migrant (in households without migrants)	Male	54.6	16.5	28.9	100	1434
	Female	82.9	5.6	11.4	100	1596
	Total	69.5	10.8	19.7	100	3030
Non-Migrant (in households with migrants)	Male	41.9	21.0	37.1	100	2404
	Female	88.7	2.5	8.9	100	6269
	Total	75.7	7.6	16.7	100	8673
Total Non-Migrants	Male	54.0	16.7	29.3	100	5354
	Female	83.5	5.3	11.2	100	6349
	Total	70.0	10.5	19.5	100	11703

Source: Egypt-HIMS 2013



6-2 Potential Migration Motives

Non-migrants would express willingness to migrate for different reasons, namely economic, social, and personal among others. 2013 Egypt-HIMS included asking non-migrants, who expressed willingness to migrate abroad, about the reasons for their intention. When multiple reasons are stated, the most significant reason will be asserted.

Migration reasons were separated out into three panels. As revealed in table (6-2) and figure (6-2), the first panel includes factors related to Egypt that make potential migrants prefer migrating abroad; followed by factors related to country of migration, while the third panel covers country of origin compared with country of destination factors.

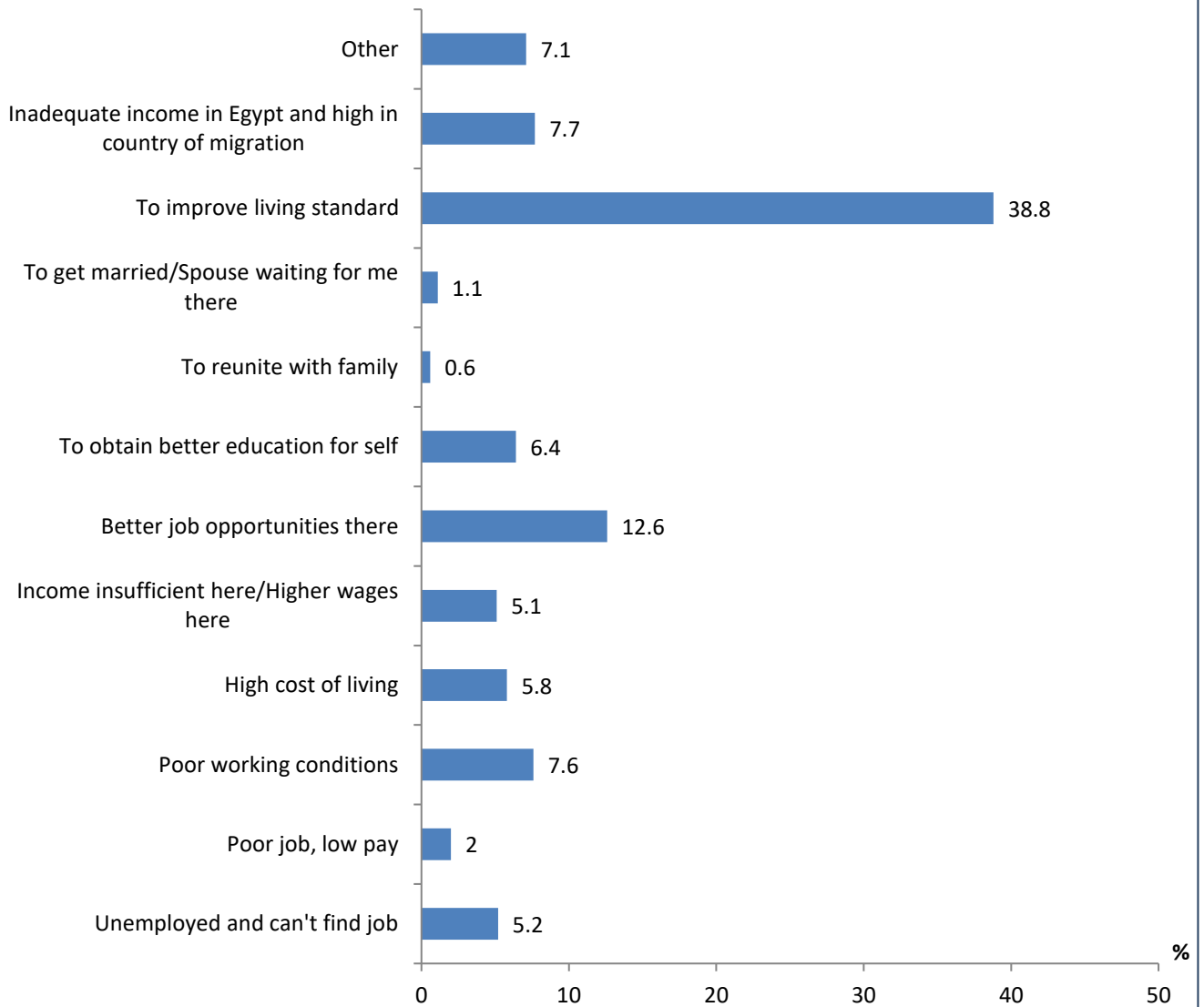
Findings highlight that the third panel of reasons, related to State of Egypt compared with preferred country of migration, play a significant role in the migration intention for both potential migrants. This is followed by the first panel of reasons related to State of Egypt for potential migrants (in households without migrants) and second panel of potential migrant (in households with migrants).

Table 6-2: Percent Distribution of Potential Migrants according to Main Reason of Planning for Migration and Migrant Nature

Main Reason for Intended Migration	Nature of Potential Migrant		Total
	Potential Migrant (in households without migrants)	Potential Migrant (in households with migrants)	
Factors related to Egypt	26.1	19.1	25.7
Unemployed and can't find work	5.1	6.7	5.2
Poor job, low pay	2.0	2.2	2.0
Poor working conditions	7.7	4.8	7.6
High cost of living	6.1	1.5	5.8
Income insufficient here/Higher wages here	5.2	3.9	5.1
Factors related to preferred country of migration	20.4	27.2	20.7
Better job opportunities there	12.6	12.3	12.6
To obtain better education for self	6.7	2.8	6.4
Better health and social services there	0.0	0.5	0.0
To reunite with family	0.3	5.3	0.6
To get married/Spouse waiting for me there	0.8	5.7	1.1
To get away from family problems	0.0	0.6	0.0
Factors related to Egypt compared to preferred country of migration	53.5	53.7	53.6
To improve living standard	39.0	34.9	38.8
Inadequate income in Egypt and high in country of migration	7.4	12.1	7.7
Other	7.1	6.7	7.1
Total	100	100	100

Source: 2013 Egypt-HIMS

Figure 6-2: Percent Distribution of Potential Migrants according to Main Reason of Planning for Migration and Migrant Nature



Section Seven: Migration Impact



This section covers migration impact on household living standard and uses of remittances in different fields.

Section Seven: Migration Impact

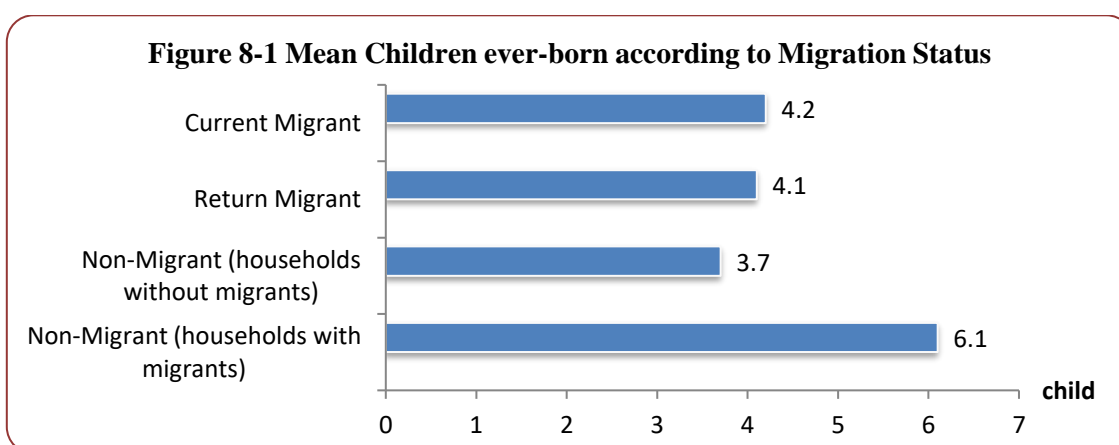
7-1 Impact of Migration on Some Demographic Characteristics of Migrants

Completed Fertility

The mean number of children which women and men (aged 45-49) have had can be taken as indicative of the level of completed fertility provided that data for these women and men are not subject to bias arising from misreporting of the age respondents and from recall lapse which affects the reporting of the number of children.

As evident in figure (8-1), according to the findings of 2013 Egypt-HIMS, the completed level of fertility for men aged 45-49, was around 4.1 and 4.2 children for current migrants and return migrants, respectively. Non-migrant men aged 45-49 show two different patterns according to the migration status of the household. Thus, compared with the completed fertility level of migrants, non-migrants residing in (households without migrants), had a lower mean parity at 3.7 children, while non-migrants residing in (households with migrants) had a much higher level of completed fertility at 6.1 children.

This suggests that not only migrants tend to have higher fertility level than non-migrants living in (households without migrants), but also that members of the origin households of migrants have the highest level of fertility. This result confirms the observation of the results that migrants come from larger households than non-migrants.



7-2 Impact of Migration on Some Economic Characteristics of Migrants

7-2-1 The Use of Remittances for the Current Migrant

Table (7-1) shows main uses of current migrant remittances during the last twelve months preceding the survey (2013 Egypt-HIMS).

Usually remittances are used for multiple purposes. Data reveal that 85.9% of receiving households used remittances from their relative migrants on daily household needs (buying foods – clothes ...); 43.7% used remittances to pay for schooling of household members; and about 30.2% used remittances to pay 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 12.8% of remittances were used for savings and investments. These findings clarify that cash amounts of current remittances have a pivotal role, used in improving living standard, educational level and health of migrants' households.

Table 7-1: Uses of Remittances from Current Migrants during the Past 12 Months

2013 Egypt-HIMS

Main items using remittances	Percentage
Daily needs (buy foods, clothes, household goods)	85.9
Pay for rent	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 any other social occasion	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 12 months	4231

Source: 2013 Egypt-HIMS.

7-2-2 Importance of Money Sent by Return Migrants to their Recipients

Since the majority of return migrants have migrated for work and being males, who left their families in Egypt, collecting and sending money is the main goal for such people migration. By asking return migrants about the significance of such money, as evident in table (7-2), 68.9% stated being necessary and inevitable. The significance of money sent by return migrants increases with age, from 50.6% of return migrants in age group 15-29 years to 80.3% of age group 60 and above. In addition, the importance and necessity of sent money increase among males compared to females (69.5% for males compared to 36.2% for females). Moreover, the necessity of sending money lessens with the rise in educational level, as such percentage records 77.4% among uneducated compared to 58.4% among university graduates.

Table 7-2: Percent Distribution of Return Migrants according to Significance of Money Sent, during their Stay in Last Country of Migration, for Money Recipients based on some Selected Background Characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013

Characteristics	It was necessary	Somehow important	Assisting but not necessary	Low in significance	N/A (Money deposited in an account for return migrant)	Total	Number
Last Place of Residence							
Arab countries	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 countries	52.6	15.1	0.0	3.1	29.2	100.0	32
Current Age							
29-15	50.6	13.4	3.7	0.3	32.0	100.0	658
44-30	69.3	9.7	1.9	0.8	18.4	100.0	2325
59-45	76.1	8.6	1.7	0.8	12.8	100.0	1202
60 and above	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
Current Place of 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
Educational Level							
Uneducated	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
Complete Primary	70.6	7.4	1.5	0.6	19.8	100.0	423
Complete Preparatory	66.3	12.6	3.0	0.5	17.7	100.0	221
Complete Secondary	67.0	9.9	2.6	0.7	19.8	100.0	1838
University Graduate and More	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

Source: 2013 Egypt-HIMS.

7-2-3 Uses of Money Brought by Return Migrant

Previous studies indicated that use of money brought by return migrants is essentially represented in covering living expenses. Small proportion of such remittances is saved and invested in projects generating income for household and generally providing job opportunities. Notably, return migrants' projects activities contribute to Egyptian economy; return migrants' investment is considered a continuous support to national economy.

Table (7-3) and figure (7-2) show different uses of return migrants' remittances, which reflect the same pattern aforementioned in previous studies. Data reveal that 86.8% of return migrants stated using remittances in covering household daily needs of foods and clothes. It is noted that money allocated for investment was of small share, as 11.9% only mentioned allocating part of remittances for financial investments, and 12% stated saving in banks and post offices. In addition, the money allocated for buying non-farm lands or investments represent very small proportion.

Investing in human resources and combating poverty are main factors for using migrants' remittances.

Investing in health and education has a multiplier effect in promoting human resources. The percentage of return migrants allocating proportion of remittances for education is 35.2% against 29.8% for medical treatment expenses.

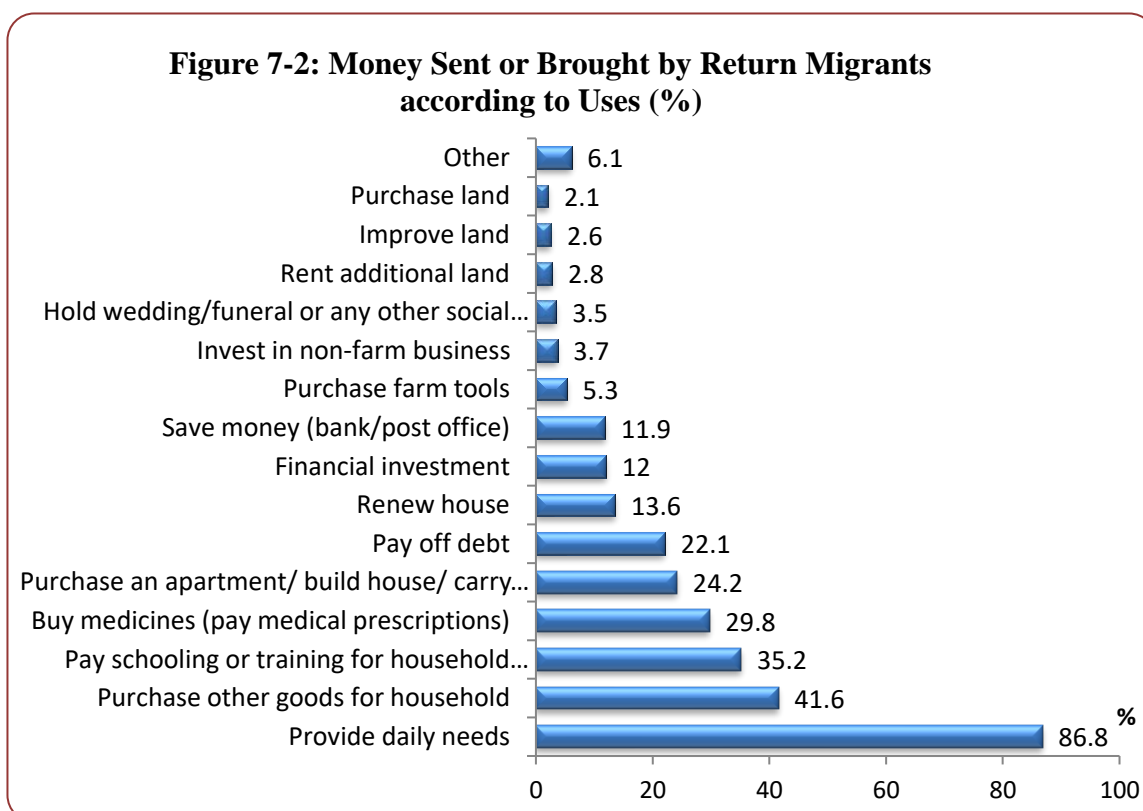
In relation to using remittances to improve household living conditions, data revealed that 24.2% of return migrants indicated using remittances to buy dwelling units or building private house. 13.6% used remittances to adjust their old houses. There are slight differences in such pattern based on different areas of last country of residence as shown in previous table.

Table 7-3: Percent of Return Migrants who Sent or Brought Money according to Uses, 2013 Egypt-HIMS

*Items	Last Country of Residence				Total
	Arab Countries	Europe	North America	Other	
Provide daily needs: buy foods/clothes for household	87.3	80.7	70.9	81.9	86.8
Buy other goods for household	41.4	47.0	56.6	32.4	41.6
Pay schooling or training for a household member	34.7	37.7	71.0	44.0	35.2
Buy medicines (pay medical prescriptions)	29.8	29.6	24.2	31.4	29.8
Pay off debt	22.4	22.4	8.0	14.3	22.1
Buy an apartment/ build house/ carry out improvements in house	23.6	28.8	37.9	34.8	24.2
Renew house	13.6	13.9	0.0	19.1	13.6
Hold wedding/funeral or any other social occasions	3.3	10.0	0.0	0.0	3.5
Purchase land	2.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	2.1
Rent additional land	2.9	1.9	0.0	4.1	2.8
Improve land	2.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	2.6
Purchase farm tools/inputs	5.2	8.7	11.3	14.2	5.3
Invest in non-farm business	3.4	8.0	4.7	3.1	3.7
Other financial investment, savings	11.6	19.1	19.9	14.7	12.0
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

Source: 2013 Egypt-HIMS

*Multiplicity in items



7-2-4 Non-Cash (Goods) Transfers of Return Migrants in Last 12 Months before Returning to Egypt

Non-monetary remittances (goods) 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 7-4. 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 7-4: Percentage of return migrants who sent any goods during stay in country of last emigration, according to Last Places of Migration and some of the Selected Background Characteristics 2013 Egypt-HIMS

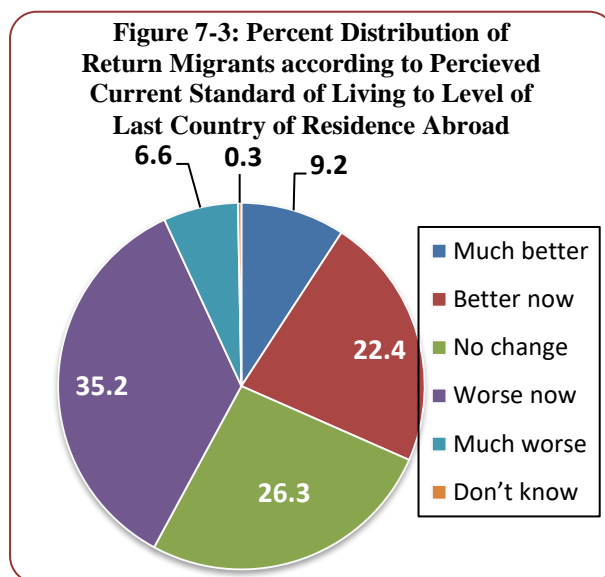
Characteristics	Last Places of Residence				Total
	Arab	Europe	North America	Other	
Current Age					
29-15	35.9	11.1	0.0	26.5	35.5
44-30	43.7	49.8	31.0	47.2	43.8
59-45	51.2	29.5	13.2	35.1	50.0
60 and above	49.7	57.5	0.0	37.1	49.4
Sex					
Male	44.8	40.1	18.7	38.5	44.6
Female	45.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.7
Current Place of Residence					
Urban	41.8	35.0	19.6	21.8	41.0
Rural	45.8	42.1	0.0	51.5	45.8
Educational Level					
Uneducated	42.9	58.1	0.0	0.0	42.9
Some Primary	47.4	75.2	0.0	0.0	47.5
Complete Primary	45.5	41.0	100.0	37.9	45.4
Complete Preparatory	41.9	45.1	0.0	0.0	41.9
Complete Secondary	43.4	37.7	0.0	31.4	43.1
University Graduate and More	51.4	35.0	16.3	48.6	49.6
Last Migration Reason					
Work	42.1	31.1	48.4	31.3	41.8
Education	56.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.2
Household	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

Source: 2013 Egypt-HIMS

7-2-5 Current Standard of Living of Return Migrant Compared to Last Country of Destination/Residence

To compare current standard of living of the returning migrant to the level of the last country of destination, the Survey questionnaire included a question for the current migrant to compare the standard of living in these two points.

Table (7-5) and figure (7-3) show that more than one quarter of return migrants (26%) stated that there is no difference between the current standard of living and the level of the last country of destination. 35% indicated that current standard of living is slightly worse than last country of migration.



9.2% of return migrants mentioned that their current standard of living is much better, 22.4% better now, except for the migrants' returning from North America, as 51.6% of them mentioned that there is no change in current standard of living compared to last country destination. There are slight differences based on last place of migration.

Table 7-5: Percent Distribution of Return Migrants Perception of Current Standard of Living Compared to Last Country of Destination, based on Last Place of Residence, 2013 Egypt-HIMS

Last Place of Residence	Comparison between Current Living standard and Last Country Abroad						Total	Number
	Much better now	Better now	No change	Worse now	Much worse now	Don't know		
Arab countries	9.4	22.4	26.1	35.4	6.3	0.4	100	4852
Europe	4.0	23.6	24.6	33.8	14.1	0.0	100	161
North America	0.0	17.7	51.6	25.0	5.6	0.0	100	32
Other countries	8.1	18.6	33.5	28.8	11.1	0.0	100	41
Total	9.2	22.4	26.3	35.2	6.6	0.3	100	5085

Source: 2013 Egypt-HIMS



General Recommendations

- Make use of administrative records in collecting migration related data;
- Maximize the benefit from migration to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development;
- Establish database on Egyptian and foreign labour markets requirements to meet the needs of job seekers;
- Ensure consistency of data and clarity of methodology for Egyptian migrants abroad among Ministry of Manpower, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ministry of Immigration;
- Highlight gaps in measuring indicators related to migration and develop policies to overcome such gaps;
- Enhance the role of policy makers in reforming migration policies and building the capacities of developing countries in collecting, analysing and processing migration data;
- Conclude protocols of cooperation with concerned bodies in the field of international migration (Ministry of Manpower, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of State for Migration and Egyptians Affairs Abroad, Ministry of Social Solidarity) to receive accurate data on international migration;
- Unify international concepts and terminologies used in analysing migration and labour market data locally and internationally;
- Promote educational level to cater for labour markets future needs;
- Ensure conformity between supply and demand of labour market to legalize irregular migration;
- Gain knowledge of decent work approach to include irregular migrants and refugees in international labour market;
- Identify policies and strategies to combat human trafficking and migrants smuggling;
- Fill the gap in data related to migration and pinpoint innovative and good practices worldwide;
- Confirm cooperation and coordination between national statistical offices and international agencies to produce high quality statistics regarding international migration that cater for decision takers and data users' needs;
- Identify mutual relationships between migration and development in the light of SDGs; and
- Mobilize experiences to contribute to improving world understanding to migration phenomenon and support researches on international migration causes and consequences.



Future Plans of Migration Data to be Provided by Ministries

Number	Data needed	Source of data	Periodicity
1	Remittances and other financial flows as a percentage from total financial flows	Ministry of Finance	Annual
2	Number of visas issued for immigrants	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Annual
3	Number and percent of migrants according to nationality and period of migration	Ministry of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior	Annual
4	Estimation of foreigners illegally living in Egypt	Ministry of Health, Tax Authority	Annual
5	Work permits for foreigners travelling for work	Ministry of Manpower and Immigration	Annual
6	Number of foreigners working illegally in Egypt	Ministry of Health, Tax Authority	Annual
7	Number of foreigners working seasonally in Egypt	Ministry of Health, Tax Authority	Annual
8	Foreigners travelling to Egypt to study	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Annual
9	Foreigners currently affiliated to educational institutions in Egypt	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Higher Education	Annual
10	Size of suspended asylum applications according to sex, nationality, type of decision and protection, citizenship status	UNHCR	Annual
11	Size of displaced people for natural environmental disasters reasons	Ministry of Interior	Annual
12	Size of Egyptians working abroad according to country of destination, sex, occupation, period of work abroad	Ministry of Manpower, Ministry of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior	Annual
13	Estimations of size/trends of circular migration according to country of destination, sex, period of stay abroad	Ministry of Interior	Annual
14	Trends of Egyptians leaving for study abroad according to country of destination, sex, educational institution	Ministry of Interior	Annual
15	Foreigners rejected to enter on borders, living illegally in Egypt, ordered to leave country, returned after order to leave country, committed administrative violations or crimes, human traffickers or trafficked, migrant smuggler, some paths or routes of irregular migration	Ministry of Justice	Annual

Future Plans of Migration Data to be Provided by Ministries

(cont.)

Number	Data needed	Source of data	Periodicity
16	Size of migrants returning voluntary or involuntary and percent distribution according to country of return, period of stay abroad, sex	Ministry of Interior	Annual
17	Impact of migration on international economy, outputs and financial regime of countries, trade, production, financial markets, knowledge transfer, financial assets transfer	Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance, Central Bank	Annual
18	Impact of migration on main indicators of health, occupational incidents, health insurance, migrant accessibility to health services	Ministry of Health	Annual
19	Impact of migration on environmental challenges, means of combating, and people behaviours towards environment	Ministry of Environment	Annual
20	Impact of migration on environmental challenges, means of combating, and people behaviours towards environment	Ministry of Environment	Annual

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تواصل معنا . . .

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