



Arab Republic of Egypt
Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics

Egypt-HIMS

Egypt Household International Migration Survey 2013

Volume I

Determinants and Consequences of International Migration

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

An earlier version of this report was published in 2015. The present report includes five of the six chapters previously published in 2015 (Chapters 1 to 4 and 6), in addition to six new chapters.

Additional information about the Egypt-HIMS may be obtained from CAPMAS, Salah Salem Road, Cairo 11221, Egypt; Telephone: +202-2402-3031; E-mail: pre_capmas@capmas.gov.eg.

Additional information about the MED-HIMS Programme is available at the Eurostat Website.

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FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ACRONYMS

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

CONTENTS

FOREWORD	iii
CONTRIBUTORS	v
ACRONYMS	vi
LIST OF TABLES	xiii
LIST OF FIGURES	xxix

Part I: Background and Methodology **1**

1 Survey Design and Implementation	3
1.1 Objectives and Scope of the Study	3
1.2 The Sample	3
1.3 The Questionnaires	4
1.3.1 Scope of the questionnaires	4
1.3.2 Concepts and definitions	5
1.3.3 Outline of the questionnaires	6
1.4 Training of Field Staff	8
1.5 Data Collection	8
1.6 Data Management	9
1.7 Coverage of the Main Sample	10
1.8 Coverage of the Targeted Sample of Forced Migrants	10

Part II: Determinants of International Migration **13**

2 Characteristics of Households	15
2.1 Introduction	15
2.2 Households and Population	15
2.3 Population by Age and Sex	16
2.4 Household Composition	18
2.4.1 Headship of households	18
2.4.2 Size of households	20
2.5 Education of the Household Population	21
2.6 Housing Characteristics	23
2.7 Household Possessions	27
2.7.1 Household appliances	27
2.7.2 Ownership of assets	28
3 Current Migrants	31
3.1 Introduction	31
3.2 Characteristics of Current Migrants	31
3.2.1 Age-sex composition	31
3.2.2 Other characteristics	32
3.3 Who and Where: Migration Patterns and Trajectories	34
3.3.1 Age at migration	34
3.3.2 Who migrates where?	36
3.3.3 Choice of destination	38
3.3.4 Migration trajectories	39
3.4 When: Year of Migration	40

3.5	Length of Migration	41
3.6	Why: Motives for Migration	43
3.6.1	Motives for first migration	43
3.6.2	Migration decision-making	45
3.7	How: The Migration Process	48
3.7.1	Pre-migration contact with recruiters	48
3.7.2	Contact with private recruiters	48
3.7.3	Type of recruiter contacted	48
3.7.4	Means of contacting recruiter	51
3.7.5	Pre-migration provision of written contract	52
3.7.6	Compliance of employer at destination with pre-migration contract	52
3.7.7	Payment to facilitate the migration	54
3.7.8	Financing migration	55
3.8	Admission Documents and Compliance with Regulations	57
3.9	The Role of Networks	59
3.10	Employment Status and Occupation Before and After Migration	61
3.10.1	Employment status	61
3.10.2	Source of help in getting the first job	62
3.10.3	Labour force participation in current residence	63
3.10.4	Occupation before and after migration	64
3.10.5	Economic activity	65
3.10.6	Benefits provided to migrants by current employer	66
3.11	Migration Intentions	67
3.11.1	Return migration intentions	67
3.11.2	Reason of intending to stay in receiving country	67
3.11.3	Reason of intending to leave receiving country	69
3.11.4	Timing of intended plan to leave	70
3.11.5	Intended next country of residence	71
3.12	Transnational Ties	71
3.13	Perceptions of current migrants about the migration experience	73
3.14	Remittances	73
3.14.1	Money taken or transferred to support the migration	73
3.14.2	Remittances sent by current migrants	76
3.14.3	Channels used most by current migrants to send money to Egypt	77
3.14.4	Uses of remittances	78
3.14.5	Goods sent by current migrants	79
4	Return Migrants	81
4.1	Introduction	81
4.2	Characteristics of Return Migrants	81
4.2.1	Age-sex composition	81
4.2.2	Other characteristics	82
4.3	Motives for Moving Abroad and Migration Decision-making	84
4.3.1	Motives for Moving Abroad	84
4.3.2	Migration Decision-making	87
4.4	Migration History	88
4.4.1	Age at first/last migration and at return	88
4.4.2	Employment status before first migration	89
4.4.3	Last occupation before first migration	90
4.4.4	Number of moves	91
4.4.5	Contact with recruiters	91
4.4.6	First versus last destination	92
4.4.7	Possession of legal documents allowing entry to first destination	92
4.4.8	Financing first migration	94

4.4.9	Length of residence in last destination	94
4.5	Migration Networks and Assistance	97
4.5.1	Relatives or friends in country of last destination at time of migration	97
4.5.2	Assistance provided by relatives or friends at arrival in last destination	99
4.6	Work History	102
4.6.1	Job situation upon arrival in country of last destination	102
4.6.2	Work conditions in last job in country of last destination	103
4.6.3	Benefits provided to return migrants by last employer before returning	104
4.6.4	Current labour force participation	104
4.6.5	First occupation in last destination	105
4.6.6	Last versus first occupation in last destination	106
4.6.7	Current occupation	110
4.6.8	Current occupation compared with that in last destination	110
4.6.9	Benefits provided to return migrants by current employer	111
4.7	Education and on the Job Training in Last Destination	112
4.8	Return Migrants' Visits to Egypt	113
4.9	Motives for Return Migration	114
4.10	Remittances	117
4.10.1	Money taken or transferred at time of move to last emigration	117
4.10.2	Remittances sent by return migrants	118
4.10.3	Channel used most by return migrants to send money to Egypt	119
4.10.4	Importance of money sent by return migrants to those receiving it	120
4.10.5	Goods sent by return migrants in the 12-month period before returning	121
4.10.6	Uses of money brought back	124
4.10.7	Pension from abroad and /or Egypt	126
4.11	Perceptions about the Migration Experience	126
4.11.1	Relative subjective well-being of household at time of first migration	126
4.11.2	Current living standard compared with that in last country abroad	128
4.11.3	Perceptions of return migrants' experience about country of last residence	129
4.12	Problems Faced by Return Migrants since Returning	129
4.13	Migration Intentions	131
4.13.1	Preferences for future place of residence	131
4.13.2	Main reason for preference to stay in Egypt	131
4.13.3	Intended destination of return migrants having a preference to move abroad	133
4.13.4	Time of intended migration	134
5	Non-Migrants and Potential Migrants	135
5.1	Introduction	135
5.2	Demographic Characteristics of Non-migrants	135
5.2.1	Age-sex composition	135
5.2.2	Other characteristics	136
5.3	Migration Intentions of Non-migrants	138
5.3.1	Gender patterns	139
5.3.2	Age patterns	140
5.3.3	Urban-rural residence	141
5.3.4	Level of education	143
5.3.5	Work status	144
5.4	Demographic Characteristics of Potential Migrants	146
5.5	Economic Characteristics of Potential Migrants	147
5.5.1	Work status	147
5.5.2	Occupation	149
5.5.3	Economic activity	150
5.5.4	Benefits provided to potential migrants by current employers	150
5.6	Motives for Intended Migration	152

5.7	Planned Time for Intended Migration	156
5.8	Preferred Destination	158
5.8.1	Age and sex patterns	158
5.8.2	Urban-rural residence	160
5.8.3	Educational level	160
5.9	Intended Migration Decision-making	161
5.10	Financing Intended Migration	162
5.11	Previous Attempts to Move Abroad	163
6	Forced Migrants	165
6.1	Introduction	165
6.2	Households and Population	165
6.3	Population by Age and Sex	166
6.4	Household Composition	168
6.4.1	Headship of households	168
6.4.2	Size of households	168
6.5	Level of Education	169
6.6	Employment Status	171
6.7	Year of Arrival in Egypt	172
6.8	The Migration Process	173
6.8.1	Age-sex composition	173
6.8.2	Main reason for leaving country of origin	174
6.8.3	Who accompanied forced migrants on leaving country of origin?	175
6.8.4	Migratory route decision-making	176
6.8.5	The Journey to Egypt	177
6.8.6	Reason for moving onward from first country of asylum	178
6.8.7	Difficulties encountered during migration journey	178
6.8.8	Financing the migration journey	180
6.9	Situation of Forced Migrants in Egypt	181
6.9.1	Main reason for coming to Egypt	181
6.9.2	Asylum applications	182
6.9.3	Refugee status determination	182
6.9.4	Identity documents	183
6.9.5	Assistance received since arrival	184
6.9.6	Work status	185
6.10	Prospects and Intentions	187
6.10.1	Plans for the future	187
6.10.2	Conditions for moving back to country of origin	188
6.10.3	Intention of family members left behind to move to Egypt	189
6.10.4	Advice to relatives back home regarding moving abroad	189
	Part III: Reproductive Patterns and Migration	191
7	Family Formation Patterns	193
7.1	Introduction	193
7.2	Proportions Ever-married	193
7.3	Age at First Marriage	194
7.4	Marital Stability	196
7.4.1	Status of first marriage	196
7.4.2	Prevalence of remarriage	198
7.5	Polygyny	199
7.6	Migrant's Children	202
7.7	Completed Fertility	203

7.8	Parity Within Age Groups	204
7.9	Differentials in Cumulative Fertility	206
7.10	Children Left Behind	209
8	Reproductive Preferences	211
8.1	Introduction	211
8.2	Desire for More Children	211
8.3	Ideal Number of Children	215
8.4	Gender Preferences	221
9	Family Planning	223
9.1	Introduction	223
9.2	Ever Use of Family Planning	223
9.3	First Use of Contraception	225
9.4	Current Use of Family Planning by Specific Method	230
9.5	Differentials in Current Use of Family Planning	232
9.6	Future Use of Family Planning	233
	9.6.1 Intention to use family planning	233
	9.6.2 Reasons for planning not to use	234
9.7	Fertility Preferences and Contraceptive Use	236
9.8	Fertility Preferences and Contraceptive Intentions	236
9.9	Needs for Family Planning Services	238
	Part IV: General Health and Migration	241
10	Smoking Tobacco	243
10.1	Introduction	243
10.2	Overall Smoking Status	243
10.3	Smoking Status by Age	244
10.4	Quit-smoking Attempts	246
10.5	Smoking Status of Individual Migrants and Non-migrants	247
	10.5.1 Egyptian citizens	247
	10.5.2 Forced migrants	248
10.6	Age at Starting Smoking and Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day	250
	10.6.1 Egyptian citizens	250
	10.6.2 Forced migrants	251
10.7	Passive Smoking	252
11	General Health of the Adult Population	255
11.1	Introduction	255
11.2	Chronic Conditions	255
11.3	Medication for Chronic Conditions	260
11.4	Coverage of Health Insurance	261
11.5	Seeking Medical Care	262
	11.5.1 Egyptian citizens	262
	11.5.2 Forced migrants	264
11.6	Use of Health Services	265
	11.6.1 Egyptian citizens	265
	11.6.2 Forced migrants	266
11.7	Cost of Medical Care	267
	11.7.1 Egyptian citizens	267
	11.7.2 Forced migrants	268

11.8	Psychological Problems Among Forced Migrants	268
APPENDIX	Questionnaires	271
Q-1	Household Questionnaire	273
Q-2	Individual Questionnaire for Out Migrant	289
Q-3	Individual Questionnaire for Return Migrant	315
Q-4	Individual Questionnaire for Non-Migrant	343
Q-5	Individual Questionnaire for Forced Migrant	363
Q-6	Household Socio-economic Characteristics Questionnaire	375

LIST OF TABLES

1 Survey Design and Implementation

Table 1.1: Results of the household and individual interviews	11
Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to urban-rural residence (unweighted), Egypt-HIMS 2013	

2 Characteristics of Households

Table 2.1: Survey households and population	16
Distribution of households and the <i>de jure</i> population by urban-rural residence, according to household migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 2.2: Household population by age, sex, residence and migration status	17
Percent distribution of the <i>de jure</i> household population by age, according to urban-rural residence, sex, and household migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 2.3: Household headship and composition, by residence and migration status	19
Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household and household size, according to urban-rural residence and household migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 2.4: Educational attainment of the household population	21
Percentage of the <i>de jure</i> household population by level of education achieved at selected age groups, according to household migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 2.5: Housing Characteristics	25
Distribution of households by selected characteristics, according to household migration status and urban-rural residence, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 2.6: Household Possessions	27
Percentage of households possessing various household appliances, according to household migration status and urban-rural residence, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 2.7: Household Assets	29
Percentage of households possessing various assets, according to household migration status and urban-rural residence, Egypt-HIMS 2013	

3 Current Migrants

Table 3.1: Age-sex composition of current migrants	31
Percent distribution of current migrants according to current age and sex, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.2: Selected Characteristics of current migrants	33
Percent distribution of current migrants aged 15 years or more, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.3: Current migrants by age at first migration, current age and destination	35
Percent distribution of current migrants by: (i) age at first migration, and (ii) current age, according to destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.4: Who migrates where	37
Percent distribution of all current migrants by current destination, according to selected characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.5: Changing educational attainment of migrants	38
Percent distribution of selected age cohorts of current migrants by educational attainment, Egypt-HIMS 2013	

Table 3.6: First and current destinations	38
Percent distribution of current migrants by first and current destinations, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.7: Current migrants and number of destination countries	40
Percent distribution of all current migrants by the number of all destination countries lived in for 3 or more months, (including country of current residence), Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.8: First versus current destinations of out migrants	40
Percent distribution of all current migrants by country of current residence, according to country of first destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.9: Year of migration	41
Percent distribution of all current migrants by year of migration to first destination and current destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.10: Length of residence in current destination	42
Percent distribution of all current migrants by length of residence since arrival in current country of residence, according to selected characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.11: Most important motive for first migration by current migrants	44
Percent distribution of current migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000, by most important motive for migration, according to selected characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.12: Who made the migration decision	46
Percent distribution of current migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000, by the person making the decision for current migrant to migrate, according to selected characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.13: Pre-migration contact with recruiters	49
Among current migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000, the percentage who had contact with a recruiter to work abroad, and the percent distribution by type of recruiter, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.14: Pre-migration means of contacting recruiter	51
Among out migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000, and who had pre-migration contact with a recruiter, the percent distribution by means of contacting recruiter, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.15: Pre-migration provision of written contract, and compliance of employer at destination with pre-migration contract	53
Among current migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000, and who had contact with a recruiter to work abroad, the percentage provided with pre-migration written contract, and the percentage of employers at destination who complied with pre-migration contract, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.16: Payment to facilitate the migration	55
Among current migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000, the percent distribution by whether money was paid to get a work contract or to facilitate the migration, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.17: Amount paid to get work contract or facilitate the migration	55
Among current migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000, and who paid money to get a work contract or to facilitate the migration, the percent distribution by the amount of money paid, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.18: Financing migration	56
Percent distribution of current migrants who moved to country of current residence since the beginning of the year 2000, by source of financial support received to cover the cost of migration, Egypt-HIMS 2013	

Table 3.19: Possession of admission documents by type	57
Percent distribution of current migrants, who moved to current destination since the beginning of the year 2000, by type of admission document, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.20: Possession of admission documents by background characteristics	58
Percent distribution of current migrants, who moved to current country of destination since the beginning of the year 2000, by type of admission document, according to selected characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.21: Links with social networks at time of migration	60
Among current migrants who moved to current destination since the beginning of the year 2000, the percentage who had relatives or friends in current destination before migration, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.22: Composition of migration network in destination country	60
Among current migrants who moved to current destination since the beginning of the year 2000 and who had a link to a network in the country of destination, the percentage who had specified types of links to persons in current destination before migration, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.23: Assistance provided by networks	61
Among current migrants who moved to current destination since 1/1/2000, and who had a link to a network at current destination, the percentage who received specified types of assistance from relatives and or friends at time of arrival, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.24: Employment status before and after migration	62
Among current migrants who moved to current destination since the beginning of the year 2000:(a) employment status in the 3 months preceding migration, and (b) job situation upon arrival in current destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.25: Source of help in getting the first job in current destination	63
Among current migrants who moved to current destination since 1/1/2000, and who have ever worked since arrival, excluding those who had a job waiting for them, the percent distribution by source of help received in getting the first job, according to current destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.26: Labour force participation in current destination	63
Percent distribution of current migrants who moved to country of current residence since 1/1/2000 by labour force participation, according to sex of migrant, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.27: Occupation before and after migration	64
Among current migrants who are currently working, the percent distribution by occupation before and after migration to current destination, according to origin type of place of residence, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.28: Major activity of work place at current destination	66
Percent distribution of current migrants, who are currently working, by major activity of the place of work, according to current destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.29: Benefits provided to migrants	66
Among current migrants who are currently working, the percentage who receive specified benefits from current employer, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.30: Migration intentions of current migrants	67
Percent distribution of current migrants by migration intentions, according to region of current residence, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.31: Intention of current migrants to remain in country of current residence	68
Percentage of current migrants who intend to remain in country of current residence, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013	

Table 3.32: Most important reason of intending to stay in country of current residence	68
Among current migrants who intend to remain in country of current residence, the percent distribution by most important reason to stay, according to region of current residence, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.33: Most important reason of intending to leave country of current residence	70
Among current migrants who intend to leave country of current residence, the percent distribution by most important reason to leave, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.34: Timing of intended plan to leave country of current residence	71
Among current migrants who intend to leave country of current residence, the percent distribution by the timing of intended plan to leave, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.35: Next destination of current migrants intending to leave country of current residence	71
Among current migrants who intend to leave country of current residence, the percent distribution by the next destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.36: Intensity of current migrants' contacts with origin household	72
Percent distribution of current migrants by intensity of contacts with origin household in Egypt in the past 12 months, according to current destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.37: Means of contact with origin household	72
Among current migrants who contacted origin household in Egypt, the percent distribution by the most frequently means of contact used in the past 12 months, according to current destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.38: Perception of migration experience in country of current residence	73
Percent distribution of current migrants by perception of migration experience in country of current residence, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.39: Money taken at time of move to current destination	74
Percentage of current migrants who took money or transferred any funds at time of move to current destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.40: Source of money taken or transferred by current migrants at time of move to country of current residence	75
Among current migrants who took or transferred any money at the time of move to country of current residence, the percent distribution by the main source of money, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.41: Frequency of remittances from current migrants in the past 12 months	76
Percent distribution of current migrants by the number of times they sent any money to their origin households in the past 12 months, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.42: Channel used most by current migrants to send money to origin households in the past 12 months, Egypt-HIMS 2013	77
Percent distribution of channels used most by current migrants to send money to the origin household or others in the past 12 months, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.43: Uses of remittances from current migrants	78
Main uses of remittances received from current migrants in the past 12 months, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 3.44: Types of goods received from current migrants in the past 12 months	79
Percentage of current migrants who sent or gave goods to members of the origin household in the 12-months preceding the survey, according to type of residence of origin household, Egypt-HIMS 2013	

4 Return Migrants

Table 4.1: Age-sex composition of return migrants	82
Percent distribution of return migrants according to current age and sex, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 4.2: Selected Characteristics of return migrants	83
Percent distribution of all return migrants according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 4.3: Most important motive for first migration by return migrants	85
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	
Table 4.4: Who made the decision for return migrant to migrate, according to residence	87
Percent distribution of return migrants who moved to first destination since 1/1/2000 by the person making the decision for return migrant to migrate, according to sex, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 4.5: Median age at first/last migration and at return to country of origin for return migrants	88
Table 4.6: Employment status before first migration	89
Percentage worked among return migrants who moved to first destination since 1/1/2000, (Employment status in the 3 months preceding first migration), Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 4.7: Last occupation before first migration of return migrants	90
Among return migrants who moved to first destination since 1/1/2000 and who were reported to have ever worked prior to migration, the percent distribution by last occupation before first migration, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 4.8: Return migrants and number of destination countries	91
Percent distribution of all return migrants by the number of all destination countries lived in for 3 or more months, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 4.9: Pre-migration contact with recruiters among return migrants	92
Percent distribution of return migrants who moved to first destination since 1/1/2000 by whether they had contact with a recruiter to work abroad, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 4.10: First versus last destinations of return migrants	93
Percent distribution of all return migrants by region of last destination, according to region of first destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 4.11: Admission documents and compliance with regulations by return migrants, according to residence	93
Percent distribution of return migrants, who moved to first destination since 1/1/2000, by type of admission document, according to sex, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 4.12: How return migrant financed first migration	95
Among return migrants who moved to first destination since 1/1/2000, the percentage who financed the move by one or more of the sources specified, according to sex of return migrant and selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 4.13: Return migrants and length of residence at last destination	96
Among all return migrants, the percentage of return migrants, according to length of residence in country of last destination and region of last destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013	

Table 4.14: Presence of relatives or friends in country of last destination at time of migration	98
Percent distribution of return migrants by presence of relatives or friends at arrival in country of last destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 4.15: Type of assistance provided by relatives or friends in country of last destination to return migrants at time of arrival	101
Percent distribution of return migrants by type of assistance received from relatives or friends at time of arrival in country of last destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 4.16: Job situation upon arrival in country of last destination	102
Percent distribution of all return migrants by the job situation upon arrival in country of last destination, according to sex of return migrant and selected characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 4.17: Work conditions in last job in country of last destination	103
Among return migrants who ever worked in country of last destination, the average days worked per week and the average hours usually worked per day in their last job, according to their region of destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 4.18: Benefits provided to return migrants by last employer before returning	104
Among return migrants who are ever worked in country last destination, the percentage who received specified benefits from last employer before returning, according to sex of return migrant and last region of residence, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 4.19: Current labour force participation of return migrants	105
Percent distribution of return migrants by current labour force participation, according to last destination region, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 4.20: First occupation in country of last destination	106
Among return migrants who ever worked in country of last destination, the percent distribution by first occupation, according to selected background characteristics	
Table 4.21: Last versus first occupation in country of last destination	107
Among return migrants who ever worked in country of last destination, the percent distribution by last occupation, according to first occupation after last migration, sex of migrant and last destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 4.22: Current occupation of return migrants	109
Among return migrants who are currently working, the percent distribution by current occupation, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 4.23: Return migrants' current occupation compared with that in last country abroad	110
Percent distribution of return migrants by perception of their status of current occupation compared with that prevalent in last country abroad, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 4.24: Benefits provided to return migrants by current employer	111
Among return migrants who are currently working, the percentage who receive specified benefits from current employer, according to sex of return migrant, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 4.25: On the job training of return migrants in last destination	112
Among return migrants who ever worked in country of last destination, the percentage receiving on-the-job-training, and type and benefits of training, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 4.26: Return migrants' visits to country of origin	113
Percent distribution of return migrants by number of visits to country of origin in the last two years prior to return, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013	

Table 4.27: Most important reason for return from last destination	115
Most important reason for return to Egypt, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 4.28: Who made the decision to return to country of origin?	116
Percent distribution of return migrants by the person making the decision for return migrant to return to country of origin, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 4.29: Money taken or transferred by return migrants at time of move to country of last emigration according to source	117
Percentage of return migrants who took or transferred any money at the time of move to country of last emigration, according to the main source of money and selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 4.30: Remittances sent by return migrants within the last 12-month period before returning	118
Percentage of return migrants who sent any money within the 12-month period preceding return from country of last emigration, according to region of last emigration, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 4.31: Channel used most by return migrants to send money to country of origin, during stay in last country of emigration	120
Percent distribution of channels used most by return migrants to send money to country of origin during stay in country of last emigration, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 4.32: Importance of money sent by return migrants to those receiving it	121
Percent distribution of return migrants by the importance of the money sent, during their stay in country of last emigration, to those receiving it, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 4.33: Goods sent by return migrants during stay in country of last emigration	122
Percentage of return migrants who sent any goods during stay in country of last emigration, according to region of last emigration and selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 4.34: Goods sent by return migrants within the last 12-month period before returning and mean value	123
Percentage of return migrants who sent any goods within the 12-month period preceding return from country of last emigration, and the mean total value of goods sent, according to region of last emigration and selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 4.35: Types of goods brought back to country of origin with return migrants	124
Percentage of return migrants who brought back specified goods from country of last emigration, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 4.36: Uses of money brought back by return migrants	125
Table 4.37: Pension from abroad and /or country of origin	126
Percentage of return migrants who receive a pension for work done abroad from employer or government in other country, and the percentage of return migrants who receive a pension from any organization in country of origin, and the average monthly amount, according to sex and age of return migrant, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 4.38: Relative subjective well-being of household at time of first migration	127
Among return migrants who moved to first destination since 1/1/2000, the percent distribution by adequacy of financial situation of the household for meeting all basic needs, at the time of first migration, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013	

Table 4.39: Return migrants' current living standard compared with that in last country abroad	128
Percent distribution of return migrants by perception of their current living standard compared with that prevalent in last country abroad, according to last destination region, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 4.40: Perception of return migrants' experience in country of last residence	129
Percent distribution of return migrants by perception of migration experience in country of last residence, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 4.41: Problems faced by return migrants since the return to home country	130
Percentage of return migrants who faced any of the problems specified since their return to country of origin, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 4.42: Return migrants' preferences for future place of residence	132
Percent distribution of return migrants by preference for future place of residence, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 4.43: Main reason for preference to stay in country of origin	133
Among return migrants expressing a preference to stay in country of origin, the percent distribution by main reason, according to last destination region, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 4.44: Intended destination of return migrants who have a preference to move to another country	133
Percent distribution of return migrants planning to move to another country (other than country of last residence abroad) by intended destination, according to last destination country, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 4.45: Time of intended migration	134
Among return migrants intending to re-migrate, the percent distribution by the planned time of intended migration, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
5 Non-Migrants and Potential Migrants	
Table 5.1 Age-sex composition of non-migrants	136
Percent distribution of non-migrants interviewed in the individual survey, according to current age, sex, and type of non-migrant, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 5.2 Selected characteristics of non-migrants	137
Percent distribution of non-migrants by selected background characteristics, according to type of non-migrant, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 5.3 Migration intentions of non-migrants	139
Percent distribution of non-migrants aged 15-59 years by migration intentions, according to sex and type of non-migrant, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 5.4 Migration intentions of non-migrants according to age	141
Percent distribution of non-migrants aged 15-59 years by migration intentions, according to type of non-migrant, sex and age, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 5.5 Percentage intending to migrate according to urban-rural residence	142
Percentage of non-migrants who intend to migrate abroad, according to type of current residence, type of non-migrant, sex and age, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 5.6 Migration intentions according to level of education	143
Percentage of non-migrants who intend to migrate abroad, according to current level of education, type of non-migrant, sex and age, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 5.7 Migration intentions of non-migrants according to current work status	145
Percentage of non-migrants who intend to migrate abroad, according to type of current residence, type of non-migrant, sex and age, Egypt-HIMS 2013	

Table 5.8 Selected demographic characteristics of potential migrants	146
Percent distribution of potential migrants, by selected demographic characteristics, according to type and sex of potential migrant, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 5.9 Work status of potential migrants	148
Percent distribution of all potential migrants by current work status, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 5.10 Occupation of currently working potential migrants	149
Among all potential migrants who are currently working, the percent distribution by occupation, according to urban-rural residence, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 5.11 Economic activity of potential migrants	150
Among currently working potential migrants, the percent distribution by economic activity of the work place, according to urban-rural residence, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 5.12 Benefits provided to currently working potential migrants by current employer	151
Among currently working potential migrants, the percentage who receive specified benefits from current employer, according to urban-rural residence, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 5.13 Most important reason of intended migration by type of potential migrant	152
Percent distribution of potential migrants by the most important reason of the intention to migrate abroad, according to type of potential migrant and sex, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 5.14 Most important reason of intended migration	153
Percent distribution of potential migrants by the most important reason of the intention to migrate abroad, according to type of reason and sex, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 5.15 Most important reason of intended migration by residence and education	155
Percent distribution of potential migrants by the most important reason of the intention to migrate abroad, according to sex, residence and education, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 5.16 Proportion having specific time for intended migration	156
Percentage of potential migrants who have a specific time for the intended migration, according to selected characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 5.17 Planned time of intended migration	157
Percent distribution of potential migrants who reported to having a specific time for the intended migration by the planned time of migration, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 5.18 Preferred destination	159
Percent distribution of potential migrants by preferred destination, according to selected characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 5.19 Intended migration decision-making	161
Percent distribution of potential migrants by the person making the intended migration decision, according type of place of residence and sex, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 5.20 Expected source of financing intended migration	162
Percent distribution of potential migrants by expected source of financing intended migration, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 5.21 Previous attempts to move abroad	163
Percentage of potential migrants who have ever tried to move abroad, and the percent distribution of those who tried to move abroad by reason for failing to move abroad, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
6 Forced Migrants	
Table 6.1: Forced migrants households and population	165
Distribution of the households and population enumerated in the forced migration survey according to country of origin, Egypt-HIMS 2013	

Table 6.2: Household population by age, according to sex and nationality	166
Percent distribution of the population enumerated in the forced migration survey, by broad age groups, according to sex and nationality, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 6.3: Household headship and composition	169
Percent distribution of households enumerated in the forced migration survey, by sex of head of household, and household size, according to country of origin, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 6.4: Educational status of household population (ages 10+)	170
Percent distribution of the population enumerated in the forced migration survey by level of education, according to sex and country of origin, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 6.5: Employment status of household population (ages 15+)	171
Percent distribution of the population enumerated in the forced migration survey aged 15 years or more, by employment status during the week preceding the survey, according to sex and country of origin, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 6.6: Year of arrival in Egypt	173
Percent distribution of forced migrants by year of arrival in Egypt, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 6.7: Age-sex distribution of forced migrants in the individual survey	174
Percent distribution of forced migrants selected for the individual interview, by age, according to sex, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 6.8: Main reason for leaving country of origin	175
Percent distribution of forced migrants by the main reason for leaving country of origin for the first time, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 6.9: Family members who accompanied forced migrants	175
Percentage of forced migrants who were accompanied by family members or relatives when leaving country of origin for the first time, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 6.10: Migratory route decision-making	176
Percentage of forced migrants who reported reasons specified for choice of migratory route when they left their country of origin, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 6.11: The journey to Egypt	178
Percent distribution of forced migrants by the number of countries visited before arriving in Egypt, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 6.12: Reason of moving onward from first country of asylum	178
Among forced migrants who arrived in Egypt via one or more other countries, the percentage who reported reasons specified for moving onwards from the first country of asylum, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 6.13: Difficulties encountered during migration journey	179
Among forced migrants who were confronted with difficulties during the migration journey, the percentage reporting specified type of difficulties encountered, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 6.14: Financing the migration journey	180
Percentage of forced migrants who reported specified sources of financing their journey from country of origin, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 6.15: Main reason for coming to Egypt	181
Percent distribution of forced migrants by the main reason for coming to Egypt, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 6.16: Asylum applications	182
Percentage of forced migrants who applied for asylum, according to country of origin, and percent distribution of applicants for asylum by source of assistance, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 6.17: Refugee status determination	183
Percent distribution of asylum applicants by refugee status determination, according to country of origin, Egypt-HIMS 2013	

Table 6.18: Identity documents	184
Percentage of forced migrants by type of identity documents they have in Egypt, according to country of origin, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 6.19: Assistance received from any source in Egypt	184
Percentage of refugees who received specified types of assistance from persons or organizations in Egypt, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 6.20: Work status	185
Percent distribution of forced migrants aged 15 years or more by current work status, according to country of origin, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 6.21: Reason for not seeking work	186
Among forced migrants who were not working and not seeking work, the percentage who cited specified reasons for not looking for work, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 6.22: Refugees plans for the future	187
Percent distribution of forced migrants aged 15 years or more by plans for the future, according to country of origin, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 6.23: Conditions to move back to country of origin	188
Among forced migrants who reported planning to move back home under certain conditions, the percentage who reported specified conditions for returning home, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 6.24: Advice to relatives back home regarding moving abroad	189
Percent distribution of forced migrants by advice they would give to relatives and friends back in countries of origin about moving abroad, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
7 Family Formation Patterns	
Table 7.1 Proportions ever-married	193
Percentage ever-married by age and sex, according to migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 7.2 Male age at first marriage	195
Median age at first marriage for males, according to current migration status and year of first migration, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 7.3 Female age at first marriage	195
Median age at first marriage for females, according to current migration status and year of first migration, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 7.4 Marital stability	197
Percent distribution of ever-married men and women by status of first marriage, according to age and current migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 7.5 Proportions marrying once only	198
Percentage of ever-married men and women who married once only, according to age and current migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 7.6 Prevalence of remarriage	199
Of men and women whose first marriage was dissolved, the percentage who remarried, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 7.7 Number of men's wives	200
Percent distribution of currently married men by number of wives, according to current migration status and selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 7.8 Number of women's co-wives	201
Percent distribution of currently married women by number of co-wives, according to current migration status and selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013	

Table 7.9 Children ever-born according to migration status	203
Percent distribution of ever-married men and women by number of children ever-born, according to current migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 7.10 Parity progression ratios according to migration status	204
Parity progression ratios per 1000 ever-married persons aged 40-49, according to current migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 7.11 Children ever-born according to age and migration status	205
Percent distribution of ever-married men and women by number of children ever-born, according to current migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 7.12 Children ever-born according to residence	207
Mean number of children ever-born, per ever-married person, according to residence and current migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 7.13 Children ever-born according to level of parental education	208
Mean number of children ever-born, per ever-married person, according to level of education and current migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 7.14 Children left behind	209
Among ever-married male out migrants, the percentage who had children under age 15 years at time of first migration, and the percentage of children left behind, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
 8 Reproductive Preferences	
Table 8.1 Fertility preferences according to migration status	212
Percent distribution of currently married return migrants and non-migrants by desire to have more children, according to type of migrant and sex, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 8.2 Desire to limit childbearing by age	213
Percentage of currently married return migrants and non-migrants who want no more children, according to sex and number of living children, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 8.3 Ideal number of children	215
Mean ideal number of children for currently married return migrants and non-migrants, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 8.4 Ideal number of children by number of living children	217
Percentage of currently married return migrants and non-migrants who want no more children, according to sex and number of living children, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 8.5 Comparison between ideal and actual number of children	218
Comparison between ideal and actual number of living children of currently married return migrants and non-migrants, according to number of living children, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 8.6 Ideal number of children by background characteristics	220
Mean ideal number of children for currently married return migrants and non-migrants, according to selected background characteristics ¹ , Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 8.7 Gender preference indicators	222
Sex preference indicators for currently married return migrants and non-migrants, according to sex composition of current family, Egypt-HIMS 2013	

9 Family Planning

Table 9.1 Ever use of family planning	224
Percentage of ever-married return migrants and non-migrants who have ever used any contraceptive method by selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 9.2 Parity at first use of family planning according to age	225
Percent distribution of ever-users of family planning by number of living children at time of first use, according to migration status, age and sex, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 9.3 Parity at first use of family planning according to urban-rural residence	227
Percent distribution of ever-users of family planning by number of living children at time of first use, according to migration status, sex and urban-rural residence, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 9.4 Parity at first use of family planning according to region of residence	229
Percent distribution of ever-users of family planning by number of living children at time of first use, according to migration status, sex and region of residence, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 9.5 Parity at first use of family planning according to level of education	230
Percent distribution of ever-users of family planning by number of living children at time of first use, according to migration status, sex and level of education, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 9.6 Current use of methods of family planning by specific method	231
Percentage of currently married return migrants and non-migrants who are currently using a family planning method, by specific method, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 9.7 Differentials in current use of family planning	233
Percentage of currently married return migrants and non-migrants who are currently using any method of family planning, by selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 9.8 Intention to use any method of family planning in the future	234
Among currently married return migrants and non-migrants aged 15-49 who are not currently using any method of family planning, the percentage who intend to use any method in the future, by selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 9.9 Reason for not using family planning	235
Among currently married return migrants and non-migrants aged 15-49 who are not currently using a family planning method and do not intend to use any method in the future, the percent distribution by main reason for not using family planning, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 9.10 Patterns of fertility preferences and contraceptive use	236
Percent distribution of currently married non-migrant women aged 15-49 by current contraceptive use status, according to desire for more children and household migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 9.11 Reproductive ideals and family planning intentions of non-migrants	237
Percent distribution of currently married non-migrant women aged 15-49 by pattern of contraceptive use, according to desire for more children and household migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 9.12 Needs for family planning services for non-migrant women	238
Percent distribution of currently married non-migrant women aged 15-49 by reproductive and contraceptive intentions, according to household migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013	

10 Smoking Tobacco

Table 10.1 Overall smoking tobacco status	244
Among persons aged 15 years and over, who were enumerated in the household survey, the percentage who ever smoked any tobacco product, the percentage who have stopped smoking any tobacco product, the percentage who currently smoke any tobacco product, the percentage who currently smoke cigarettes, and the percentage who currently smoke water pipe, according to household migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 10.2 Age patterns of smoking tobacco	245
Among men aged 15 years and over, who were enumerated in the household survey, the percentage who ever smoked any tobacco product, the percentage who have stopped smoking tobacco products, the percentage who currently smoke any tobacco product, the percentage who currently smoke cigarettes, and the percentage who currently smoke water pipe, according to age and current migration status of the household, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 10.3 Smoking tobacco status based on individual interviews of Egyptian citizens	247
Among Egyptian men aged 15 years and over who were interviewed in the individual surveys, the percentage who ever smoked any tobacco product, the percentage who have stopped smoking tobacco, the percentage who currently smoke any tobacco product, the percentage who currently smoke cigarettes, and the percentage who currently smoke water pipe, according to urban-rural residence and current migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 10.4 Smoking tobacco status based on individual interviews of forced migrants	249
Among forced migrant men aged 15 years and over who were selected for the individual survey, the percentage who ever smoked any tobacco product, the percentage who have stopped smoking tobacco, the percentage who currently smoke any tobacco product, the percentage who currently smoke cigarettes, and the percentage who currently smoke water pipe, according to country of origin, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 10.5 Age at starting smoking and number of cigarettes smoked per day: Egyptian citizens	250
Among Egyptian men aged 15 years and over who currently smoke cigarettes, the percent distribution by number of cigarettes smoked per day, according to urban-rural residence and migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 10.6 Age at starting smoking and number of cigarettes smoked per day: Refugees in Egypt	251
Among forced migrant men aged 15 years and over who currently smoke cigarettes, the percent distribution by number of cigarettes smoked per day, according to region of origin, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 10.7 Passive smoking: Egyptian citizens	252
Among return migrant and non-migrant Egyptian men, the percentage reporting that other persons had smoked in their home in their presence in the past seven days, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 10.8 Passive smoking: Forced migrants	252
Among male forced migrants residing in Egypt, the percentage reporting that other persons had smoked in their home in their presence in the past seven days, Egypt-HIMS 2013	

11 General Health of the Adult Population

Table 11.1 Chronic conditions	257
Among the <i>de jure</i> population enumerated in households selected for the migration survey, the percentage reported to have ever had high blood pressure diagnosed by a doctor, according to age and sex, according to migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 11.2 Prevalence of cardiovascular disorder	259
Among the <i>de jure</i> population enumerated in households selected for the migration survey, the percentage reported to have ever had a doctor diagnosed cardiovascular disorder, by age and sex, according to household migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 11.3 Medication for chronic conditions	261
Among persons aged 15 years and over reported to have had specified chronic conditions, the percentage reported to be taking any treatment for the condition, according to household migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 11.4 Coverage of health insurance	262
Percentage of return migrants and non-migrants who have health insurance, according to type of current residence, sex and age, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 11.5 Seeking medical care: Egyptian Citizens	263
Among return migrants and non-migrants interviewed in the individual survey, the percentage who received medical care in the month preceding the interview, according to age and sex, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 11.6 Reason for seeking medical care: Egyptian Citizens	264
Among return migrants and non-migrants aged 15 years and over, who were interviewed in the individual survey, the percentage who received medical care in the month preceding the interview by reason, according to sex, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 11.7 Seeking medical care: Forced migrants	264
Among forced migrants interviewed in the individual survey, the percentage who received medical care in the month preceding the interview, according to country of origin, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 11.8 Seeking medical care: Forced migrants	265
Among forced migrants interviewed in the individual survey, the percentage who received medical care in the month preceding the interview according to reason for seeking medical care and country of origin, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 11.9 Use of health services: Egyptian citizens	266
Among return migrants and non-migrants aged 15 years and over, who received medical care in the month preceding the survey, the percentage reported to have consulted various health care providers, according to sex, Egypt-HIMS 2013, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 11.10 Use of health services: Forced migrants	267
Among forced migrants who received medical care in the month preceding the interview, the percentage reported to have consulted various health care providers, according to country of origin, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 11.11 Cost of health care according to residence: Egyptian citizens	267
Among return migrants and non-migrants aged 15 years and over, who received medical care in the month preceding the interview, the average amount of money paid for receiving health care in the month preceding the survey, in Egyptian pounds, according to sex and residence, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Table 11.12 Cost of medical care: Forced migrants	268
Average amount of money paid (in Egyptian pounds) for receiving medical care in the month preceding the interview, Egypt-HIMS 2013	

Table 11.13 Prevalence of psychological problems among forced migrants

269

Percent distribution of forced migrants, interviewed in the individual survey, by whether they have been told by a doctor of having a psychological condition, and among those having a doctor diagnosed psychological condition, the percentage receiving treatment, Egypt-HIMS 2013

LIST OF FIGURES

2 Characteristics of Households

Figure 2.1: Distribution of survey households by urban-rural residence and migration status	15
Figure 2.2: Distribution of survey households by region and migration status	15
Figure 2.3: Percent distribution of the household population by age, according to region of residence and household migration status	17
Figure 2.4: Percent distribution of the population of current migrant households by age, sex and urban-rural residence	18
Figure 2.5: Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household, urban-rural residence and household migration status	19
Figure 2.6: Mean household size according to urban-rural residence and household migration status	20
Figure 2.7: Percent distribution of households by household size, according to household migration status	20
Figure 2.8: Percentage of the household population by level of education achieved at age 10 or more, by sex and household migration status	22
Figure 2.9: Percentage of household population aged 15-19 with completed primary education or above, according to sex and household migration status	22
Figure 2.10: Percentage of household population aged 25-29 with completed higher education, according to sex and household migration status	23
Figure 2.11: Distribution of households by type of dwelling, household migration status and urban-rural residence	24
Figure 2.12: Distribution of households by type of tenure, according to household migration status and urban-rural residence	24
Figure 2.13: Mean number of rooms per household, according to household migration status	26
Figure 2.14: Cooking facility and fuel according to household migration status and urban-rural residence	26
Figure 2.15: Possession of selected household appliances, according to household migration status and residence	28

3 Current Migrants

Figure 3.1: Percent distribution of current migrants according to current age (15 +)	32
Figure 3.2: Percent distribution of current migrants according to sex	32
Figure 3.3: Percent distribution of current migrants according to place of residence of origin household	32
Figure 3.4: Percent distribution of current migrants according to region of residence of origin household	32
Figure 3.5: Percent distribution of current migrants according to current educational status	33
Figure 3.6: Percent distribution of current migrants by marital status at first migration and currently	34
Figure 3.7: Percent distribution of current migrants according to destination at first migration	34

Figure 3.8: Percent distribution of current migrants who moved to the Arab region by age at first migration, and by current age	34
Figure 3.9: Age distribution of current migrants by current age and current destination	35
Figure 3.10: Percent distribution of current migrants by current destination, and region of residence of origin household	36
Figure 3.11: Percent distribution of current migrants by current destination, and current educational level	36
Figure 3.12: Percent distribution of selected age cohorts of current migrants by educational attainment	37
Figure 3.13: Percent distribution of current migrants by first and current destinations	39
Figure 3.14: Percent distribution of current migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000, by most important motive for migration, according to age at first migration	45
Figure 3.15: Percent distribution of current migrants who moved to first destination, by the person making the migration decision	46
Figure 3.16: Percent distribution of female current migrants who moved to first destination, by the person making the migration decision	47
Figure 3.17: Percent distribution of current migrants who moved to first destination, by the person making the migration decision, according to educational level	47
Figure 3.18: Percentage of current migrants who had contact with a private recruiter to work abroad, by region of residence of origin household	50
Figure 3.19: Percent distribution of current migrants who had contact with a private recruiter to work abroad, by type of recruiter	50
Figure 3.20: Percent distribution of current migrants who had contact with a recruiter to work abroad, by means of contacting recruiter	52
Figure 3.21: Percent distribution of employers at destination who complied with pre-migration contract	54
Figure 3.22: Percentage of possible ways in which the contract was not fulfilled when the migrant arrived at destination	54
Figure 2.23: Percent distribution of current migrants who paid to get work contract or facilitate the migration by the amount of money paid	55
Figure 3.24: Percent distribution of current migrants who paid to get work contract by source of financial support	57
Figure 3.25: Percent distribution of current migrants by type of admission document, according to Level of education	58
Figure 3.26: Percent distribution of current migrants who had relatives or friends in current destination before migration	59
Figure 3.27: Among current migrants who are currently working, the percent distribution by occupation before and after migration to current destination	64
Figure 3.28: Percent distribution of current migrants, who are currently working, by major activity of the place of work, according to current destination	65
Figure 3.29: Percentage of current migrants who intend to remain in country of current residence, according to residence of origin household and current work status	68
Figure 3.30: Among current migrants who intend to remain in country of current residence, the percent distribution by most important reason to stay	69
Figure 3.31: Intensity of current migrants contacts with origin household in Egypt in the past 12 months	72

Figure 3.32: Percentage of various sub-groups of current migrants who took money or transferred any funds at time of move to current destination, according to reason of migration	74
Figure 3.33: Percent distribution of current migrants who took or transferred any money at the time of move to country of current residence by the main source of money	75
Figure 3.34: Percent distribution of the most important uses of remittances received from current migrants in the past 12 months	78

4 Return Migrants

Figure 4.1: Percent distribution of return migrants according to current age and sex	81
Figure 4.2: Percent distribution of return migrants by age at return	82
Figure 4.3: Percent distribution of return migrants by current educational status	84
Figure 4.4: Percent distribution of most important motives for first migration by return migrants	86
Figure 4.5: Percent distribution of persons behind the migration decision for return migrants	87
Figure 4.6: Median age at first migration for return migrants by region of destination	88
Figure 4.7: Return migrants' last occupation before first migration	90
Figure 4.8: Return migrants' sources of funding for first migration	94
Figure 4.9: Percent distribution of return migrants by length of residence in last destination	97
Figure 4.10: Presence of relatives or friends in country of last destination at time of migration	99
Figure 4.11: Average number of days worked per week by return migrants in their last job abroad	103
Figure 4.12: Average number of hours worked per day by return migrants in their last job abroad	103
Figure 4.13: Current labour force participation of return migrants	105
Figure 4.14: Current occupation of return migrants	108
Figure 4.15: Percentage of return migrants who sent any money within the 12-month period preceding return from country of last emigration	118
Figure 4.16: Percent distribution of channels used most by return migrants to send money to Egypt during stay in country of last emigration	119
Figure 4.17: Percent distribution of the use of money brought back by return migrants	125
Figure 4.18: Percent distribution of return migrants by perception of their current living standard compared with that prevalent in last country abroad	128
Figure 4.19: Percent distribution of return migrants by perception of migration experience in country of last residence	129
Figure 4.20: Percent distribution of return migrants by preference for future place of residence	131

5 Non-Migrants and Potential Migrants

Figure 5.1: Distribution of non-migrants by urban-rural residence, according to sex and type of non-migrant	136
Figure 5.2: Distribution of non-migrants by educational level, according to sex and type of non-migrant	138
Figure 5.3: Migration intentions of non-migrants	139
Figure 5.4: Percentage of non-migrants intending to migrate abroad by age and sex	140

Figure 5.5: Percentage of men intending to migrate according to urban-rural residence	142
Figure 5.6: Percentage of non-migrants intending to migrate according to education	144
Figure 5.7: Percentage of non-migrants intending to migrate according to work status	145
Figure 5.8: Work status of potential migrants	148
Figure 5.9: Occupation of currently working potential migrants	149
Figure 5.10: Benefits provided to currently working potential migrants by employers, according to urban-rural residence	151
Figure 5.11: Most important reason for the intention to migrate abroad	154
Figure 5.12: Most important reason of intended migration, according to residence and education	155
Figure 5.13: Proportion of potential migrants having specific time for intended migration, according to level of education	156
Figure 5.14: Among potential migrants having specific time to migrate, the proportion intending to migrate within a year	157
Figure 5.15: Preferred destination of potential migrants, according to age and sex	160
Figure 5.16: Preferred destination of potential migrants, according to residence and education	161
Figure 5.17: Intended migration decision-making	162

6 Forced Migrants

Figure 6.1: Distribution of population enumerated in the forced migration survey according to country of origin	166
Figure 6.2: Percent distribution of the population enumerated in the forced migration survey, by broad age groups, according to sex	167
Figure 6.3: Percent distribution of the population enumerated in the forced migration survey, by broad age groups, according to country of origin	167
Figure 6.4: Percent distribution of households enumerated in the forced migration survey, by sex of head of household, according to country of origin	168
Figure 6.5: Mean size of household size, according to country of origin	168
Figure 6.6: Percent distribution of the population enumerated in the forced migration survey by level of education	169
Figure 6.7: Percent distribution of the population enumerated in the forced migration survey aged 15 years or more, by employment status during the week preceding the survey	171
Figure 6.8: Percent distribution of the population enumerated in the forced migration survey aged 15 years or more, who worked during the week preceding the survey, according to sex and country of origin	172
Figure 6.9: Percent distribution of forced migrants by year of arrival in Egypt	172
Figure 6.10: Percent distribution of forced migrants by the main reason for leaving country of origin for the first time	174
Figure 6.11: Percentage of forced migrants who were accompanied by family members or relatives when leaving country origin for the first time	176
Figure 6.12: Percentage of forced migrants who reported reasons specified for choice of migratory route when they left their country of origin	177
Figure 6.13: Percent distribution of forced migrants by the number of countries visited before arriving in Egypt	177

Figure 6.14: Among forced migrants who were confronted with difficulties during the migration journey, the percentage reporting specified types of difficulties encountered	179
Figure 6.15: Percentage of forced migrants who reported specified sources of financing their journey from country of origin	180
Figure 6.16: Percent distribution of forced migrants by the main reason for coming to Egypt	181
Figure 6.17: Percent distribution of asylum applicants by source of assistance they received for their asylum application	182
Figure 6.18: Percent distribution of asylum applicants by refugee status determination, according to country of origin	183
Figure 6.19: Percentage of refugees who received specified types of assistance from persons or organizations in Egypt	184
Figure 6.20: Percent distribution of forced migrants aged 15 years or more by current work status, according to country of origin	186
Figure 6.21: Percent distribution of forced migrants aged 15 years or more by plans for the future, according to country of origin	188

7 Family Formation Patterns

Figure 7.1: Proportions ever-married according to migration status	194
Figure 7.2: Male median age at first marriage according to level of education	196
Figure 7.3: Proportion of undissolved first marriages according to current migration status	198
Figure 7.4: Prevalence of remarriage	199
Figure 7.5: Mean number of children ever-born (per ever-married woman), according to residence	206
Figure 7.6: Mean number of children ever-born (per ever-married woman), according to level of education	207
Figure 7.7: Percentage of children under age 15 years who were left behind at time of first migration of the father	210

8 Reproductive Preferences

Figure 8.1: Desire to have more children	212
Figure 8.2: Desire to limit childbearing among women and men aged 30-39 who have two living children, according to migration status	214
Figure 8.3: Comparison between ideal and actual number of children	219
Figure 8.4: Mean ideal number of children of non-migrant women, according to residence and education	220

9 Family Planning

Figure 9.1: Ever use of family planning, according to age and migration status	224
Figure 9.2: Parity at first use of family planning, according to age and migration status	226
Figure 9.3: Parity at first use of family planning, according to residence and migration status	227
Figure 9.4: Adoption of contraception by non-migrant women when they had only one child, according to level of education	228
Figure 9.5: Contraceptive prevalence according to migration status	231

10 Smoking Tobacco

Figure 10.1: Percentage of men aged 15+ years who currently smoke cigarettes, according to household migration status	244
Figure 10.2: Percentage of men who currently smoke cigarettes, according to age and household migration status	246
Figure 10.3: Among male return migrants aged 15+ years, the percentage who ever smoked tobacco, and the percentage that stopped smoking tobacco, according to current age,	246
Figure 10.4: Percentage of Egyptian men aged 15+ years who: (i) ever smoked tobacco, (ii) smoke cigarettes daily, and (iii) smoke water pipe, according to migration status	248
Figure 10.5: Percentage of forced migrants aged 15+ years who ever smoked any tobacco product	249
Figure 10.6: Among Egyptian men, aged 15years and over, who currently smoke cigarettes, the average number of cigarettes smoked per day	250
Figure 10.7: Prevalence of passive smoking	253

11 General Health of the Adult Population

Figure 11.1: Prevalence of chronic conditions, according to age and sex	258
Figure 11.2: Prevalence of cardiovascular disorder, according to household migration status	260
Figure 11.3: Coverage of health insurance by migration status	261
Figure 11.4: Seeking medical care by migration status	263

PART I

Background and Methodology

1 Survey Design and Implementation

1.1 Objectives and Scope of the Study

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

The main objectives of the Egypt-HIMS are:

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

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

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

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

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

1.2 The Sample

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.3 The Questionnaires

1.3.1 Scope of the questionnaires

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

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

The Egypt-HIMS utilized the following six questionnaires:

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

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

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

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

1.3.2 Concepts and definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.3.3 Outline of the questionnaires

Q-1. Household Questionnaire

Eligibility: For every household in the main sample.

This questionnaire serves four purposes:

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

The Household Questionnaire includes the following six sections:

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

Q-2. Individual Questionnaire for Current Migrant

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

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

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

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

Q-3. Individual Questionnaire for Return Migrant

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

This questionnaire includes the following nine sections:

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

Q-4. Individual Questionnaire for Non Migrant

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

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

This questionnaire includes the following six sections:

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

Q-5. Individual Questionnaire for Forced Migrant:

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

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

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

Q-6. Household Socio-economic Characteristics Questionnaire

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

This questionnaire includes the following four main sections:

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

1.4 Training of Field Staff

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

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

1.5 Data Collection

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.6 Data Management

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

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

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

1.7 Coverage of the Main Sample

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

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

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

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

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

1.8 Coverage of the Targeted Sample of Forced Migrants

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

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

PART II

Determinants of International Migration

2 Characteristics of Households

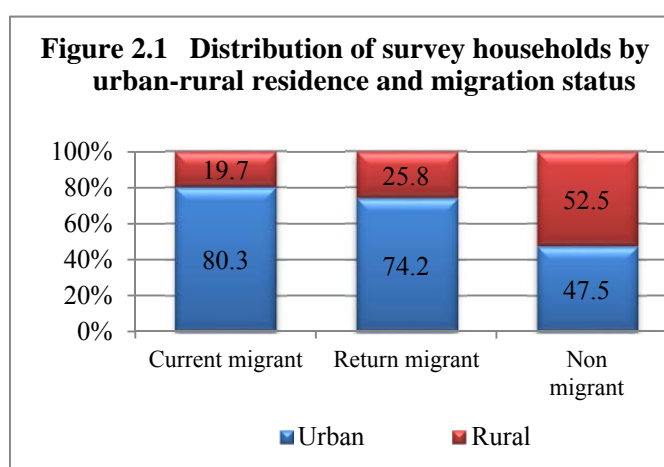
2.1 Introduction

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

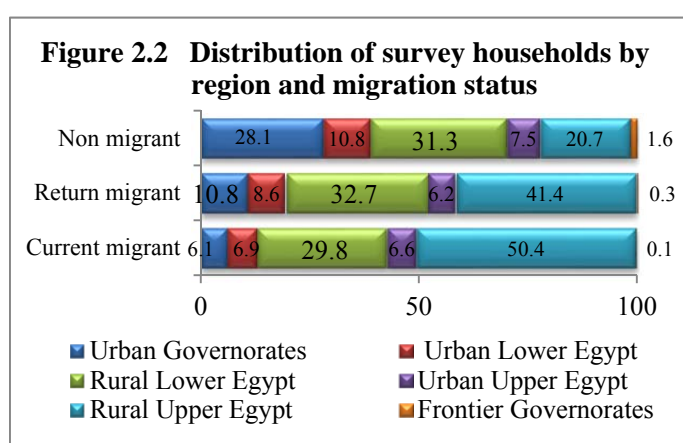
In the 2013 Egypt-HIMS, information was collected from 83,358 households residing in Egypt. Of this number, 5,259 households reported to having 5,847 of their members residing abroad and 4,695 households were identified as having 5,085 of their members as return migrants. These two types of households will be designated hereafter as ‘current migrant households’ and ‘return migrant households’, respectively. Information is also available on a sub-sample of 3,135 ‘pure non-migrant households’. Listing of household members was done on a *de jure* (usually resident in the household) basis.

2.2 Households and Population

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



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



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

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

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

2.3 Population by Age and Sex

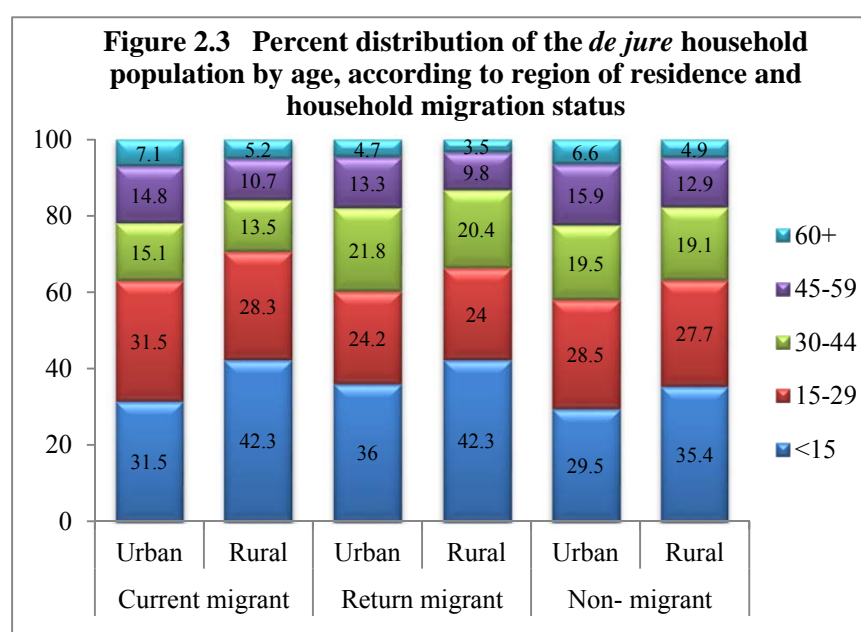
Table 2.2 shows the percent distribution of the *de jure* population enumerated in the survey by broad age groupings, according to sex, urban-rural residence and household migration status.

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

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

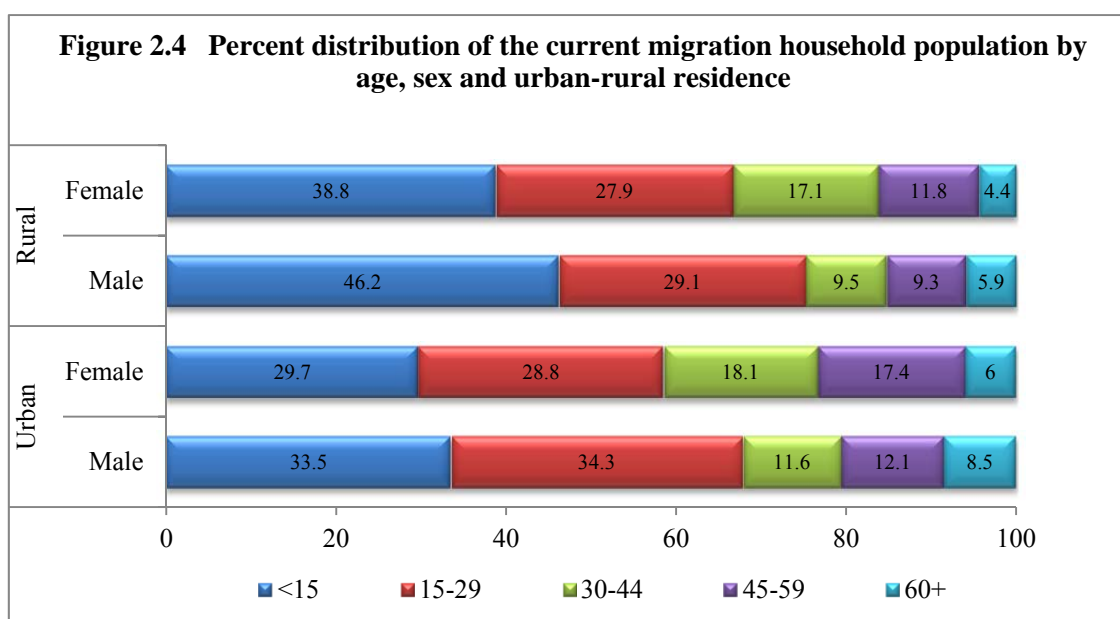
Table 2.2 Household population by age, sex, residence and migration status									
Percent distribution of the <i>de jure</i> household population by age, according to urban-rural residence, sex, and household migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013									
Migration status & age	Urban			Rural			Total		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

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



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

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



2.4 Household Composition

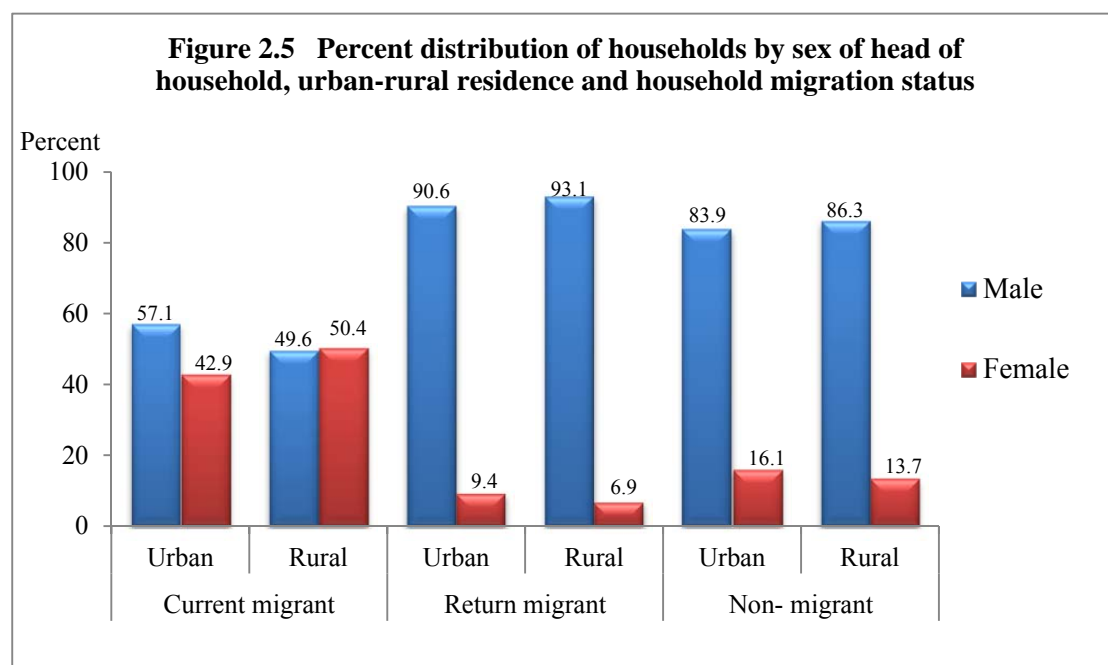
2.4.1 Headship of households

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

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

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

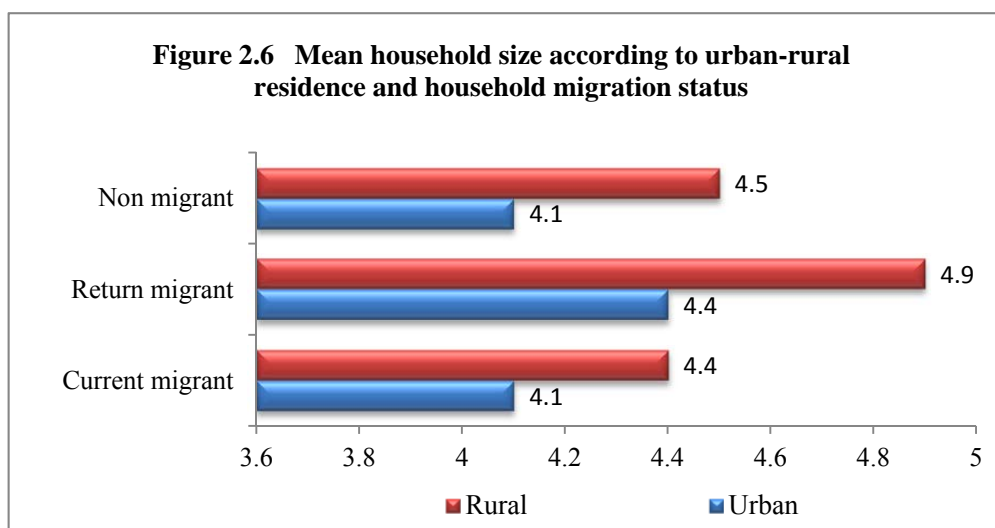
Table 2.3 Household headship and composition, according to residence and migration status									
Percent distribution of the households by sex of head of household and household size, according to urban-rural residence and household migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013									
Characteristic	Current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



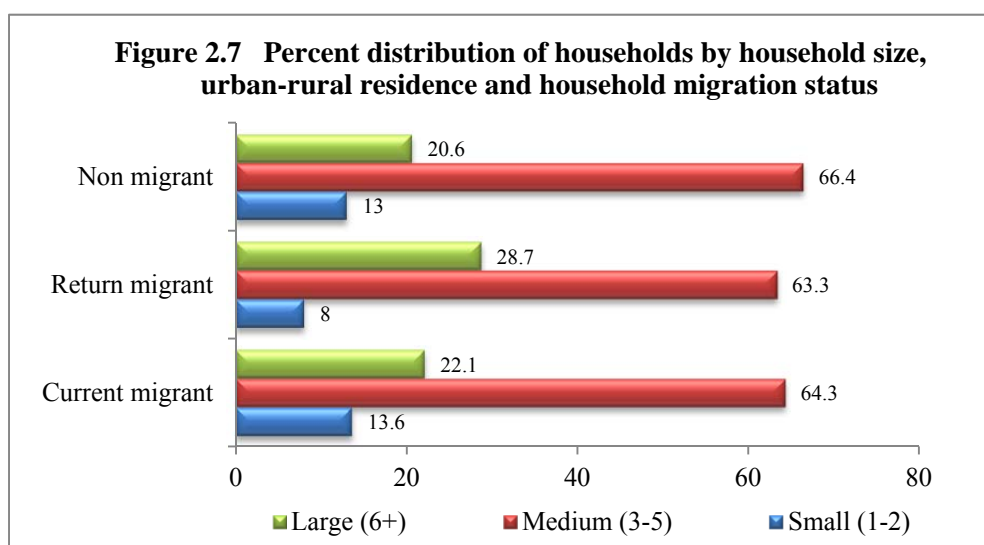
A very different pattern is observed among the ‘current migrant households’ where only 51 percent of these households are male-headed. Female headship is more prevalent among the migrant households in rural areas (50 percent) than in urban areas (43 percent).

2.4.2 Size of households

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



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



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

2.5 Education of the Household Population

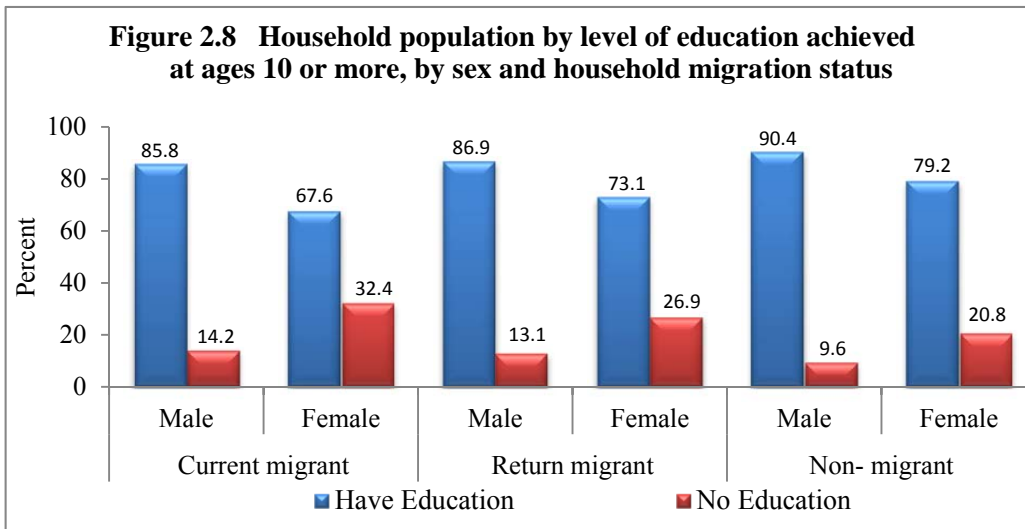
The educational attainment of household members is closely associated with other socioeconomic determinants of migration. Table 2.4 shows the percentage of the *de jure* population by level of education achieved at selected age groups, according to household migration status.

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

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

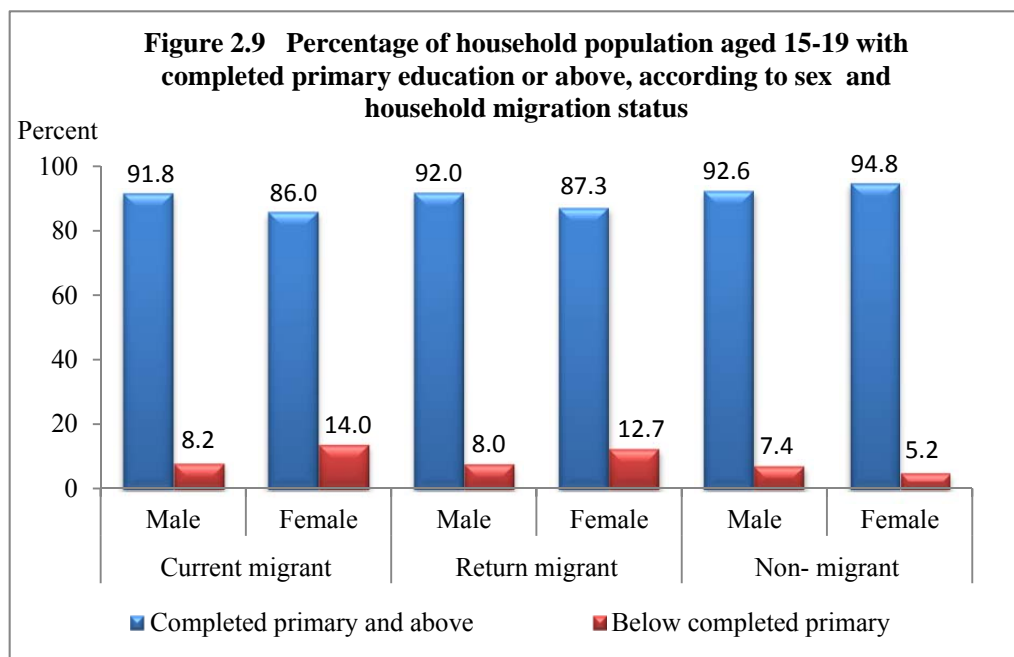
As Table 2.4 shows, there is a gap in level of literacy between males and females. Among the male population aged 10 years or more, the proportion with no education is lowest in the non-migrant households (10 percent), rising to around 14 percent in the current and return migrant households.

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



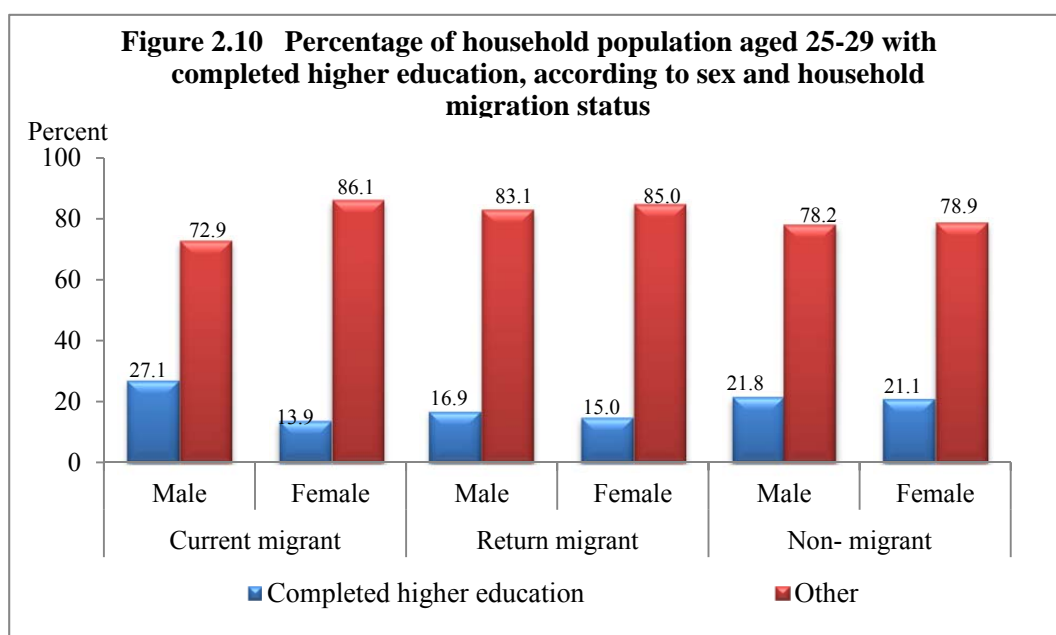
The high level of the overall proportion with no schooling reflects the lack of educational opportunities in the past among the older cohorts, particularly for women. An examination of the figures in Table 2.4 indicates that there has been substantial improvement in educational attainment as we approach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

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



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

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



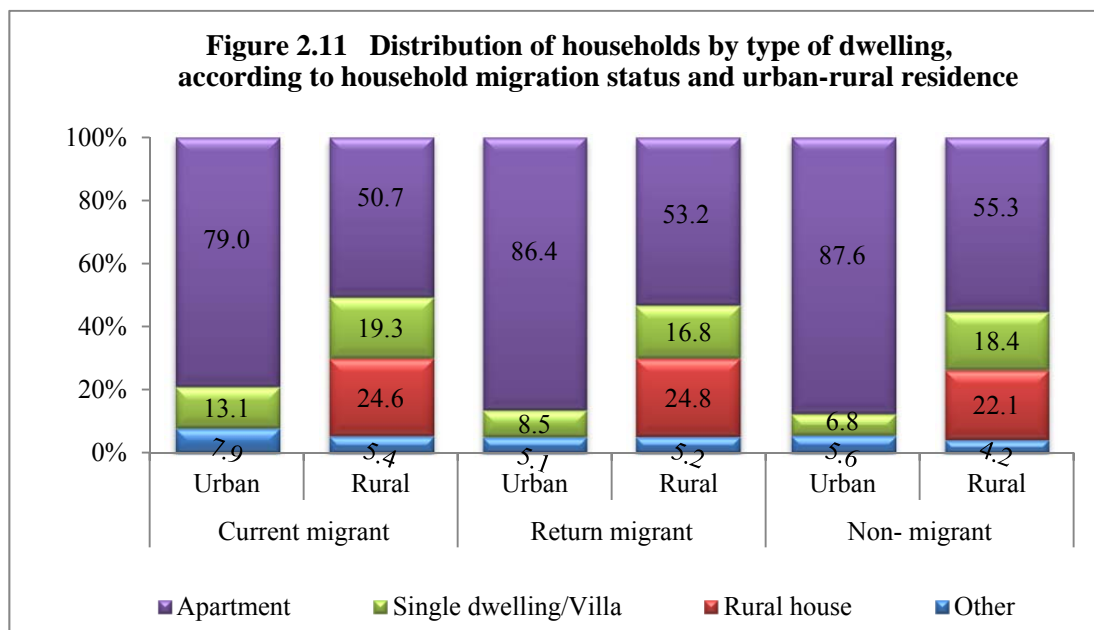
The results thus show that women in non-migrant households are more likely to have completed preparatory, secondary and higher education than women in either the current or return migrant households. Among men, there are small differences in the proportions completing preparatory and secondary education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

2.6 Housing Characteristics

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

Type of Dwelling

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



Tenure

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

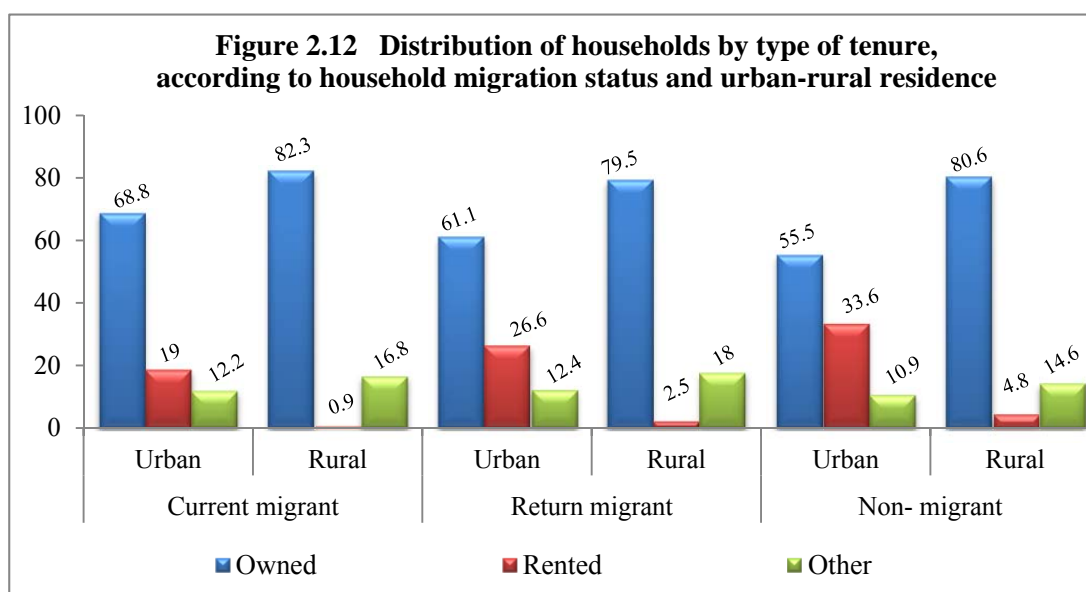
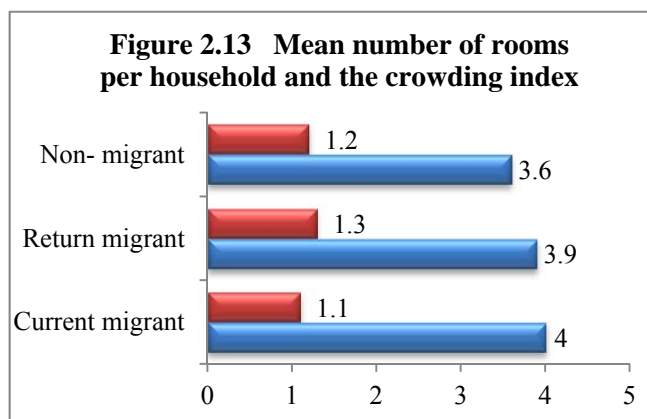


Table 2.5 Housing characteristics									
Distribution of households by selected characteristics, according to household migration status and urban-rural residence, Egypt-HIMS 2013									
Characteristic	Current migrant households			Return migrant households			Non- migrant households		
	Urban	Rural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

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

Crowding

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



Drinking Water and Electricity

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

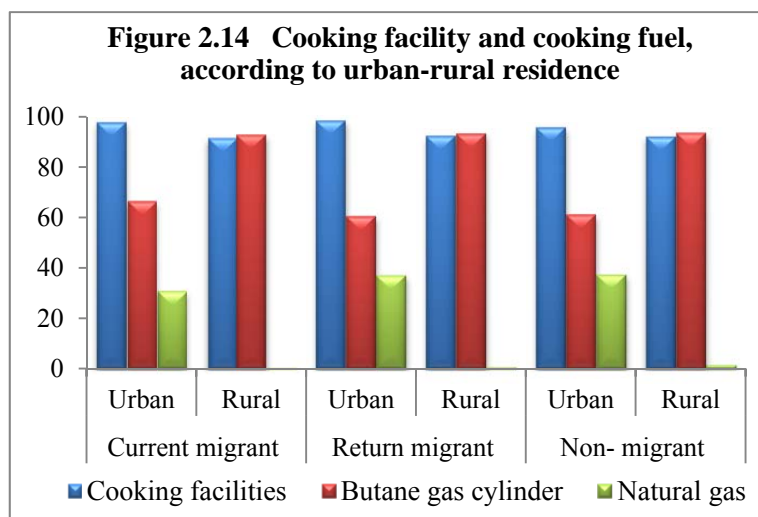
The vast majority of households do not treat their drinking water. In urban areas, 11 percent of migrant households compared with 8 percent of non-migrant households treat their drinking water, while only 4 percent of all households in rural areas do so. Households that treat their water generally use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

Sanitation Facility

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

Cooking Facility and Fuel

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



Waste Disposal

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

2.7 Household Possessions

2.7.1 Household appliances

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

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

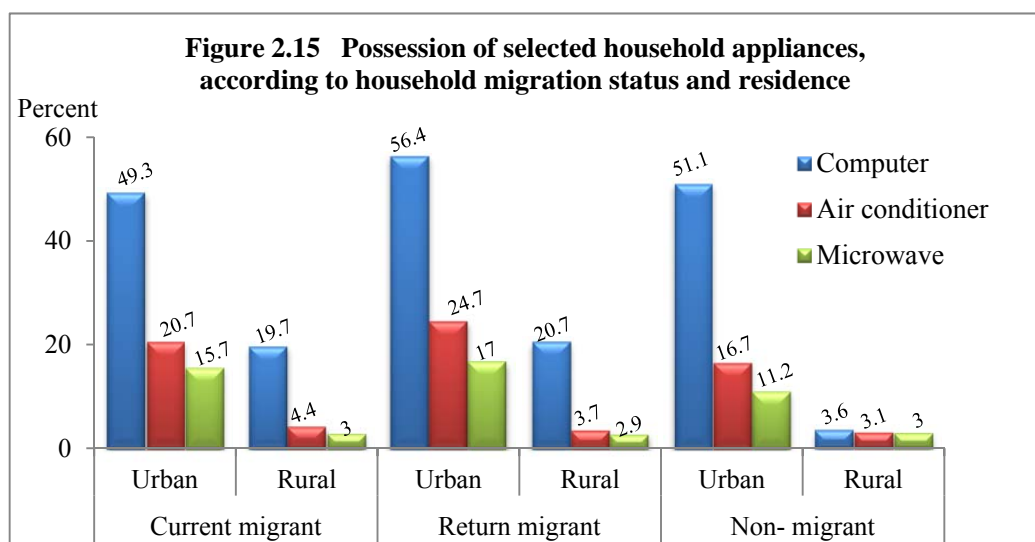
Most households in Egypt own most modern household appliances with little variation by residence and migration status. Thus, around 99 percent of the sample households have television and almost all are connected to a satellite dish. More than 97 percent own refrigerator and gas/electric stove. Around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

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

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

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

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



2.7.2 Ownership of assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3 Current Migrants

3.1 Introduction

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

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

3.2 Characteristics of Current Migrants

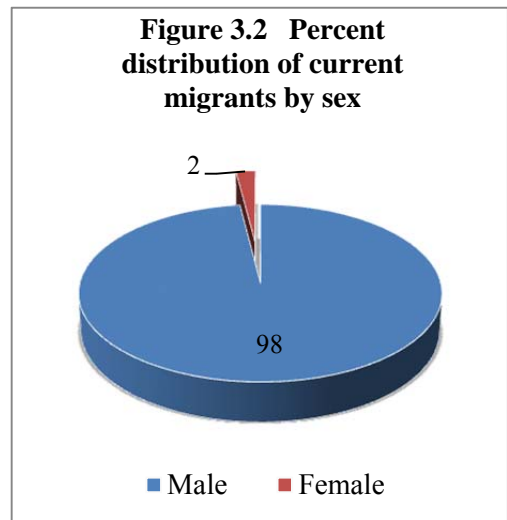
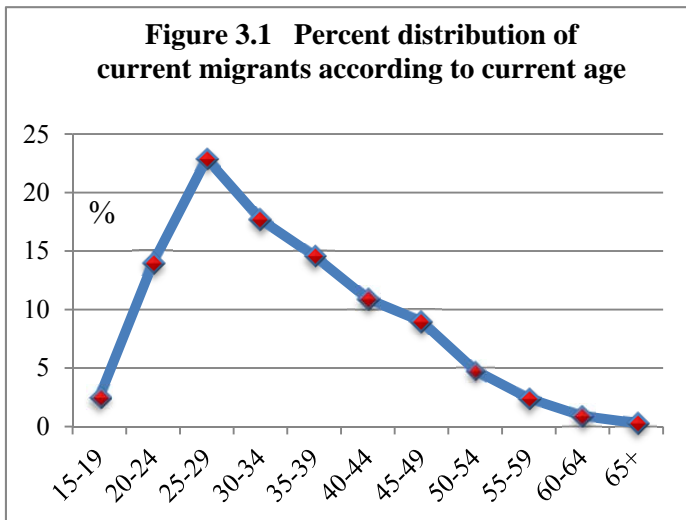
As previously mentioned, of the 83,358 households interviewed in the survey, 5259 households had one or more of their members residing abroad. The current migrants who were aged 15 years or more at the time of the survey numbered 5855 persons and 5847 of these migrants were successfully interviewed.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

3.2.1 Age-sex composition

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

The age group with the largest number of migrants is 25-29 years (23 percent), followed by the age group of 30–34 years (18 percent), 35-39 years (15 percent), and 20-24 years (14 percent). The lowest proportion of current migrants is observed for persons of retirement age (1.2 percent).

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



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

3.2.2 Other characteristics

Citizenship and residence

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

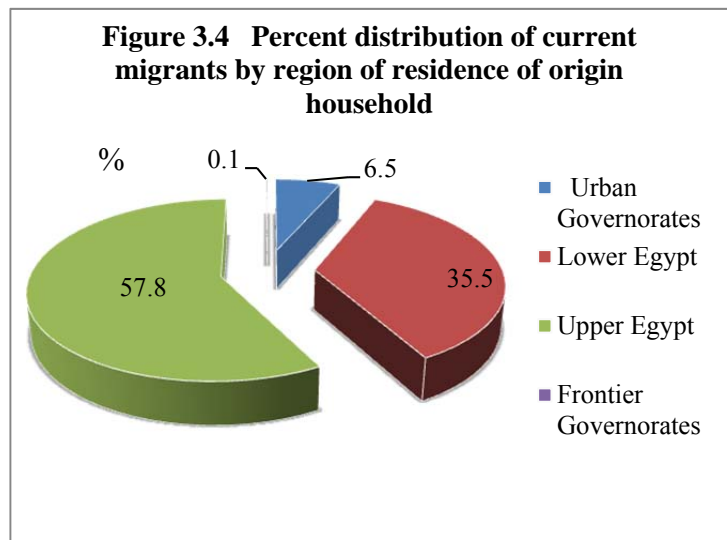
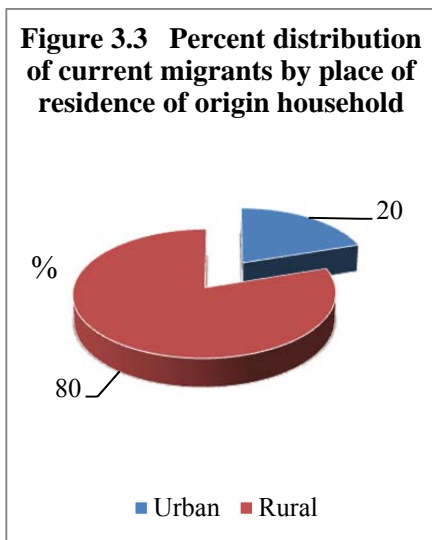
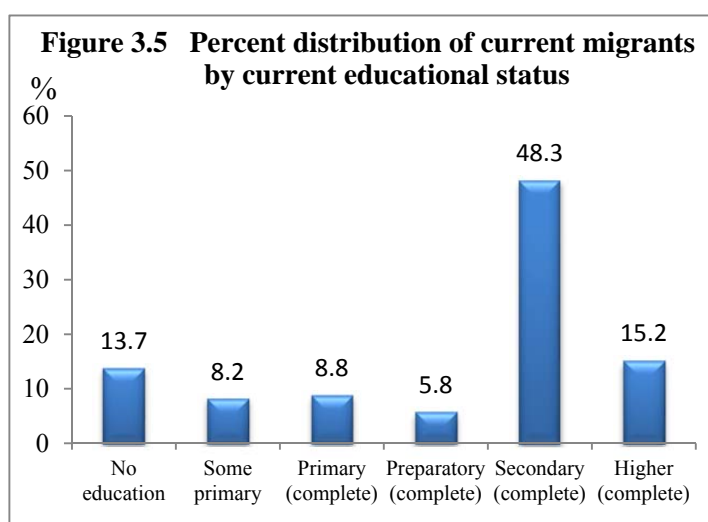


Table 3.2 Selected Characteristics of current migrants			
Percent distribution of current migrants aged 15 years or more, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013			
Characteristic	Percent	Characteristic	Percent
Place of birth		Current marital status	
Egypt	99.2	Single	34.5
Other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

Education

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

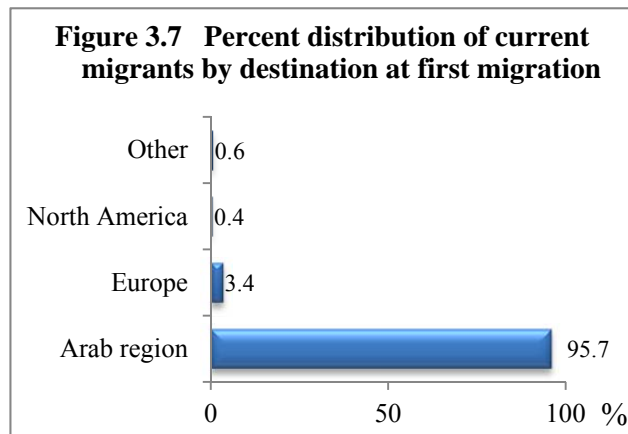
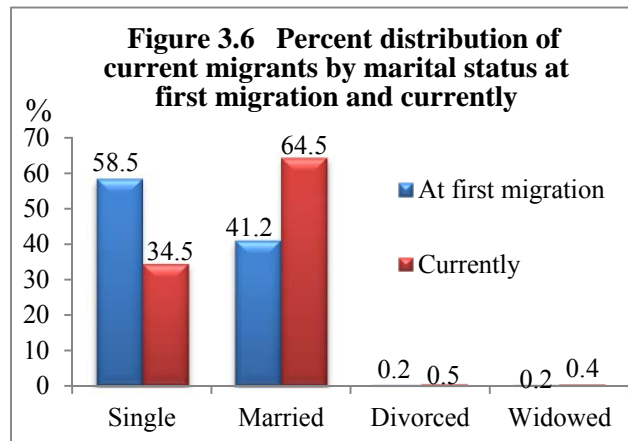


Marital status

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

3.3 Who and Where: Migration Patterns and Trajectories

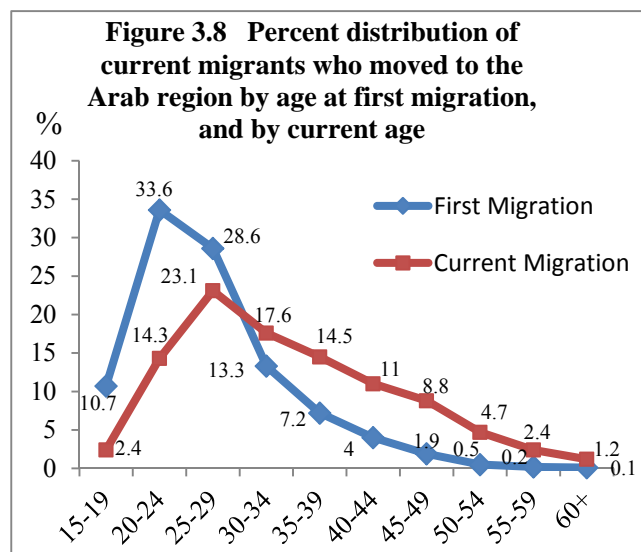
The vast majority of current migrants from Egypt (95 percent) go to Arab countries mainly in the Gulf and Libya, while only less than 5 percent go to destinations outside of the Arab region, predominantly Europe (3%), and North America and Australia (1%). This pattern indicates that in Egypt South-South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



3.3.1 Age at migration

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

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



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

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

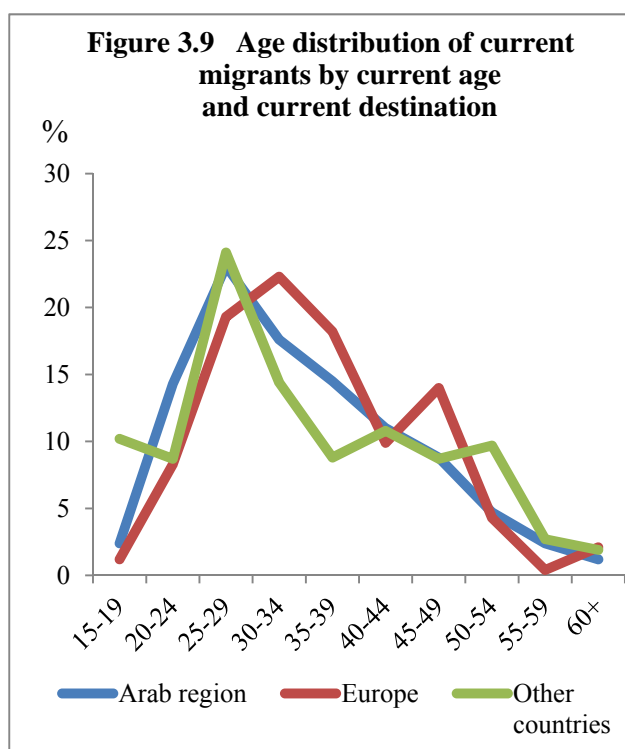


Table 3.3 Current migrants by age at first migration, current age and destination

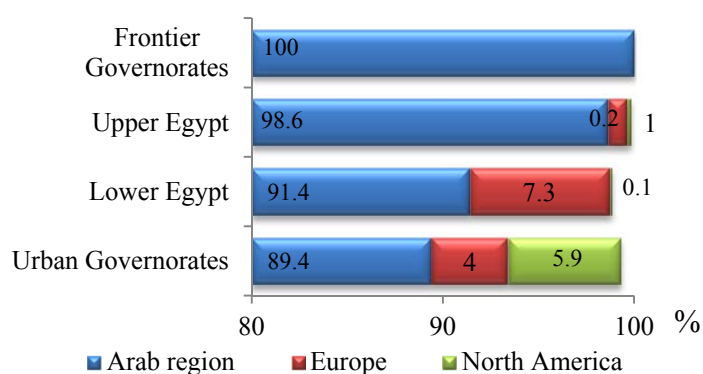
Percent distribution of current migrants by: (i) age at first migration, and (ii) current age, according to destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013

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

3.3.2 Who migrates where?

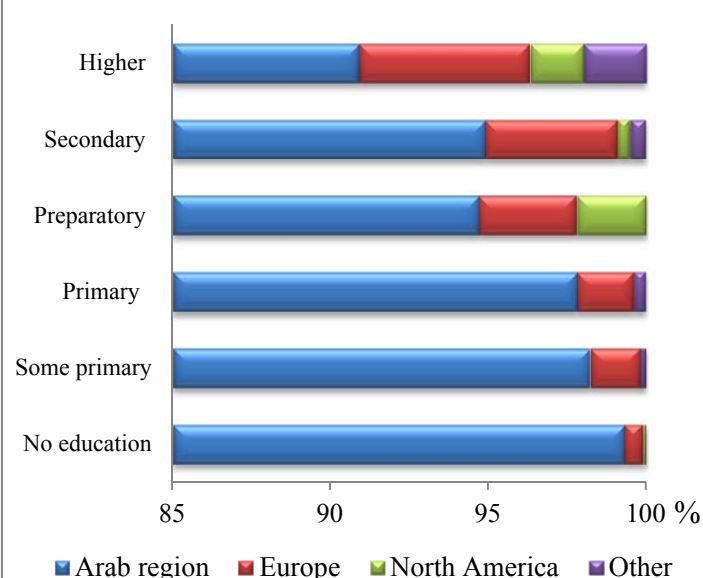
Virtually all current migrants from Upper Egypt reside in the Arab region, compared with 91 percent of migrants from Lower Egypt and 89 percent of those from the Urban Governorates (Table 3.4). Only one percent of the migrants from Upper Egypt reside in Europe compared with 7 percent of the migrants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

Figure 3.10 Percent distribution of current migrants by current destination, according to region of residence of origin household



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

Figure 3.11 Percent distribution of current migrants by current destination, and current educational level



Thus migrants to Europe and North America tend to be older and better educated.

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

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

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

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

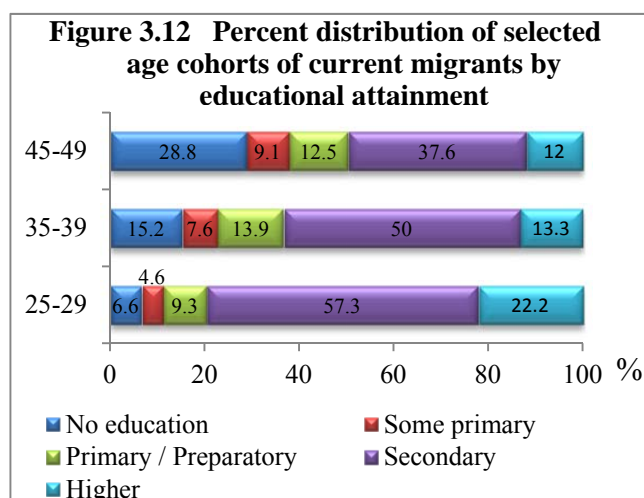


Table 3.5 Changing educational attainment of age cohorts of migrants				
Percent distribution of selected age cohorts of current migrants by educational attainment, Egypt-HIMS 2013				
Level of education (completed)	Current age			
	25-29	35-39	45-49	All (15+ years)
No education	6.6	15.2	28.8	13.7
Some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

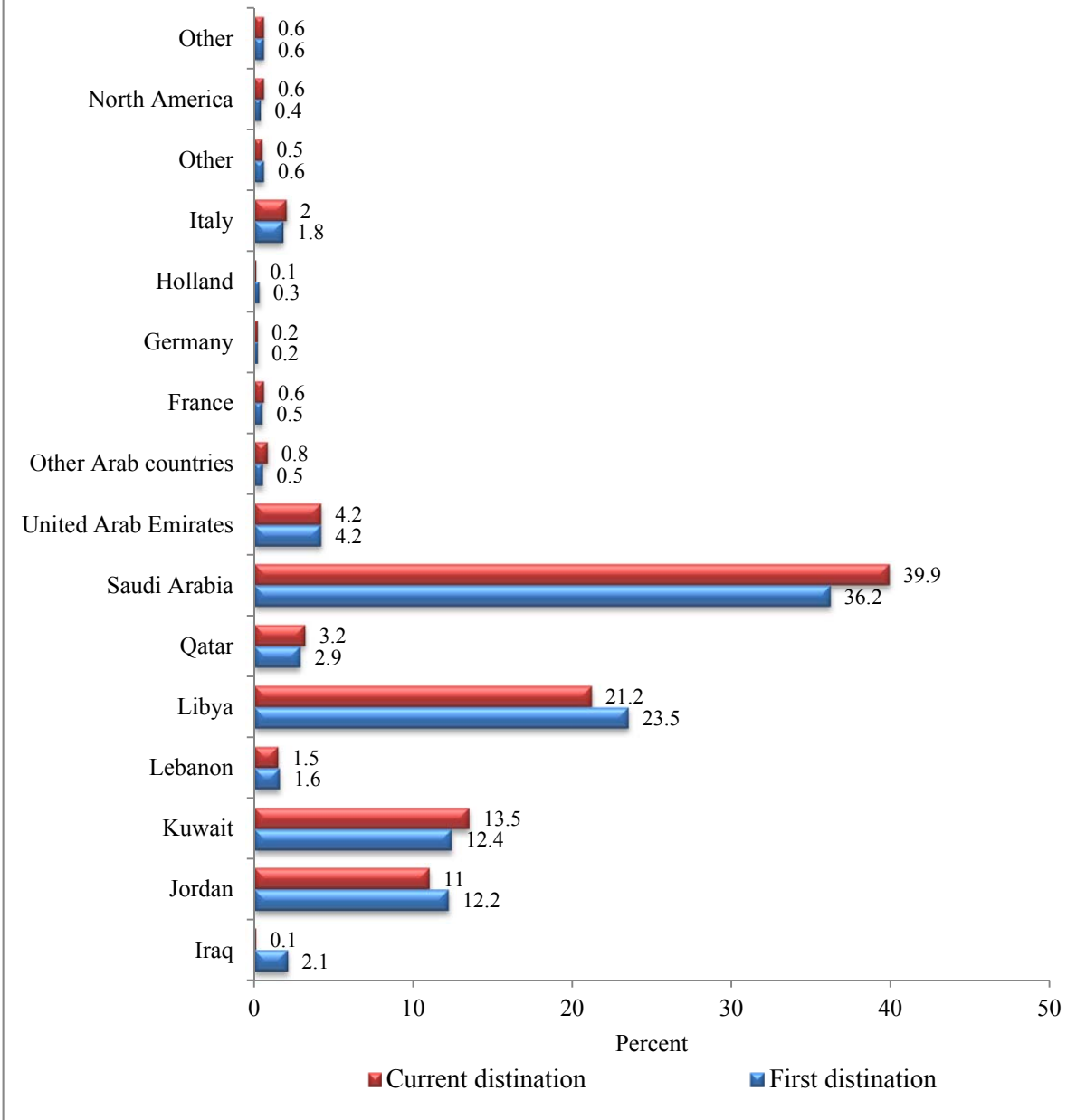
3.3.3 Choice of destination

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

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

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

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



3.3.4 Migration trajectories

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

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

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

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

Table 3.8 First versus current destinations of out migrants						
Percent distribution of all current migrants by country of current residence according to country of first destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013						
Country of first destination	Country of current residence				Total	Number
	Arab region	Europe	North America	Other		
Arab region	99.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	5597
Europe	2.4	92.3	5.4	0.0	100.0	197
North America	10.1	0.0	89.9	0.0	100.0	21
Other	6.4	0.0	0.0	93.6	100.0	33
Total	95.4	3.4	0.6	0.6	100.0	5847

3.4 When: Year of Migration

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

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

Especially noteworthy is the steady increase in the number of migrants since the mid-2000s; from 3 percent of current migrants having moved to current destination in 2005, to 8 percent in 2010 and to a high of 22 percent in 2012 with a further 12 percent in the first five months or so of 2013.

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

3.5 Length of Migration

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

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

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

Table 3.9 Year of migration		
Percent distribution of all current migrants by year of migration to first destination and current destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013		
Year of migration	First destination	Current destination
Before 1990	5.5	2.9
1990-1994	6.7	5.9
1990	1.3	1.0
1991	0.9	0.9
1992	1.4	1.2
1993	1.9	1.6
1994	1.2	1.2
1995-1999	9.9	8.2
1995	2.3	1.8
1996	1.4	1.1
1997	1.6	1.3
1998	2.5	2.3
1999	2.1	1.7
2000-2004	11.7	10.0
2000	2.1	1.8
2001	2.0	1.8
2002	2.5	2.2
2003	2.7	2.2
2004	2.4	2.0
2005-2009	23.1	21.8
2005	3.6	3.2
2006	4.0	3.4
2007	4.2	4.0
2008	5.1	5.0
2009	6.2	6.2
2010-2013¹	43.1	51.2
2010	8.2	8.2
2011	8.5	9.9
2012	17.5	21.6
2013 ¹	8.9	11.5
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of current migrants = 5847		
¹ Up to date of survey in 2013.		

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

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

3.6 Why: Motives for Migration

3.6.1 Motives for first migration

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

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

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

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

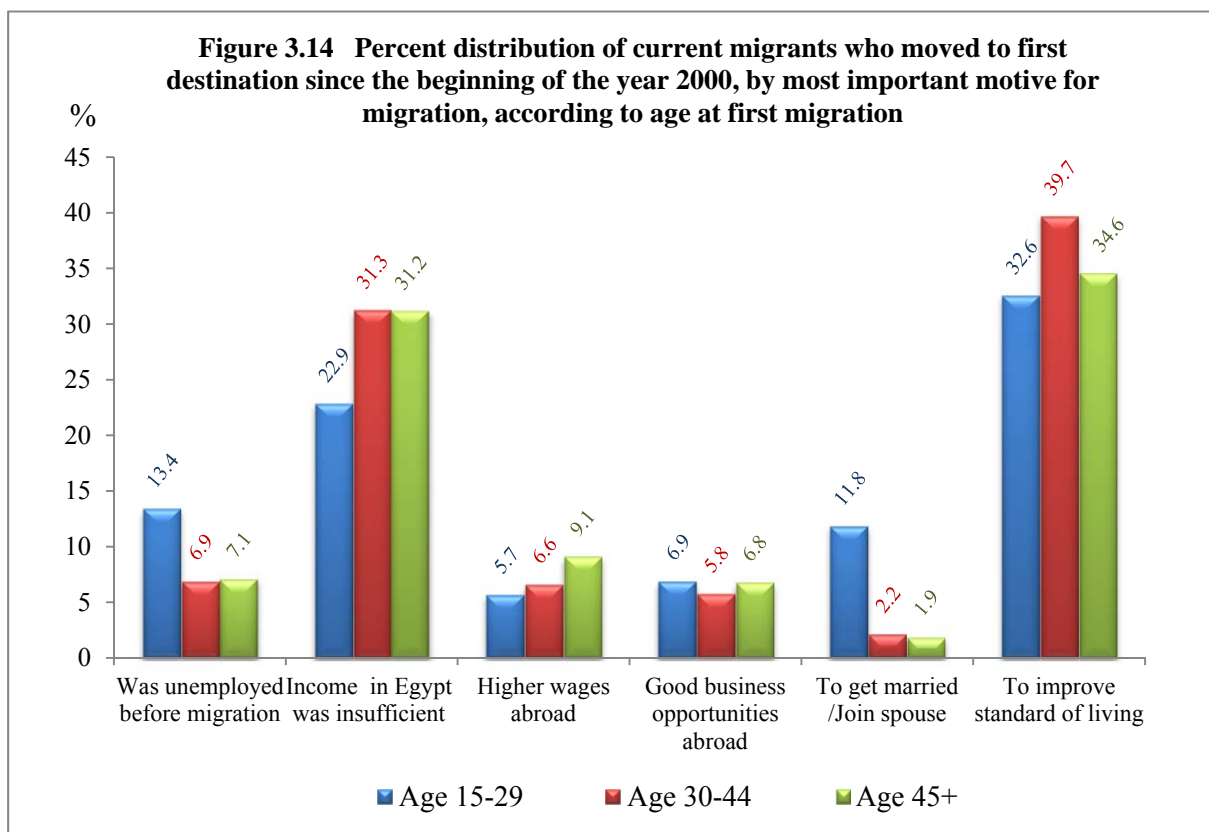
These results suggest that there are two main types of economic motives for migration from Egypt:

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

3.6.2 Migration decision-making

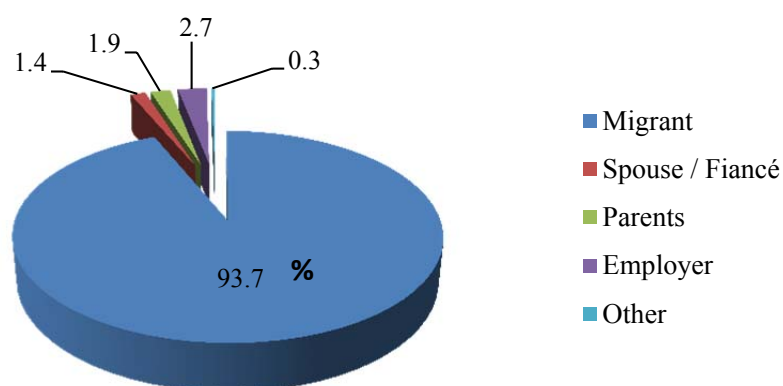
In this section attention turns to the migration decision-making, or who primarily made the migration decision. Table 3.12 shows data on who made the migration decision according to

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

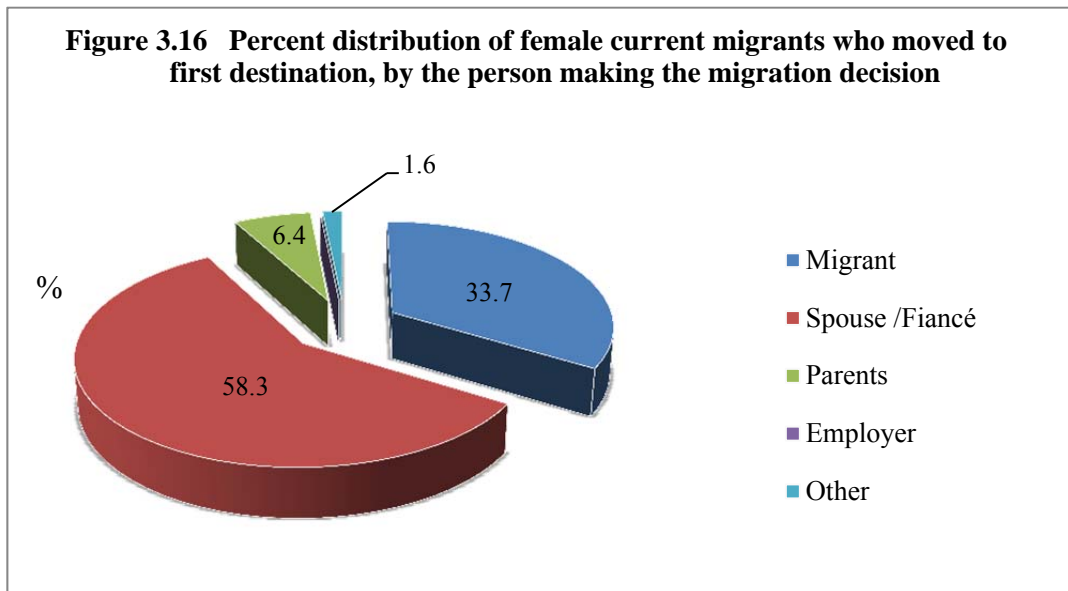
Overall, 94 percent of current migrants were the main decision-makers about the migration, while the decision was made by someone else in the remaining cases: nearly 3 percent by the employer, 2 percent by parents and over one percent by the spouse of the migrant.

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

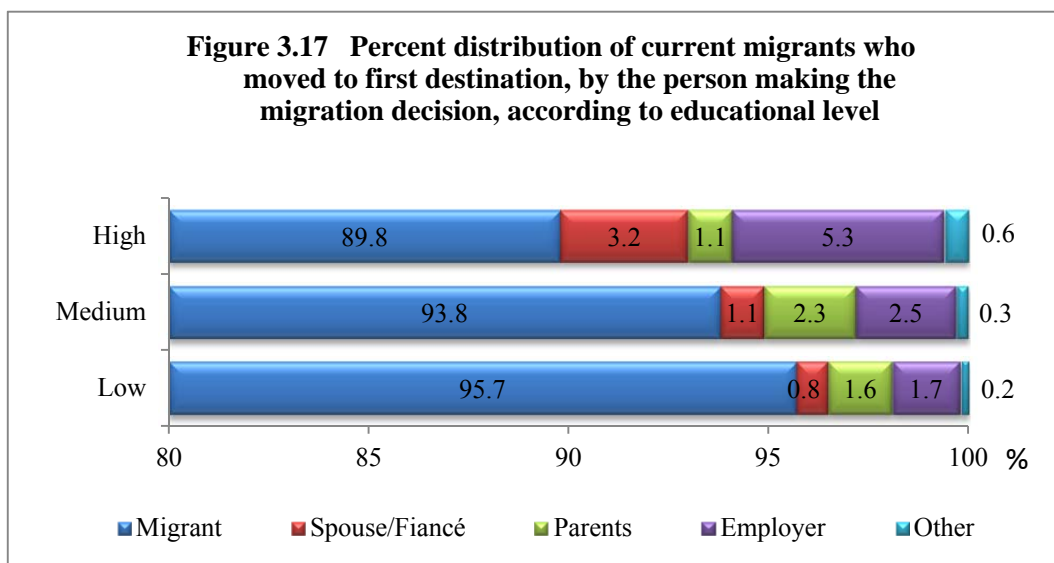
Figure 3.15 Percent distribution of current migrants who moved to first destination, by the person making the migration decision



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



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



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

3.7 How: The Migration Process

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

3.7.1 Pre-migration contact with recruiters

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

3.7.2 Contact with private recruiters

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

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

3.7.3 Type of recruiter contacted

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

Table 3.13 Pre-migration contact with recruiters

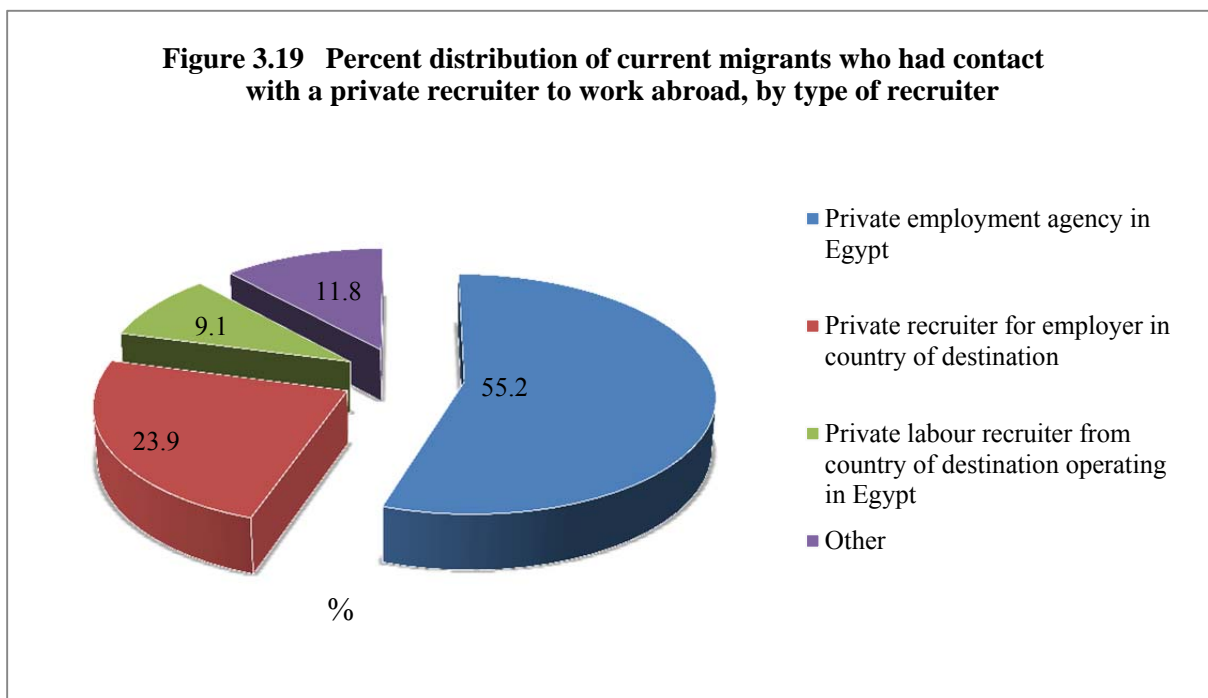
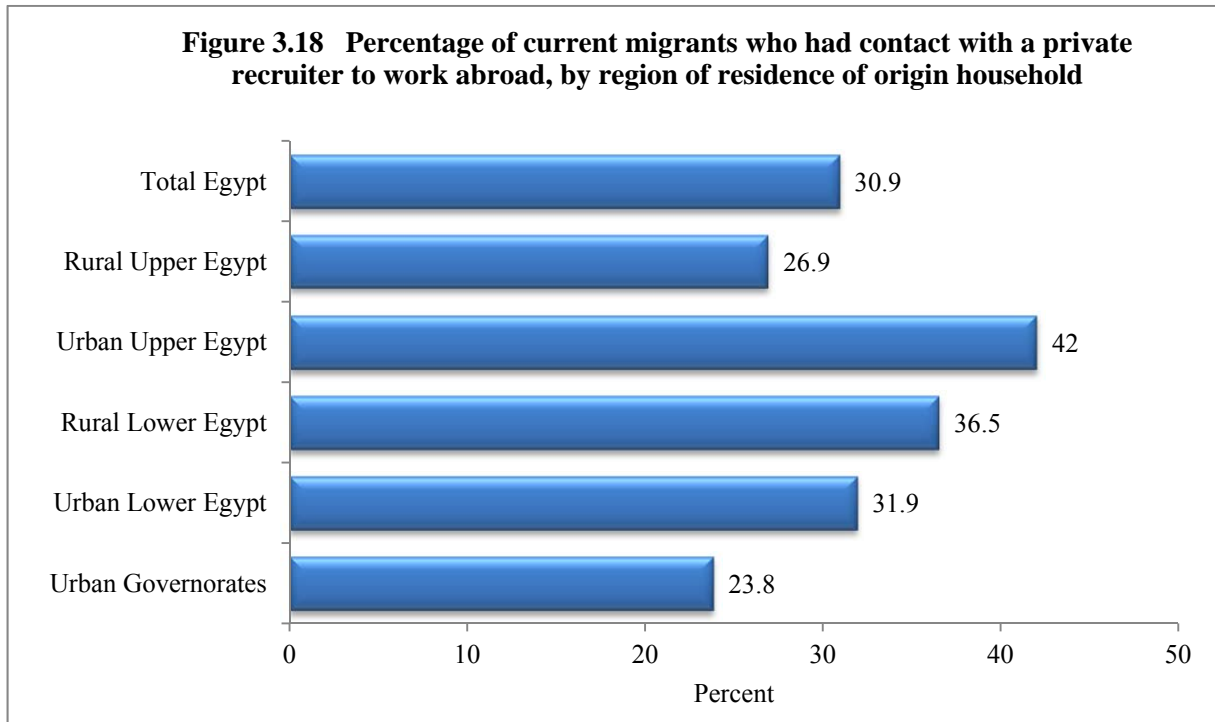
Among current migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000, the percentage who had contact with a recruiter to work abroad, and the percent distribution by type of recruiter, Egypt-HIMS 2013

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

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

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

Manpower and Migration and other public employment services in Egypt under the terms of bilateral agreements with public and private sectors employers in the Gulf States.



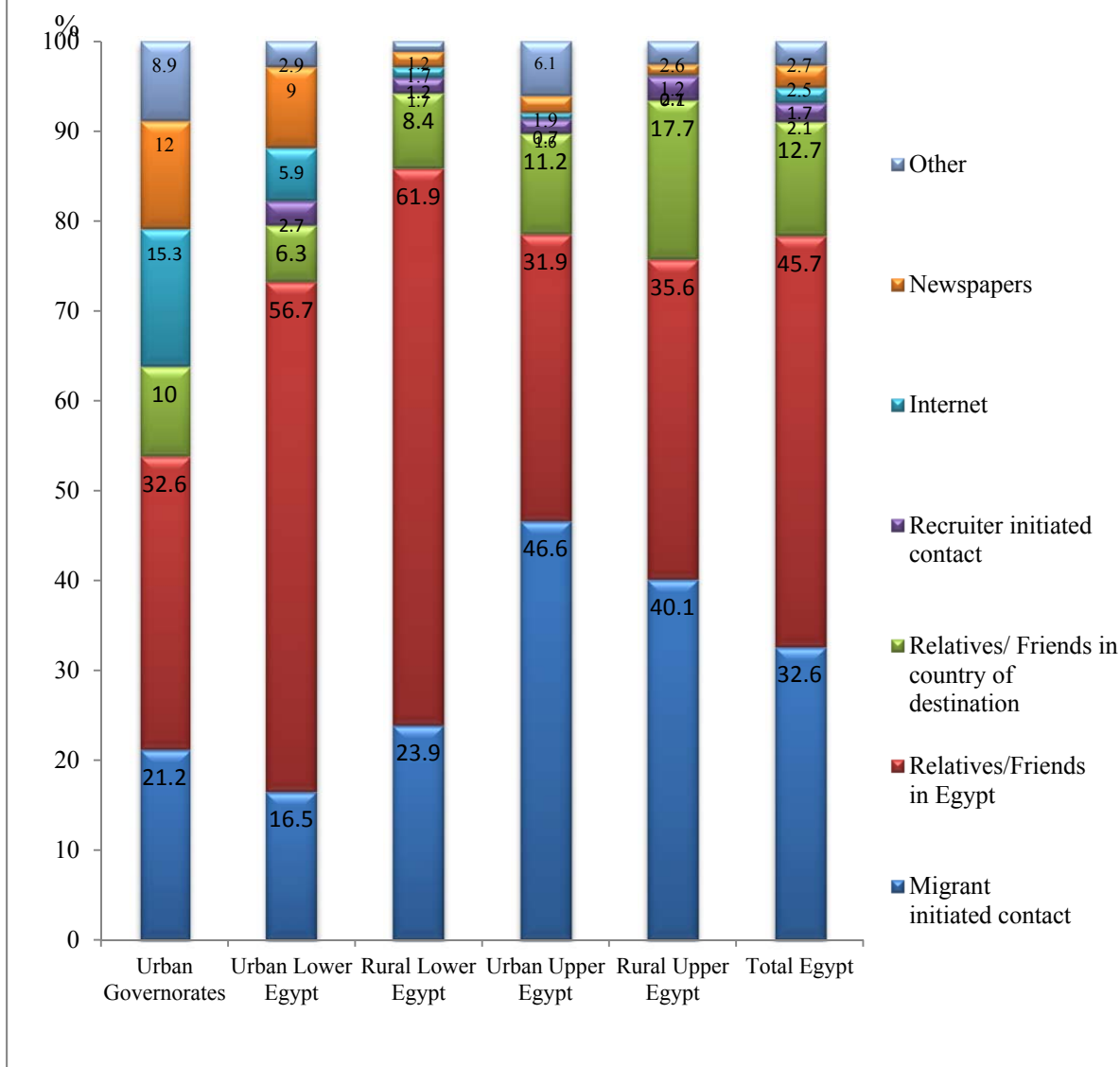
3.7.4 Means of contacting recruiter

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

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

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

Figure 3.20 Percent distribution of current migrants who had contact with a private recruiter to work abroad, by means of contacting recruiter



3.7.5 Pre-migration provision of written contract

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

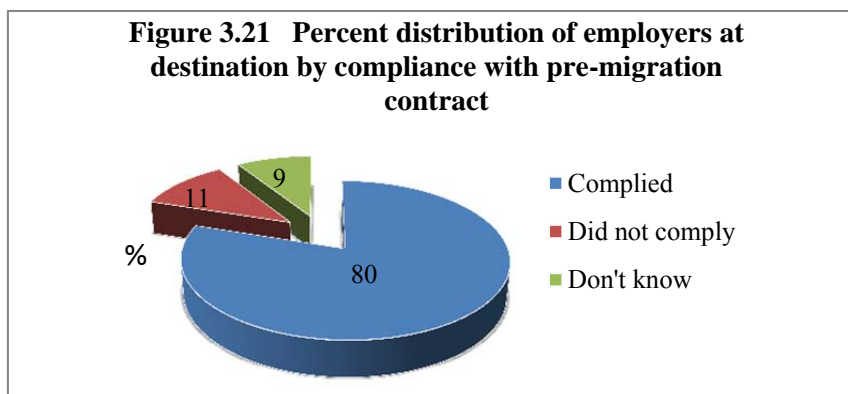
Table 3.15 Pre-migration provision of written contract, and compliance of employer at destination with pre-migration contract

Among current migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000, and who had contact with a recruiter to work abroad, the percentage provided with pre-migration written contract, and the percentage of employers at destination who complied with pre-migration contract, Egypt-HIMS 2013

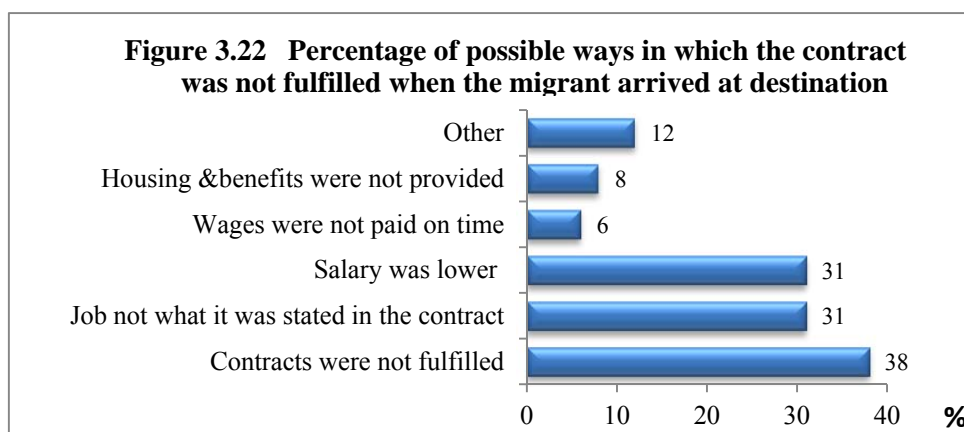
Characteristic	Pre-migration provision of written contract		Compliance of employer at destination with terms of pre-migration contract	
	Among migrants who had contact with a recruiter, the percentage who were provided with written contract	Number of migrants who had contact with a recruiter	Percentage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

3.7.6 Compliance of employer at destination with pre-migration contract

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



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



3.7.7 Payment to facilitate the migration

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

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

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

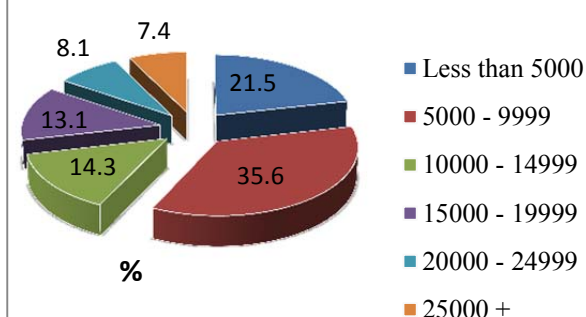


Table 3.16 Payment to facilitate the migration

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

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

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

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

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

3.7.8 Financing migration

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

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

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

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

Figure 3.24 Percent distribution of current migrants who paid to get work contract by source of financial support



3.8 Admission Documents and Compliance with Regulations

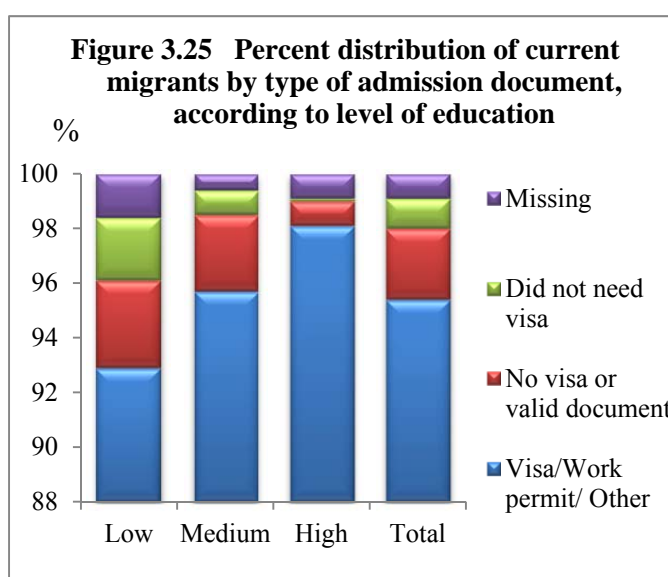
This section looks at possession of documents migrants use to gain access to their destination. It should be borne in mind that undocumented migration is a sensitive topic, possibly affecting the reliability of the responses given.

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

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

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

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



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

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

3.9 The Role of Networks

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

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

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

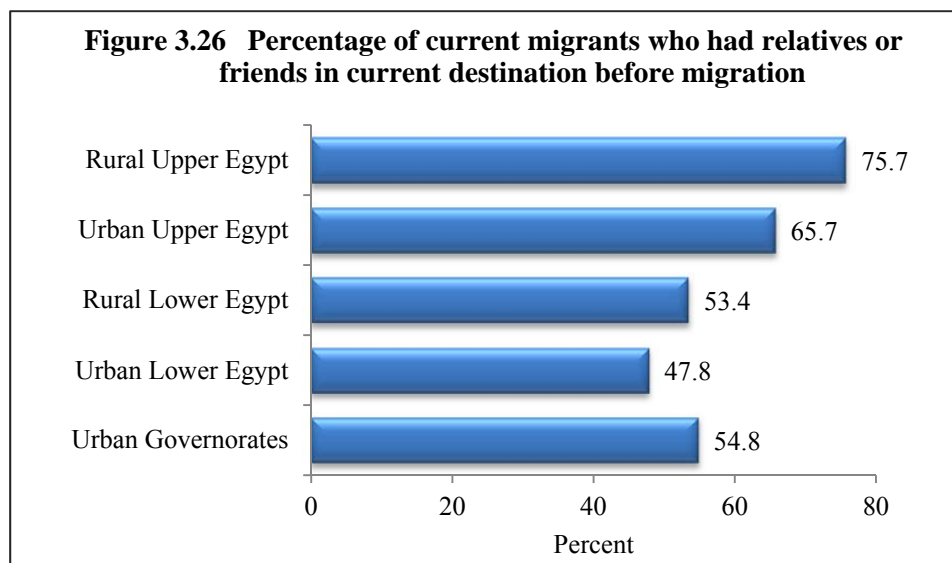


Table 3.22 shows the composition of the migration network in the country of destination before departure from Egypt. Over half of current migrants had some ‘other relatives’ in country of destination and 43 percent had links to ‘close friends’. Links to ‘brothers’ ranked third (27 percent), followed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

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

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

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

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

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

3.10 Employment Status and Occupation Before and After Migration

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

3.10.1 Employment status

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

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

Table 3.24 Employment status before and after migration

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

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

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

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

3.10.2 Source of help in getting the first job

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

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

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

Table 3.25 Source of help in getting the first job in current destination			
Among current migrants who moved to current destination since 1/1/2000, and who have ever worked since arrival, excluding those who had a job waiting for them, the percent distribution by source of help received in getting the first job, according to current destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013			
Source of help received in getting the first job	Current destination		Total
	Arab region	Europe/ North America	
No one	29.9	35.6	30.1
Relative	52.2	31.9	50.9
Friend	14.2	21.1	14.6
Migrant community	0.7	4.5	0.9
Employer	0.2	0.9	0.3
Other	2.3	4.9	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2032	105	2145*
*Includes 8 migrants residing in other countries.			

3.10.3 Labour force participation in current residence

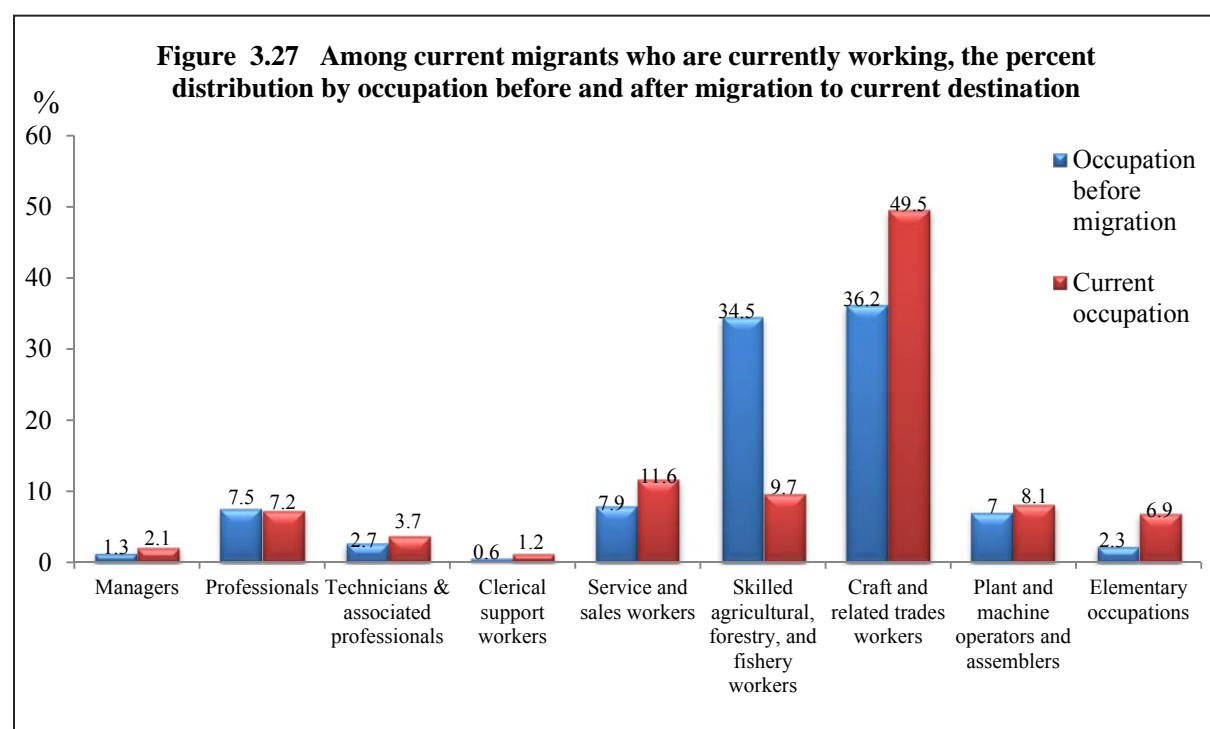
Table 3.26 provides a breakdown on current migrants by labour force participation in current destination, according to sex of migrants. Nearly 97 percent of male migrants are currently working compared with only 30 percent of female migrants. The results also show that 21 percent of female migrants have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

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

3.10.4 Occupation before and after migration

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

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



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

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

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

3.10.5 Economic activity

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

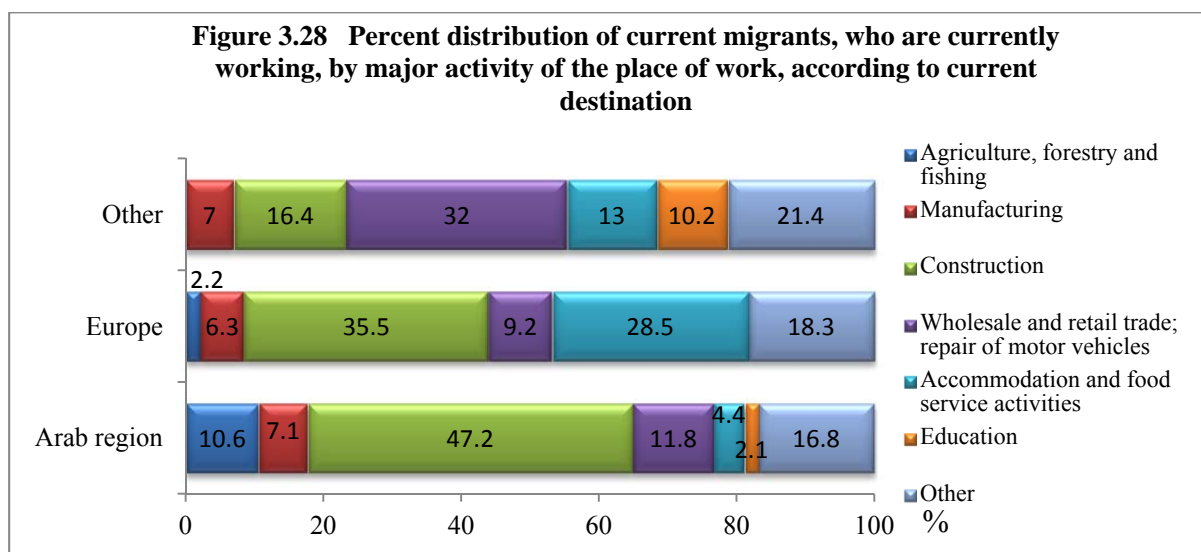


Table 3.28 Major activity of work place at current destination				
Percent distribution of current migrants, who are currently working, by major activity of the place of work, according to current destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013				
Major activity of work place	Current destination			Total
	Arab region	Europe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

3.10.6 Benefits provided to migrants by current employer

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

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

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

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

3.11 Migration Intentions

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

3.11.1 Return migration intentions

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

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

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

3.11.2 Reason for intending to stay in receiving country

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

Table 3.31 Intention of current migrants to remain in country of current residence

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

Figure 3.29 Percentage of current migrants who intend to remain in country of current residence, according to residence of origin household and current work status

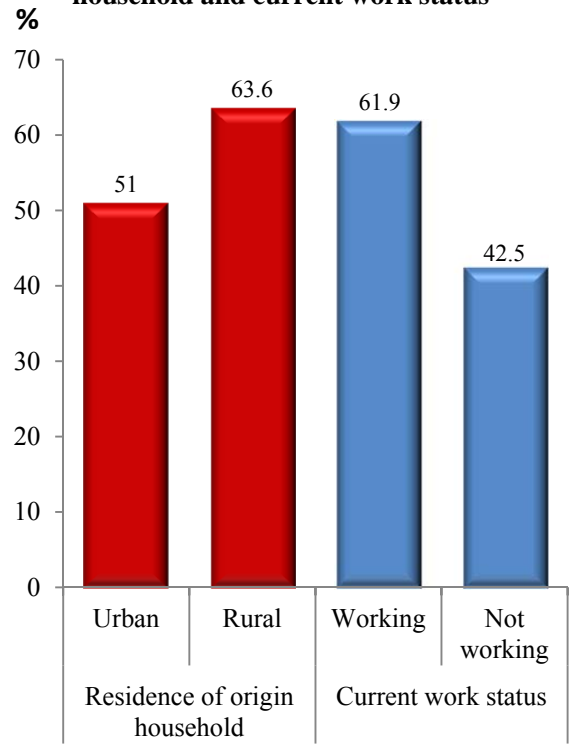
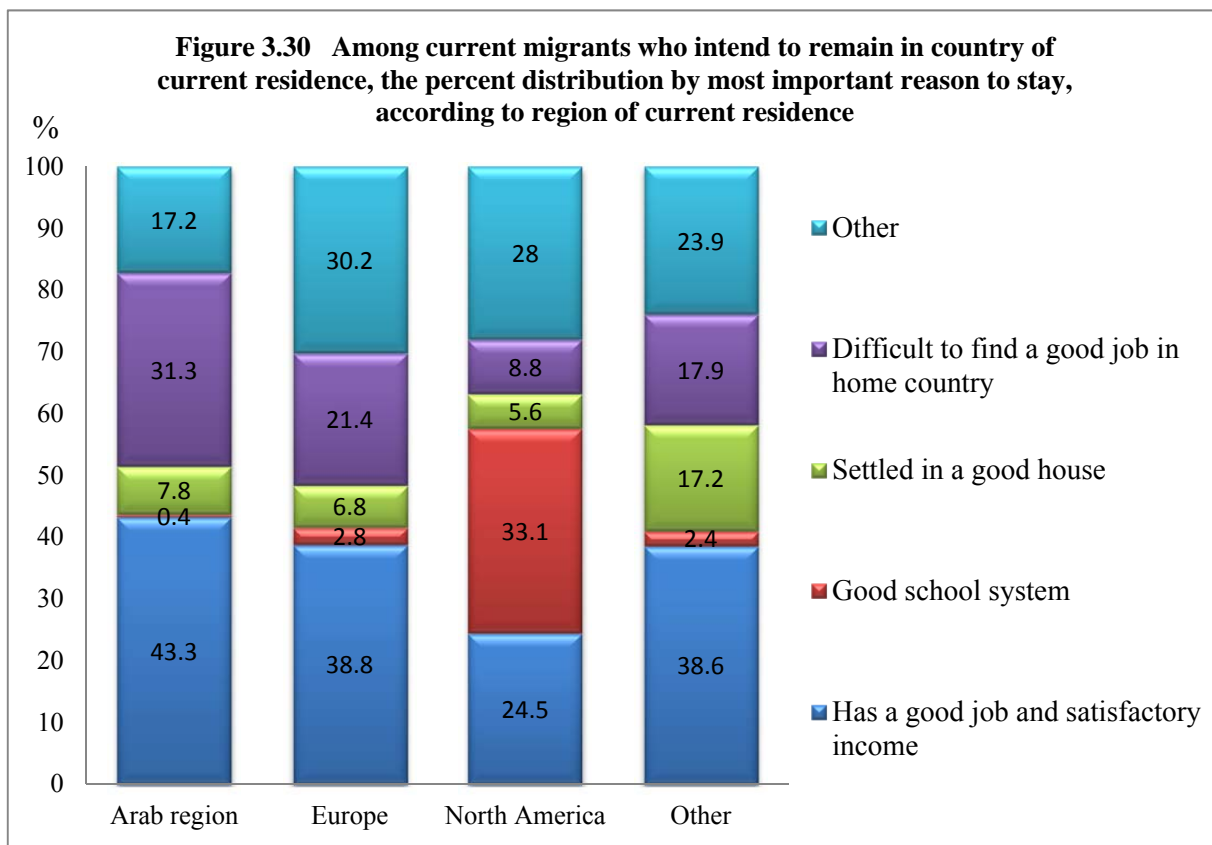


Table 3.32 Most important reason of intending to stay in country of current residence

Among current migrants who intend to remain in country of current residence, the percent distribution by most important reason to stay, according to region of current residence, Egypt-HIMS 2013

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



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

3.11.3 Reason for intending to leave receiving country

Table 3.33 shows the percent distribution of current migrants who intend to leave country of current residence, by most important reason to leave. As may be seen, three main categories of reasons were cited by the majority of migrants. “Job-related reasons” were the most frequently mentioned reasons for intention to leave country of current residence (36 percent). “Unfavourable situation in receiving country” ranked second as the reason for intending to leave the receiving country (31 percent), with being “homesick / miss family and way of live in Egypt” cited by 22 percent of current migrants. Family-related reasons ranked third for the intention to return to Egypt (21 percent). “Income-related reasons” were mentioned by only 4 percent of current migrants.

Those intending to leave within one year or between 1 and 2 years may be considered likely to act upon their intentions, while for others it is too vague.

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

3.11.4 Timing of intended plan to leave

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

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

3.11.5 Intended next country of residence

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

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

3.12 Transnational Ties

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

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

Table 3.36 Intensity of current migrants' contacts with origin household

Percent distribution of current migrants by intensity of contacts with origin household in Egypt in the past 12 months, according to current destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013

Current destination	Intensity of contacts in past 12 months							Total	Number
	None	Once	Twice or three times	Every two/ three months	Every month	Every week or fortnight	Every day		
Arab region	1.5	1.0	2.3	1.5	9.4	70.6	13.7	100.0	5578
Europe	1.6	1.6	3.9	4.0	7.9	61.3	19.8	100.0	199
North America	21.9	11.1	0.0	0.0	19.7	30.1	17.3	100.0	33
Other	10.2	1.9	0.0	5.0	14.7	36.2	31.9	100.0	36
Total	1.6	1.1	2.3	1.6	9.4	69.8	14.1	100.0	5847

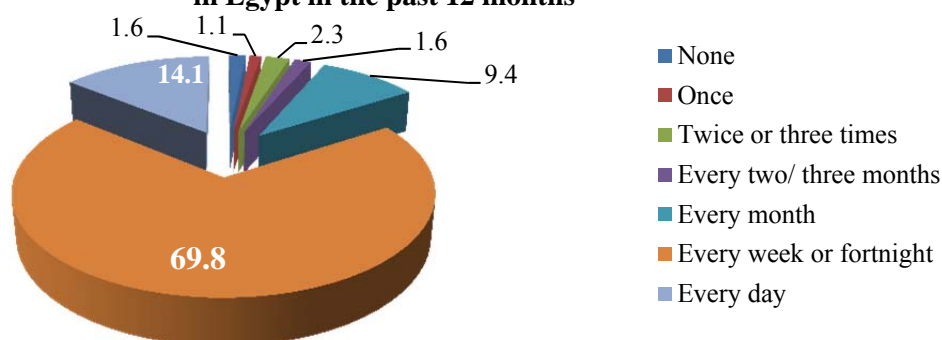
Figure 3.31 Intensity of current migrants' contacts with origin household in Egypt in the past 12 months

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

Table 3.37 Means of contact with origin household

Among current migrants who contacted origin household in Egypt, the percent distribution by the most frequently means of contact used in the past 12 months, according to current destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013

Current destination	Most frequently means of contact used in past 12 months					Total	Number
	Telephone	Internet (chat/ phone/ Skype)	Visits from migrant to Egypt	Visits to migrant abroad	Other		
Arab region	93.1	6.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	5497
Europe	72.2	27.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	196
North America	64.9	35.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	26
Other	68.4	31.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	32
Total	92.1	7.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	5497

3.13 Perceptions of current migrants about the migration experience

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

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

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

3.14 Remittances

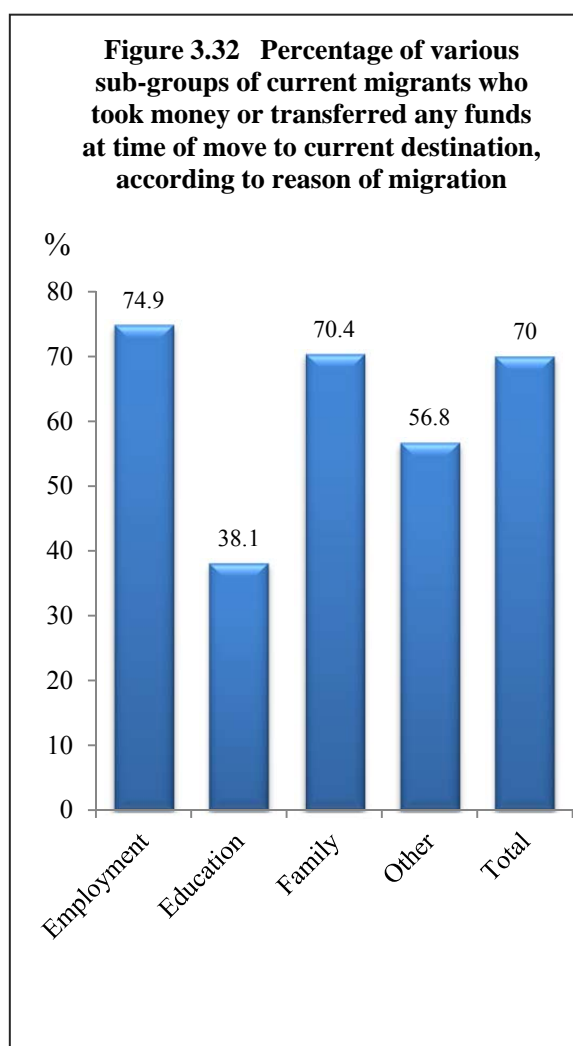
Migration often alters the social and economic conditions of origin households and communities. The main route through which migration affects the social and economic status of the origin households is remittances sent by migrants. The effect of remittances will depend on their size and frequency. These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

3.14.1 Money taken or transferred to support the migration

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

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

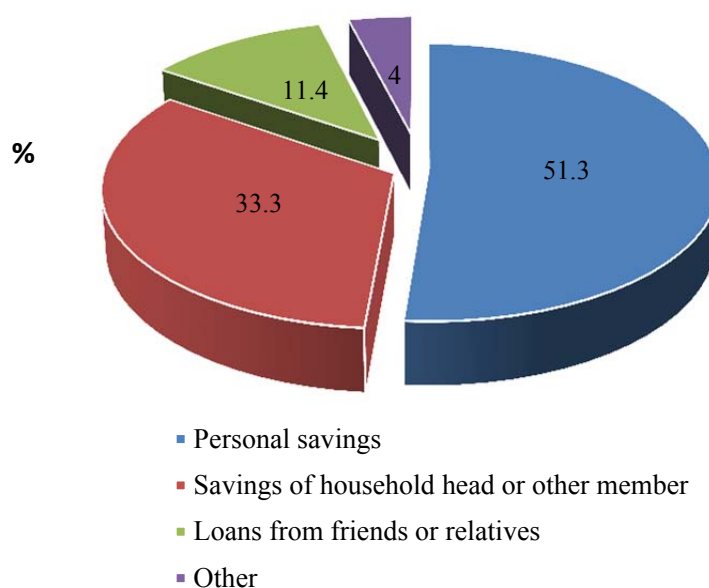
Table 3.39 Money taken at time of move to current destination	
Percentage of various sub-groups of current migrants who took money or transferred any funds at time of move to current destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Characteristic	Percent
Current destination region	
Arab region	70.5
Europe	63.3
North America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



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

Table 3.40 Source of money taken or transferred by current migrants at time of move to country of current residence									
Among current migrants who took or transferred any money at the time of move to country of current residence, the percent distribution by the main source of money, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013									
Characteristic	Main source of money taken or transferred at time of move to current destination								Number taking/transferring money
	Personal savings	Savings of household head or other member	Gifts from friends or relatives	Loans from friends or relatives	Loan from bank/ government agency/ or money lender	Pledge or sale of land, house or household assets	Other	Total	
Current destination									
Arab region	52.0	32.7	2.1	11.4	0.6	1.2	0.0	100.0	3932
Europe	32.1	50.3	2.6	13.0	1.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	126
North America	41.0	49.7	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10
Other	38.2	47.8	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	26
Sex									
Male	51.3	33.4	2.1	11.4	0.6	1.2	0.0	100.0	4070
Female	57.7	22.8	0.0	15.6	0.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	24
Current type of residence of origin household									
Urban	49.0	38.2	2.4	8.6	0.3	1.5	0.0	100.0	752
Rural	51.8	32.2	2.1	12.1	0.7	1.1	0.1	100.0	3342
Total	51.3	33.3	2.1	11.4	0.6	1.2	0.0	100.0	4094

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



3.14.2 Remittances sent by current migrants

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

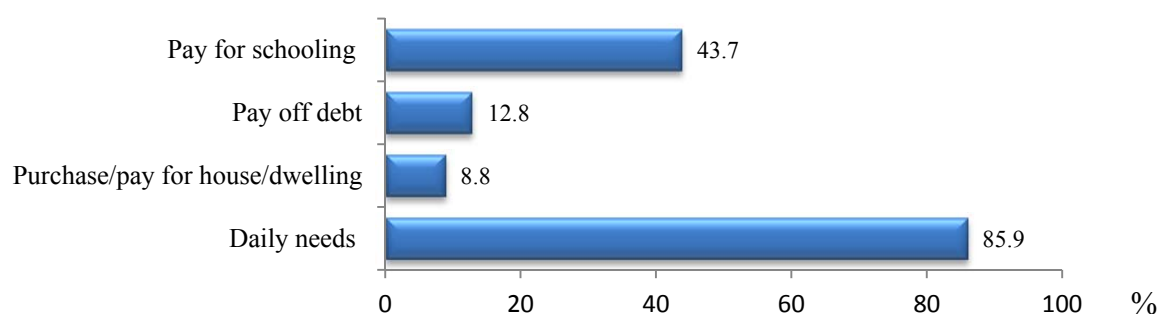
Table 3.42 Channel used most by current migrants to send money to origin households in the past 12 months, Egypt-HIMS 2013								
Percent distribution of channels used most by current migrants to send money to the origin household or others in the past 12 months, according to selected background characteristics,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

3.14.4 Uses of remittances

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

Table 3.43 Uses of remittances from current migrants	
Main uses of remittances received from current migrants in the past 12 months, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Purposes for which the origin household used remittances received from current migrants (%)	Percent
Daily needs (buy food, clothes, household goods, etc.)	85.9
Pay for rent / household utilities	3.6
Farm tools or machinery (e.g., tractors)	0.5
Start a business (non-farm)	0.1
Financial investment	0.3
Purchase of land	0.5
Pay for own marriage	2.6
Marriage of others	1.4
Purchase/pay for house/dwelling (including new house construction)	8.8
Pay off debt	12.8
Pay for schooling / training of household member	43.7
Pay for funeral, or other social function	3.0
Pay for religious occasions	3.5
Pay for medical bills	30.2
Pay for migration/move of other family members/visit abroad	1.1
Saving	11.6
Other	4.2
Number of current migrants sending money in past 12months	4118

Figure 3.34 Percent distribution of the most important uses of remittances received from current migrants in the past 12 months



3.14.5 Goods sent by current migrants

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

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

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

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

4 Return Migrants

4.1 Introduction

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

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

4.2 Characteristics of Return Migrants

4.2.1 Age-sex composition

Table 4.1 shows the percent distribution of return migrants according to age and sex. As may be seen, the population of return migrants is heavily distorted demographically. The age composition of return migrants shows an inverted U-shaped pattern with respect to current age. It begins with a low level among young migrants aged 15-19 years (1.2 percent), and then sweeps upward forming a broad peak extending over the age range 25-49 years, which includes more than 75 percent of return migrants. The age group with the largest number of return migrants is 35-39 years (18.8 percent), followed by the age group of 30–34 years (18.2 percent), 40-44 years (14.4 percent), and 45-49 years (12.1 percent). The percent of return migrants 65+ years old comprises only two percent of the total return migration population. The data also indicate that the female return migrants comprise 11 percent of the total number of return migrants. The results reflect the fact stated in Chapter 3 that migration from Egypt is predominantly male, and so is return migration.

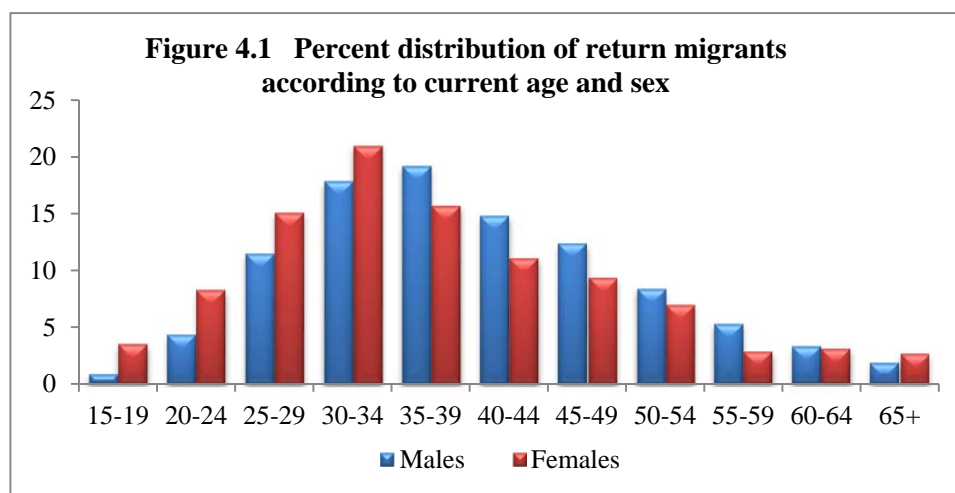


Table 4.1 Age-sex composition of return migrants			
Percent distribution of return migrants according to current age and sex, Egypt-HIMS 2013			
Age	Males	Females	Total
15-19	0.9	3.5	1.2
20-24	4.4	8.3	4.8
25-29	11.5	15.1	11.9
30-34	17.9	21.0	18.2
35-39	19.2	15.7	18.8
40-44	14.8	11.1	14.4
45-49	12.4	9.4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

4.2.2 Other characteristics

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

Age at return

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

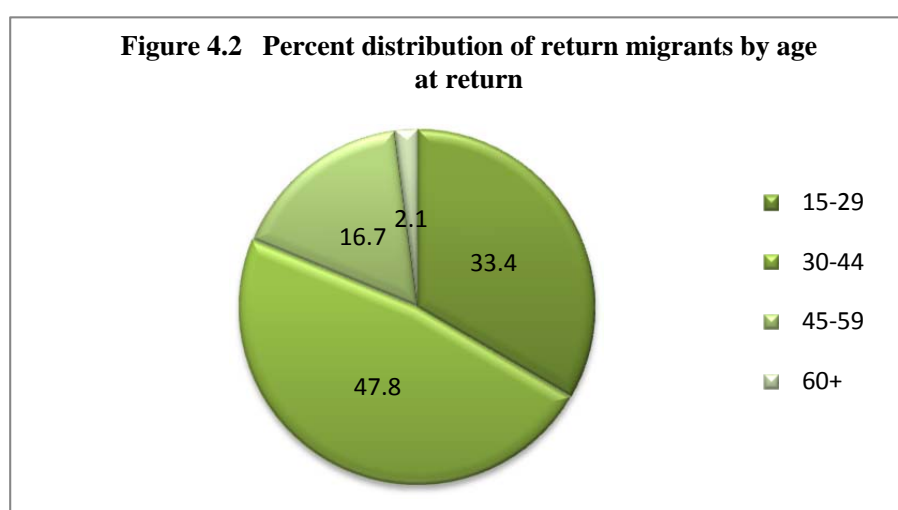


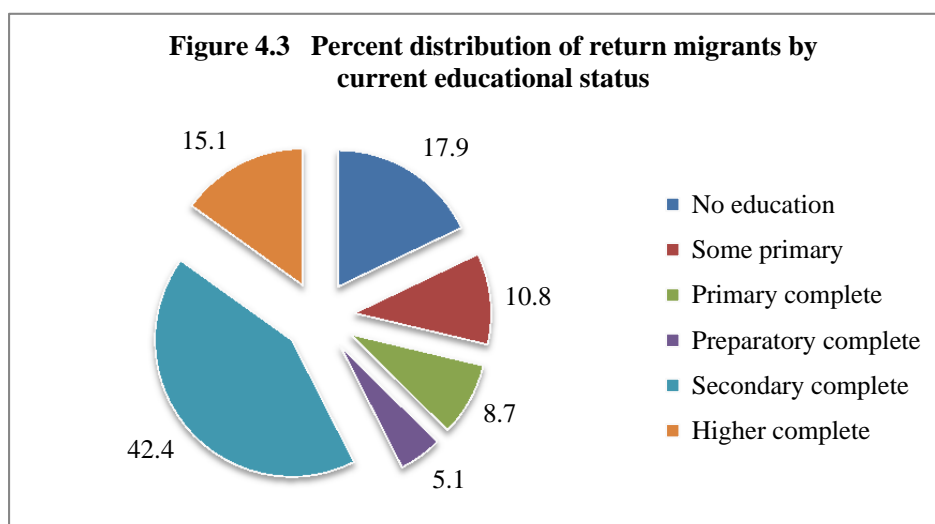
Table 4.2 Characteristics of return migrants			
Percent distribution of all return migrants according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013			
Characteristic	Percent	Characteristic	Percent
Age at return to country of origin		Destination at first migration	
15-29	33.4	Arab region	95.9
30-44	47.8	Europe	2.8
45-59	16.7	North America	0.6
60+	2.1	Other	0.7
Childhood type of residence		Number of countries lived in abroad	
Urban	26.1	1	82.7
Rural	73.9	2	4.7
Type of place of current residence		3	9.3
Urban	27.4	4+	3.2
Rural	72.6	Last destination	
Region of current residence		Arab region	95.4
Urban Governorates	11.7	Europe	3.2
Lower Egypt	41.6	North America	0.6
Urban	9.3	Other	0.8
Rural	32.3	Motive for first migration since 2000	
Upper Egypt	46.4	To improve standard of living	43.2
Urban	6.1	Income in Egypt was insufficient	25.3
Rural	40.3	To reunite with family / Join spouse	11.3
Frontier Governorates	0.3	Was unemployed before migration	5.9
Current level of education		Other	14.3
No education	17.9	Length of residence in last destination (years)	
Some primary	10.8	0-4	48.5
Primary (completed)	8.7	5-9	18.1
Preparatory (completed)	5.1	10-14	12.4
Secondary (completed)	42.4	15+	21.0
Higher (completed)	15.1	Don't know	0.0
Marital status at first migration		Employment status before first migration	
Single	41.0	Worked	78.1
Married	58.2	Was not working & seeking work	7.6
Separated	0.1	Was not working and not seeking work	14.3
Divorced	0.4	Current employment status	
Widowed	0.4	Currently working	81.0
Current marital status		Currently not working & seeking work	3.8
Single	11.9	Currently not working & not seeking work	15.2
Married	85.9	Future migration intentions	
Separated	0.0	Remain in country of origin	76.3
Divorced	1.1	Return to country of last destination	6.1
Widowed	1.1	Move to another country	4.6
		Undecided	13.0
Number of all return migrants aged 15+ years: 5085			

Place of residence

The distribution of return migrants by childhood type of residence matches their type of current place of residence with about 74 percent rural and 27 percent urban for both types of residence. With respect to the region of current residence, Table 4.2 indicates that around 88 percent of return migrants are residing in Lower and Upper Egypt (42 percent in Lower Egypt and 46 percent in Upper Egypt) while 12 percent are residing in the Urban Governorates (Cairo, Alexandria, Port-Said, and Suez). A negligible percent of return migrants are residing in the frontier governorates— only 0.3 percent.

Education

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



Marital status

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

4.3 Motives for Moving Abroad and Migration Decision-making

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

4.3.1 Motives for moving abroad

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

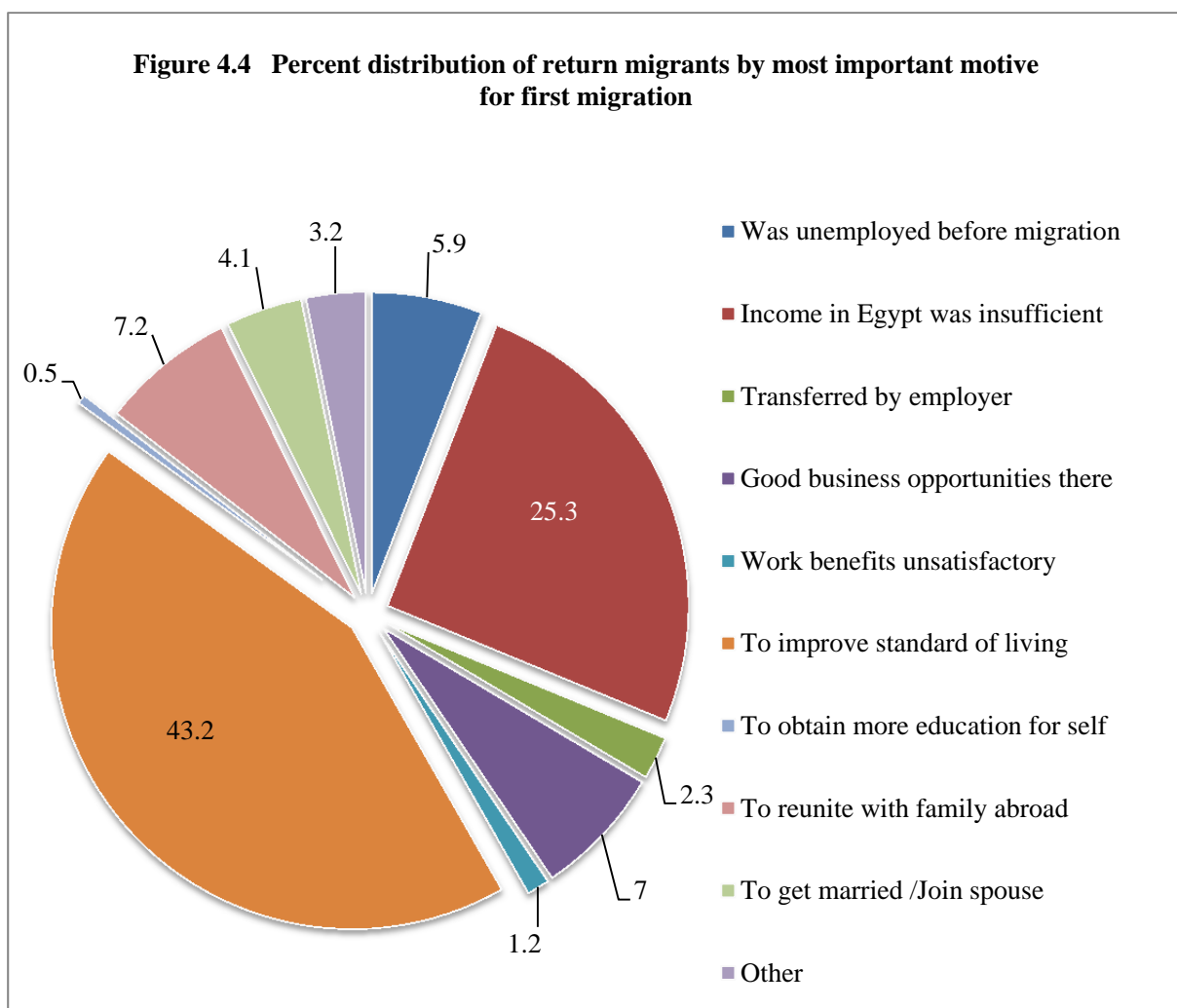
Table 4.3 Most important motive for first migration by return migrants

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

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

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

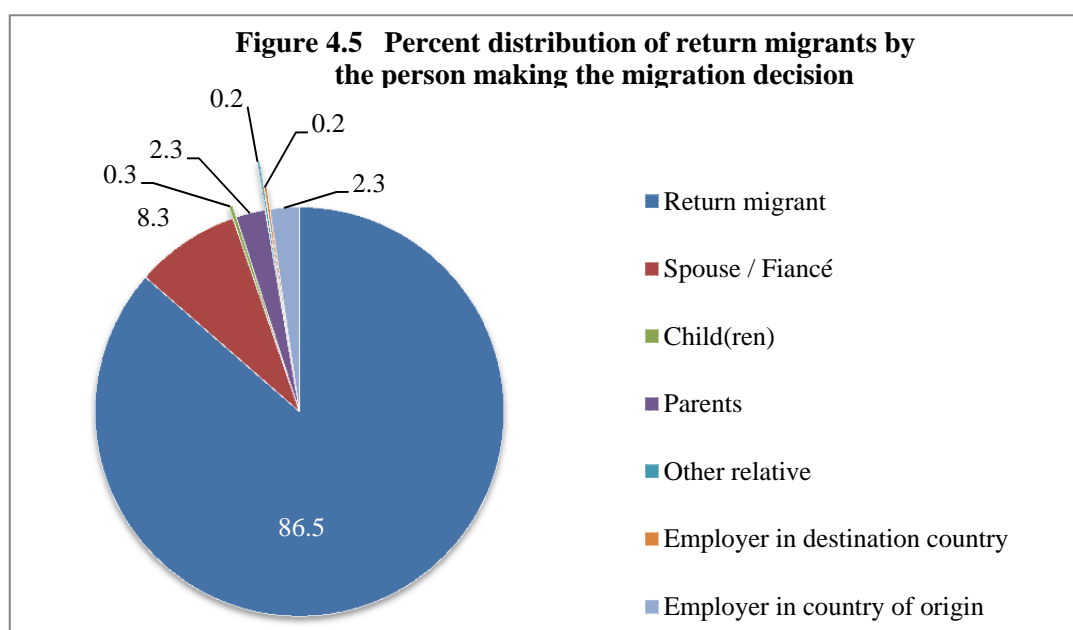
Among the motives by return migrants' characteristics, the most salient deviation from the general pattern is the difference between males and females. Females seem to be "sent" to males in their destination countries. The table indicates that the main motives for females' migration are to reunite with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



4.3.2 Migration decision-making

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

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



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

4.4 Migration History

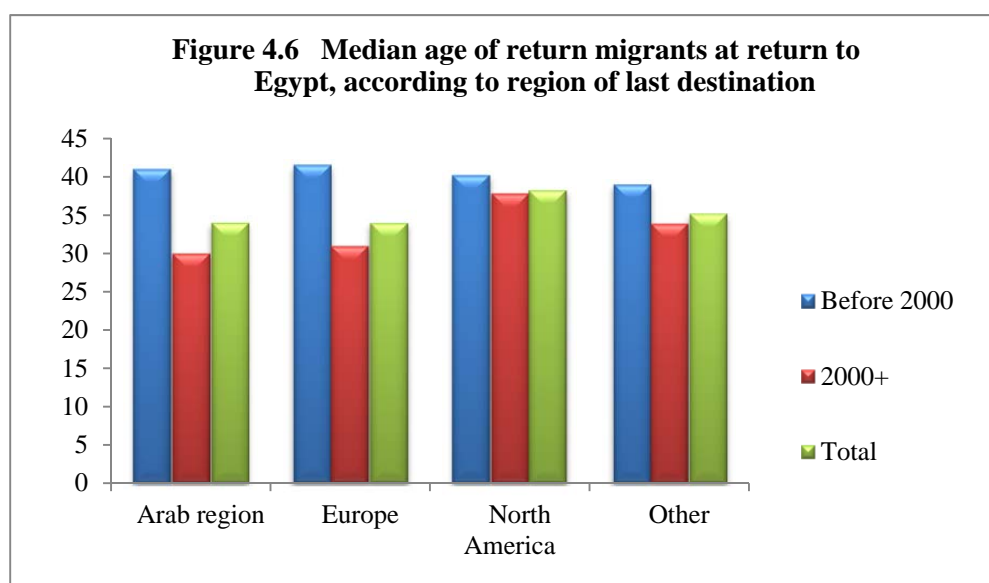
This section is devoted to exploring return migrants' history regarding the timing of their first/last migration and return. In addition to employment and occupation in the first/last destination, contact with recruiters and other related issues are also considered.

4.4.1 Age at first/last migration and at return

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

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

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



4.4.2 Employment status before first migration

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

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

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

4.4.3 Last occupation before first migration

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

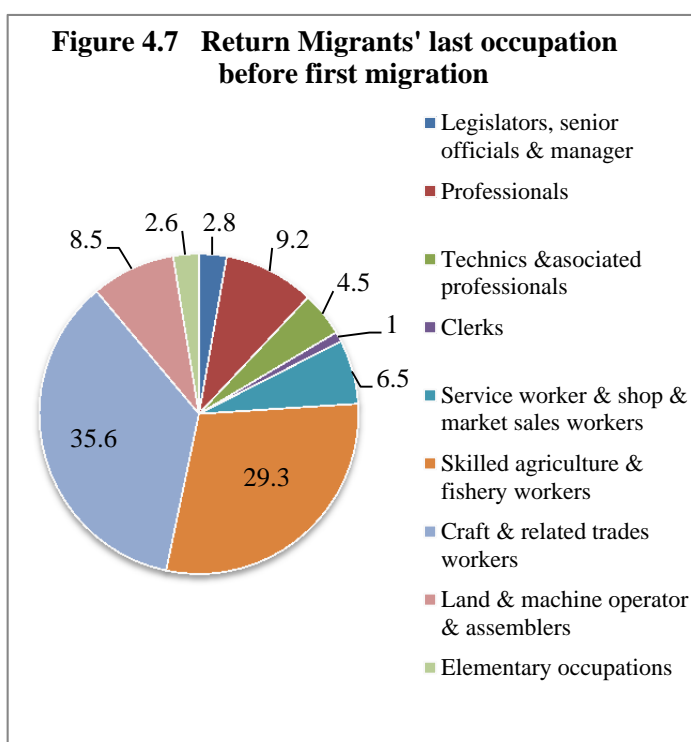


Table 4.7 Last occupation before first migration of return migrants											
Among return migrants who moved to first destination since 1/1/2000 and who were reported to have ever worked prior to migration, the percent distribution by last occupation before first migration, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013											
Sex & Destination	Occupation									Total	Number
	Legislators, senior officials & manager	Professionals	Technics & associated professionals	Clerks	Service worker & shop & market sales workers	Skilled agriculture & fishery workers	Craft & related trades workers	Land & machine operator & assemblers	Elementary occupations		
Males											
Arab region	2.7	7.1	4.0	0.9	6.5	30.4	37.0	8.8	2.6	100.0	2809
Europe	3.2	24.8	7.9	6.0	3.9	22.1	23.0	3.9	5.2	100.0	57
North America	42.4	45.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	0.0	100.0	9
Other	4.7	44	0.0	0.0	12.3	5.0	19.5	14.5	0.0	100.0	25
Total	2.9	7.9	4.0	1.0	6.5	29.9	36.4	8.8	2.6	100.0	2900
Females											
Arab region	1.6	62.0	22.2	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.7	0.0	1.7	100.0	71
Europe	0.0	31.3	19.3	0.0	25.1	24.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5
North America	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
Other	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
Total	1.5	61.0	21.5	3.1	4.5	4.4	2.5	0.0	1.6	100.0	77
Total											
Arab region	2.7	8.4	4.4	1.0	6.5	29.7	36.1	8.6	2.5	100.0	2879
Europe	3.0	25.4	8.8	5.5	5.6	22.2	21.2	3.6	4.7	100.0	62
North America	38.1	50.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	100.0	9
Other	4.5	45.8	0.0	0.0	11.9	4.9	18.9	14.0	0.0	100.0	26
Total	2.8	9.2	4.5	1.0	6.5	29.3	35.6	8.5	2.6	100.0	2977

4.4.4 Number of moves

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

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

4.4.5 Contact with recruiters

Obtaining the necessary information on employment opportunities is the first economic cost of migration. Table 4.9 assesses whether or not the return migrant had contact with a private labour recruiter prior to migration, according to selected background characteristics of return migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000. As shown in

the table, 73 percent of the return migrants did not have contact with recruiters before migration. Only 27 percent of return migrants had contacted recruiters before migration. This may be attributed to the importance of migrants' networks as a means of facilitating migration more than the recruiters. With slight variations, a similar pattern is observed by background characteristics.

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

4.4.6 First versus last destination

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

4.4.7 Possession of legal documents allowing entry to first destination

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

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

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

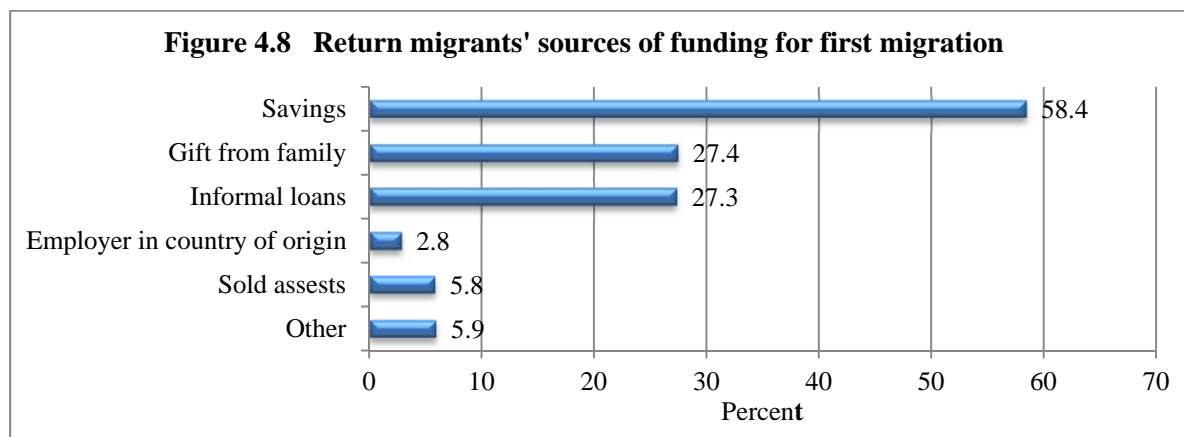
destination since the beginning of the year 2000, 87 percent had legal and valid admission documents, 9 percent did not need visa, while 4 percent had no visa or other valid document. Females were more compliant to the visa requirements with 95 percent having legal and valid admission documents versus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

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

4.4.8 Financing first migration

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

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



4.4.9 Length of residence in last destination

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

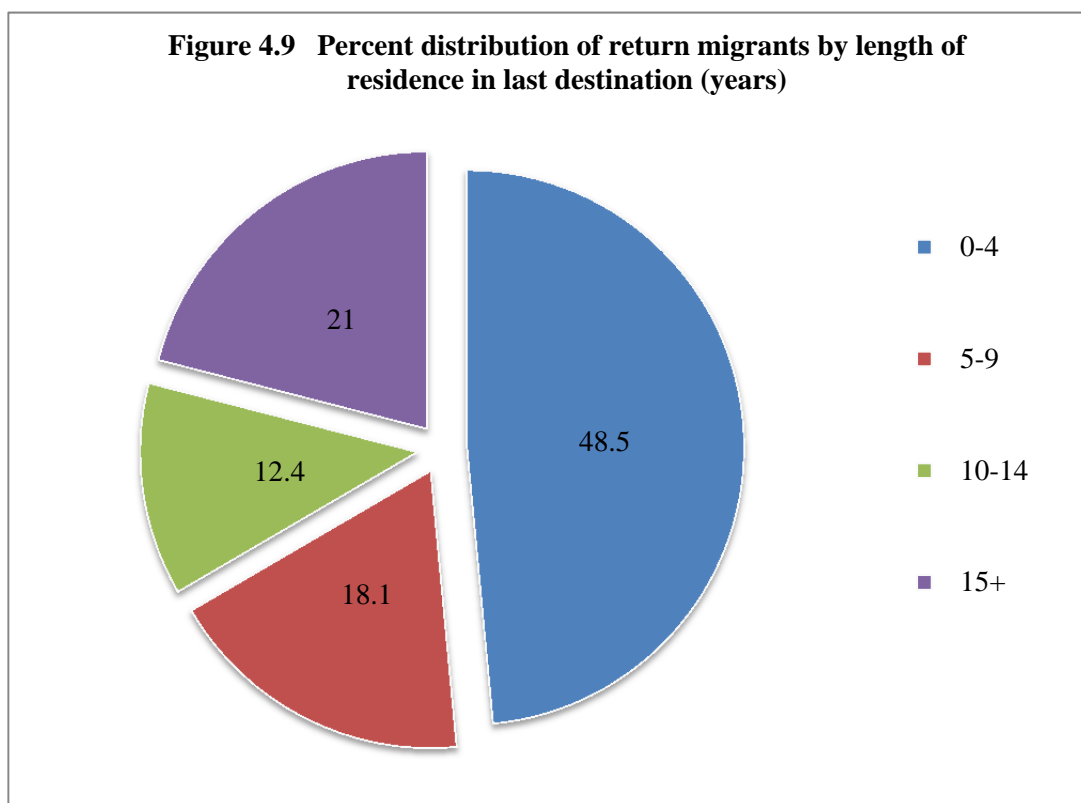
Table 4.12 Sources of funding first migration of return migrants												
Among return migrants who moved to first destination since 1/1/2000, the percentage who financed the move by one or more of the sources specified, according to sex of return migrant and selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS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

Table 4.13 Length of residence of return migrants in last destination

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

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

Figure 4.9 Percent distribution of return migrants by length of residence in last destination (years)



4.5 Migration Networks and Assistance

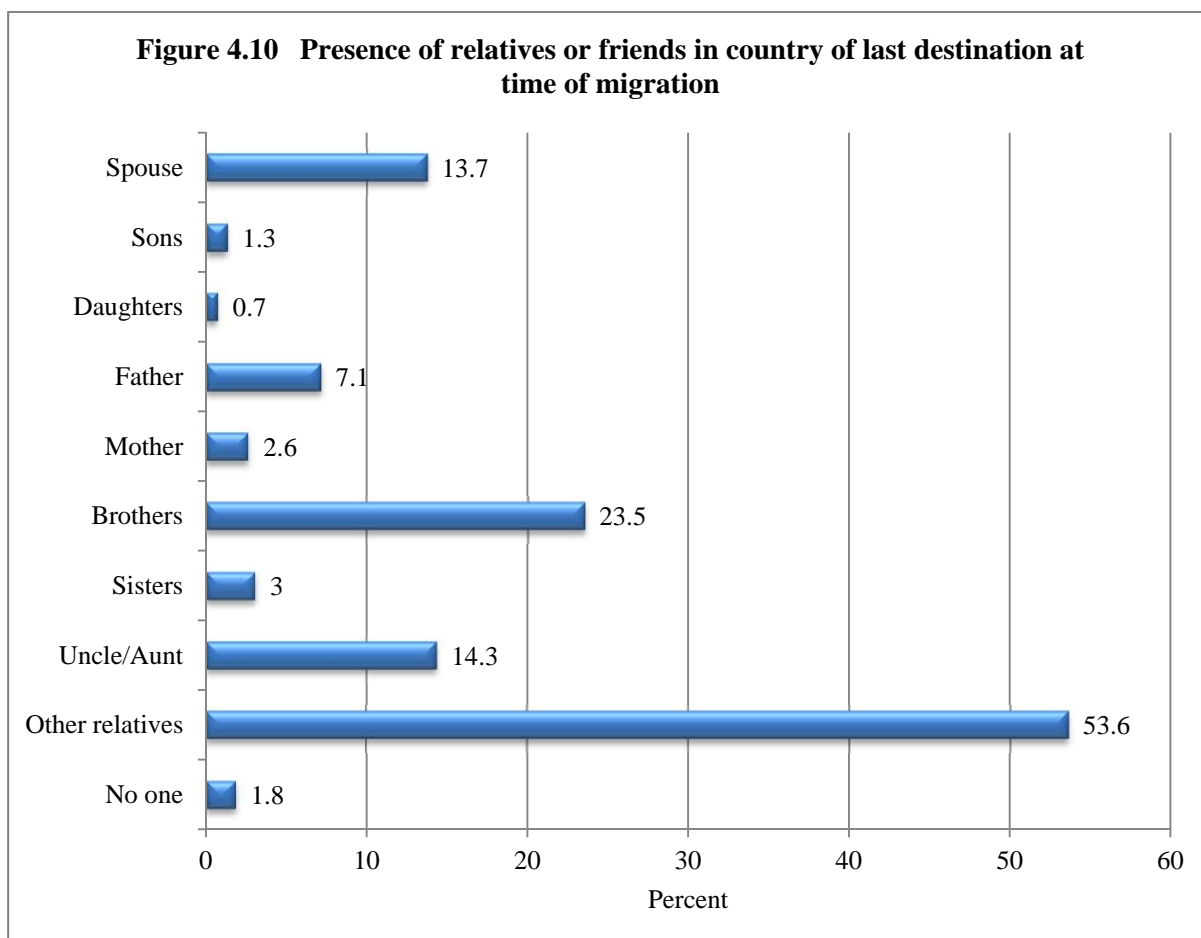
Migration networks play an important role in linking migrants to their homeland, and stimulating new migration streams. Through migration networks newly-arrived migrants to a country of destination may find friends and relatives who can make their life easy by hosting them upon arrival and more importantly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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4.15 Type of assistance provided by relatives or friends in country of last destination to return migrants at time of arrival

Percentage of return migrants who received specified types of assistance from relatives or friends at time of arrival in country of last destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013

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

4.6 Work History

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

4.6.1 Job situation upon arrival in country of last destination

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

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

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

4.6.2 Work conditions in last job in country of last destination

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

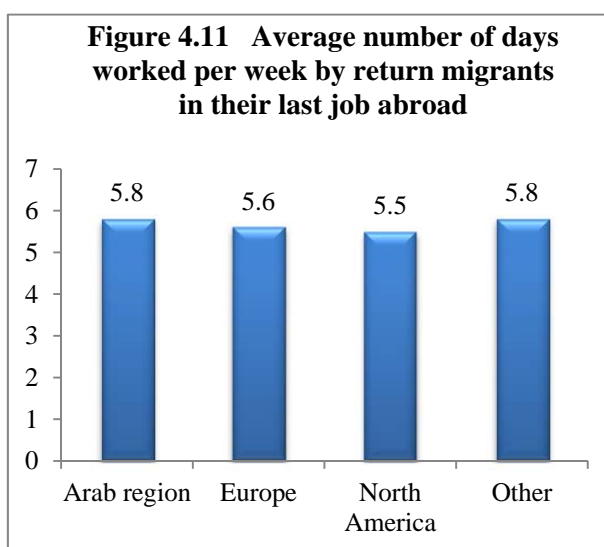
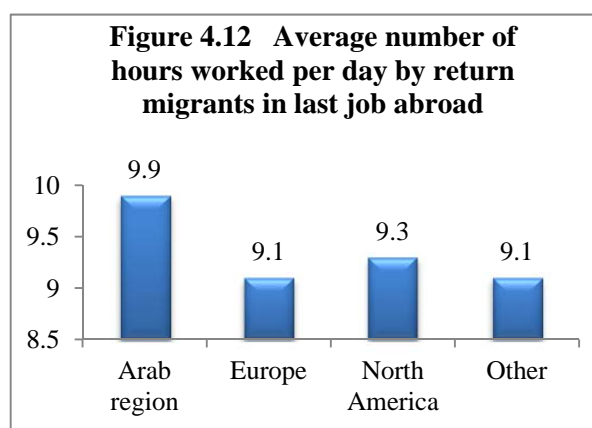


Table 4.17 Work conditions in last job in country of last destination		
Among return migrants who ever worked in country of last destination, the average days worked per week and the average hours usually worked per day in their last job, according to region of destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013		
Region of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

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



4.6.3 Benefits provided to return migrants by last employer before returning

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

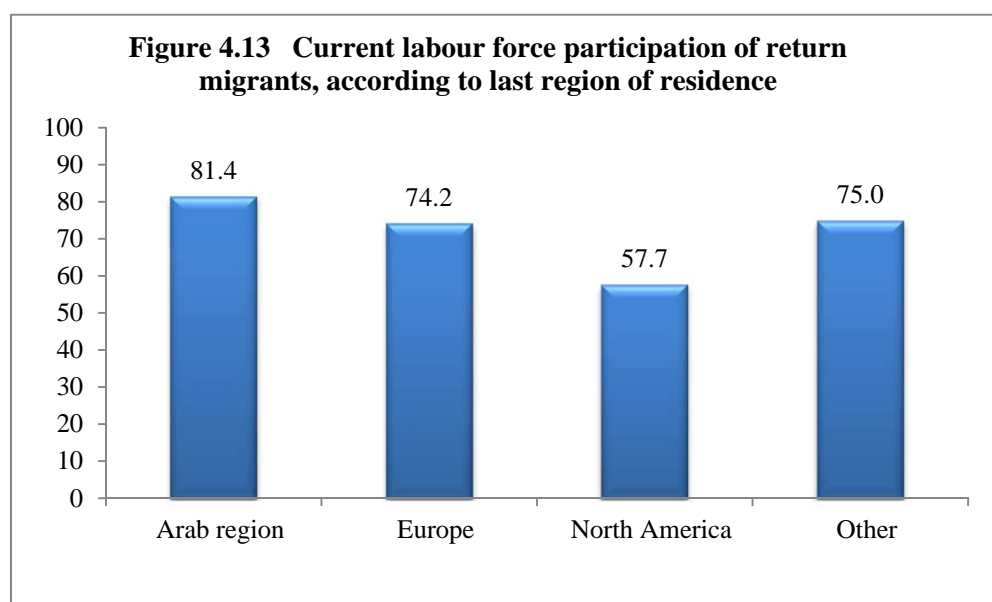
With respect to benefits according to the region of last destination, one can notice that benefits vary by region. While the Arab region follows the general pattern described above, benefits in Europe and North America, were mainly associated with health issues (health insurance, paid sick leave, and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

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

4.6.4 Current labour force participation

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

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



4.6.5 First occupation in last destination

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

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

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

4.6.6 Last versus first occupation in last destination

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

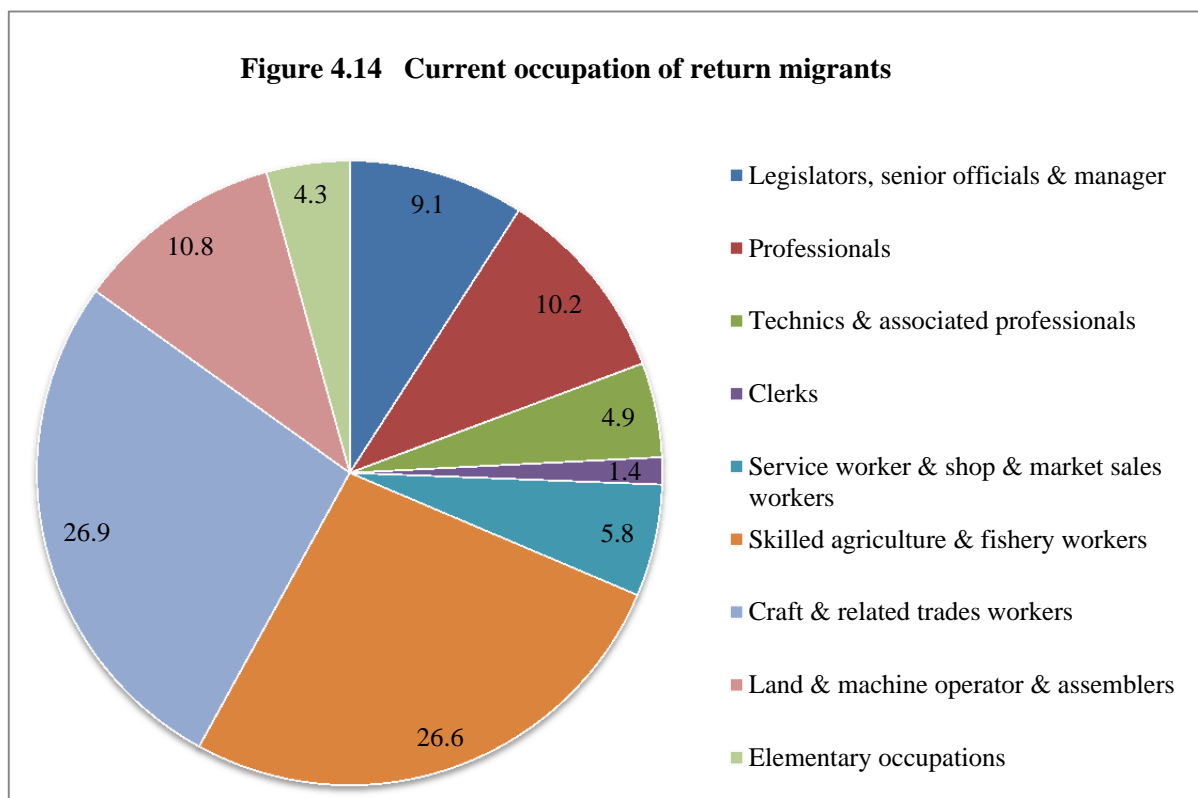
Table 4.21 Last versus first occupation in country of last destination

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

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

4.6.7 Current occupation

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



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

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

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

4.6.8 Current occupation compared with that in last destination

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

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

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

4.6.9 Benefits provided to return migrants by current employer

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

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

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

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

4.7 Education and on the Job Training in Last Destination

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

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

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

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

4.8 Return Migrants' Visits to Egypt

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

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

4.9 Motives for Return Migration

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.10 Remittances

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

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

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

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

4.10.2 Remittances sent by return migrants

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

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

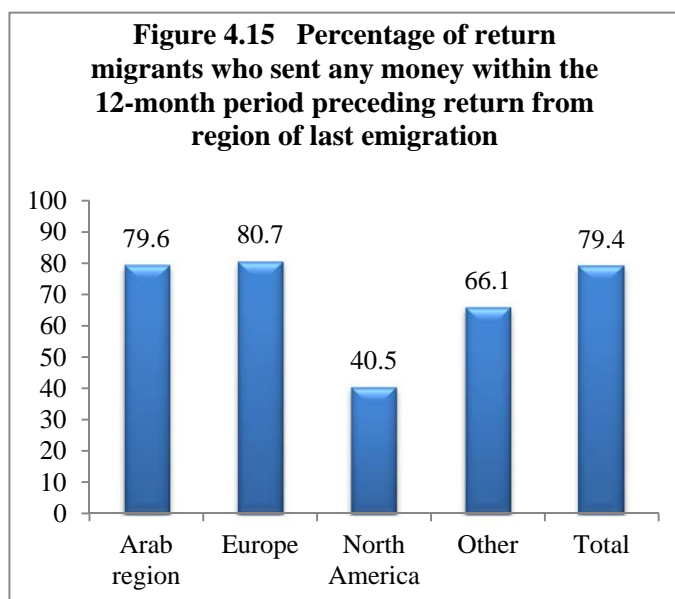


Table 4.30 Remittances sent by return migrants within the last 12-month period before returning	
Percentage of return migrants who sent any money within the 12-month period preceding return from country of last emigration, according to region of last emigration, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Region of last emigration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

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

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

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

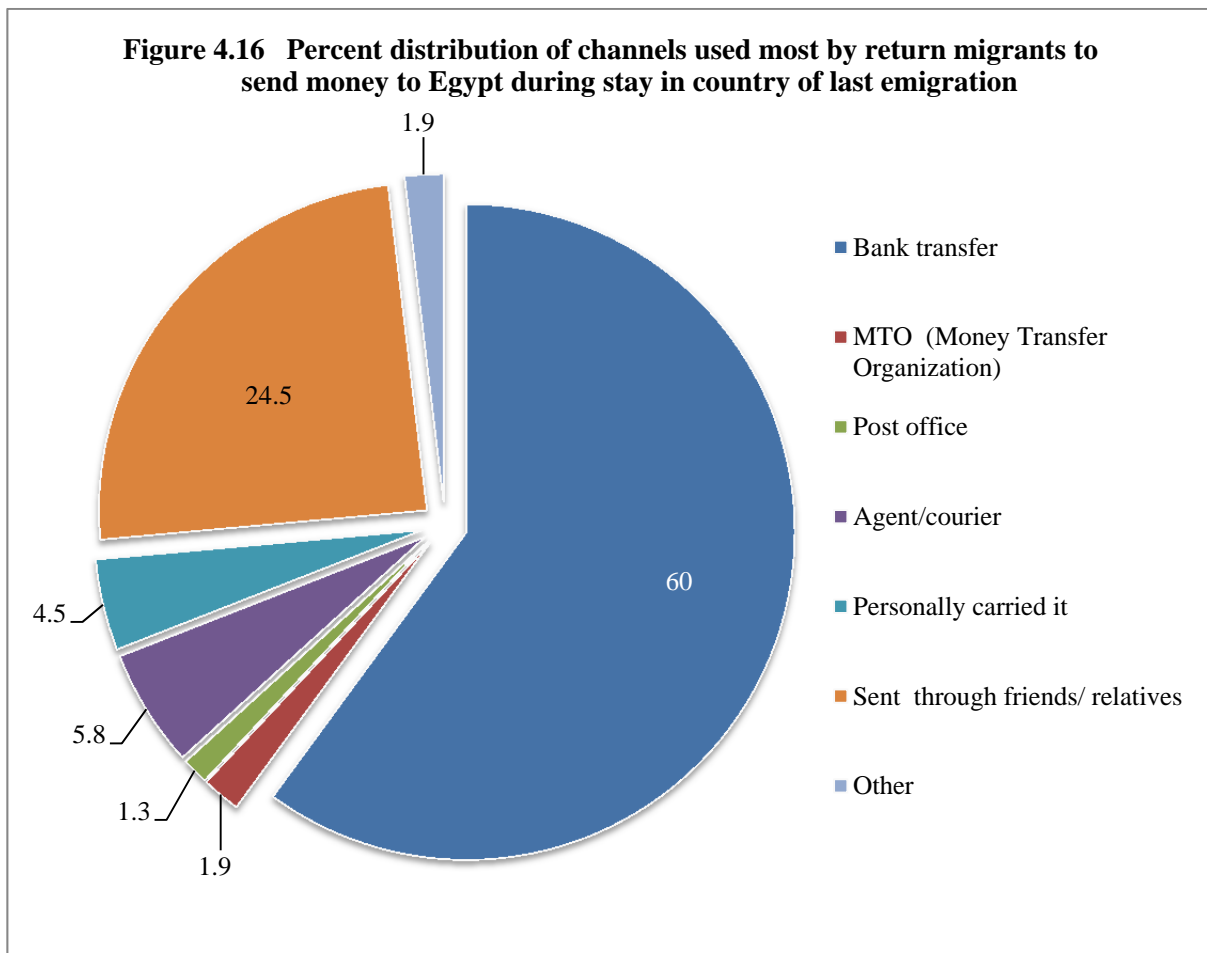


Table 4.31 Channel used most by return migrants to send money to Egypt, during stay in last country of emigration

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

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

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

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

of education; 77 percent for non-educated return migrants down to 58 percent for those with university education.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

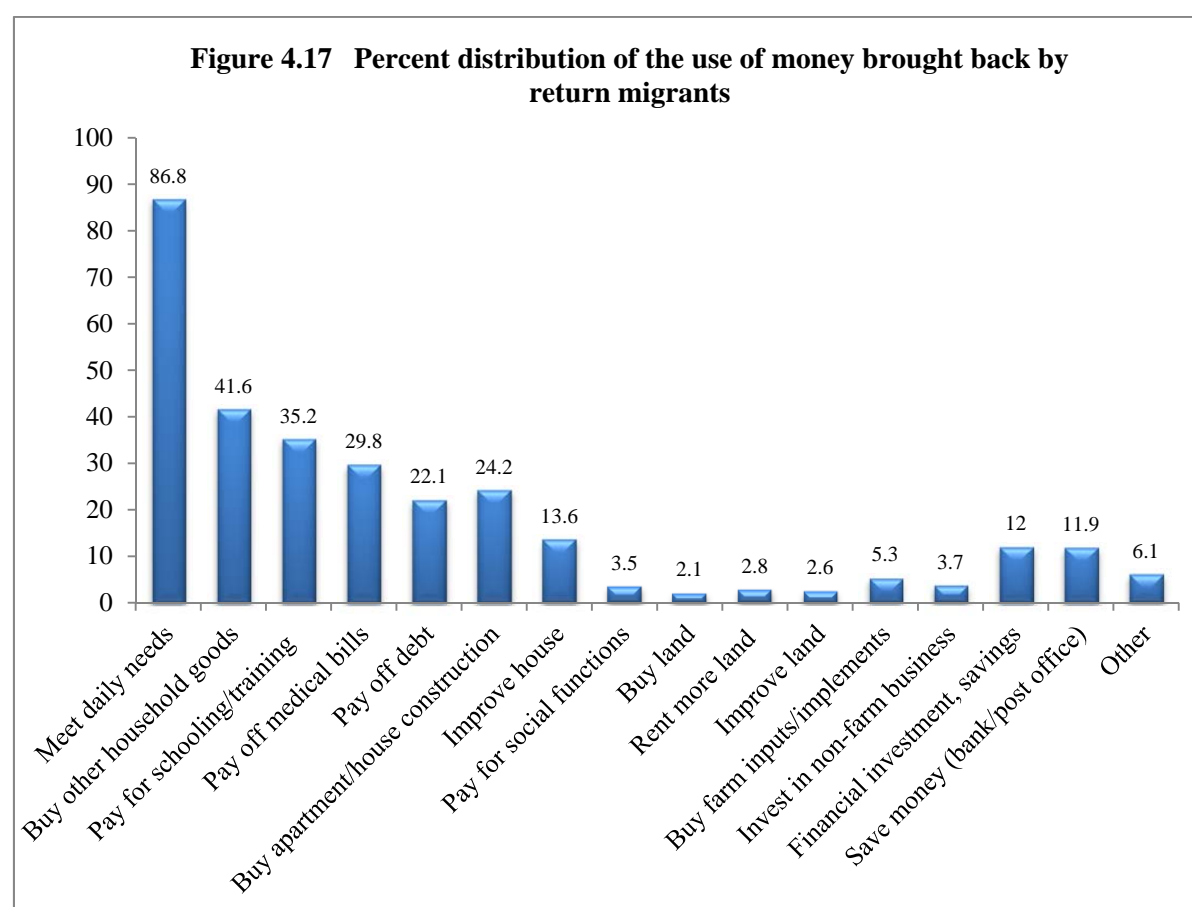
4.10.6 Uses of money brought back

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

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

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

Uses of money	Last destination				
	Arab region	Europe	North America	Other countries	Total
1- Meet daily needs: Buy food / clothing for family	87.3	80.7	70.9	81.9	86.8
2- Buy other household goods	41.4	47.0	56.6	32.4	41.6
3- Pay for schooling/training of household member(s)	34.7	37.7	71.0	44.0	35.2
4- Pay off medical bills	29.8	29.6	24.2	31.4	29.8
5- Pay off debt	22.4	22.4	8.0	14.3	22.1
6- Buy apartment/house construction	23.6	28.8	37.9	34.8	24.2
7- Improve house	13.6	13.9	0.0	19.1	13.6
8- Pay for wedding, funeral, or other social function	3.3	10.0	0.0	0.0	3.5
9- Buy land	2.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	2.1
10- Rent more land	2.9	1.9	0.0	4.1	2.8
11- Improve land	2.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	2.6
12- Buy farm inputs/implements	5.2	8.7	11.3	14.2	5.3
13- Invest in non-farm business	3.4	8.0	4.7	3.1	3.7
14- Financial investment, savings	11.6	19.1	19.9	14.7	12.0
15- Save money (bank/post office)	11.1	19.3	32.4	27.1	11.9
Other	6.1	8.2	0.0	3.1	6.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3292	96	13	25	3477



4.10.7 Pension from abroad and /or Egypt

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

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

4.11 Perceptions about the Migration Experience

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

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

Economy is the main motive for migration, especially for labour migration. Hence, individuals take the migration decision in order to improve their economic well-being. Return migrants were asked to assess the relative subjective well-being of their households at the time of first migration. As shown by Table 4.38, return migrants who regarded the financial situation of their households for meeting all basic needs, at the time of first migration, as less than or not sufficient, amounted to 74 percent (41 percent as less than sufficient and 33 percent as not sufficient). Return migrants who regarded the financial situation of their households for meeting all basic needs as sufficient amounted to 23 percent, while those who

regarded their financial situation as more than sufficient amounted only to less than one percent.

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

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

4.11.2 Current living standard compared with that in last country abroad

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

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

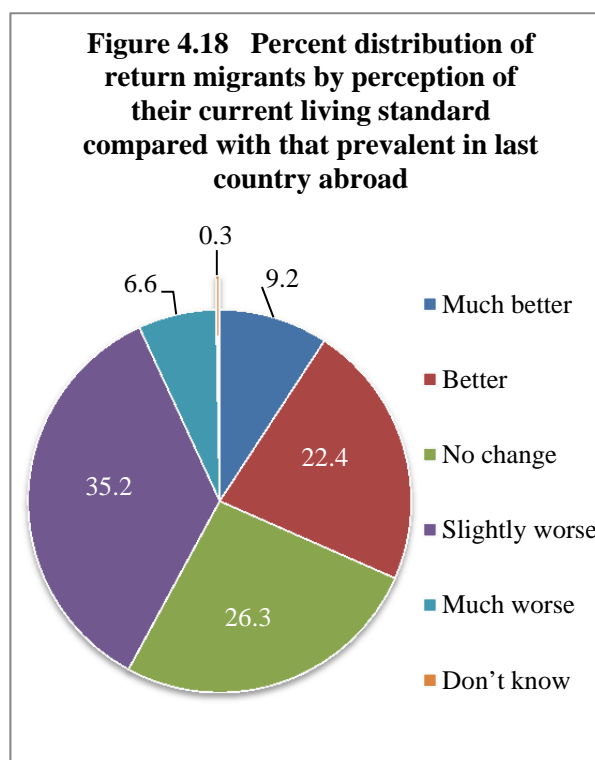


Table 4.39 Return migrants' current living standard compared with that in last country abroad								
Percent distribution of return migrants by perception of their current living standard compared with that prevalent in last country abroad, according to last destination region, Egypt-HIMS 2013					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

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

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

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

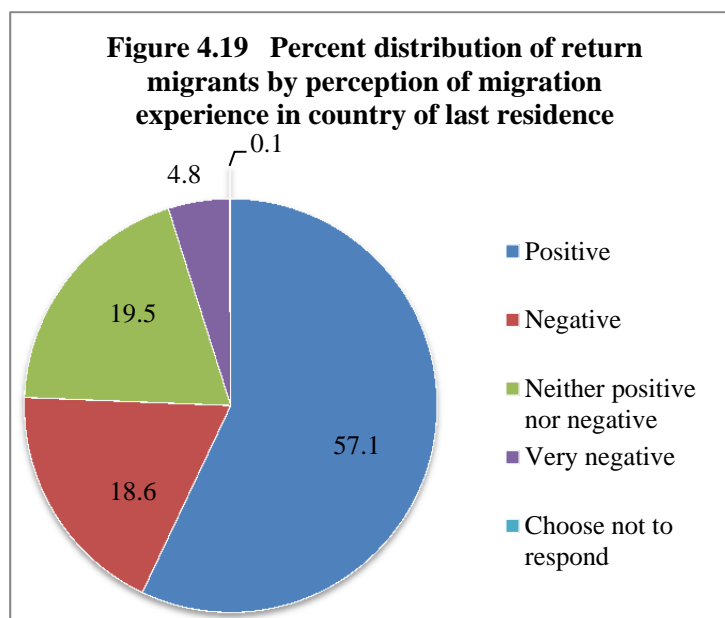


Table 4.40 Perception of return migrants' experience in country of last residence							
Percent distribution of return migrants by perception of migration experience in last destination, Egypt-HIMS 2013							
Last destination region	Perception of return migrants' experience in last destination					Total	Number
	Positive	Negative	Neither positive nor negative	Very negative	Choose not to respond		
Arab region	56.2	19.2	19.8	4.8	0.1	100.0	4852
Europe	71.3	6.5	18.7	3.5	0.0	100.0	161
North America	97.2	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	32
Other	75.3	13.1	6.5	5.2	0.0	100.0	41
Total	57.1	18.6	19.5	4.8	0.1	100.0	5085

4.12 Problems Faced by Return Migrants since Returning

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

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

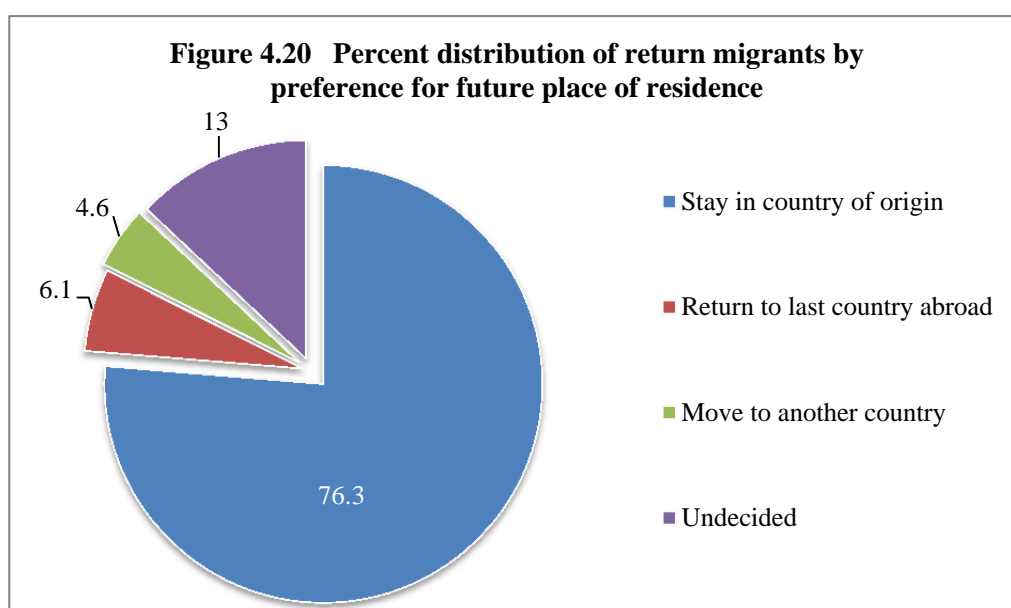
Table 4.41 Problems faced by return migrants since the return to home country								
Percentage of return migrants who faced any of the problems specified since their return to country of origin, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013								
Characteristic	Problems faced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

4.13 Migration Intentions

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

4.13.1 Preferences for future place of residence

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



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

4.13.2 Main reason for preference to stay in Egypt

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

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

Table 4.42 Return migrants' preferences for future place of residence

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.13.4 Time of intended migration

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

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

5 Non-migrants and Potential Migrants

5.1 Introduction

The 2013 Egypt-HIMS collected a set of data that permits an assessment of the characteristics and migration intentions of non-migrants. Non-migrants are defined as members of Egyptian households who never moved to another country, or have last returned from abroad to Egypt before the beginning of the year 2000, or have last returned from abroad to Egypt since the beginning of the year 2000 but were under 15 years of age on last return.

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

The sample of 11,703 non-migrants included 3,030 non-migrants who were residing in non-migrant households (to be referred to hereafter as “pure” non-migrants), and 8,673 non-migrants who were residing in migrant households (to be referred to hereafter as “mixed” non-migrants).

This chapter presents the main findings from the individual survey of non-migrants separately for the two types considered—the ‘pure’ non-migrants and the ‘mixed’ non-migrants. The analysis highlights the main characteristics of non-migrants and prospective migrants in terms of their current demographic and socio-economic characteristics, migration intentions, and main reason for preference to move abroad, intended destination for migration, time of intended migration, and migration decision-making.

5.2 Demographic Characteristics of Non-migrants

5.2.1 Age-sex composition

Table 5.1 shows the percent distribution of non-migrants by age, according to sex and type of non-migrant. In the mixed non-migrant sample, females (72 percent) outnumber males (28 percent), reflecting the fact that the vast majority of out-migrants are predominantly males. In the pure non-migrant sample, females (53 percent) only slightly outnumber males (47 percent).

More than half of all non-migrants (51 percent) are concentrated in the age range 15-29 years. The age group with the largest number of non-migrants is 15-19 years (22 percent), followed by the age group 20-24 years (16 percent). Only one-fifth of all non-migrants are in the age range 45 to 59 years. The percentage of mixed non-migrants in the age group 15-19 is much higher among males (48 percent) than among females (16 percent), while only a small difference by sex is observed in the case of pure non-migrants of the same age.

Table 5.1 Age-sex composition of non-migrants									
Percent distribution of non-migrants interviewed in the individual survey, according to current age, sex, and type of non-migrant, Egypt-HIMS 2013									
Age	Type of non-migrant								
	Pure non-migrant			Mixed non-migrant			All non-migrants		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
15-19	23.2	20.5	21.8	48.3	16.4	25.2	24.4	20.1	22.1
20-24	17.4	14.3	15.8	23.7	15.1	17.5	17.7	14.4	15.9
25-29	12.1	13.9	13.1	8.6	18.4	15.7	11.9	14.4	13.3
30-34	9.1	11.9	10.6	2.3	14.2	10.9	8.7	12.2	10.6
35-39	8.6	12.6	10.7	0.8	9.3	7.0	8.2	12.3	10.4
40-44	8.2	8.9	8.5	0.7	8.0	6.0	7.8	8.8	8.3
45-49	9.0	7.3	8.1	3.7	7.5	6.5	8.8	7.3	8.0
50-54	5.9	6.4	6.2	4.4	6.6	6.0	5.8	6.4	6.2
55-59	6.6	4.1	5.3	7.4	4.4	5.2	6.6	4.2	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1434	1596	3030	2404	6269	8673	5354*	6349*	11703
(Percent)	(47.3)	(52.7)	(100.0)	(27.7)	(72.3)	(100.0)	(45.7)	(54.3)	(100.0)

*Weighted totals allowing for the different probabilities of selection used in the pure and the mixed samples.

5.2.2 Other characteristics

Table 5.2 shows the percent distribution of non-migrants according to selected background characteristics.

Urban-rural residence

The percentage of non-migrants in rural areas (55 percent) is higher than that in urban areas (45 percent). By type of non-migrant, most of the mixed non-migrants reside in rural areas (78 percent) compared with only 54 percent of the pure non-migrants. This result is a reflection of the fact that most out migrants come from rural areas.

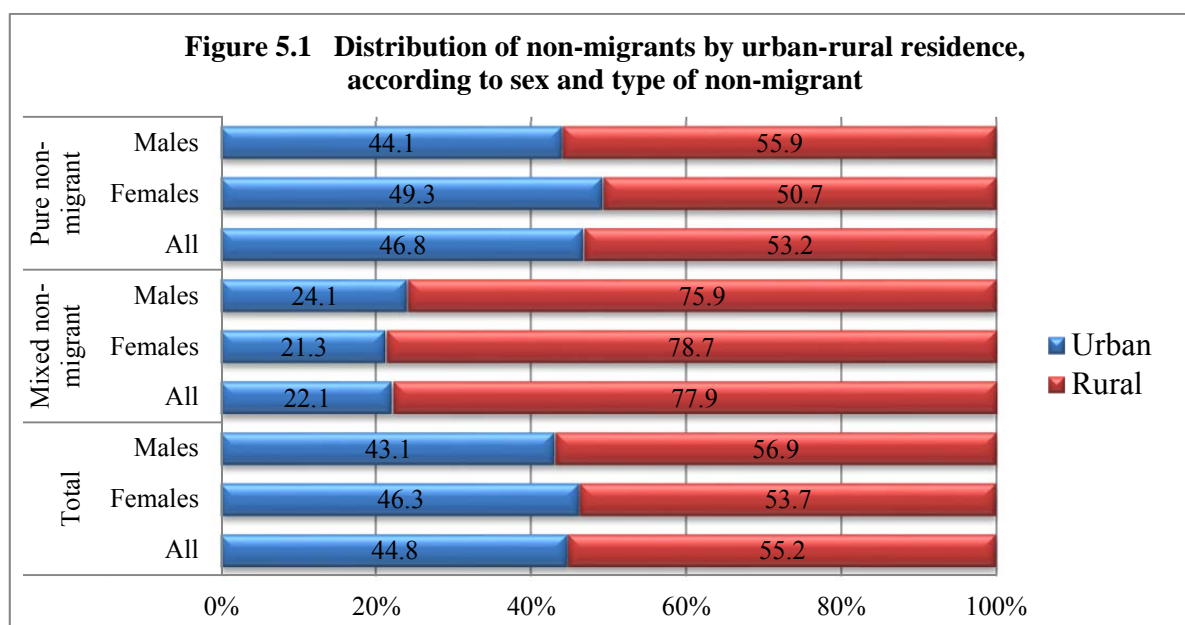


Table 5.2 Selected characteristics of non-migrants									
Percent distribution of non-migrants by selected background characteristics, according to type of non-migrant, Egypt-HIMS 2013									
Characteristic	Type and sex of non-migrant								
	'Pure' non-migrants			'Mixed' non-migrants			All non-migrants		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Age									
15-29	52.6	48.8	50.6	80.6	49.9	58.4	54.0	48.9	51.2
30-44	25.8	33.4	29.8	3.9	31.6	23.9	24.7	33.2	29.3
45-59	21.5	17.8	19.6	15.5	18.5	17.7	21.2	17.9	19.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of place of residence									
Urban	44.1	49.3	46.8	24.1	21.3	22.1	43.1	46.3	44.8
Rural	55.9	50.7	53.2	75.9	78.7	77.9	56.9	53.7	55.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Region of residence									
Urban Governorates	22.6	30.5	26.7	9.5	6.9	7.6	22.0	27.9	25.2
Lower Egypt	45.5	39.9	42.6	32.1	35.8	34.7	44.9	39.5	41.9
Urban	11.5	10.7	11.1	6.7	7.2	7.1	11.3	10.4	10.8
Rural	34.0	29.2	31.5	25.4	28.6	27.7	33.6	29.1	31.1
Upper Egypt	30.5	28.2	29.3	58.2	57.1	57.4	31.8	31.3	31.6
Urban	8.8	7.2	8.0	7.8	7.1	7.3	8.8	7.2	7.9
Rural	21.6	21.0	21.3	50.4	50.0	50.1	23.0	24.2	23.7
Frontier Governorates	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.4	1.3	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Educational status									
No education	8.7	18.7	14.0	7.8	32.6	25.7	8.6	20.2	14.9
Some primary	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.3	7.5	7.4	8.1	7.9	8.0
Primary/Preparatory	28.1	26.7	27.3	48.2	21.6	29.0	29.1	26.1	27.5
Secondary	42.2	33.7	37.7	29.2	30.9	30.4	41.5	33.4	37.1
Higher	13.0	12.9	12.9	7.6	7.3	7.4	12.7	12.3	12.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Current marital status									
Single	51.1	35.5	42.9	81.8	24.4	40.3	52.6	34.3	42.7
Married	48.1	57.2	52.9	17.7	72.0	56.9	46.6	58.8	53.2
Divorced/Separated	0.6	1.3	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.0
Widowed	0.1	6.0	3.2	0.3	2.9	2.2	0.1	5.6	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Current employment status									
Currently working	68.2	13.3	39.3	45.3	13.4	22.2	67.0	13.3	37.9
Currently not working & seeking work	6.0	7.0	6.5	5.3	3.3	3.8	6.0	6.6	6.3
Currently not working & not seeking work	25.8	79.8	54.2	49.4	83.4	74.0	27.0	80.2	55.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of non-migrants	1434	1596	3030	2404	6269	8673	5354*	6349*	11703

* Weighted totals allowing for the different probabilities of selection used in the pure and the mixed samples.

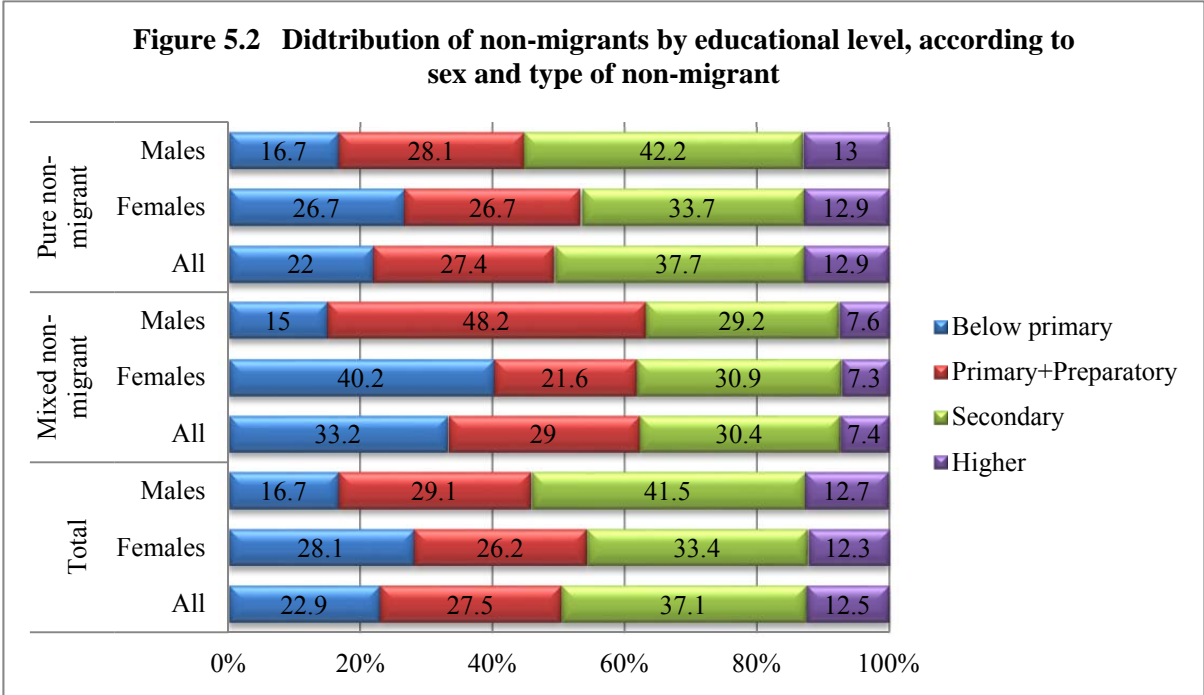
Region of residence

The distribution of the pure non-migrants by region of residence is, as it should be, similar to the one observed in the general population; 27 percent in the urban governorates, 43 percent in Lower Egypt and 29 percent in Upper Egypt. A very different pattern is observed among the mixed non-migrants whereas Upper Egypt incorporates the highest percentage of these non-migrants (57 percent), followed by Lower Egypt (35 percent), while only 8 percent of the

mixed non-migrants reside in the Urban Governorates (Cairo, Alexandria, Port-Said and Suez). A negligible percentage of non-migrants are residing in the frontier governorates (1.3 percent). This pattern reflects the fact that a majority of out-migrants come from Upper Egypt.

Education

The pure non-migrants are better educated than the mixed non-migrants. Among the pure non-migrants, 14 percent have no formal education while 50 percent have completed secondary or higher education. The corresponding figures for the mixed non-migrants are 26 percent and 38 percent, respectively. Non-migrant men are also better educated than non-migrant women, particularly so among the mixed non-migrant type.



Marital status

Around 43 percent of all non-migrants aged 15-59 are single, 53 percent currently married and 4 percent divorced/widowed.

Employment status

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

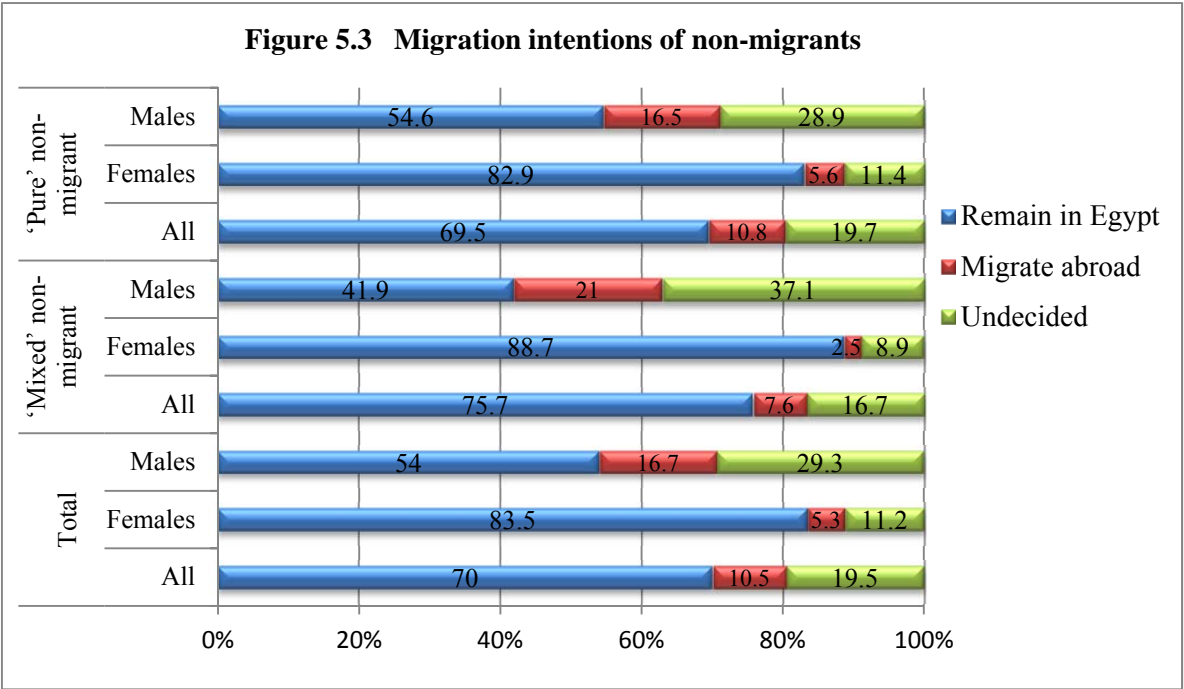
5.3 Migration Intentions of Non-migrants

The range of factors influencing non-migrants intentions to migrate is very large and includes individual characteristics, household characteristics, macro-structural factors in Egypt, and macro-structural factors at destination. This section explores the migration intentions of non-migrants according to selected background characteristics.

By way of general introduction, Table 5.3 shows the percent distribution of non-migrants aged 15-59 years by migration intentions, according to sex and type of non-migrant. Overall, nearly 11 percent of non-migrants intend to migrate abroad, while a majority of 70 percent intend to remain in Egypt with the remaining 19 percent being undecided.

Table 5.3 Migration intentions of non-migrants						
Percent distribution of non-migrants aged 15-59 years by migration intentions, according to sex and type of non-migrant, Egypt-HIMS 2013						
Type of non-migrant	Sex	Migration intention			Total	Number
		Remain in Egypt	Migrate abroad	Undecided		
Pure non-migrant	Male	54.6	16.5	28.9	100.0	1434
	Female	82.9	5.6	11.4	100.0	1596
	Total	69.5	10.8	19.7	100.0	3030
Mixed non-migrant	Male	41.9	21.0	37.1	100.0	2404
	Female	88.7	2.5	8.9	100.0	6269
	Total	75.7	7.6	16.7	100.0	8673
Weighted totals	Male	54.0	16.7	29.3	100.0	5354*
	Female	83.5	5.3	11.2	100.0	6349*
	Total	70.0	10.5	19.5	100.0	11703

* Weighted totals, allowing for the different probabilities of selection used in the pure and the mixed samples.



5.3.1 Gender patterns

The results show substantial differences in migration intentions according to gender. Among all non-migrants, the proportion intending to migrate abroad is 17 percent for males but only 5 percent for women. These percentages differ, however, by type of non-migrant. Among the mixed non-migrant males, 21 percent intend to migrate abroad and a high of 37 percent are

undecided. The corresponding percentages for non-migrant females are 3 percent and 9 percent, respectively. Further, the proportion of men intending to migrate is higher in the mixed non-migrant group (21 percent) than in the pure non-migrant group (17 percent).

5.3.2 Age patterns

Substantial differences in migration intentions are also observed according to current age of non-migrants. As may be seen from Table 5.4, a majority of young non-migrant males under the age of 30 years either intend to migrate or are being undecided. The proportion of men intending to migrate is highest among those aged 20-29; 30 percent in the mixed non-migrant group and 25 percent in the pure non-migrant group. This is followed by males in age group 15-19 with the proportion intending to migrate being at 22 percent in the mixed group and 18 percent in the pure group. Among men aged 30-39, 20 percent intend to migrate in the mixed group compared with 14 percent in the pure group.

This pattern indicates that non-migrant men residing in migrant households are more likely to have the intention to migrate abroad than non-migrant men residing in non-migrant households. The opposite pattern is observed among female non-migrants: those residing in pure non-migrant household are more likely to have the intention to migrate than those residing in mixed non-migrant households.

A striking feature of the figures in Table 5.3 is seen in the exceptionally high proportion of young men who are ‘undecided’ about their migration intentions. Among men aged 20-29, the proportion ‘undecided’ is 42 percent in the mixed non-migrant group and 36 percent in the pure non-migrant group.

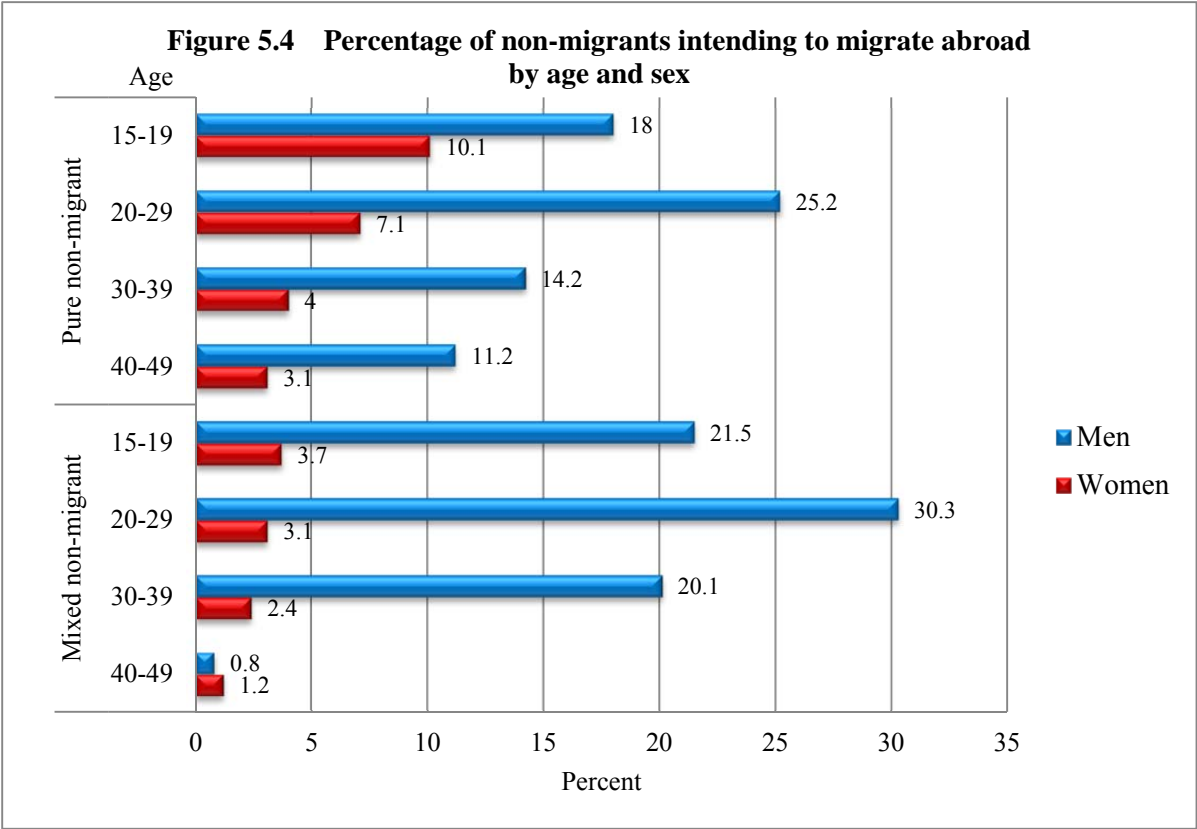
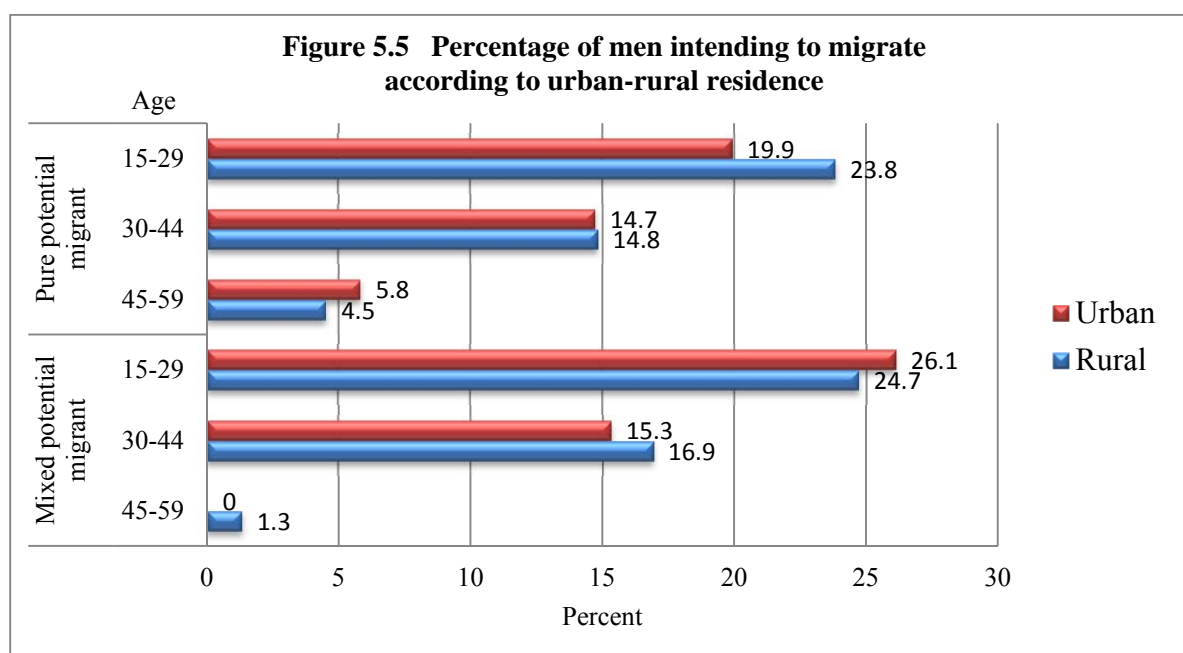


Table 5.4 Migration intentions of non-migrants according to age						
Percent distribution of non-migrants aged 15-59 years by migration intentions, according to type of non-migrant, sex and age, Egypt-HIMS 2013						
Type of non-migrant	Sex	Age	Migration intention			
			Remain in Egypt	Migrate abroad	Undecided	Total
'Pure' non-migrant	Male	15-19	39.4	18.0	42.6	100.0
		20-29	38.8	25.2	36.0	100.0
		30-39	57.8	14.2	28.0	100.0
		40-49	73.1	11.2	15.7	100.0
		50-59	89.7	3.9	6.4	100.0
		Total	54.6	16.5	28.9	100.0
	Female	15-19	70.7	10.1	19.3	100.0
		20-29	81.5	7.1	11.4	100.0
		30-39	85.0	4.0	10.9	100.0
		40-49	94.3	3.1	2.5	100.0
		50-59	88.2	0.7	11.1	100.0
		Total	82.9	5.6	11.4	100.0
	Total	15-19	54.9	14.1	31.0	100.0
		20-29	60.8	15.9	23.3	100.0
		30-39	74.4	8.0	17.6	100.0
		40-49	84.0	7.1	9.0	100.0
		50-59	89.0	2.4	8.7	100.0
		Total	69.5	10.8	19.7	100.0
'Mixed' non-migrant	Male	15-19	33.3	21.5	45.2	100.0
		20-29	28.0	30.3	41.7	100.0
		30-39	57.7	20.1	22.2	100.0
		40-49	88.6	0.8	10.7	100.0
		50-59	93.1	1.1	5.8	100.0
		Total	41.9	21.0	37.1	100.0
	Female	15-19	83.2	3.7	13.1	100.0
		20-29	85.9	3.1	11.1	100.0
		30-39	89.6	2.4	7.9	100.0
		40-49	94.6	1.2	4.2	100.0
		50-59	94.8	0.6	4.6	100.0
		Total	88.7	2.5	8.9	100.0
	Total	15-19	56.7	13.1	30.1	100.0
		20-29	70.2	10.4	19.3	100.0
		30-39	88.1	3.3	8.6	100.0
		40-49	94.0	1.2	4.8	100.0
		50-59	94.3	0.8	5.0	100.0
		Total	75.7	7.6	16.7	100.0
Totals	Male	Total	54.0	16.7	29.3	100.0
	Female	Total	83.5	5.3	11.2	100.0
	Total	Total	70.0	10.5	19.5	100.0

5.3.3 Urban-rural residence

The differences in the proportions intending to migrate by urban-rural residence are generally small and, for the most part, insignificant (Table 5.5). The main exception, however, is found in urban men aged 15-29 years, where those in the mixed group are more likely to intend to migrate (26 percent) than those in the pure group (20 percent).

Table 5.5 Percentage intending to migrate according to urban-rural residence						
Percentage of non-migrants who intend to migrate abroad, according to type of current residence, type of non-migrant, sex and age, Egypt-HIMS 2013						
Type of potential migrant	Sex	Type of residence	Age			
			15-29	30-44	45-59	Total
'Pure' non-migrant	Male	Urban	19.9	14.7	5.8	15.5
		Rural	23.8	14.8	4.5	17.4
		Total	22.1	14.8	5.1	16.5
	Female	Urban	10.4	6.7	1.1	7.6
		Rural	6.3	1.8	0.6	3.8
		Total	8.4	4.3	0.9	5.6
	Total	Urban	14.8	9.7	3.6	11.1
		Rural	15.3	7.6	2.7	10.5
		Total	15.1	8.6	3.1	10.8
'Mixed' non-migrant	Male	Urban	26.1	15.3	0.0	22.5
		Rural	24.7	16.9	1.3	20.5
		Total	25.1	16.4	1.1	21.0
	Female	Urban	4.4	3.6	0.9	3.3
		Rural	3.0	1.9	0.5	2.2
		Total	3.3	2.3	0.6	2.5
	Total	Urban	14.3	4.3	0.7	9.1
		Rural	10.9	2.5	0.7	7.2
		Total	11.6	2.9	0.7	7.6
Total	Male	Urban	20.2	14.7	5.8	15.6
		Rural	23.8	14.8	4.4	17.6
		Total	22.3	14.8	5.0	16.7
	Female	Urban	10.2	6.5	1.1	7.4
		Rural	5.7	1.8	0.6	3.5
		Total	7.8	4.1	0.8	5.3
	Total	Urban	14.8	9.5	3.4	11.0
		Rural	14.8	7.1	2.5	10.2
		Total	14.8	8.2	2.9	10.5

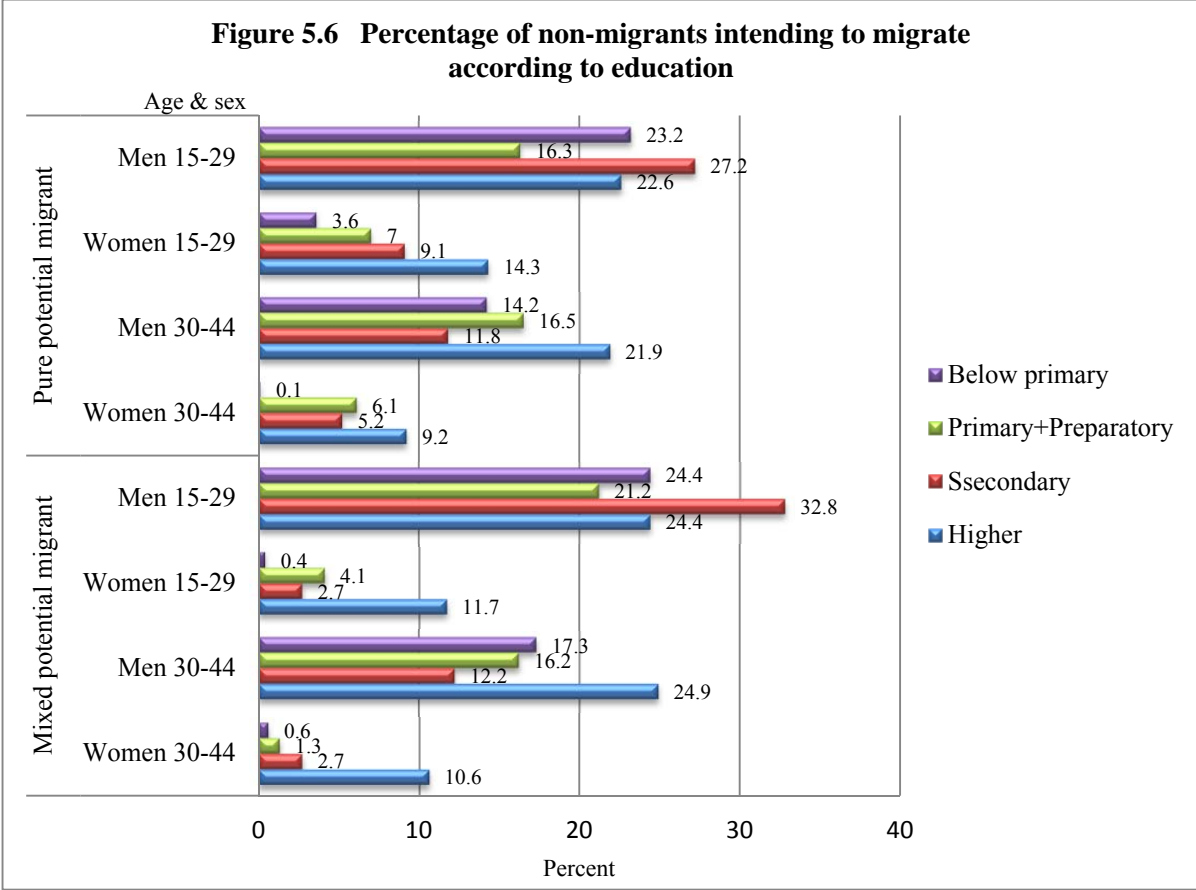


5.3.4 Level of education

Table 5.6 shows the proportion of non-migrants who intend to migrate abroad according to current level of education. Among men aged 15-29, the highest proportion intending to

Table 5.6 Migration intentions according to level of education						
Percentage of non-migrants who intend to migrate abroad, according to current level of education, type of non-migrant, sex and age, Egypt-HIMS 2013						
Type of non-migrant	Sex	Level of education	Age			
			15-29	30-44	45-59	Total
'Pure' non-migrant	Male	Below primary	23.2	14.2	3.1	12.3
		Primary+Preparatory	16.3	16.5	8.3	15.5
		Secondary	27.2	11.8	6.4	18.9
		Higher	22.6	21.9	3.9	16.5
		Total	22.1	14.8	5.1	16.5
	Female	Below primary	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.7
		Primary+Preparatory	7.0	6.1	0.0	6.2
		Secondary	9.1	5.2	0.6	6.8
		Higher	14.3	9.2	10.0	11.8
		Total	8.4	4.3	0.9	5.6
	Total	Below primary	12.7	4.1	1.1	4.9
		Primary+Preparatory	11.6	10.4	4.4	10.7
		Secondary	18.7	8.3	4.5	13.2
		Higher	17.4	14.8	5.5	14.1
		Total	15.1	8.6	3.1	10.8
'Mixed' non-migrant	Male	Below primary	24.4	17.3	0.8	11.9
		Primary+Preparatory	21.2	16.2	3.9	20.1
		Secondary	32.8	12.2	0.0	27.2
		Higher	24.4	24.9	0.0	20.7
		Total	25.1	16.4	1.1	21.0
	Female	Below primary	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4
		Primary+Preparatory	4.0	1.3	0.0	3.3
		Secondary	2.7	2.7	1.7	2.6
		Higher	11.7	10.6	4.9	10.6
		Total	3.3	2.3	0.6	2.5
	Total	Below primary	4.6	1.1	0.3	1.9
		Primary+Preparatory	12.7	2.0	1.7	11.1
		Secondary	12.8	3.3	1.0	9.2
		Higher	16.4	11.9	3.2	13.4
		Total	11.6	2.9	0.7	7.6
Total	Male	Below primary	23.3	14.2	3.0	12.3
		Primary+Preparatory	16.8	16.5	8.1	15.9
		Secondary	27.5	11.8	6.2	19.2
		Higher	22.7	21.9	3.8	16.6
		Total	22.3	14.8	5.0	16.7
	Female	Below primary	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.7
		Primary+Preparatory	6.7	5.7	0.0	5.9
		Secondary	8.4	4.9	0.7	6.4
		Higher	14.2	9.2	9.7	11.8
		Total	7.8	4.1	0.8	5.3
	Total	Below primary	11.5	3.8	1.0	4.5
		Primary+Preparatory	11.7	10.0	4.3	10.7
		Secondary	18.2	8.0	4.3	12.9
		Higher	17.4	14.7	5.4	14.0
		Total	14.8	8.2	2.9	10.5

migrate is found in those with secondary education (33 percent in the mixed group and 27 percent in the pure group). For men aged 30-44, the highest proportion is found in those with higher education (25 percent in the mixed group and 22 percent in the pure group). Among women, the highest proportion intending to migrate is found in those with higher education (12 percent in the pure group and 11 percent in the mixed group).



5.3.5 Work status

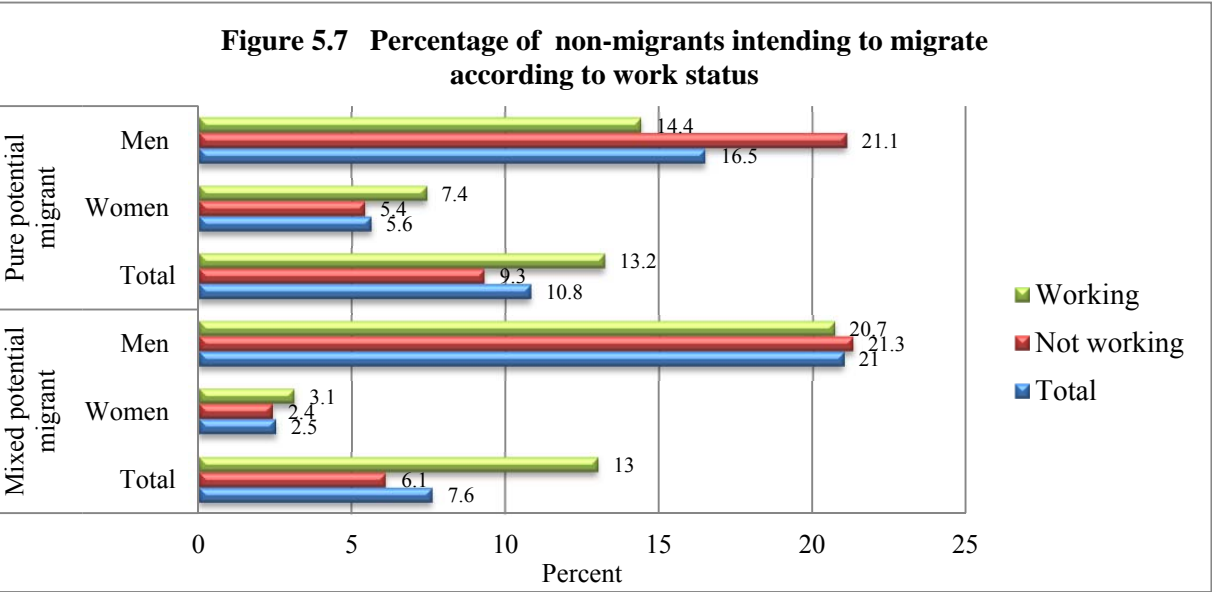
Table 5.7 shows the proportion of non-migrants who intend to migrate abroad according to current work status. Overall, 13 percent of those currently working intend to migrate while only 8 percent of those not currently working intend to do so. There are, however, significant differences in the intention to migrate by work status between the two types of non-migrants considered.

For young non-migrant males aged 15-29, the proportion intending to migrate amongst those currently working is much higher in the mixed group (31 percent) than it is in the pure group (22 percent), while this proportion amongst those not currently working is about the same in both types of non-migrant.

The sex-differentials in the intention to migrate are much wider in the mixed non-migrant group than in the pure non-migrant group. For example, in the mixed group, the proportion intending to migrate among those aged 15-29 who currently working is 31 percent for males but only 3 percent for females. The corresponding proportions in the pure group are 22 percent and 8 percent, respectively. This pattern may be explained by the fact that the

majority of women in the mixed group are married to current migrants working in the Gulf on single status visas.

Table 5.7 Migration intentions of non-migrants according to current work status						
Percentage of non-migrants who intend to migrate abroad, according to type of current residence, type of non-migrant, sex and age, Egypt-HIMS 2013						
Type of non-migrant	Sex	Current work status	Age			
			15-29	30-44	45-59	Total
'Pure' non-migrant	Male	Working	21.5	14.7	5.6	14.4
		Nor working	22.5	17.9	0.0	21.1
		Total	22.1	14.8	5.1	16.5
	Female	Working	7.8	8.8	4.1	7.4
		Nor working	8.4	3.2	0.2	5.4
		Total	8.4	4.3	0.9	5.6
	Total	Working	19.5	13.3	5.4	13.2
		Nor working	13.6	3.5	0.1	9.3
		Total	15.1	8.6	3.1	10.8
'Mixed' non-migrant	Male	Working	30.8	16.6	0.4	20.7
		Nor working	22.0	0.0	5.0	21.3
		Total	25.1	16.4	1.1	21.0
	Female	Working	3.0	3.5	2.8	3.1
		Nor working	3.3	2.1	0.1	2.4
		Total	3.3	2.3	0.6	2.5
	Total	Working	22.3	6.4	1.4	13.0
		Nor working	9.1	2.0	0.3	6.1
		Total	11.6	2.9	0.7	7.6
Total	Male	Working	22.0	14.7	5.5	14.6
		Nor working	22.5	17.9	0.3	21.1
		Total	22.3	14.8	5.0	16.7
	Female	Working	7.1	8.3	3.9	6.9
		Nor working	7.8	3.0	0.1	5.1
		Total	7.8	4.1	0.8	5.3
	Total	Working	19.7	13.2	5.2	13.1
		Nor working	13.1	3.4	0.2	8.9
		Total	14.8	8.2	2.9	10.5



5.4 Demographic Characteristics of Potential Migrants

Of the total number of 1,233 potential migrants aged 15-59 years covered in the survey, 73 percent are males and 27 percent are females. Table 5.8 shows the distribution of these potential migrants by selected demographic characteristics, according to type and sex of potential migrant.

Table 5.8 Selected demographic characteristics of potential migrants									
Percent distribution of potential migrants, by selected demographic characteristics, according to type and sex of potential migrant, Egypt-HIMS 2013									
Characteristic	Type and sex of potential migrant								
	Pure potential migrant			Mixed potential migrant			All potential migrants		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Age									
15-29	70.3	72.2	70.8	96.1	66.3	89.2	71.9	71.9	71.9
30-44	23.0	25.1	23.6	3.0	29.2	9.1	21.8	25.3	22.7
45-59	6.7	2.7	5.6	0.9	4.5	1.7	6.3	2.8	5.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of place of residence									
Urban	41.2	66.3	48.1	25.8	28.4	26.4	40.3	64.4	46.8
Rural	58.8	33.7	51.9	74.2	71.6	73.6	59.7	35.6	53.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Region of residence									
Urban Governorates	25.1	43.5	30.2	13.0	16.1	13.7	24.3	42.1	29.2
Lower Egypt	45.2	42.7	44.5	32.5	53.3	37.4	44.4	43.3	44.1
Urban	10.8	17.7	12.7	5.9	9.4	6.7	10.5	17.3	12.3
Rural	34.4	25.1	31.8	26.6	43.9	30.7	33.9	26.0	31.8
Upper Egypt	29.1	13.7	24.9	54.5	30.6	48.9	30.7	14.6	26.3
Urban	4.9	5.1	4.9	6.9	2.9	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Rural	24.3	8.7	20.0	47.6	27.7	43.0	25.7	9.6	21.3
Frontier Governorates	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Educational status									
Below primary	12.6	3.2	9.9	8.5	6.7	8.2	12.2	3.5	9.8
Primary/Preparatory	26.3	29.2	27.1	46.2	28.9	42.2	27.5	29.2	28.0
Secondary	48.2	40.5	46.1	37.8	33.1	36.7	47.6	40.1	45.6
Higher	13.0	27.0	16.8	7.5	31.3	13.0	12.6	27.2	16.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Current marital status									
Single	65.0	62.0	64.2	97.1	40.9	83.9	67.0	61.0	65.4
Married	35.0	34.6	34.9	2.9	58.6	15.9	33.0	35.8	33.8
Divorced/Separated	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2
Widowed	0.0	2.5	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The main features of the table may be summarized as follows:

Age: Most of potential migrants are young; the proportion of males in the age range 15-29 is 70 percent in the pure group and a high of 96 percent in the mixed group.

Urban-rural residence: A majority of male potential migrants are residing in rural areas in both the pure and mixed groups, while most of the female potential migrants reside in urban areas in the pure group and in rural areas in the mixed group.

Region of residence: The largest proportion of potential migrants is shown for males in the pure category in rural Upper Egypt (48 percent) and for females in the mixed category in the Urban Governorates (42 percent).

Education: The majority of potential migrants have completed secondary education (46 percent); the respective proportion of those with primary/preparatory education is somewhat lower (28 percent), while those with higher education accounted for 17 percent. This pattern applies to both men and women in the pure group, whereas a majority of men in the mixed group (46 percent) have completed only primary/preparatory education. There are also indications that female potential migrants are better educated than male potential migrants, particularly among those residing in migrant households (i.e., the mixed type) where the proportion with secondary and above education is 64 percent for females compared with only 45 percent for males.

Marital status: Approaching two-thirds of potential migrants of both sexes in the pure group are single. Among potential migrants in the mixed group, virtually all men (97 percent) are single whereas a majority of women (59 percent) are married.

5.5 Economic Characteristics of Potential Migrants

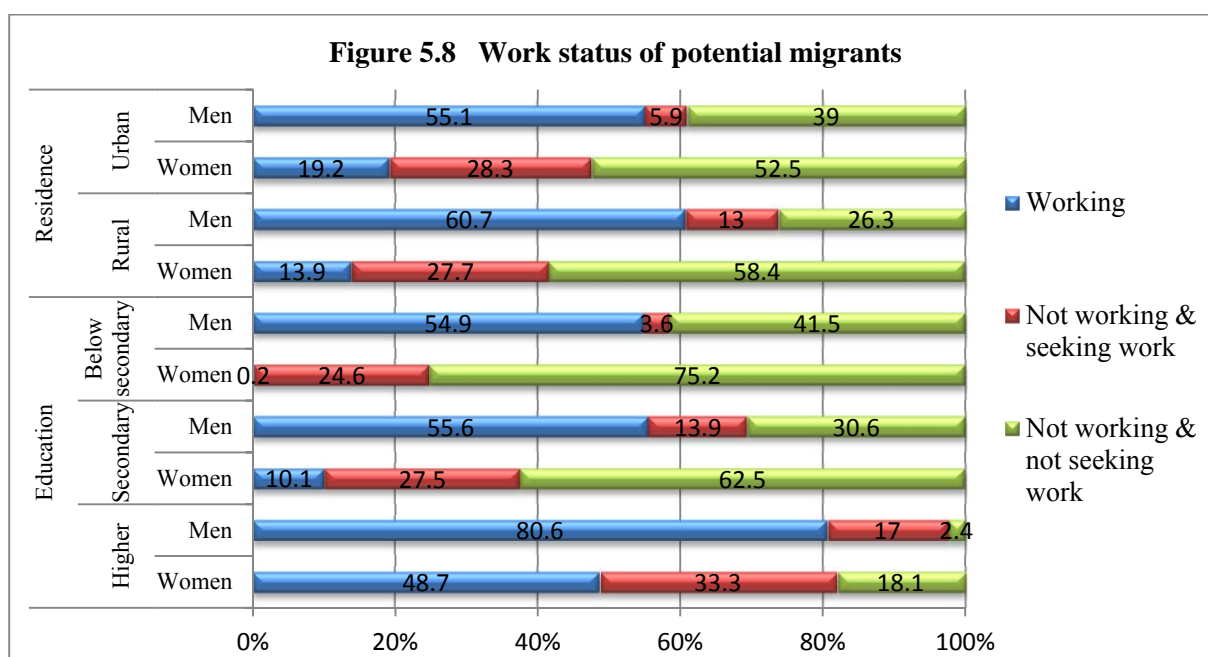
This section provides information on four aspects of the economic situation of potential migrants, namely—work status of all potential migrants, and— for those currently working, occupation, economic activity, and benefits provided by employers.

5.5.1 Work status

The first relevant results are presented in Table 5.9 which shows the work status of all potential migrants according to sex. The results may be summarized as follows.

- Overall, most of male potential migrants (59 percent) are currently working whereas most of female potential migrants (55 percent) are not currently working and not seeking work.
- The proportion of potential migrants who are not working and seeking work is:
 - much higher among women (28 percent) than among men (10 percent);
 - among women: much higher (28 percent) than the proportion currently working (17 percent);
 - among men: higher in rural areas (13 percent) than in urban areas (6 percent);
 - much higher among women with higher education (33 percent) than among men with higher education (17 percent).
- Among potential migrants with higher education, the proportion of those not working and not seeking work is much lower among men (2 percent) than it is among women (18 percent).

Table 5.9 Work status of potential migrants					
Percent distribution of all potential migrants by current work status, Egypt-HIMS 2013					
Characteristic	Working	Not working and:		Total	Number
		Seeking work	Not seeking work		
A. Males					
Residence					
Urban	55.1	5.9	39.0	100.0	361
Rural	60.7	13.0	26.3	100.0	536
Education					
Below secondary	54.9	3.6	41.5	100.0	357
Secondary	55.6	13.9	30.6	100.0	427
Higher	80.6	17.0	2.4	100.0	113
Total (Males)	58.5	10.1	31.4	100.0	897
Females					
Residence					
Urban	19.2	28.3	52.5	100.0	217
Rural	13.9	27.7	58.4	100.0	119
Education					
Below secondary	0.2	24.6	75.2	100.0	207
Secondary	10.1	27.5	62.5	100.0	135
Higher	48.7	33.3	18.1	100.0	92
Total (Females)	17.3	28.0	54.6	100.0	336
Total					
Residence					
Urban	41.6	14.3	44.0	100.0	578
Rural	52.2	15.7	32.2	100.0	655
Education					
Below secondary	41.9	8.5	49.6	100.0	466
Secondary	44.6	17.1	38.2	100.0	562
Higher	66.3	24.3	9.4	100.0	205
Total	47.2	15.0	37.7	100.0	1233

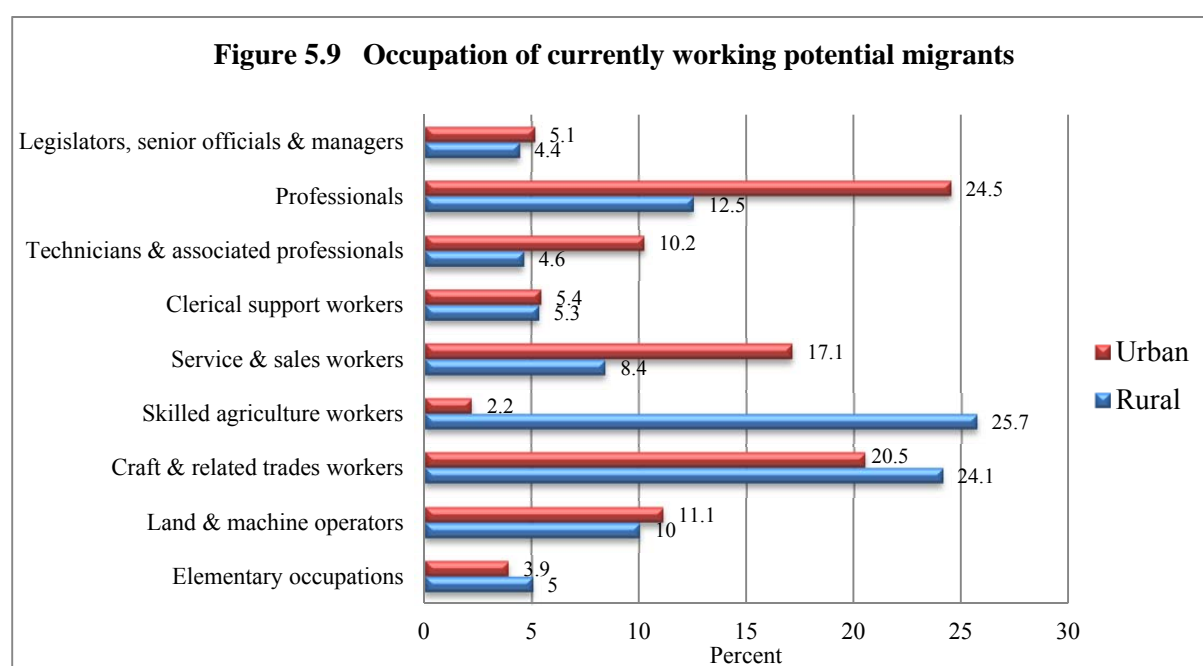


5.5.2 Occupation

Table 5.10 has the key data on the occupation of potential migrants who are currently working according to urban-rural residence. Overall, approaching a quarter of currently working potential migrants are currently crafts or related trades workers, followed by those in 'professional occupations' (18 percent), the skilled agriculture workers (16 percent), service and sales workers (12 percent), and land and machine operators (10 percent).

Significant differences in the occupational structure of potential migrants by urban-rural residence are shown by the results. Half of currently working potential migrants from rural areas is skilled agriculture workers (26 percent) or craft and related trades workers (24 percent). Currently working potential migrants from urban areas display more diversity in their occupations. Around 40 percent fill the upper level occupations in managerial, professional and technical positions, (compared with 21 percent of those from rural areas), and a further 17 percent are service and sales workers (compared with 8 percent of those from rural areas).

Table 5.10 Occupation of currently working potential migrants			
Among all potential migrants who are currently working, the percent distribution by occupation, according to urban-rural residence, Egypt-HIMS 2013			
Occupational groupings	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Legislators, senior officials & manager	5.1	4.4	4.7
Professionals	24.5	12.5	17.5
Technicians & associated professionals	10.2	4.6	7.0
Clerical support workers	5.4	5.3	5.3
Service worker & shop & market sales workers	17.1	8.4	11.8
Skilled agriculture & fishery workers	2.2	25.7	16.1
Craft & related trades workers	20.5	24.1	22.6
Land & machine operator & assemblers	11.1	10.0	10.4
Elementary occupations	3.9	5.0	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of all currently working potential migrants	241	342	583



5.5.3 Economic activity

The economic activity sectors of potential migrants are rather diverse, though not always matching their skills and areas of specialization. The results in Table 5.11 show that most potential migrants in urban areas are found in the whole sale retail trade (19 percent), followed by manufacturing (11 percent), education (11 percent), construction (9 percent), and human health and medical (8 percent), while those in the two sectors of professional, scientific and technical services and in public administration account for 6 percent.

Table 5.11 Economic activity of potential migrants			
Among currently working potential migrants, the percent distribution by economic activity of the work place, according to urban-rural residence, Egypt-HIMS 2013			
Economic activity	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.4	28.0	18.3
Mining and quarrying	0.0	2.0	1.2
Manufacturing	11.1	5.8	8.0
Electricity/gas/steam & air conditioning supply	2.2	0.1	0.9
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation	0.9	0.1	0.4
Construction	8.6	17.6	13.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	19.4	12.8	15.5
Transportation and storage	3.5	7.9	6.1
Accommodation and food services	3.8	3.9	3.8
Information and communication	6.1	0.0	2.5
Financial and insurance activities	2.9	3.0	3.0
Real estate activities	3.0	0.0	1.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2.9	2.1	2.4
Administrative and support services	0.5	0.8	0.6
Public administration	2.6	0.6	1.4
Education	11.0	7.9	9.2
Human health, medical, dental	7.6	0.5	3.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.9	0.0	0.4
Other service activities	5.3	6.9	6.3
Household work (cleaning, childcare, etc.)	3.2	0.0	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of currently working potential migrants	241	342	583

In rural areas, most potential migrants are found in agriculture (28 percent), followed by construction (18 percent), whole sale retail trade (13 percent), transportation and storage (8 percent), education (8 percent), and manufacturing (6 percent).

5.5.4 Benefits provided to potential migrants by current employers

Finally, the fourth aspect in the data set assessing the economic situation of potential migrants is presented in Table 5.12 which shows the benefits provided to currently working potential migrants by their employers.

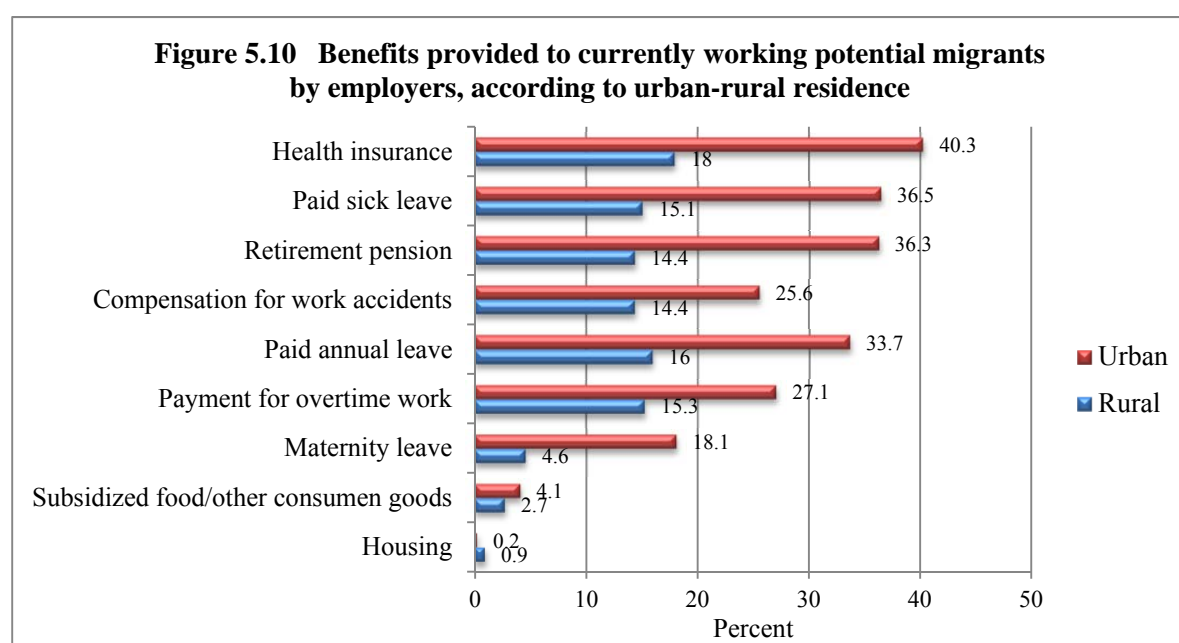
Most potential migrants are not provided with any form of benefits by current employers which they are entitled to as stated in Egyptian labour laws. Only 27 percent are covered with health insurance, 24 percent receive paid sick leave, 23 percent have retirement pension, 23

Table 5.12 Benefits provided to currently working potential migrants by current employer			
Among currently working potential migrants, the percentage who receive specified benefits from current employer, according to urban-rural residence, Egypt-HIMS 2013			
Form of benefit	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Health insurance	40.3	18.0	27.2
Paid sick leave	36.5	15.1	24.0
Retirement pension	36.3	14.4	23.5
Compensation for work accidents	25.6	14.4	19.0
Paid annual leave / vacation	33.7	16.0	23.3
Payment for overtime work	27.1	15.3	20.2
Maternity/Paternity leave	18.1	4.6	10.1
Housing	0.2	0.9	0.6
Subsidized food, or other consumer goods	4.1	2.7	3.3
Other	2.8	0.5	1.5
Number of all currently working potential migrants	241	342	583

percent are given paid annual leave, 20 percent receive payment for overtime work, and 19 percent get compensation for work accidents.

Other forms of benefits are provided to even fewer numbers of potential migrants; 10 percent receive paid maternity/paternity leave, and a mere 3 percent receive subsidized food, or other consumer goods.

There are substantial differences in the forms of benefits provided to potential migrants according to type of place of residence. Thus, those residing in urban areas are much more likely to be provided with benefits than those residing in rural areas. This may be attributed, in part, to the different entitlements of those working in the formal sector and those working in the informal sector of the economy. The formal sector is obliged to provide the benefits stated in labour laws, which is not the case with the informal sector.



5.6 Motives for Intended Migration

Non-migrants may express their intention to migrate for various economic, social, personal and other reasons. In the 2013 Egypt-HIMS, non-migrants who said they intend to migrate abroad were asked of the reasons of their intended migration. If more than one reason was mentioned, the most important reason was ascertained.

In Table 5.13 the reasons for the intended migration are separated out into three panels. The first includes ‘country of origin factors’ expressed as a list of the of the reasons why potential migrants want to leave their households in Egypt and move abroad, followed by a list covering ‘preferred destination factors’, while the third panel covers ‘country of origin compared with preferred destination factors.’

Table 5.13 Most important reason of intended migration by type of potential migrant									
Percent distribution of potential migrants by the most important reason of the intention to migrate abroad, according to type of potential migrant and sex, Egypt-HIMS 2013									
Most important reason of intended migration	Type of potential migrant						Total		
	‘Pure’ potential migrant			‘Mixed’ potential migrant					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Country of origin factors	26.4	25.4	26.1	21.0	12.9	19.1	26.2	24.7	25.7
Unemployed and can’t find work	3.8	8.4	5.1	6.4	7.6	6.7	4.0	8.3	5.2
Poor job, low pay	2.7	0.0	2.0	2.9	0.0	2.2	2.8	0.0	2.0
Poor working conditions	10.1	1.8	7.7	5.4	2.8	4.8	9.8	1.8	7.6
High cost of living	4.7	9.6	6.1	1.7	1.1	1.5	4.6	9.2	5.8
Work benefits here unsatisfactory	5.1	5.6	5.2	4.6	1.4	3.9	5.0	5.4	5.1
Preferred destination factors	20.1	20.9	20.4	22.1	43.9	27.2	20.1	22.1	20.7
Better business opportunities abroad	11.7	14.9	12.6	13.8	7.4	12.3	11.8	14.6	12.6
To obtain more education for self	6.9	6.0	6.7	2.5	3.9	2.8	6.6	5.9	6.4
Better social and health services abroad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0
To reunite with family	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	20.6	5.3	0.4	1.0	0.6
To get married/Spouse waiting for me there	1.1	0.0	0.8	4.6	9.4	5.7	1.3	0.5	1.1
To get away from family problems	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Country of origin compared with preferred destination factors	53.5	53.7	53.5	56.9	43.2	53.7	53.7	53.2	53.6
To improve living standard	39.0	39.1	39.0	38.0	24.7	34.9	39.0	38.4	38.8
Low wages in Egypt; higher wages abroad	8.7	4.5	7.4	14.1	6.1	12.1	8.9	4.5	7.7
Other	5.8	10.1	7.1	4.8	12.4	6.7	5.8	10.3	7.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The results indicate that ‘country of origin compared with preferred destination factors’ (third panel) play the most important role in deriving the intention to migrate for both types of potential migrants. This is followed by ‘country of origin factors’ (first panel) for ‘pure’ potential migrants and by ‘preferred destination factors’ (second panel) for ‘mixed’ potential migrants.

A noteworthy finding here is that both the second and third panel factors are of equal importance to women residing in migrant households where ‘improving living standard’ is

the most frequently cited reason for intended migration (25 percent) followed by ‘reuniting with family’ (21 percent).

Another way of analyzing the data on the motives for migration is presented in Table 5.14 in which the most important reasons for the intended migration are separated out into three panels: economic reasons, social reasons, and other reasons.

Table 5.14 Most important reason of intended migration									
Percent distribution of potential migrants by the most important reason of the intention to migrate abroad, according to type of reason and sex, Egypt-HIMS 2013									
Most important reason of intended migration	Type of potential migrant						Total		
	‘Pure’ potential migrant			‘Mixed’ potential migrant					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
A. Economic reasons	85.7	84.9	85.1	86.9	51.1	78.4	85.9	82.2	84.9
A-1. Economic: out of necessity	35.0	29.9	33.5	35.1	19.0	31.2	35.1	29.2	33.4
Unemployed and can’t find work	3.8	8.4	5.1	6.4	7.6	6.7	4.0	8.3	5.2
Poor job, low pay	2.7	0.0	2.0	2.9	0.0	2.2	2.8	0.0	2.0
Poor working conditions	10.1	1.8	7.7	5.4	2.8	4.8	9.8	1.8	7.6
High cost of living	4.7	9.6	6.1	1.7	1.1	1.5	4.6	9.2	5.8
Income insufficient here/Higher wages abroad	8.7	4.5	7.4	14.1	6.1	12.1	8.9	4.5	7.7
Work benefits here unsatisfactory	5.1	5.6	5.2	4.6	1.4	3.9	5.0	5.4	5.1
A-2. Economic: out of choice	50.7	54.0	51.6	51.8	32.1	47.2	50.8	53.0	51.5
To improve living standard	39.0	39.1	39.0	38.0	24.7	34.9	39.0	38.4	38.8
Better business opportunities abroad	11.7	14.9	12.6	13.8	7.4	12.3	11.8	14.6	12.6
B. Social reasons	8.4	6.0	7.8	8.3	36.5	14.9	8.3	7.5	8.1
To obtain more education for self	6.9	6.0	6.7	2.5	3.9	2.8	6.6	5.9	6.4
Better social and health services there	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0
To reunite with family	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	20.6	5.3	0.4	1.0	0.6
To get married / Spouse waiting for me there	1.1	0.0	0.8	4.6	9.4	5.7	1.3	0.5	1.1
To get away from family problems	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
C. Other reasons	5.8	10.1	7.1	4.8	12.4	6.7	5.8	10.3	7.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Among potential migrants residing in non-migrant households, around 85 percent intend to migrate for economic reasons, 8 percent for intend to migrate for social reason, and 7 percent for other reasons. The corresponding figures for potential migrants residing in migrant households are: 78 percent 15 percent and 7 percent, respectively.

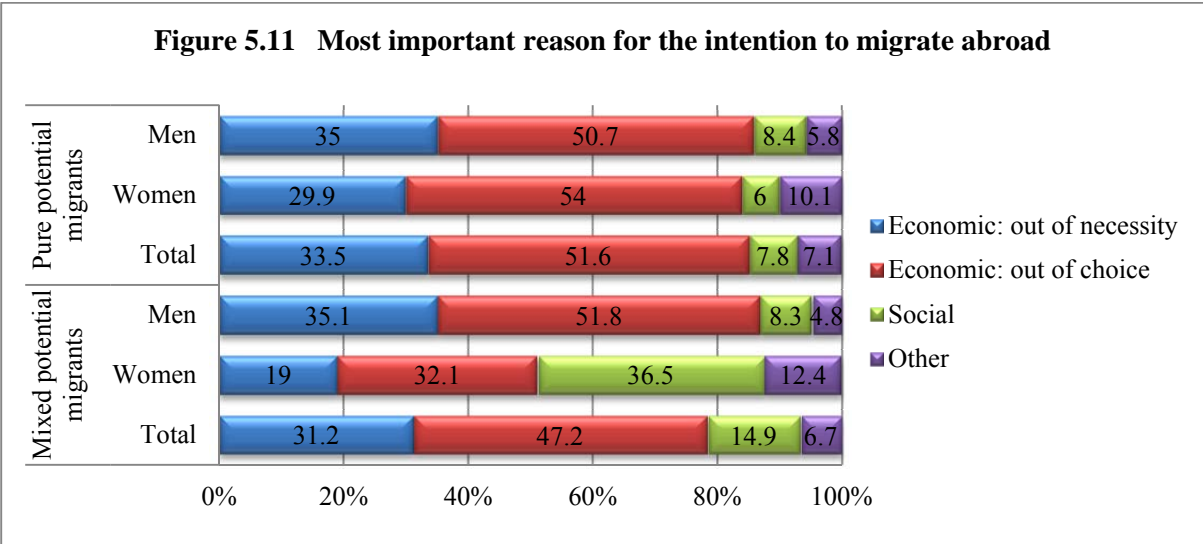
The two most important economic reasons for the intended migration are ‘to improve standard of living’ (39 percent in the pure category and 35 percent in the mixed category), followed by ‘better business opportunities’ in preferred destination (13 percent in the pure category and 12 percent in the mixed category).

The main social reason for the intended migration is ‘to obtain more education for self’ among men and women in the ‘pure’ group (7 percent), while ‘reuniting with family’ is the main social reason among women in the ‘mixed’ group (21 percent).

These results suggest that there are two main types of economic reasons for the intended migration of potential migrants from Egypt:

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

The results suggest that potential migrants are more likely to migrate for economic reasons out of choice than for economic reasons out of necessity. Thus migration out of choice applies to 52 percent of potential migrants in the ‘pure’ group and 47 percent of those in the mixed group, where intended migration appears to represent an attractive opportunity to improve living standard. The corresponding figures for migration out of necessity are 34 percent and 31 percent, respectively, where intended migration represents an important strategy to cope with poverty and unemployment.

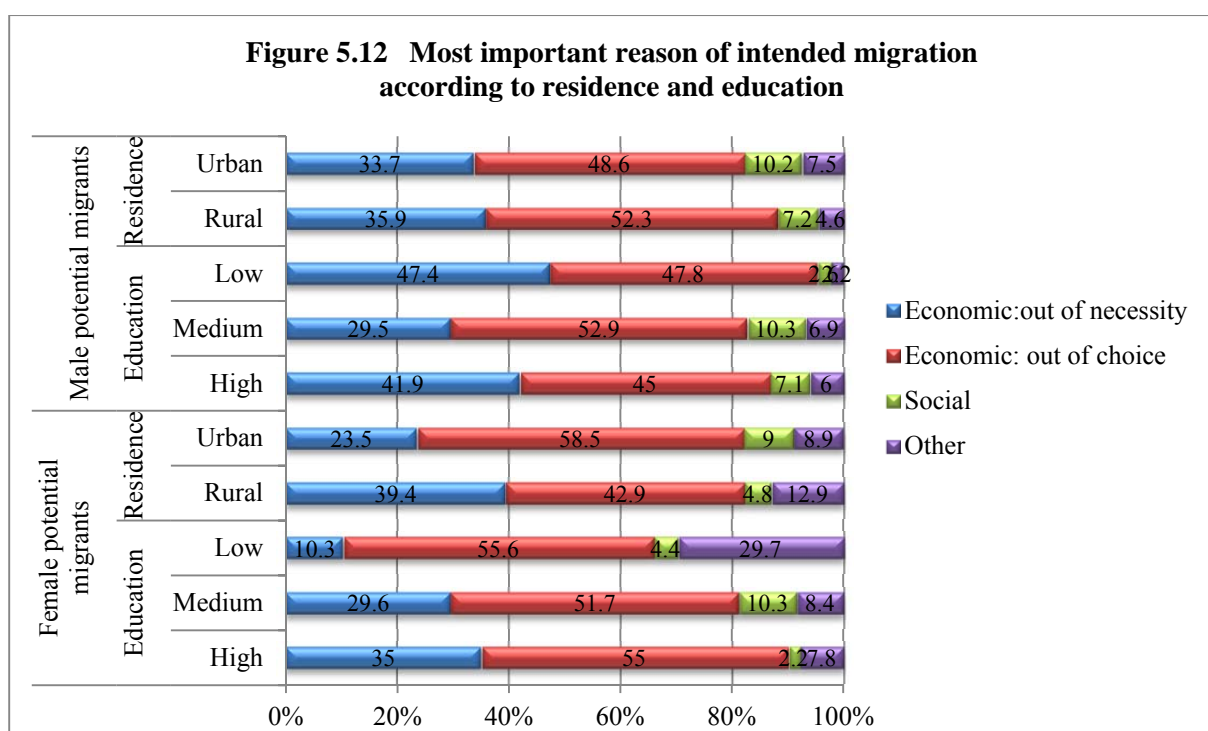


Migration for social reasons accounts for only 8 percent for men, and 6 percent for women, residing in non-migrant households. Among potential migrants residing in migrant households, migration for social reasons accounts for only 8 percent for men but it shoots up to 37 percent. This pattern indicates that for women residing in migrant households, marriage and reuniting with family are the leading drive for the intention to migrate.

The results also show that although improving living standard and work conditions emerge as the most important reasons for the intention to migrate across almost all groups of potential migrants, motivations for moving abroad are not of equal importance to all potential migrants, and that motivations vary across different contexts and groups of potential migrants. For example, the figures in Table 5.15 indicate that men and women respond differently to poverty. Men are more likely than women to want to move abroad due to economic reasons out of necessity. Among male potential migrants, economic reasons out of necessity account for 34 percent for those in urban areas and 47 percent for those with low level of education, while the corresponding proportions among female potential migrants are 24 percent and 10 percent, respectively.

Table 5.15 Most important reason of intended migration by residence and education								
Percent distribution of potential migrants by the most important reason of the intention to migrate abroad, according to sex, residence and education, Egypt-HIMS 2013								
Sex	Characteristic	Most important reason of intended migration					Total	Number
		Economic reasons			Social reasons	Other reasons		
		Out of necessity	Out of choice	All				
Men	Residence							
	Urban	33.7	48.6	82.3	10.2	7.5	100.0	361
	Rural	35.9	52.3	88.2	7.2	4.6	100.0	535
	Education							
	Low	47.4	47.8	95.2	2.6	2.2	100.0	197
	Medium	29.5	52.9	82.4	10.3	6.9	100.0	586
	High	41.9	45.0	86.9	7.1	6.0	100.0	113
	Total (men)	35.1	50.8	85.9	8.3	5.8	100.0	896
Women	Residence							
	Urban	23.5	58.5	82.0	9.0	8.9	100.0	217
	Rural	39.4	42.9	82.3	4.8	12.9	100.0	120
	Education							
	Low	10.3	55.6	65.9	4.4	29.7	100.0	32
	Medium	29.6	51.7	81.3	10.3	8.4	100.0	213
	High	35.0	55.0	90.0	2.2	7.8	100.0	92
	Total (women)	29.2	53.0	82.2	7.5	10.3	100.0	337
All	Residence							
	Urban	29.9	52.3	82.2	9.7	8.1	100.0	578
	Rural	36.4	50.7	87.1	6.8	6.1	100.0	655
	Education							
	Low	42.3	48.9	91.2	2.9	5.9	100.0	229
	Medium	29.5	52.6	82.1	10.6	7.3	100.0	799
	High	38.7	49.5	88.2	4.9	6.9	100.0	205
	Total	33.4	51.4	84.8	8.2	7.0	100.0	1233

Figure 5.12 Most important reason of intended migration according to residence and education



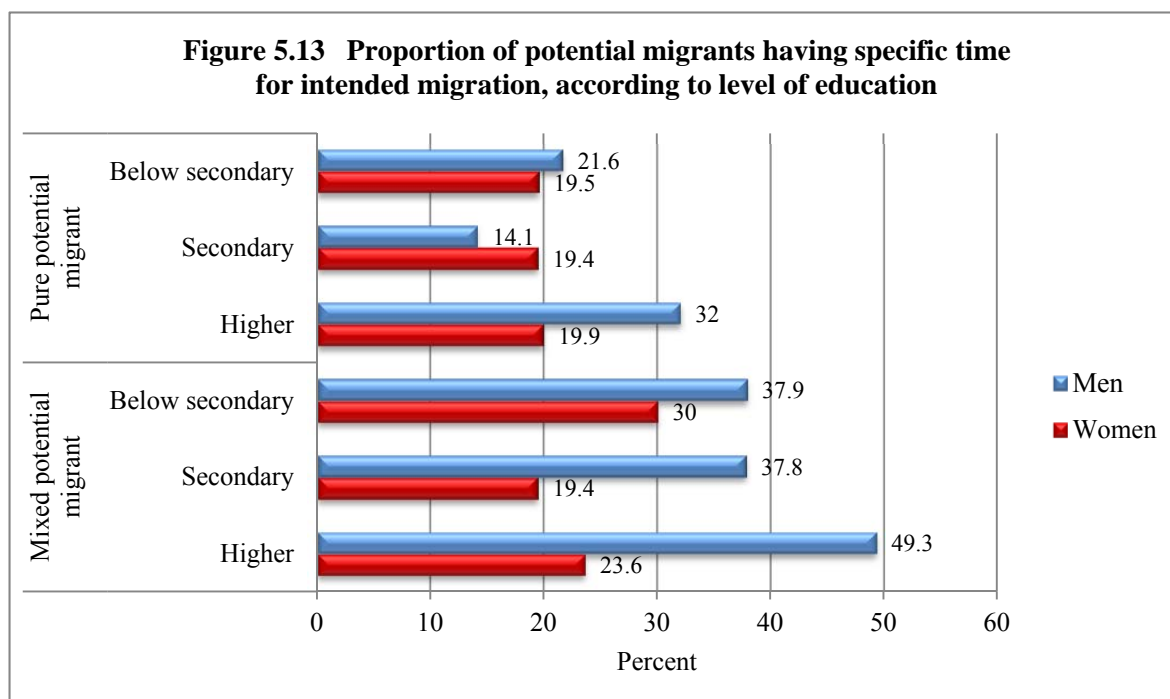
5.7 Planned Time for Intended Migration

Table 7.16 shows the percentage of potential migrants who reported to have a specific time for their plan to move abroad. Potential migrants residing in migrant households are more likely to have a specific time for their plan to move abroad (35 percent) than those residing in non-migrant households (19 percent).

Among potential migrants residing in migrant households, the proportion having a specific time for the intended migration is:

- Higher among men (39 percent) than among women (25 percent);
- Higher in rural areas (40 percent) than in urban areas (23 percent);
- Higher for men than for women at every level of education, with the differentials widening with increasing level of education.

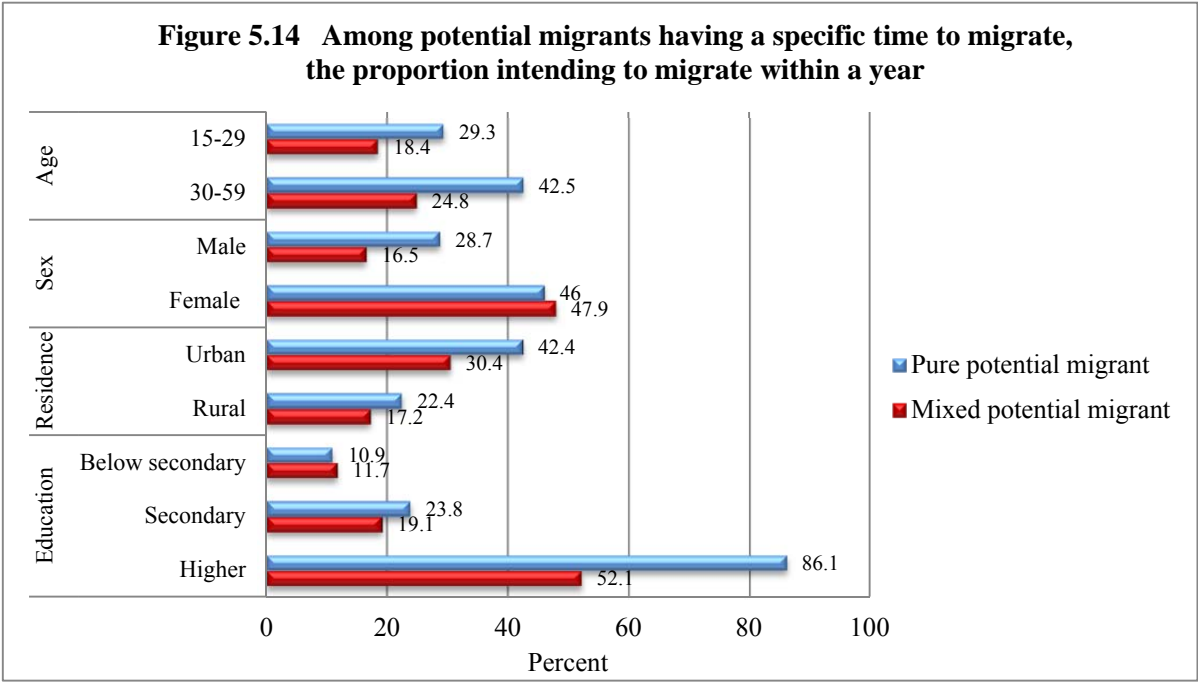
Table 5.16 Proportion having specific time for intended migration									
Percentage of potential migrants who have a specific time for the intended migration, according to selected characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013									
Type of potential migrant	Sex	Age		Residence		Education			Total
		15-29	30-59	Urban	Rural	Below secondary	Secondary	Higher	
Pure	Male	20.7	16.1	19.1	19.5	21.6	14.1	32.0	19.3
	Female	20.2	17.8	24.9	9.0	19.5	19.4	19.9	19.5
	Total	20.6	16.5	21.3	17.6	21.1	15.4	26.6	19.4
Mixed	Male	38.6	40.5	26.4	43.0	37.9	37.8	49.3	38.7
	Female	22.7	28.0	13.2	28.9	30.0	19.4	23.6	24.5
	Total	35.9	31.4	23.1	39.8	36.6	33.9	34.8	35.4



The distribution of potential migrants who reported to having a specific time for the intended migration by the time of intended migration is shown in Table 5.17, according to type of potential migrant. Overall, about half of potential migrants in both migrant and non-migrant households intend to move abroad in more than two years from the date of the interview, while those residing in non-migrant households are more likely to plan to move abroad within a year (33 percent) than those residing in migrant households (20 percent).

Table 5.17 Planned time of intended migration
 Percent distribution of potential migrants who reported to having a specific time for the intended migration by the planned time of migration, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013

Characteristic	Type of potential migrant							
	Pure (residing in non-migrant household)				Mixed (residing in migrant household)			
	Time of intended migration				Time of intended migration			
	Within a year	Between 1 and 2 years	More than 2 years	Total	Within a year	Between 1 and 2 years	More than 2 years	Total
Age								
15-29	29.3	20.9	49.8	100.0	18.4	33.7	47.9	100.0
30-59	42.5	8.8	48.7	100.0	24.8	23.9	51.3	100.0
Sex								
Men	28.7	14.8	56.5	100.0	16.5	31.7	51.8	100.0
Women	46.0	25.7	28.3	100.0	47.9	36.1	16.0	100.0
Residence								
Urban	42.4	12.0	45.6	100.0	30.4	38.3	31.3	100.0
Rural	22.4	23.7	53.9	100.0	17.2	30.8	52.0	100.0
Education								
Below secondary	10.9	21.9	67.2	100.0	11.7	23.2	65.1	100.0
Secondary	23.8	18.8	57.4	100.0	19.1	44.7	36.2	100.0
Higher	86.1	7.8	6.1	100.0	52.1	33.6	14.3	100.0
Total	33.0	17.5	49.5	100.0	19.5	32.1	48.4	100.0



The results also show substantial differentials in the time of intended migration according to background characteristics.

Age

Older potential migrants are more likely to migrate within a year than younger potential migrants. Among potential migrants residing in non-migrant households, the proportion intending to migrate within a year is 29 percent for those aged 15-29 years, and it increases to 43 percent for those aged 30-59 years.

Sex

Approaching half of women plan to migrate within a year whereas more than half of men plan to migrate in two years or more from the date of the interview.

Residence

The proportion of potential migrants intending to move abroad within a year is higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

Education

Among potential migrants residing in non-migrants households, a high of 86 percent of those with higher education intend to migrate within a year from the date of the interview, while most of those with pre-university education intend to migrate in two or more years.

5.8 Preferred Destination

Table 5.18 shows the percent distribution of potential migrants by preferred destination, according to selected background characteristics. Overall, around two-thirds of potential migrants prefer to migrate to a country in the Arab region, mainly in the Gulf, 11 percent prefer to migrate to Europe, 6 percent to North America, and fewer than two percent to other countries, while nearly 15 percent were undecided about their preferred destination.

By type of potential migrant, those residing in migrant households (the mixed type) are more likely to prefer to move to a country in the Arab country (79 percent) than those residing in non-migrant households (the pure type) (66 percent). Meanwhile, the proportion of potential migrants who prefer to move to Europe and North America is higher in the pure group (17 percent) than in the mixed group (10 percent).

5.8.1 Age and sex patterns

The results indicate that the Arab region is the most preferred destination of potential migrants. This preference, however, varies by age and sex according to type of potential migrant. Thus, among those residing in non-migrant households, the proportion preferring to move to a country in the Arab region is lower among the younger cohorts aged 15-29 (64 percent) than among the older cohorts aged 30-59 (71 percent). The reverse pattern is observed among potential migrants residing in migrant households; the younger cohorts are more likely to prefer to move to the Arab region (80 percent) than the older cohorts (71 percent).

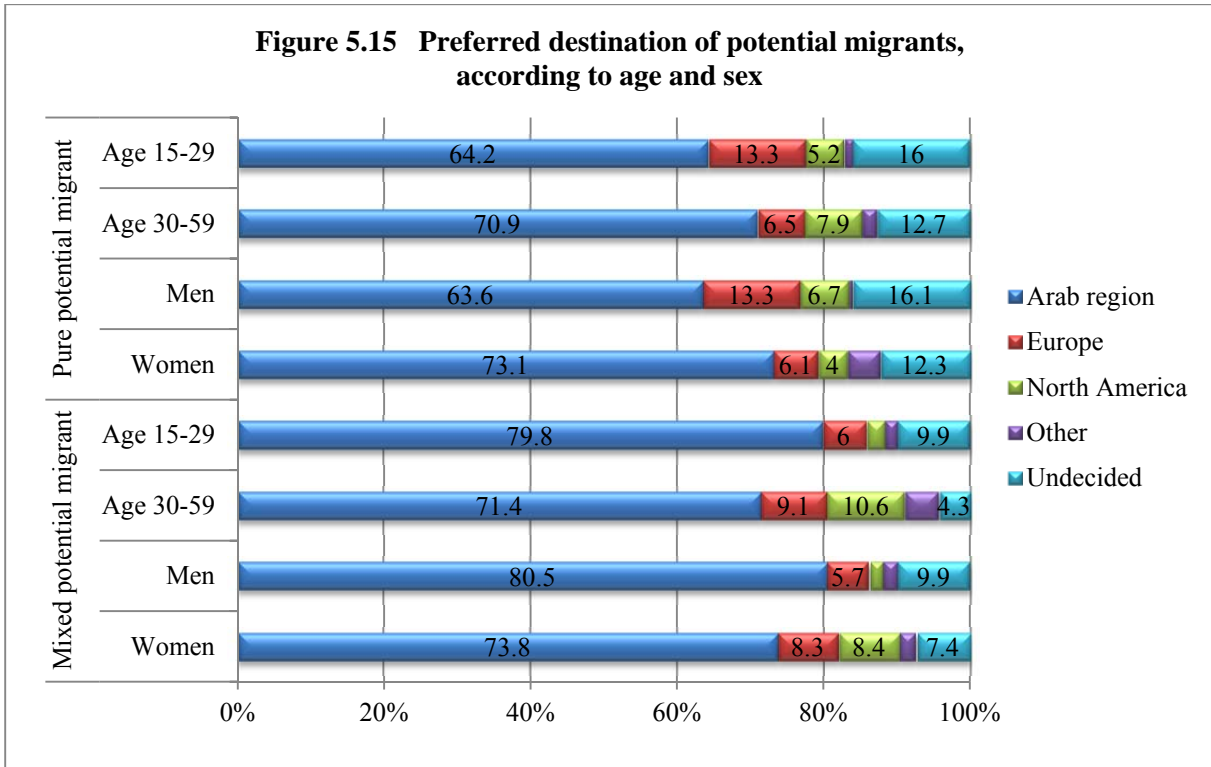
A similar pattern is also observed for the preferred destination by sex of potential migrant; men in the 'pure' category are less likely than women to prefer to move to the Arab region whereas men in the 'mixed' category are more likely than women to prefer to move to the Arab region.

Table 5.18 Preferred destination

Percent distribution of potential migrants by preferred destination, according to selected characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013

Type of potential migrant	Characteristic	Preferred destination					Total
		Arab region	Europe	North America	Other	Undecided	
Pure potential migrant	Current age						
	15-29	64.2	13.3	5.2	1.3	16.0	100.0
	30-59	70.9	6.5	7.9	2.0	12.7	100.0
	Sex						
	Males	63.6	13.3	6.7	0.4	16.1	100.0
	Females	73.1	6.1	4.0	4.4	12.3	100.0
	Residence						
	Urban	64.2	11.8	7.5	3.1	13.4	100.0
	Rural	68.1	10.9	4.5	0.0	16.5	100.0
	Educational level						
	Below secondary	65.5	9.2	5.7	2.1	17.5	100.0
	Secondary	62.2	15.2	5.4	1.6	15.5	100.0
	Higher	78.6	5.2	8.1	0.0	8.2	100.0
Total	66.2	11.3	6.0	1.5	15.0	100.0	
Mixed potential migrant	Current age						
	15-29	79.8	6.0	2.5	1.8	9.9	100.0
	30-59	71.4	9.1	10.6	4.6	4.3	100.0
	Sex						
	Males	80.5	5.7	1.8	2.1	9.9	100.0
	Females	73.8	8.3	8.4	2.2	7.4	100.0
	Residence						
	Urban	69.5	7.8	6.8	1.2	14.7	100.0
	Rural	82.3	5.8	2.1	2.4	7.3	100.0
	Educational level						
	Below secondary	80.3	5.9	3.4	2.6	7.8	100.0
	Secondary	77.7	7.3	3.0	1.7	10.4	100.0
	Higher	76.9	5.3	4.5	1.3	11.9	100.0
Total	78.9	6.3	3.4	2.1	9.3	100.0	
Total	Current age						
	15-29	65.4	12.8	5.0	1.3	15.6	100.0
	30-59	70.9	6.6	7.9	2.1	12.5	100.0
	Sex						
	Males	64.6	12.8	6.4	0.5	15.7	100.0
	Females	73.1	6.3	4.3	4.3	12.1	100.0
	Residence						
	Urban	64.3	11.6	7.5	3.1	13.5	100.0
	Rural	69.2	10.5	4.3	0.2	15.8	100.0
	Educational level						
	Below secondary	66.6	9.0	5.5	2.1	16.8	100.0
	Secondary	63.0	14.8	5.3	1.6	15.3	100.0
	Higher	78.5	5.2	7.9	0.1	8.4	100.0
Total	66.9	11.0	5.8	1.5	14.7	100.0	

Figure 5.15 Preferred destination of potential migrants, according to age and sex



Europe is the second intended destination with some variations according to age and sex of respondents. The proportion of potential migrants in non-migrant households who prefer to migrate to Europe is higher among the young cohorts aged 15-29 (13 percent) than among the older cohorts aged 30-59 (7 percent). The reverse pattern is reported by potential migrants in migrant households where the older cohorts are more likely to prefer to move to Europe than the younger cohorts. Potential migrants aged 30-59 are also more likely to prefer to move to North America than those aged 15-29, particularly among those residing in migrant households.

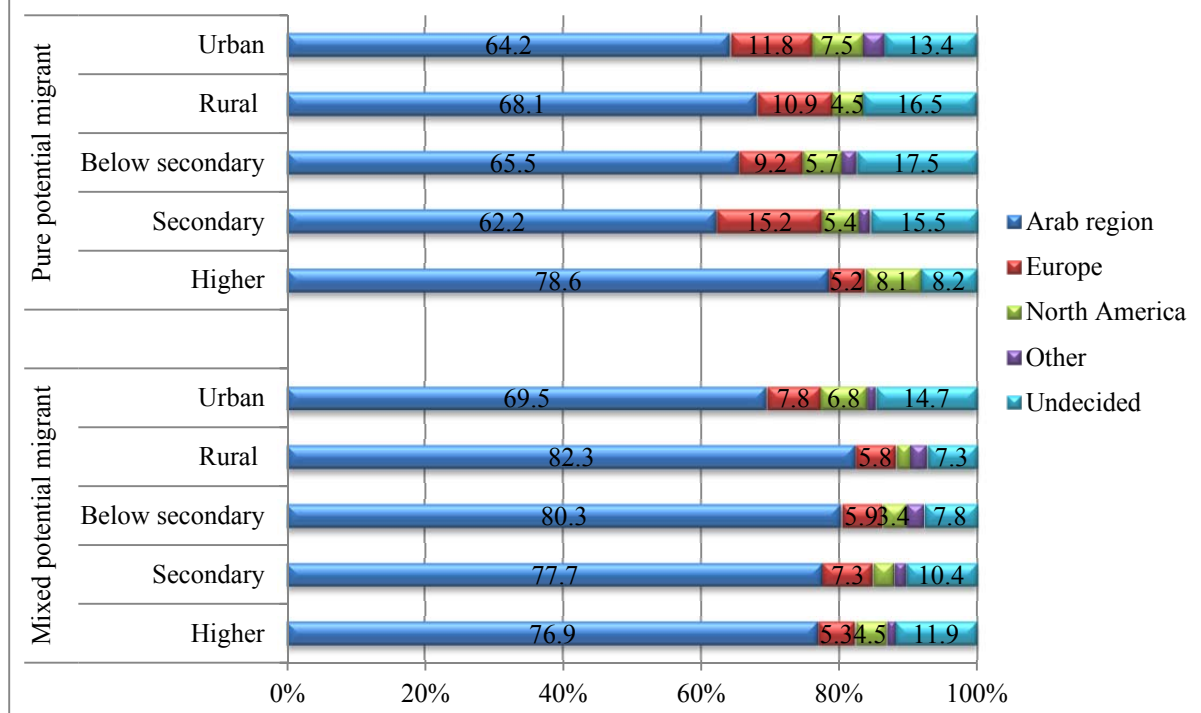
5.8.2 Urban-rural residence

Small urban-rural differentials in preferred destination are reported by potential migrants residing in non-migrant households. Among those residing in migrant households, the proportion with a preference to migrate to the Arab region is higher in rural areas (82 percent) than in urban areas (69 percent), while the proportion with a preference to migrate to Europe or North America is higher in urban areas (15 percent) than in rural areas (8 percent).

5.8.3 Educational level

The level of education is not significantly related to the preferred destination of potential migrants residing in migrant households. A strong association between level of education and preferred destination, however, is shown by the results for potential migrants residing in non-migrant households; the proportion preferring to migrate to a country in the Arab region is highest for those with higher education (79 percent), compared with 62 percent for those with secondary education, while the proportion of those with a preference to move to Europe/North America is highest for those with secondary education (21 percent) compared with 13 percent for those with higher education.

Figure 5.16 Preferred destination of potential migrants, according to residence and education

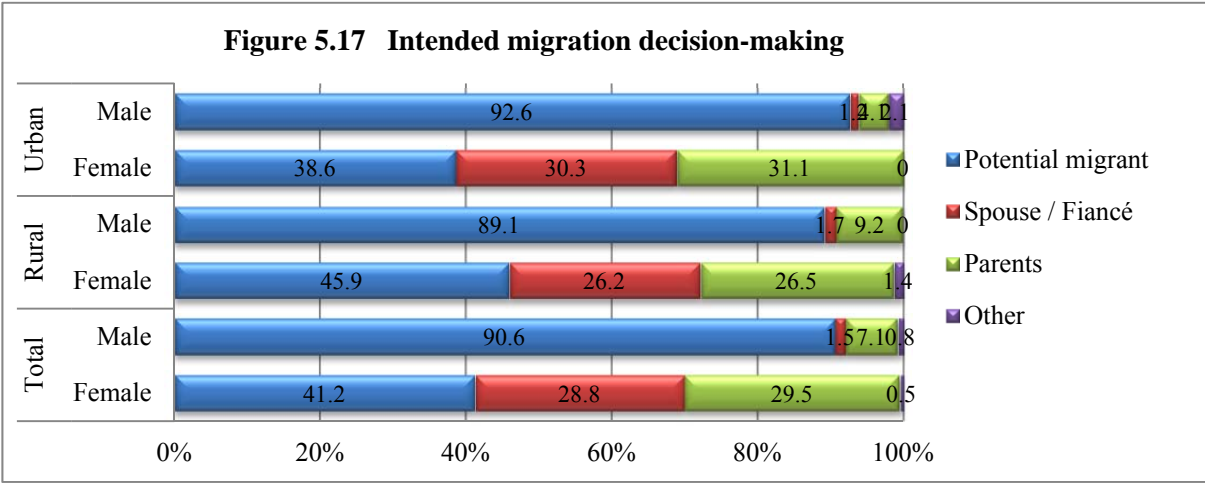


5.9 Intended Migration Decision-making

In this section attention turns to the intended migration decision-making, or who primarily would make the decision for the potential migrant to move abroad. Table 5.19 shows the distribution of potential migrants by the person who would make the migration decision, according type of place of residence and sex of potential migrant.

Table 5.19 Intended migration decision-making									
Percent distribution of potential migrants by the person making the intended migration decision, according type of place of residence and sex, Egypt-HIMS 2013									
Person making the intended migration decision	Type of place of residence						Total		
	Urban			Rural					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Potential migrant	92.6	38.6	72.4	89.1	45.9	81.1	90.6	41.2	77.1
Spouse / Fiancé	1.2	30.3	12.1	1.7	26.2	6.2	1.5	28.8	9.0
Parents	4.1	31.1	14.2	9.2	26.5	12.4	7.1	29.5	13.2
Other relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.1
Other	2.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of potential migrants	361	217	578	536	120	656	897	337	1233

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



Although urban-rural differentials in the intended migration decision-making are small, sex-differentials are substantial. The proportion of male potential migrants who would make the migration decision themselves is a high of 91 percent. Among female potential migrants, only 41 percent would make the decision to move abroad themselves, while the decision would be made for most females by someone else, mainly by the ‘husband’ (29 percent of the cases) and by ‘parents’ (30 percent).

5.10 Financing Intended Migration

The survey enquired into the expected source of financial support to cover the cost of the intended migration (Table 5.20). Overall, only five percent of potential migrants reported they do not need financial support while four percent expect to borrow money to finance the migration move. The vast majority of potential migrants expect to receive financial support from various types of relatives: 76 percent from the household and 12 percent from other relatives.

Table 5.20 Expected source of financing intended migration

Percent distribution of potential migrants by expected source of financing intended migration, Egypt-HIMS 2013

Type of potential migrant	Expected source of financial support					Does not need financial support	Total	Number
	Household	Relatives	Friends	Borrowed money	Other			
Pure (in non-migrant hh)	68.2	13.6	2.7	4.8	4.8	5.9	100.0	414
Mixed (in migrant hh)	79.7	11.2	0.5	3.0	0.8	4.8	100.0	819
Total	75.8	12.0	1.3	3.6	2.2	5.1	100.0	1233

By type of potential migrant, those residing in migrant households are more likely to expect to receive support from the household (80 percent) than those residing in non-migrant households (68 percent). It thus appears that financing the intended migration move would impose heavy financial cost to the families of most potential migrants.

5.11 Previous Attempts to Move Abroad

Among the 1,233 potential migrants, 10 percent reported they have tried to move abroad. Table 5.21 shows the percent distribution of these potential migrants by reason for failing to move abroad. Moving abroad being ‘too expensive’ was the most frequently mentioned reason for failing to make the move abroad, being cited by 40 percent of potential migrants who tried to move abroad in the past.

Table 5.21 Previous attempts to move abroad	
Percentage of potential migrants who have ever tried to move abroad, and the percent distribution of those who tried to move abroad by reason for failing to move abroad, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Percentage of potential migrants who have ever tried to move aboard	10.1
Reason for failing to move abroad	Percent
Changed mind	8.8
Couldn't get leave of absence/exit permit from employer	17.6
Couldn't get visa to country of destination	11.2
Too expensive	40.0
Too complicated/ didn't know what documents were needed	4.0
Spouse/Family couldn't get documents to accompany me	3.2
Job fell through	3.2
Spouse/Family opposed	2.4
Other	9.6
Total	100.0
Number of potential migrants	1233

The second most frequently cited reason was the failure to get leave of absence and exit permit from employer (18 percent), which applies mainly to those working in the civil service on full-time jobs. Over 11 percent couldn't get visa to their chosen country of destination while 9 percent changed their mind about moving abroad. Other reasons included the process of preparing the documents needed was too complicated (4 percent), failure to get visa for spouse or family members to accompany the prospective migrant (3 percent), and opposition of spouse or family to the attempt to move abroad (2 percent).

6 Forced Migrants

6.1 Introduction

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

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

The sample households included 6,813 individuals, with 4,309 (63.4%) being 15 years of age or more. Of this number, 1,793 forced migrants aged 15 years or more were selected at random and successfully interviewed with the 'Individual Questionnaire for Forced Migrant'.

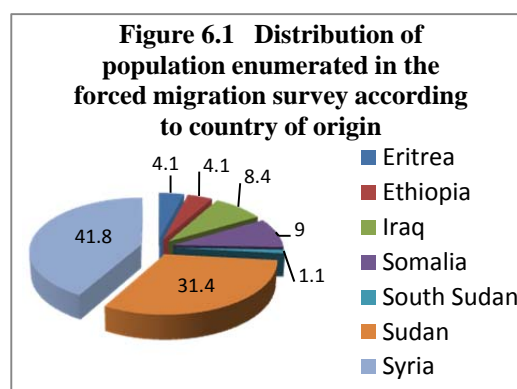
The results of the survey provide unique insights into the causes, consequences and experiences of forced migrants, as well as aspects of forced migrants' decision making.

6.2 Households and Population

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

Country of origin	Households		Population		Mean size of households
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Eritrea	96	5.7	280	4.1	2.9
Ethiopia	95	5.6	277	4.1	2.9
Iraq	151	8.9	575	8.4	3.8
Somalia	198	11.7	616	9.0	3.1
South Sudan	15	0.9	76	1.1	5.1
Sudan	532	31.4	2139	31.4	4.0
Syria	605	35.8	2850	41.8	4.7
Total	1692	100.0	6813	100.0	4.0

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

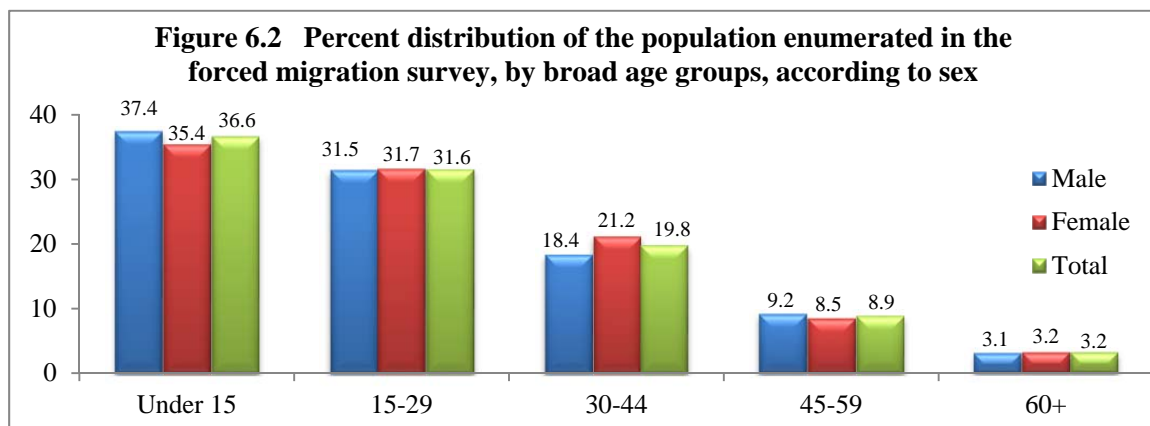


6.3 Population by Age and Sex

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

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

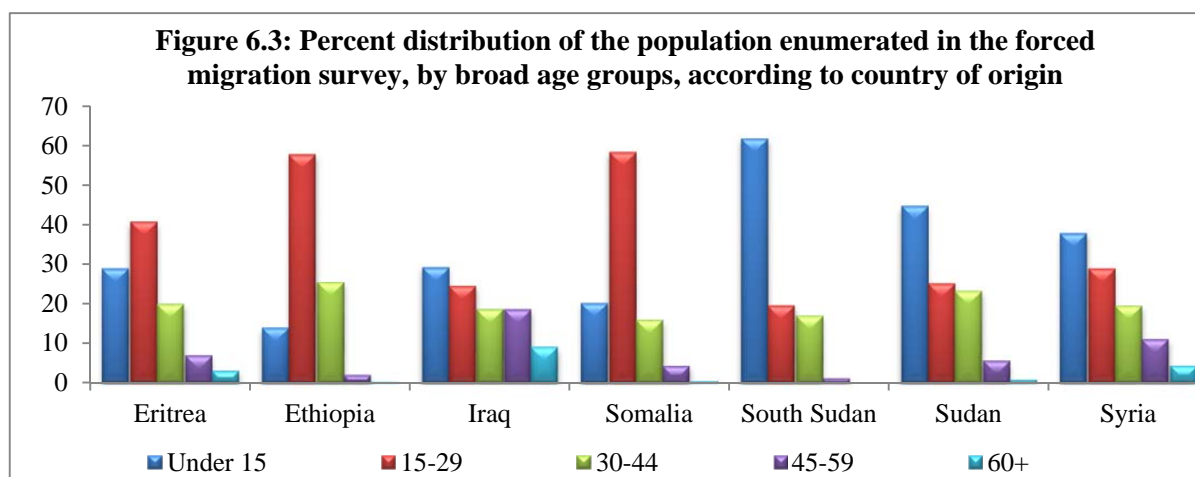
The results show that forced migrants residing in Egypt include children, women and men. The *de jure* population in the forced migrant households selected for the survey included 6813 individuals, of whom 50.6 percent are males and 49.4 percent are females. Children under 15 years of age account for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



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

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

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



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

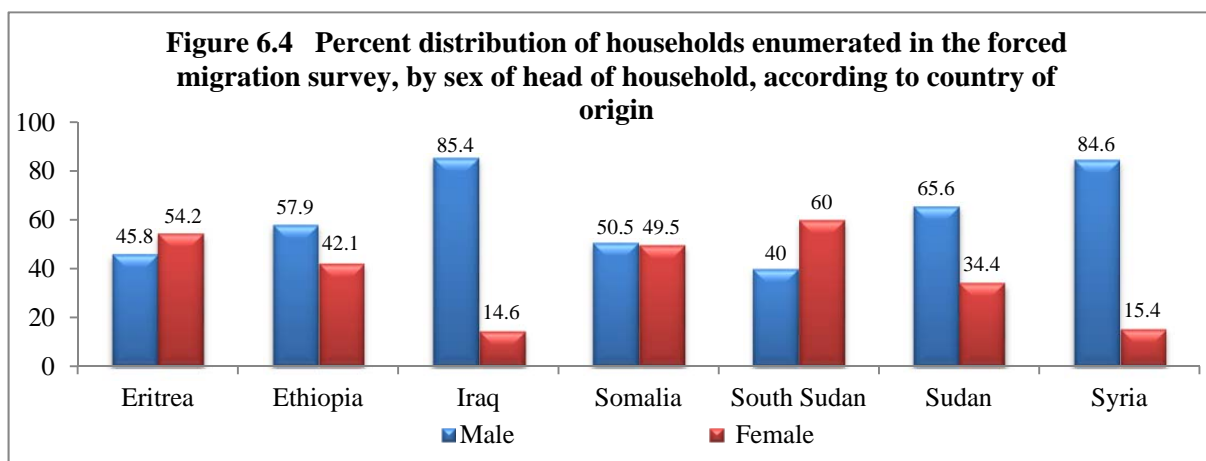
6.4 Household Composition

6.4.1 Headship of households

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

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

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



6.4.2 Size of households

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

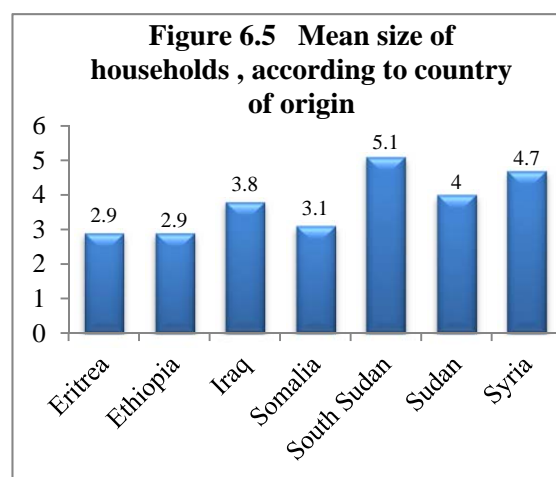
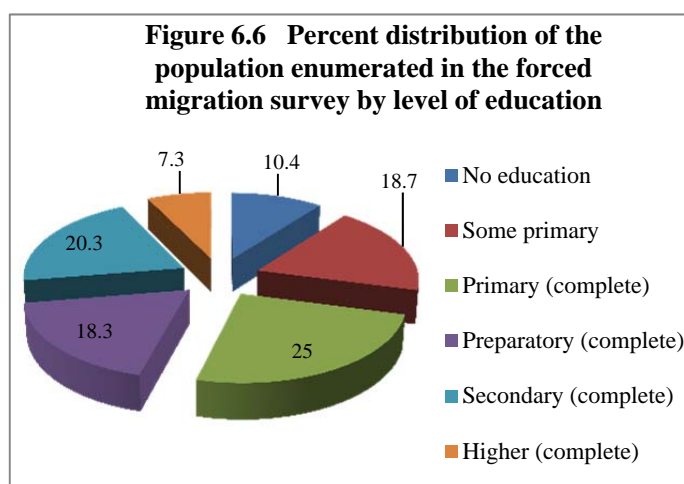


Table 6.3 Household headship and composition								
Percent distribution of households enumerated in the forced migration survey, by sex of head of household, and household size, according to country of origin, Egypt-HIMS 2013								
Characteristic	Country of origin							Total
	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Iraq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

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

6.5 Level of Education

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



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

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

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

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

6.6 Employment Status

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

Figure 6.7 Percent distribution of the population enumerated in the forced migration survey, aged 15 years or more, by employment status during the week preceding the survey

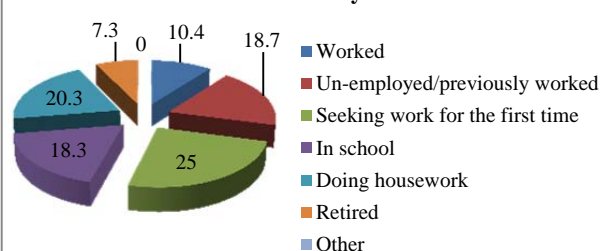


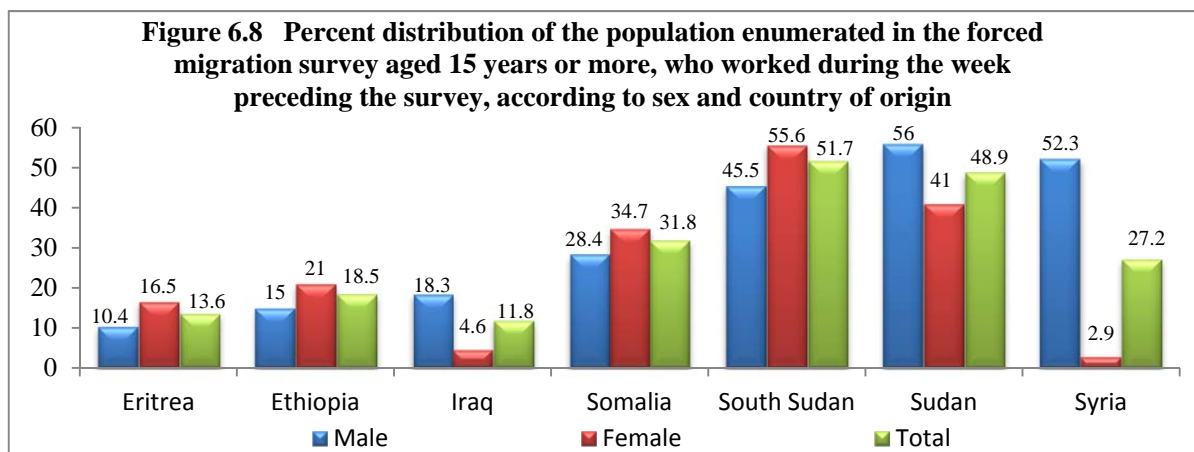
Table 6.5 Employment status of household population (ages 15+)

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

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

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

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



The proportion seeking work was highest among refugees from Ethiopia and Somalia (around 39 percent). This proportion was lower at 24 percent among refugees from Eritrea and Iraq, and was lowest among refugees from Syria (15 percent) and Sudan (12 percent). The figures also show that while most male refugees (74 percent) were either in employment or seeking work, most female refugees (60 percent) were doing housework.

6.7 Year of Arrival in Egypt

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

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

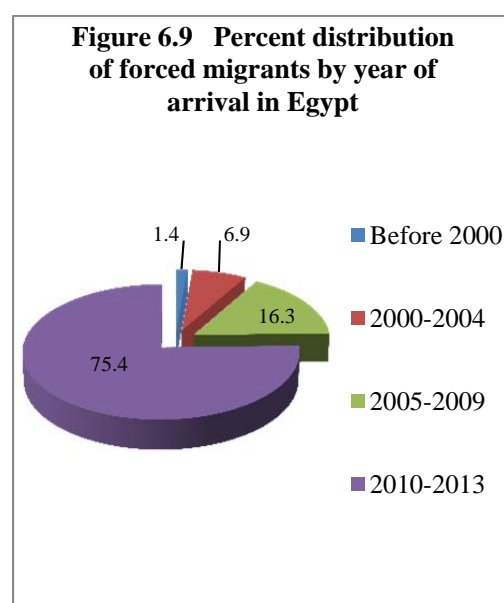


Table 6.6 Year of arrival in Egypt								
Percent distribution of forced migrants by year of arrival in Egypt, according to country of origin, Egypt-HIMS 2013								
Year of arrival	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Iraq	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Syria	Total
Before 2000	2.8	0.7	3.0	0.8	0.0	2.5	0.2	1.4
2000	0.0	0.0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

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

6.8 The Migration Process

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

6.8.1 Age-sex composition

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

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

6.8.2 Main reason for leaving country of origin

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

Insecurity and war related reasons were the dominant reason for leaving among refugees from Syria (99 percent), Iraq (87 percent), Somalia (86 percent), and South Sudan (83 percent).

Among refugees from Ethiopia, a majority of 78 percent left because of Persecution related reasons were cited as main reason for leaving by 78 percent of refugees from Ethiopia and 55 percent of those from Eritrea.

Among refugees from Sudan, who represent the second largest group of refugees in Egypt, insecurity and war reasons were cited by 63 percent while persecution related reasons were reported by 36 percent.

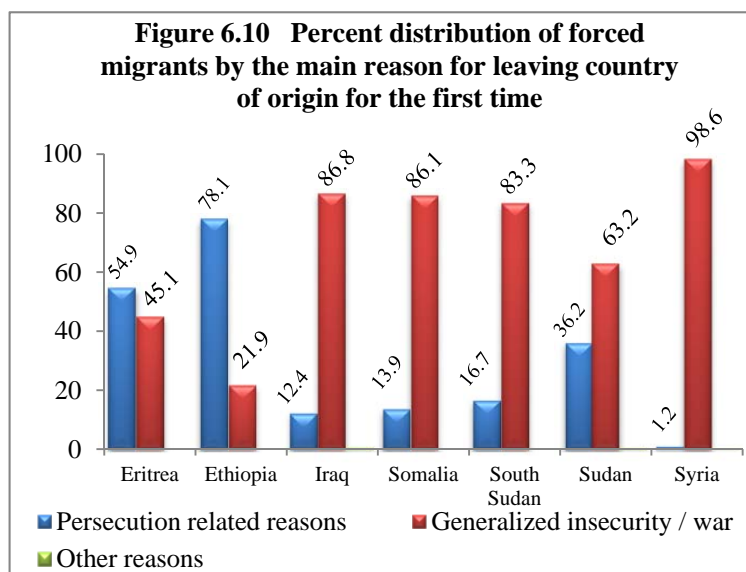
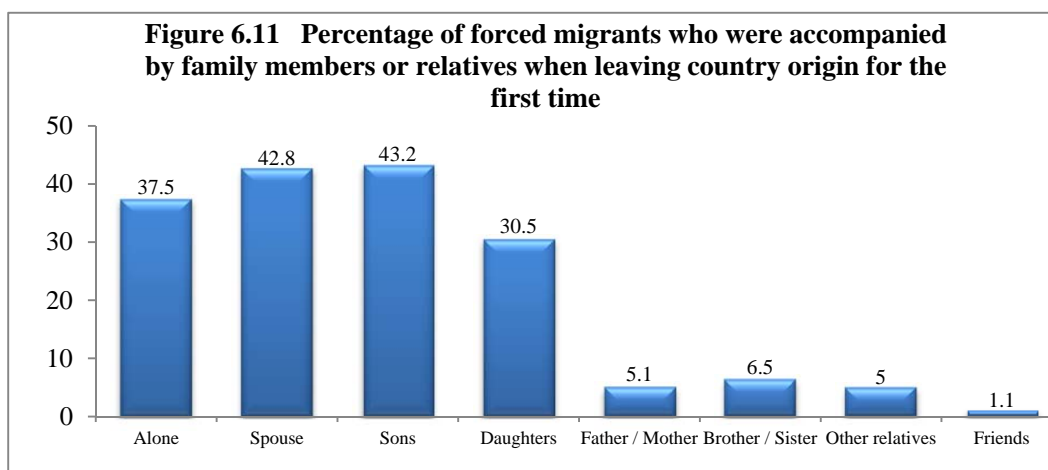


Table 6.8 Main reason for leaving country of origin								
Percent distribution of forced migrants by the main reason for leaving country of origin for the first time, Egypt-HIMS 2013								
Main reason	Country of origin							
	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Iraq	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Syria	Total
Persecution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

6.8.3 Who accompanied forced migrants on leaving country of origin?

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

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



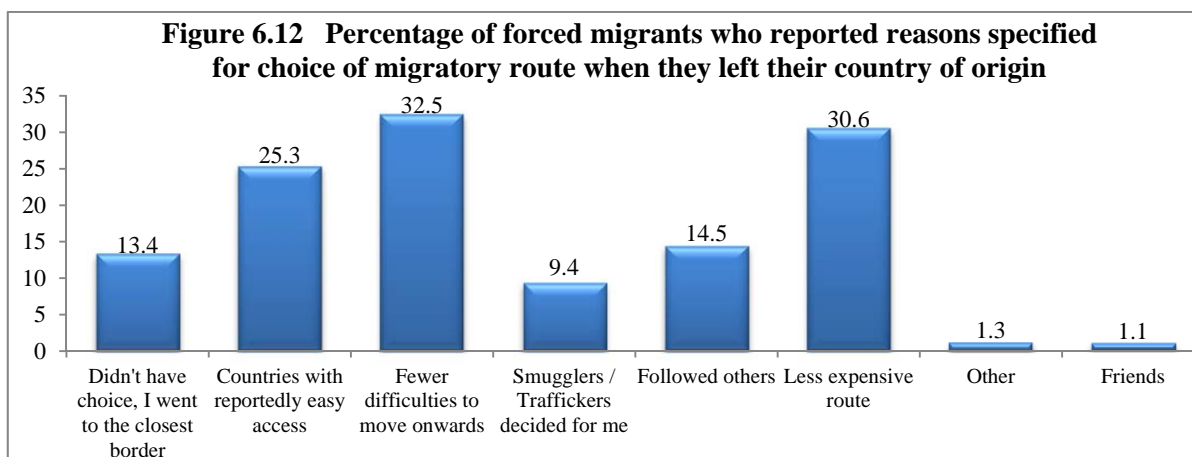
The results also indicate that refugees from Syria were accompanied by more members of their families than those from other countries. Thus, 77 percent of Syrian refugees were accompanied by their spouses, 69 percent by their sons and 44 percent by their daughters, while the comparable figures for Iraqi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

6.8.4 Migratory route decision-making

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

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

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



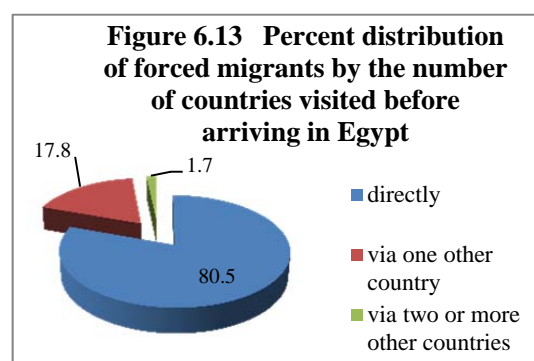
The migratory route being “less expensive” was the most frequently reported reason by refugees from South Sudan (53 percent) and Sudan (46 percent), while it was the second most frequently reported reason by refugees from Iraq and Syria (around 30 percent).

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

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

6.8.5 The journey to Egypt

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



Virtually all refugees from Sudan and South Sudan, and around 89 percent of those from Syria arrived in Egypt directly from their country of origin. A majority of refugees from Eritrea (55 percent), Iraq (64 percent) and Somalia (62 percent) also arrived in Egypt directly from their country of origin, while 61 percent of refugees from Ethiopia arrived in Egypt via one other country.

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

6.8.6 Reason for moving onward from first country of asylum

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

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

6.8.7 Difficulties encountered during migration journey

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

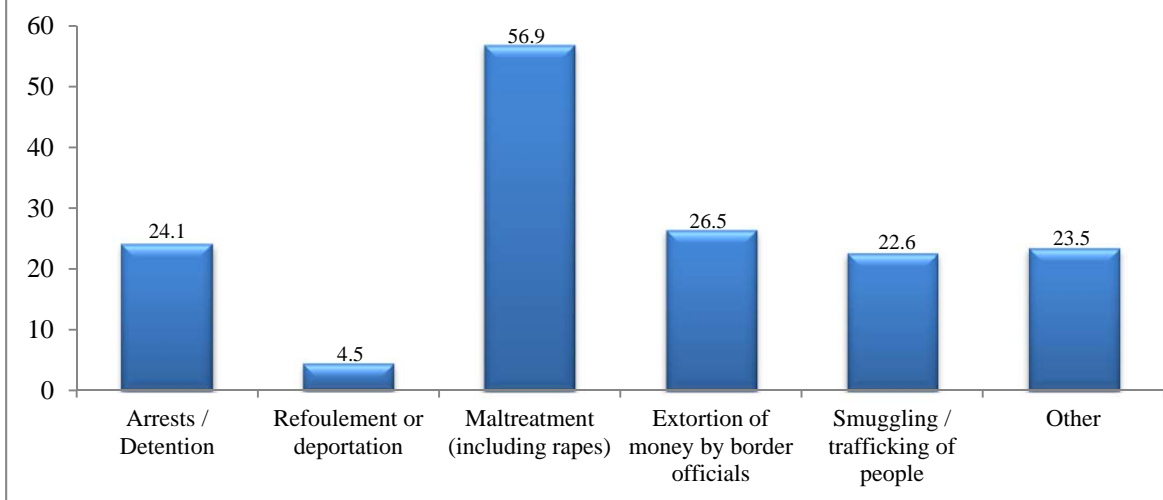
Table 6.13 Difficulties encountered during migration journey

Among forced migrants who were confronted with difficulties during the migration journey, the percentage reporting specified type of difficulties encountered, according to country of origin, Egypt-HIMS 2013

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

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

Figure 6.14 Among forced migrants who were confronted with difficulties during the migration journey, the percentage reporting specified types of difficulties encountered



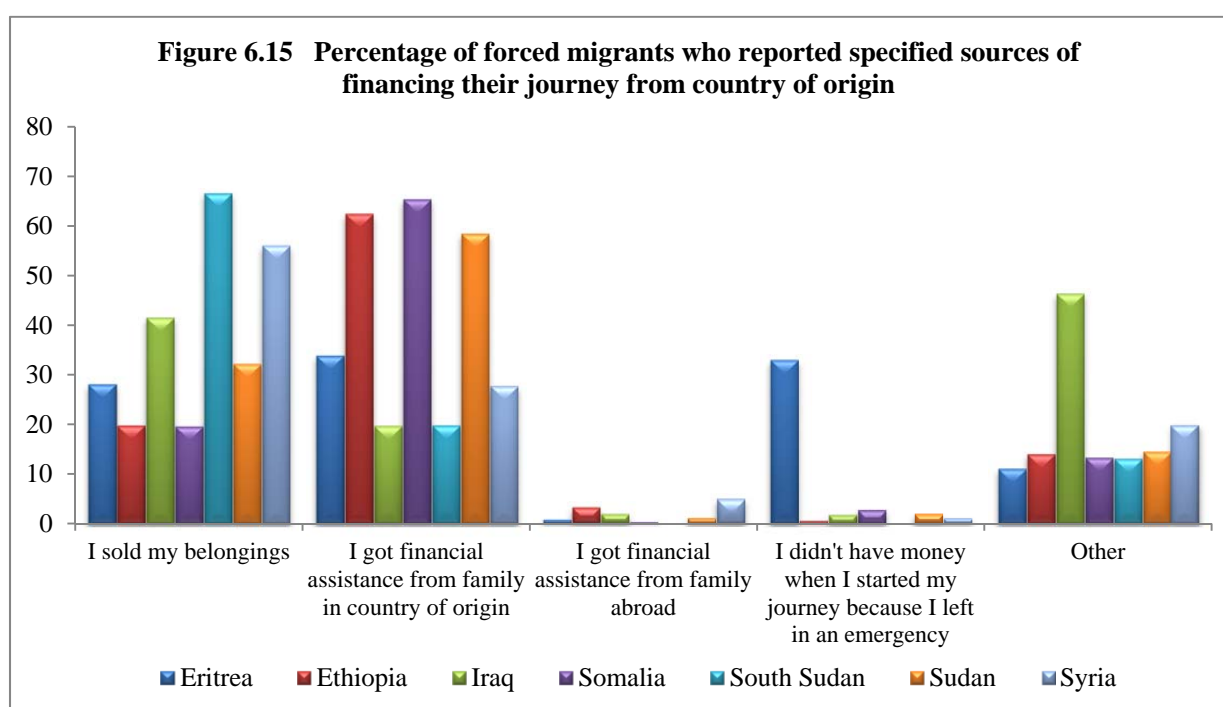
Among forced migrants who encountered difficulties on their journey to Egypt, a majority of 55 percent did not report back on these difficulties to family members in their country of origin, while the remaining 45 percent included 21 percent who reported back “all details” and 24 percent who reported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

6.8.8 Financing the migration journey

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

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

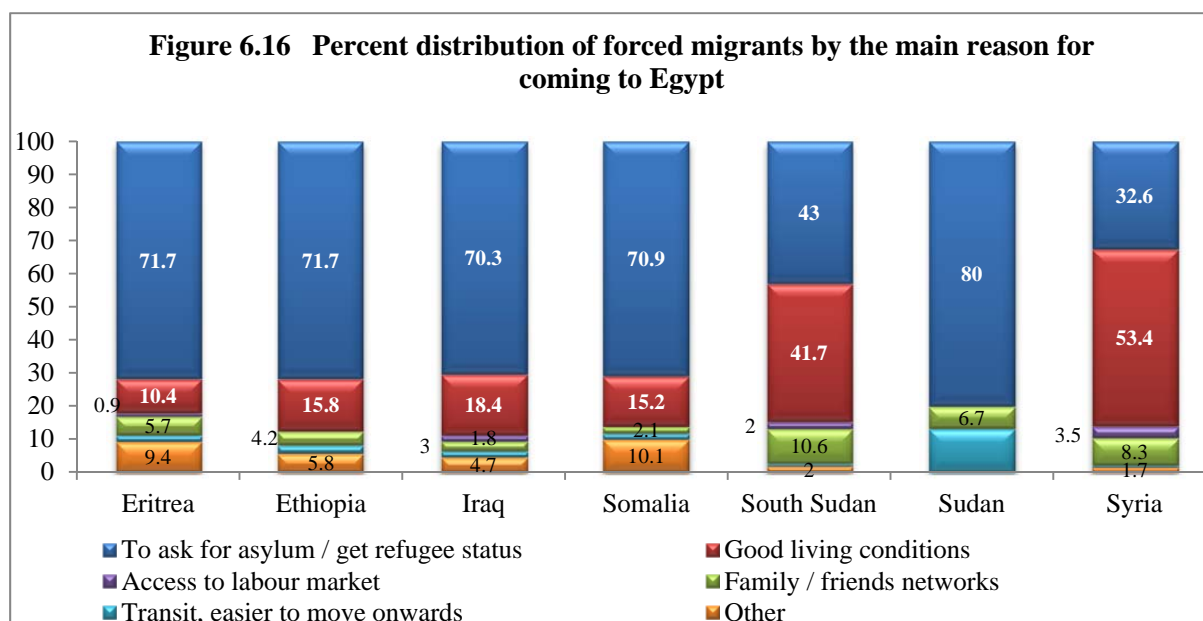
Table 6.14 Financing the migration journey								
Percentage of forced migrants who reported specified sources of financing their journey from country of origin, Egypt-HIMS 2013								
Source of financing journey from country of origin (Multiple response)	Country of origin							
	Eritrea	Ethiopia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



6.9 Situation of Forced Migrants in Egypt

6.9.1 Main reason for coming to Egypt

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



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

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

6.9.2 Asylum applications

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

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

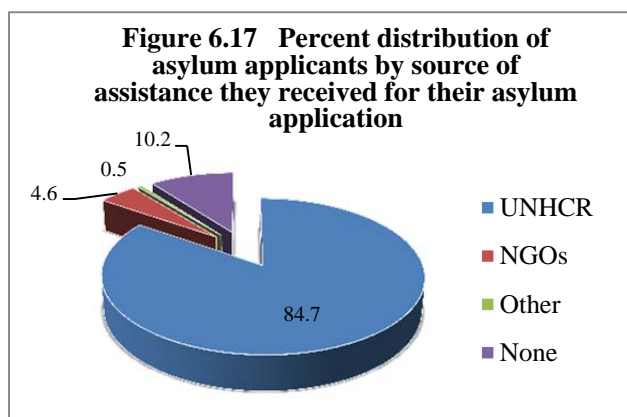


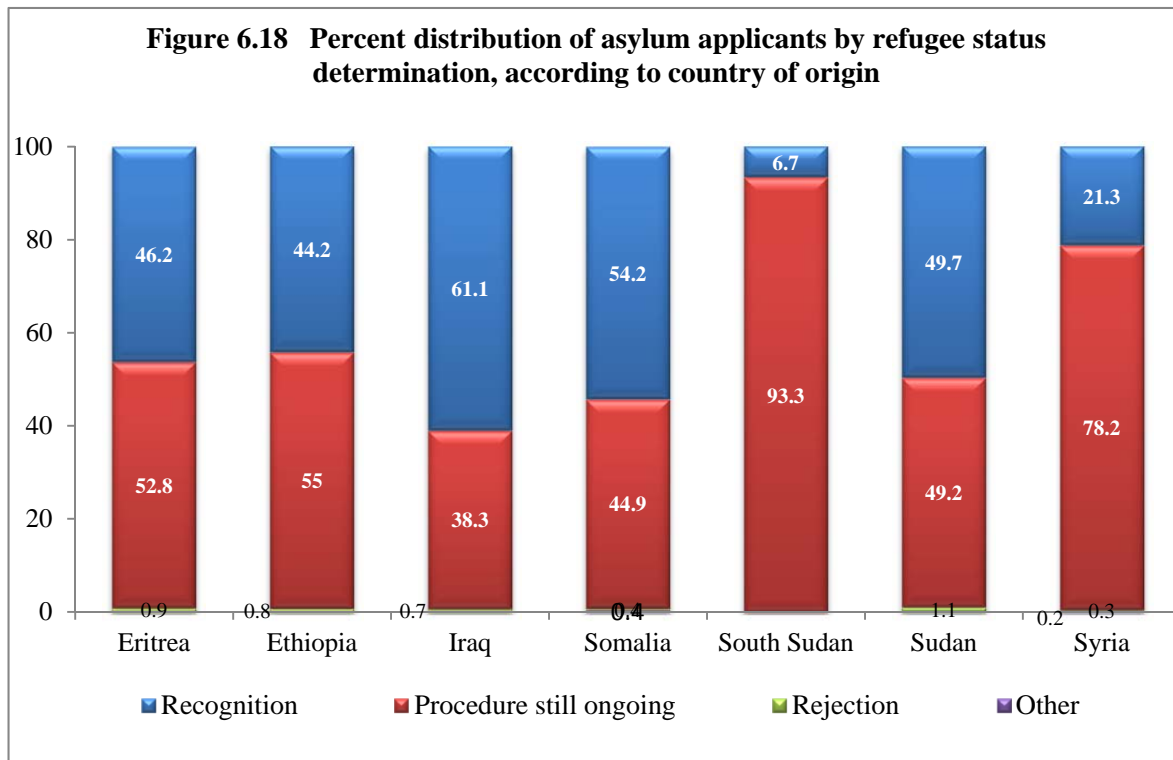
Table 6.16 Asylum applications									
Percentage of forced migrants who applied for asylum, according to country of origin, and percent distribution of applicants for asylum by source of assistance, Egypt-HIMS									
Country of origin	Percentage who applied for asylum to UNHCR in Egypt	Number of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

6.9.3 Refugee status determination

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

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

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



6.9.4 Identity documents

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

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

6.9.5 Assistance received since arrival

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

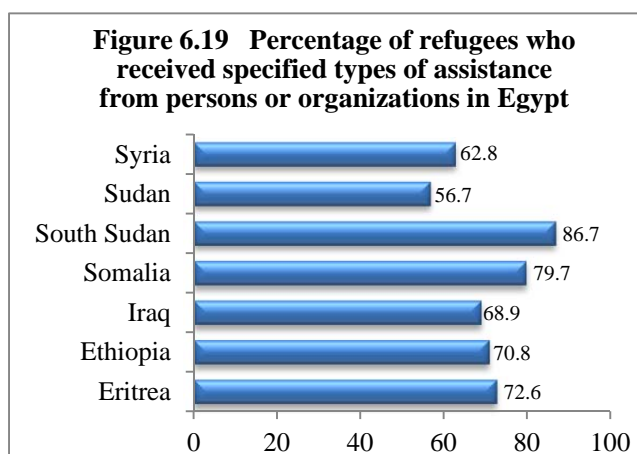


Table 6.19 Assistance received from any source in Egypt								
Percentage of refugees who received specified types of assistance from persons or organizations in Egypt, Egypt-HIMS 2013								
Type of assistance	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Iraq	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Syria	Total
Percentage who received any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

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

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

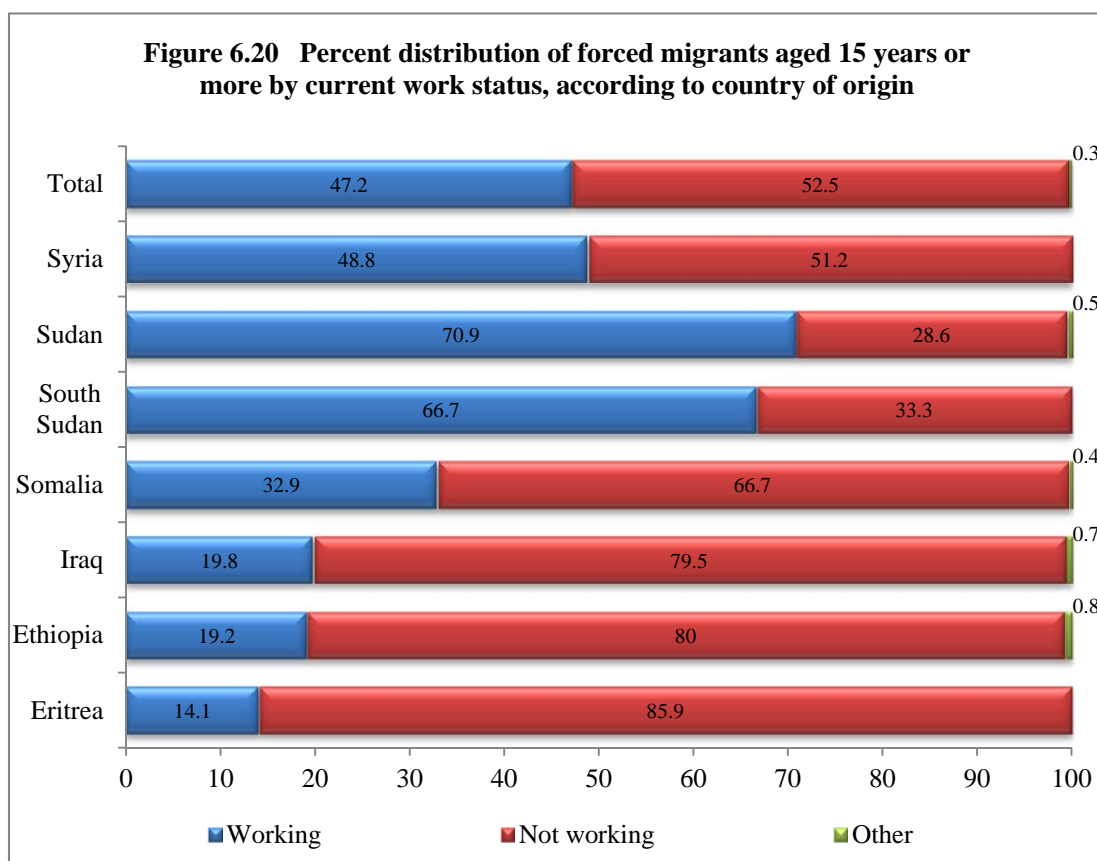
6.9.6 Work status

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

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

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

Table 6.20 Work status								
Percent distribution of forced migrants aged 15 years or more by current work status, according to country of origin, Egypt-HIMS 2013								
Current employment status	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Iraq	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Syria	Total
Not working	85.9	80.0	79.5	66.7	33.3	28.6	51.2	52.5
& looking for work	32.1	43.3	29.8	35.4	13.3	16.6	21.8	24.7
& not looking for work	53.8	36.7	49.7	31.3	20.0	12.0	29.4	27.8
Working	14.1	19.2	19.8	32.9	66.7	70.9	48.8	47.2
Employer	4.7	0.0	4.0	2.5	40.0	9.5	4.0	5.6
Salaried employee	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	6.7	0.9	1.3	1.0
Unpaid family worker	9.4	19.2	13.2	29.6	20.0	60.3	43.5	40.4
Unpaid worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	106	120	151	237	15	559	605	1793



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

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

Table 6.21 Reason for not seeking work

Among forced migrants who were not working and not seeking work, the percentage who cited specified reasons for not looking for work, Egypt-HIMS 2013

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

6.10 Prospects and Intentions

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

6.10.1 Plans for the future

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

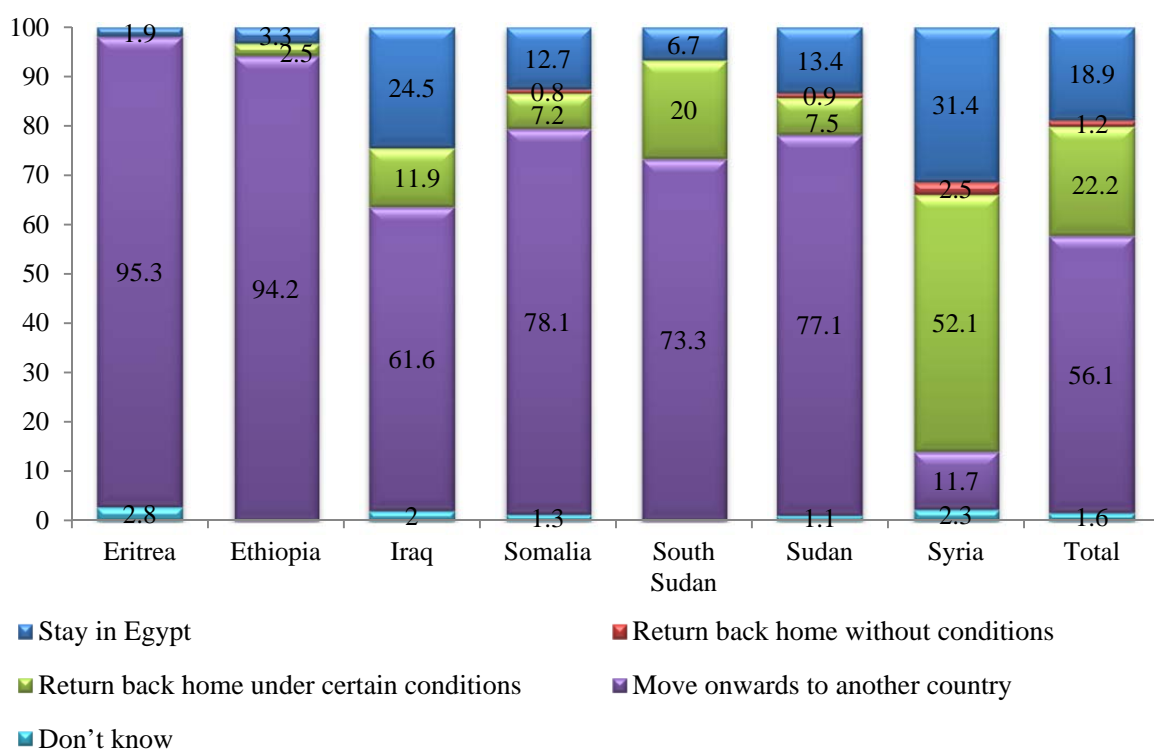
Table 6.22 Refugees plans for the future								
Percent distribution of forced migrants aged 15 years or more by plans for the future, according to country of origin, Egypt-HIMS 2013								
Future plans	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Iraq	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Syria	Total
Stay in Egypt	1.9	3.3	24.5	12.7	6.7	13.4	31.4	18.9
Return back home without conditions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.9	2.5	1.2
Return back home under certain conditions	0.0	2.5	11.9	7.2	20.0	7.5	52.1	22.2
Move onwards to another country	95.3	94.2	61.6	78.1	73.3	77.1	11.7	56.1
Don't know	2.8	0.0	2.0	1.3	0.0	1.1	2.3	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	106	120	151	237	15	559	605	1793

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

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

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

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



6.10.2 Conditions for moving back to country of origin

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

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

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

6.10.3 Intention of family members left behind to move to Egypt

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

6.10.4 Advice to relatives back home regarding moving abroad

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

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

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

PART III

Reproductive Patterns and Migration

7 Family Formation Patterns

7.1 Introduction

In Egypt, the normative system supporting the family is so deeply ingrained, so linked with traditions and sentiments that the basic features of the family are taken for granted. The family is the unit in which reproduction is authorized and expected, and to which the responsibility for child care is assigned. Marriage and fertility are, therefore, viewed as interrelated, as social and demographic processes and as sequential phases in the life cycles of women and men.

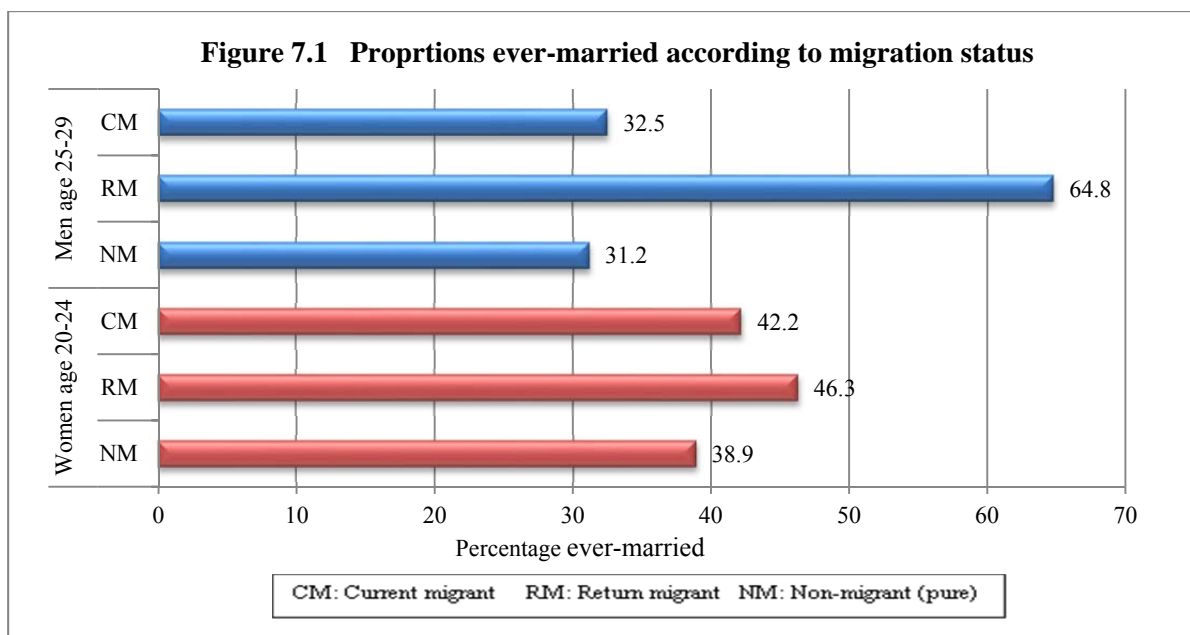
The profound changes that took place in Egypt during recent years and the new realities that were forced on the fabric of Egyptian society have introduced factors of change across the demographic scene of the country. Chief among these are the transitions that have taken place in the event that marks the formation of the family—marriage.

In this chapter, attention will be focussed on the patterns of marriage and fertility and how such patterns vary by migration status. Sections 7.2 to 7.5 will examine aspects of the nuptiality patterns of migrants and non-migrants, including current marital status, age at first marriage, marital stability and prevalence of remarriage, and polygyny. Sections 7.6 to 7.12 will be concerned with an analysis of fertility patterns of the study population using indicators on cumulative fertility. Finally, some aspects of the children left behind are discussed in section 7.13.

7.2 Proportions Ever-married

Table 7.1 gives the proportions ever-married of men and women interviewed in the individual survey by current age, according to migration status. The figures give an overview of the association of the timing of marriage and migration.

Table 7.1 Proportions ever-married							
Percentage ever-married by age and sex, according to migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013							
Migration status and sex	Current age						
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
A. Men							
Current migrant	0.8	10.6	32.5	81.2	95.5	99.2	99.2
Return migrant	2.6	16.7	64.8	87.7	96.1	99.2	99.5
Non-migrant: Pure	0.5	5.3	31.2	77.2	93.4	98.0	97.8
B. Women							
Current migrant	0.0	42.2	76.7	71.9	70.2	87.4	100.0
Return migrant	0.0	46.3	82.0	97.4	98.9	100.0	100.0
Non-migrant: Pure	3.0	38.9	74.8	90.3	87.5	97.6	97.0



As may be seen, few men and women at ages 15-19 are married. The proportion ever-married (PEM) rises very rapidly with increasing age. Among men, by ages 25-29, nearly one-third of current migrants and ‘pure’ non-migrants have ever-married, compared with a high of 65 percent for return migrants. Women have a much earlier pattern of marriage than men with the PEM at ages 20-24 reaching 39 percent for ‘pure’ non-migrants and 46 percent for return migrants.

Thus, return migrants have the youngest marriage pattern among both sexes. Among men, current migrants have a later marriage pattern than return migrants, while ‘pure’ non-migrants show a later age-at-marriage pattern than migrants. Among women, a considerably late age-at-marriage pattern is shown for current migrants. However, by about age 50, the proportion remaining single is less than three percent for the non-migrants and less than one percent for migrants of both sexes. These results show that although differences in the timing of first marriage by migration status are observed, marriage is almost universal among both migrants and non-migrants.

7.3 Age at First Marriage

Age at marriage is a product of various socio-economic and demographic factors. Although cultural as well as other social systems may encourage and maintain a young pattern of marriage, differentials by various social characteristics have usually been observed in different societies.

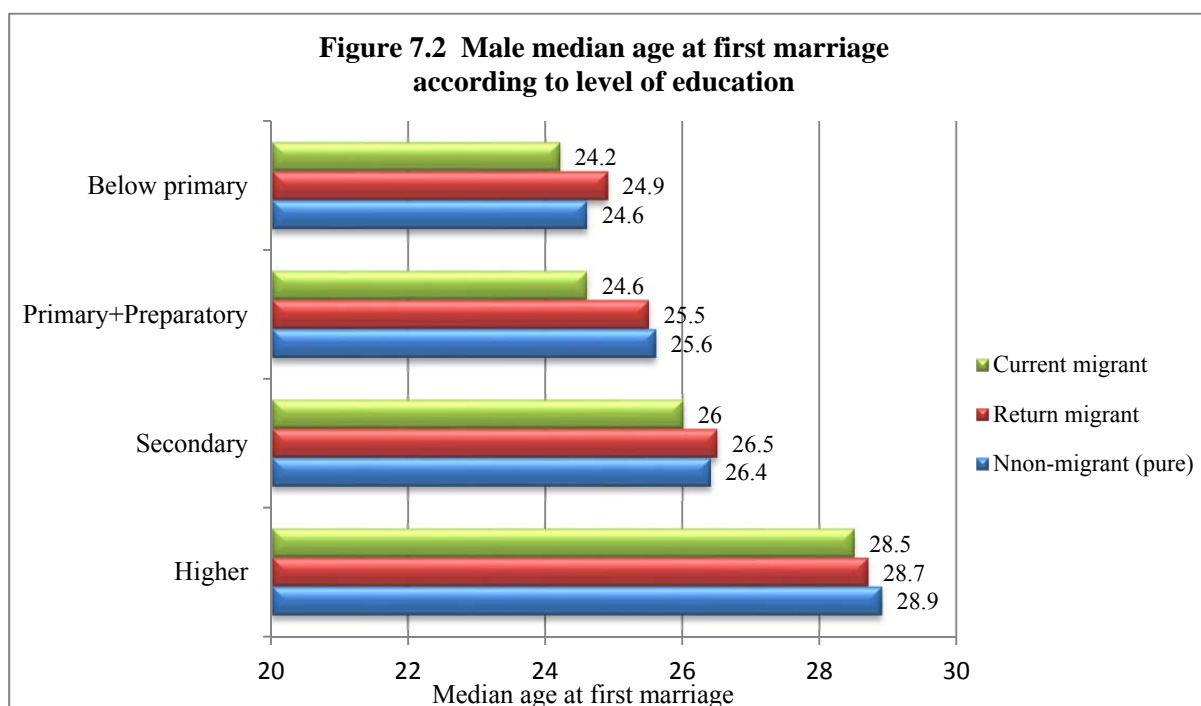
Data from the individual survey of migrants and non-migrants permit the investigation of group variation in age at first marriage, separately for males and females, by residence and education. Table 7.2 shows the median age at first marriage for male current migrants and return migrants according to year of fist migration, and for ‘pure’ non-migrants. Table 7.3 shows the female median age at first marriage for return migrants according to year of fist migration, and for ‘pure’ non-migrants.

Table 7.2 Male age at first marriage											
Median age at first marriage for males, according to current migration status and year of first migration, Egypt-HIMS 2013											
Characteristic	Current migrant					Return migrant					Non-migrant (Pure)
	Year of first migration					Year of first migration					
	Before 2000	2000-2004	2005-2009	2010-2013	Total	Before 2000	2000-2004	2005-2009	2010-2013	Total	
Residence											
Urban	28.0	26.7	27.7	26.5	27.1	28.4	27.5	26.7	26.6	27.5	27.1
Rural	25.9	25.9	25.0	24.4	25.3	26.2	26.2	25.2	24.8	25.8	25.4
Education											
No education	25.0	23.9	24.0	23.6	24.4	24.6	24.9	24.5	23.4	24.6	23.1
Some primary	24.5	24.9	23.8	23.4	24.1	25.2	25.4	25.7	24.2	25.3	25.6
Primary+ Preparatory	25.3	25.1	24.2	24.0	24.6	26.4	25.9	24.5	25.5	25.5	25.6
Secondary	27.1	26.2	25.6	25.1	26.0	28.0	26.4	25.5	25.2	26.5	26.4
Higher	29.6	29.2	28.1	27.5	28.5	29.0	29.0	28.0	28.2	28.7	28.9
Total	26.3	26.0	25.4	24.9	25.6	26.8	26.4	25.5	25.3	26.2	26.2

Overall, the median age at first marriage does appear to vary only within a narrow range by migration status. Thus, the male median age at first marriage for those whose first migration was during the years 2010-2013 was lower among both current migrants (24.9 years) and return migrants (25.5 years), than among non-migrants (26.2 years). Current migrants also appear to have a slightly younger age-at-marriage pattern than that shown for return migrants.

Table 7.3 Female age at first marriage						
Median age at first marriage for females, according to current migration status and year of first migration, Egypt-HIMS 2013						
Characteristic	Return migrant					Non-migrant (Pure)
	Year of first migration					
	Before 2000	2000-2004	2005-2009	2010-2013	Total	
Residence						
Urban	23.4	22.7	23.3	22.1	23.1	21.0
Rural	19.3	20.1	20.1	19.6	19.8	19.1
Education						
No education	17.3	17.9	19.5	16.9	17.9	17.8
Some primary	20.0	21.8	19.3	20.5	19.7	19.2
Primary+ Preparatory	18.1	20.1	18.4	18.4	18.6	18.7
Secondary	20.9	20.3	20.5	19.8	20.5	20.7
Higher	23.4	22.9	23.3	22.8	23.2	23.8
Total	21.9	21.4	21.2	20.0	21.3	19.8

There are, however, significant differences in the timing of first marriage by residence and education. The values of the median age at first marriage show a younger marriage pattern for men from rural areas than for those from urban areas, regardless of migration status, with a difference amounting to about two years. The results also show a positive relationship between level of education and age at marriage with a difference between the median for migrants and non-migrants with below complete primary education and for those with university education amounting to around four to five years.



7.4 Marital Stability

7.4.1 Status of first marriage

In Egypt, just as formation of a marital union provides the social setting within which childbearing occurs, marital dissolution—either by the death of one of the spouses or by divorce, directly diminishes the likelihood of childbearing, unless an individual remarries. Remarriage may depend on factors such as age, number of living children, and the reason of the dissolution of first marriage. The combination of first marriage, marriage dissolution and remarriage influences fertility in complex ways. For example, dissolution of a first marriage at an early age, followed almost immediately by remarriage, has a different effect on fertility than divorce or widowhood at a later age with or without remarriage.

The survey data allow the examination of the following three indicators of the status of first marriage and remarriage, according to sex and migration status:

- proportion of ever-married persons whose first marriage was undissolved;
- proportion of ever-married persons whose first marriage was dissolved by death or divorce/separation;
- prevalence of remarriage following dissolution of first marriage.

Table 7.4 shows the percent distribution of all ever-married men and women by status of first marriage, according to current migration status. Overall, the proportion of ever-married men who are still in their first marriages varies only within a narrow range—between 94 percent for return migrants and 96 percent for both current migrants and ‘pure’ non-migrants. Among women, this proportion is much lower at around 87 percent for the various groups of migrants considered, the only exception being shown for the female ‘mixed’ non-migrants who have much lower rates of dissolution of first marriage.

Table 7.4 Marital stability

Percent distribution of ever-married men and women by status of first marriage, according to age and current migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013

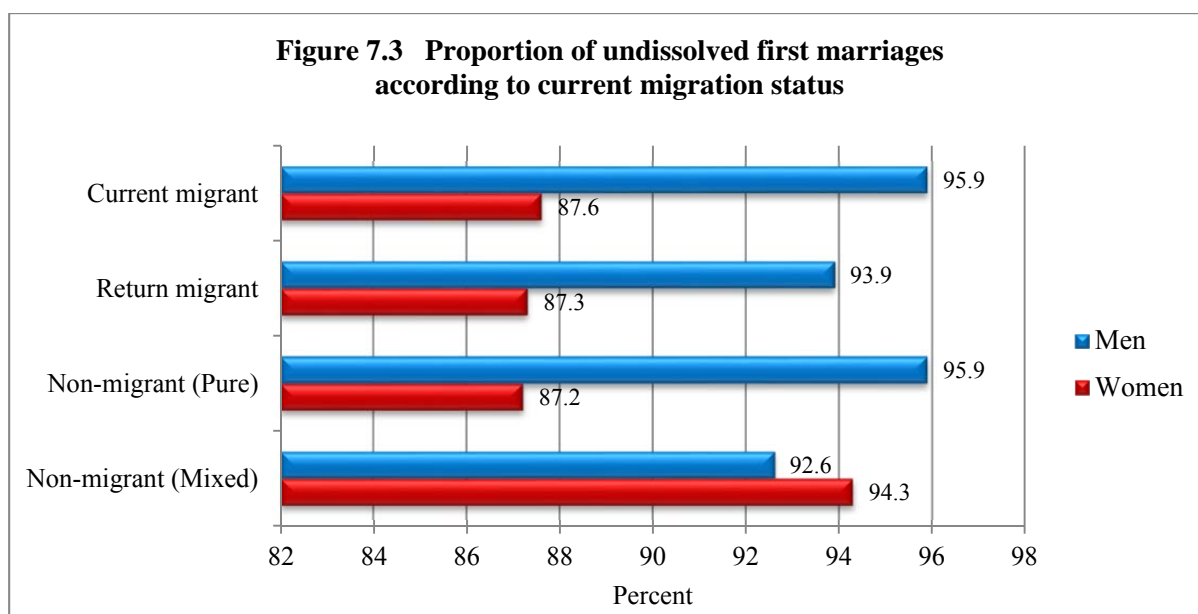
Current migration status	Age	Sex									
		Male					Female				
		Undissolved	Dissolved by:			Total	Undissolved	Dissolved by:			Total
			Death of wife	Divorce or separation	Total			Death of husband	Divorce or separation	Total	
Current migrant	15-29	96.4	0.4	3.2	3.6	100.0	92.4	0.0*	7.6*	7.6*	100.0
	30-49	96.6	0.8	2.6	3.4	100.0	94.9	2.7*	2.4*	5.1*	100.0
	50+	91.3	5.1	3.6	8.7	100.0	67.8	32.2*	0.0*	32.2*	100.0
	Total	95.9	1.3	2.8	4.1	100.0	87.6	9.3	3.1	12.4	100.0
Return migrant	15-29	97.6	0.3	2.1	2.4	100.0	97.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	100.0
	30-49	95.7	0.6	3.7	4.3	100.0	91.4	4.1	4.5	8.6	100.0
	50+	86.4	5.4	8.2	13.6	100.0	62.1	33.2	4.7	37.9	100.0
	Total	93.9	1.6	4.5	6.1	100.0	87.3	8.7	4.0	12.7	100.0
Non-migrant (Pure)	15-29	97.9	0.0	2.1	2.1	100.0	96.3	0.9	2.8	3.7	100.0
	30-49	97.0	0.3	2.7	3.0	100.0	88.4	7.6	4.0	11.6	100.0
	50+	92.5	4.4	3.1	7.5	100.0	68.2	27.0	4.8	31.8	100.0
	Total	95.9	1.3	2.8	4.1	100.0	87.2	9.0	3.8	12.8	100.0
Non-migrant (Mixed)	15-29	85.9	0.0*	14.1*	14.1*	100.0	98.8	0.4	0.8	1.2	100.0
	30-49	90.3	5.3*	4.4*	9.7*	100.0	95.4	2.6	2.0	4.6	100.0
	50+	94.2	3.0*	2.7*	5.8*	100.0	79.5	18.3	2.2	20.5	100.0
	Total	92.6	3.5*	4.0*	7.4	100.0	94.3	4.1	1.6	5.7	100.0

*Based on less than 25 cases.

Among return migrants and 'pure' non-migrants, the proportion whose first marriages had been dissolved shows the steady rise with age that would be expected simply on the basis of accumulated risk but at a relatively high level particularly for women. For example, among female return migrants, this proportion increases from about 3 percent for women aged 15-29, to 9 percent for women aged 30-49 and to a high of 38 percent for women aged 50 or more years. The corresponding proportion among male return migrants increases from 2 percent for those aged 15-29, to 4 percent for those aged 30-49 and to only 14 percent for those aged 50 years or more.

Female current migrants and male 'mixed' non-migrants show different patterns; the proportion whose first marriages had been dissolved exhibits a J-shaped age-pattern for the former group and a decreasing age-pattern for the latter. It should be noted that the small number of cases involved for these two groups makes interpretation of data on marital stability quite limited.

However, as the results show, divorce is the leading cause of dissolution of first marriage among male current migrants aged under 50 years and return migrants of all ages. For example, about 14 percent of the male return migrants aged 50 years or more had their first marriages dissolved, with divorce accounting for about three-fifths of these dissolved marriages.



The results also show that the proportion of women whose first marriage was dissolved by the death of husband is much higher than the proportion of men whose first marriage was dissolved by the death of wife, particularly at older ages. This is mainly due to the fact that mortality among men is higher than among women.

7.4.2 Prevalence of remarriage

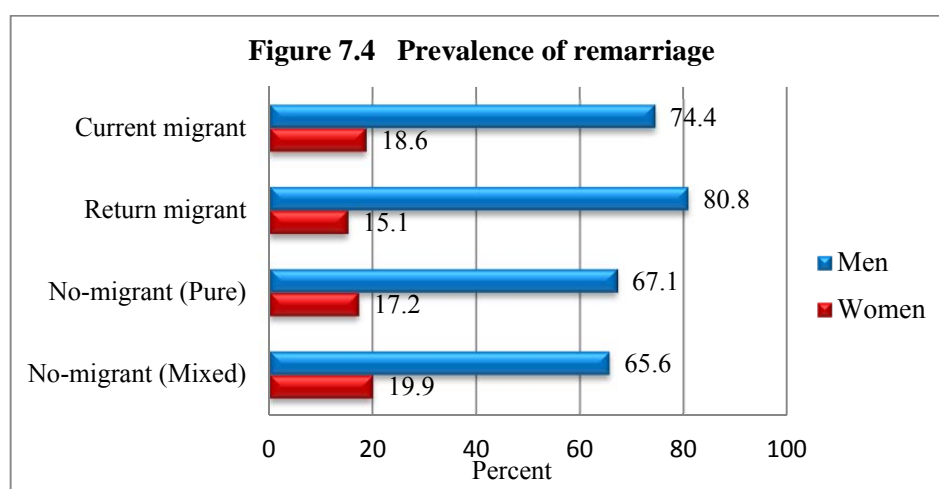
Since a relatively high proportion of first marriages are still intact, the proportion marrying more than once is relatively small, particularly among women. This may be seen from Table 7.5 which shows the percentage of ever-married men and women who married once only.

Table 7.5 Proportions marrying once only					
Percentage of ever-married men and women who married once only, according to age and current migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013					
Sex	Age	Current migration status			
		Current migrant	Return migrant	Non-migrant	
				Pure	Mixed
Men	15-29	98.3	97.9	100.0	100.0
	30-49	96.0	95.1	96.2	89.5
	50+	91.1	85.5	93.6	94.5
	Total	95.7	93.3	95.9	93.5
Women	15-29	96.3	100.0	99.4	99.4
	30-49	97.3	97.6	97.4	98.6
	50+	100.0	97.6	96.7	98.6
	Total	97.7	98.1	97.8	98.9

The figures show that marrying more than once is more common among men than women particularly at older ages. Marrying more than once is also more common among male return migrants than among male current migrants particularly at older ages. For example, among males aged 50 or more years, the proportion of ever-married males marrying twice or more times is 9 percent for current migrants and about 15 percent for return migrants.

Table 7.6 shows the percentage of men and women whose first marriage was dissolved who remarried. Among men, of the 4 percent of current migrants and 6 percent of return migrants whose first marriage was dissolved, about 74 percent and 81 percent have remarried, respectively. Among women, of the 12 percent of current migrants and 13 percent of return migrants whose first marriage was dissolved, only 19 percent and 15 percent have remarried, respectively.

Table 7.6 Prevalence of remarriage					
Of men and women whose first marriage was dissolved, the percentage who remarried, Egypt-HIMS 2013					
Sex	Age	Current migration status			
		Current migrant	Return migrant	Non-migrant	
				Pure	Mixed
Men	15-29	47.3	80.1	0.0	0.0
	30-49	80.1	82.2	70.7	100.0
	50+	73.7	79.3	70.8	56.9
	Total	74.4	80.8	67.1	65.6
Women	15-29	48.7	0.0	15.3	49.0
	30-49	53.6	27.2	22.7	30.7
	50+	0.0	6.2	10.3	7.0
	Total	18.6	15.1	17.2	19.9



Thus, although marital dissolution is more common among women than men, remarriage is by far more common among men than women. This suggests that the proportion of time spent in the married state since first marriage is relatively higher for male migrants than for female migrants.

7.5 Polygyny

In order to collect data on the practice of polygyny in Egypt, all currently married men were asked whether they keep more than one wife and, if so, how many. Also, all currently married women were asked whether their husbands have other wives and, if so, how many. Tables 7.7 and 7.8 show the proportion of currently married men and women in a polygynous union according to current migration status and selected background characteristics.

Table 7.7 Number of men's wives					
Percent distribution of currently married men by number of wives, according to current migration status and selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013					
Current migration status	Characteristic	Number of wives		Total	Number of men
		1	2+		
Current migrant	Current age				
	15-29	99.6	0.4	100.0	496
	30-49	98.6	1.4	100.0	2729
	50+	96.4	3.6	100.0	454
	Residence				
	Urban	98.7	1.3	100.0	669
	Rural	98.4	1.6	100.0	3010
	Education				
	Below secondary	97.7	2.3	100.0	1609
	Secondary	99.1	0.9	100.0	1655
	Higher	99.2	0.8	100.0	415
Total	98.5	1.5	100.0	3679	
Return migrant	Current age				
	15-29	99.8	0.2	100.0	364
	30-49	98.3	1.7	100.0	2746
	50+	96.1	3.9	100.0	821
	Residence				
	Urban	98.0	2.0	100.0	923
	Rural	98.0	2.0	100.0	3008
	Education				
	Below secondary	96.9	3.1	100.0	1877
	Secondary	98.9	1.1	100.0	1588
	Higher	99.0	1.0	100.0	465
Total	98.0	2.0	100.0	3931	
Non-migrant: Pure	Current age				
	15-29	100.0	0.0	100.0	65
	30-49	98.0	2.0	100.0	452
	50+	97.0	3.0	100.0	171
	Residence				
	Urban	98.1	1.9	100.0	278
	Rural	97.8	2.2	100.0	410
	Education				
	Below secondary	97.0	3.0	100.0	279
	Secondary	98.0	2.0	100.0	295
	Higher	100.0	0.0	100.0	115
Total	97.9	2.1	100.0	689	
Non-migrant: Mixed	Current age				
	15-29	*	*	*	23
	30-49	95.8	4.2	100.0	123
	50+	97.2	2.8	100.0	277
	Residence				
	Urban	100.0	0.0	100.0	77
	Rural	96.3	3.7	100.0	346
	Education				
	Below secondary	97.5	2.5	100.0	277
	Secondary	94.7	5.3	100.0	117
	Higher	100.0	0.0	100.0	30
Total	96.9	3.1	100.0	423	

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 7.8 Number of women's co-wives						
Percent distribution of currently married women by number of co-wives, according to current migration status and selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013						
Current migration status	Characteristic	Number of co-wives			Total	Number of women
		0	1	2+		
Current migrant	Current age					
	15-29	*	*	*	*	23
	30-49	93.0	2.7	4.3	100.0	46
	50+	*	*	*	*	16
	Residence					
	Urban	97.6	0.0	2.4	100.0	44
	Rural	90.2	7.4	2.4	100.0	41
	Education					
	Below secondary	*	*	*	*	15
	Secondary	88.6	7.7	3.7	100.0	28
	Higher	97.7	0.0	2.3	100.0	41
	Total	94.1	3.6	2.4	100.0	84
Return migrant	Current age					
	15-29	96.2	3.8	0.0	100.0	87
	30-49	93.1	6.1	0.7	100.0	289
	50+	95.6	4.4	0.0	100.0	54
	Residence					
	Urban	94.0	6.0	0.0	100.0	182
	Rural	94.2	5.0	0.8	100.0	248
	Education					
	Below secondary	86.6	11.1	2.4	100.0	88
	Secondary	97.3	2.7	0.0	100.0	187
	Higher	94.5	5.5	0.0	100.0	155
	Total	94.1	5.4	0.5	100.0	429
Non-migrant: Pure	Current age					
	15-29	97.5	2.1	0.4	100.0	256
	30-49	98.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	542
	50+	95.4	4.6	0.0	100.0	114
	Residence					
	Urban	98.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	425
	Rural	97.4	2.4	0.2	100.0	487
	Education					
	Below secondary	96.9	2.9	0.2	100.0	462
	Secondary	98.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	343
	Higher	98.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	107
	Total	97.7	2.2	0.1	100.0	912
Non-migrant: Mixed	Current age					
	15-29	98.0	1.7	0.3	100.0	1656
	30-49	96.2	3.6	0.2	100.0	2304
	50+	94.7	4.8	0.5	100.0	551
	Residence					
	Urban	96.4	3.3	0.3	100.0	910
	Rural	96.8	3.0	0.2	100.0	3601
	Education					
	Below secondary	95.7	4.1	0.2	100.0	2656
	Secondary	98.3	1.6	0.1	100.0	1524
	Higher	97.7	1.2	1.2	100.0	331
	Total	96.7	3.0	0.3	100.0	4511

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Overall, for currently married men, the percentage who reported that they have multiple wives was around 2 percent among current migrants, return migrants and ‘pure’ non-migrants, and it increased to 3 percent among ‘mixed’ non-migrants.

Women migrants were more likely than men migrants to report being in polygynous unions. Further, women current and return migrants were more likely to be in polygynous unions than non-migrant women. The percentage of currently married women who reported that their husbands have other wives was highest among current migrants (7 percent) and return migrants (7 percent), and it decreased to three percent among ‘mixed’ non-migrants and two percent among ‘pure’ non-migrants.

Younger men and women were generally less likely to be in a polygynous union than older men and women. This age pattern may reflect a decline in the popularity of such marital unions among the younger cohorts, or it may reflect life-cycle effects, whereby the transition from monogamy to polygyny more commonly involves older cohorts.

In general, less educated migrants were more likely to be in polygynous unions. Thus polygyny was more prevalent among male current migrants with less than secondary education, with a prevalence rate of over two percent, than among those with secondary or higher education (one percent).

Among women return migrants, the percentage in a polygynous union was highest in those with less than secondary education (11 percent), and it dropped to three percent in those with secondary education, only to increase again to nearly six percent in those with higher education

7.6 Migrant’s Children

The remainder of the chapter will be concerned with an analysis of fertility patterns of the study population using indicators on cumulative fertility. Data were collected in the 2013 Egypt-HIMS on cumulative fertility by asking each respondent, in the individual surveys of current migrants, return migrants, and non-migrants, a series of questions on the number of her/his sons and daughters living with her/him, the number living elsewhere, and the number who may have died. The analysis is basically oriented around age cohorts which identify men and women who were in particular age range at the time of the survey. The indicators derived from the survey data are based on cross-sectional view at the time of the survey and make no direct reference to the timing of fertility.

The number of children ever born or current parity is a measure of achieved fertility at the time of the survey and is simply the accumulated number of live births that an individual has had to date. The survey data on current parity or the number of children ever born are based on cross-sectional view at the time of the survey and do not refer to the reproductive behaviour of a cohort of individuals as it grows older.

First, however, consider the sample as a whole. Table 8.9 shows the percent distribution of ever-married men and women by number of children ever-born, according to current migration status. The parity distribution for the whole sample shows considerable dispersion with a skew toward parities two and three. Thus, about 7 percent of ever-married male current migrants have no children, compared with 5 percent of ever-married return migrants.

Table 7.9 Children ever-born according to migration status									
Percent distribution of ever-married men and women by number of children ever-born, according to current migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013									
Age	Number of children ever-born	Current migrant		Return migrant		Non-migrant residing in:			
		Women	Men	Women	Men	'pure' non-migrant household		'mixed' non-migrant household	
						Women	Men	Women	Men
All ages 15-49	0	13.4	6.9	3.0	5.1	5.8	8.0	5.7	14.3
	1	6.8	11.6	6.8	10.0	10.0	11.2	10.4	6.0
	2	24.3	27.5	24.6	26.2	27.2	24.2	24.0	13.7
	3	29.7	25.3	33.0	28.1	25.4	30.5	25.1	10.7
	4	15.6	15.3	19.7	16.2	16.9	12.4	16.8	10.9
	5	3.6	7.0	5.8	7.3	7.8	7.9	9.0	9.8
	6+	6.6	6.4	7.1	7.1	6.9	5.6	9.1	34.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Mean parity	2.65	2.86	3.15	3.00	2.96	2.79	3.10	4.32
Number	71	3268	402	3144	864	526	4055	153	
Age 45-49	0	*	1.5	2.4	2.0	5.6	3.3	1.0	0.0
	1	*	3.0	0.0	3.7	5.3	3.2	4.2	0.0
	2	*	10.1	11.2	10.5	19.5	12.1	6.8	3.6
	3	*	26.2	32.7	23.4	17.2	37.4	19.4	12.4
	4	*	24.1	32.1	27.4	18.7	18.9	24.7	15.4
	5	*	15.9	8.4	14.6	13.8	11.9	17.4	15.3
	6+	*	19.2	13.1	18.4	19.9	13.3	26.6	53.2
	Total	*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Mean parity	*	4.16	3.92	4.11	3.76	3.67	4.65	6.13
Number	10	512	52	557	113	127	471	86	

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Small differences are observed in the proportion that have had two or three children between the various groups of migrants and non-migrants covered, the only exception being reported by ever-married men residing in 'mixed' non-migrant households who show a much smaller proportion with two or three children and a much larger proportion with six or more children.

The distribution of the sample according to age of respondents will, however, have a profound effect on the mean parity. This is evident from the proportion of women and men who have no children. For example, among male current migrants, the proportion who have had no children reaches seven percent for all current migrants in the sample but less than two percent for those aged 45-49. Therefore, it is necessary to study parity in conjunction with controls for age to gain further insight in the pattern of fertility.

7.7 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 shown by Table 7.9, 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 'pure' non-migrant households had a lower mean parity at 3.7 children, while non-migrants residing in 'mixed' non-migrant households 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 'pure' non-migrants, but also that members of the origin households of migrants have the highest level of fertility. This result confirms the observation made earlier that migrants come from larger households than non-migrants.

Another way of describing the completed fertility of migrants and non-migrants in Egypt is in terms of "parity progression ratios", (PPR). Of persons of either sex who ever achieved specific parities, these ratios give the proportion who later had at least one more child. For example, the parity progression ratio for parity 4 is derived by dividing the number of women who reported having five or more live births by the number of women who had four or more live births.

In Table 7.10 it can be seen that over 97 percent of Egyptian women did have a first child and that at least 96 percent of those with one child went on to have another child, regardless of their migration status. The effect of migration is seen to operate at higher parities where the probability of having an additional child generally tends to be lowest among 'pure' non-migrants, higher among current and return migrants, and highest among 'mixed' non-migrants.

Table 7.10 Parity progression ratios according to migration status								
Parity progression ratios per 1000 ever-married persons aged 40-49, according to current migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013								
Parity progression	Current migrant		Return migrant		Non-migrant residing in:			
					'pure' non-migrant household		'mixed' non-migrant household	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
0 to 1	1000	984	965	978	958	966	983	998
1 to 2	959	967	984	964	959	964	959	974
2 to 3	828	849	874	865	833	847	919	968
3 to 4	772	653	606	633	636	508	765	862
4 to 5	380	551	463	540	579	549	641	826
5 to 6+	764	505	742	520	563	464	600	779
Mean parity	3.78	3.91	3.92	3.85	3.72	3.50	4.46	5.94

7.8 Parity within Age Groups

Having considered the level of completed fertility, attention now shifts to those migrants and non-migrants whose families are still being formed. A detailed picture of current parity by age groups as shown by the 2013 Egypt-HIMS is given in Table 7.11. It should be noted that due to the cross-sectional nature of the survey, as mentioned earlier, there is a systematic exclusion of men and women who had not married by the time of the survey. As a result,

Table 7.11 Children ever-born according to age and migration status

Percent distribution of ever-married men and women by number of children ever-born, according to current migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013

Migration status	Sex	Age	Number of children ever-born							Total	Mean	Number	
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6+				
Current migrant	Women	15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
		20-29	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24
		30-39	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24
		40-49	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
		Total	13.4	6.8	24.3	29.7	15.6	3.6	6.6	100.0	2.65	71	
	Men	15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
		20-29	21.5	28.6	35.6	10.9	3.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	1.46	514	
		30-39	6.0	11.9	34.2	28.0	13.3	4.0	2.7	100.0	2.58	1623	
		40-49	1.6	3.2	14.4	28.0	23.7	14.4	14.7	100.0	3.91	1131	
		Total	6.9	11.6	27.5	25.3	15.3	7.0	6.4	100.0	2.86	3268	
Return migrant	Women	15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
		20-29	4.0	16.2	41.3	32.3	5.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	2.23	90	
		30-39	2.1	5.6	24.3	33.5	22.0	8.3	4.1	100.0	3.13	199	
		40-49	3.5	1.5	12.0	32.7	27.0	6.0	17.3	100.0	3.92	113	
		Total	3.0	6.8	24.6	33.0	19.7	5.8	7.1	100.0	3.15	402	
	Men	15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
		20-29	12.7	30.0	42.6	10.1	3.9	0.3	0.3	100.0	1.64	370	
		30-39	5.5	10.3	33.0	31.0	13.1	4.2	2.9	100.0	2.65	1549	
		40-49	2.2	3.5	12.7	29.9	23.8	13.4	14.5	100.0	3.85	1224	
		Total	5.1	10.0	26.2	28.1	16.2	7.3	7.1	100.0	3.00	3144	
Non-migrant residing in 'pure' non-migrant household	Women	15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
		20-29	8.8	20.3	42.7	20.5	4.8	2.2	0.7	100.0	2.02	255	
		30-39	3.1	6.4	24.9	27.9	23.6	8.9	5.1	100.0	3.17	348	
		40-49	4.2	3.9	15.3	27.9	20.5	12.3	15.8	100.0	3.72	251	
		Total	5.8	10.0	27.2	25.4	16.9	7.8	6.9	100.0	2.96	864	
	Men	15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
		20-29	26.3	35.4	32.8	1.7	2.3	1.4	0.0	100.0	1.23	67	
		30-39	7.1	12.1	33.1	30.4	9.3	5.6	2.3	100.0	2.50	215	
		40-49	3.4	3.5	14.2	38.8	18.1	11.8	10.2	100.0	3.50	242	
		Total	8.0	11.2	24.2	30.5	12.4	7.9	5.6	100.0	2.79	526	
Non-migrant residing in 'mixed' non-migrant household	Women	15-19	51.1	38.1	7.7	2.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.63	88	
		20-29	8.2	18.2	40.1	23.1	8.1	1.9	0.4	100.0	2.12	1585	
		30-39	2.8	4.3	18.2	31.9	22.7	12.0	8.1	100.0	3.41	1417	
		40-49	1.7	4.0	7.6	20.4	23.8	17.0	25.5	100.0	4.46	965	
		Total	5.7	10.4	24.0	25.1	16.8	9.0	9.1	100.0	3.10	4055	
	Men	15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
		20-29	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	29
		30-39	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
		40-49	0.2	2.6	3.1	13.0	14.1	14.8	52.1	100.0	5.94	101	
		Total	14.6	6.0	13.7	10.7	10.9	9.8	34.4	100.0	4.32	153	

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

there is an underestimation in the mean age at marriage. This effect extends through the entire reproductive history of respondents and results in a downward bias at the age of entry into each parity. The amount of bias, however, decreases with age, but cannot be specified entirely.

As may be seen, the proportion of childless persons declines rapidly between ages 15 and 29. Among ever-married women aged 40-49, the proportion childless is around 4 percent for return migrants and ‘pure’ non-migrants, and it drops to nearly two percent for ‘mixed’ non-migrants. The data also show a relatively high level of fertility by migrants and non-migrants, particularly among those aged 30 or more years. Among women aged 30-39, the proportion who have had three or more live births is 65 percent for ‘pure’ non-migrants, and it increases to 68 percent for return migrants and to a high of 75 percent for ‘mixed’ non-migrants. Among men aged 40-49, the proportion who have had 5 or more children is 22 percent for ‘pure’ non-migrants, and it increases to 28 and 29 percent for return migrants and current migrants, respectively, and to a high of 57 percent for ‘mixed’ non-migrants.

Thus, as age increases, the distribution of migrants and non-migrants by current parity becomes more spread and the modal parity tends to occur at a higher number with lesser magnitude. For example, the modal parity of those aged 20-29 is two and it increase to 3 in those aged 30-39 and 40-49.

These results indicate that migrants tend to have higher fertility than ‘pure’ non-migrants while the ‘mixed’ non-migrants have fertility levels that are much higher than those of both current and return migrants. There are also indications of a shift towards lower fertility among the younger cohorts of migrants.

7.9 Differentials in Cumulative Fertility

The differentials in the number of children ever born in Table 7.12 show the influence of residence on achieved fertility. For example, the level of achieved fertility for women return migrants at ages 20-29 increases from 1.9 births in urban areas to 2.3 births in rural areas. The urban/rural difference in completed fertility is also significant, with the mean number of children for female return migrants rising from 3.4 in urban areas to 4.6 in rural areas. This pattern of higher rural fertility than urban fertility is also shown for non-migrants at all age groups.

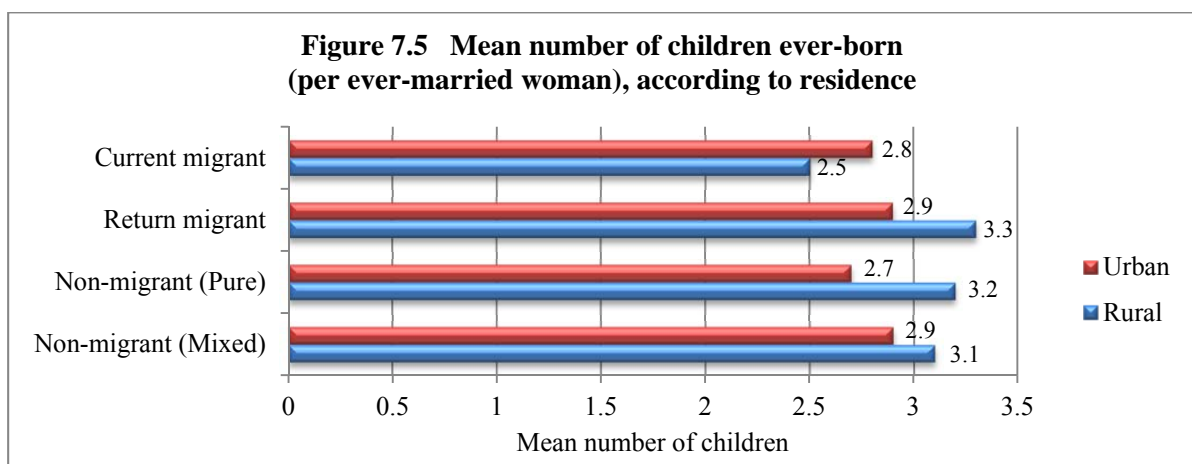


Table 7.12 Children ever-born according to residence							
Mean number of children ever-born, per ever-married person, according to residence and current migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013							
Migration status	Sex	Residence	Current age			Total mean	Number
			20-29	30-39	40-49		
Current migrant	Women	Urban	*	*	*	2.78	33
		Rural	*	*	*	2.53	38
	Men	Urban	1.13	2.41	3.44	2.77	522
		Rural	1.49	2.61	4.03	2.88	2747
Return migrant	Women	Urban	1.92	2.79	3.36	2.92	158
		Rural	2.30	3.35	4.63	3.31	244
	Men	Urban	1.35	2.49	3.41	2.83	682
		Rural	1.70	2.69	4.00	3.04	2462
Non-migrant 'pure'	Women	Urban	1.81	2.82	3.36	2.70	395
		Rural	2.17	3.48	4.06	3.18	469
	Men	Urban	0.91	2.24	3.13	2.53	200
		Rural	1.37	2.66	3.75	2.95	326
Non-migrant 'mixed'	Women	Urban	1.86	2.97	3.83	2.92	778
		Rural	2.17	3.53	4.69	3.14	3278
	Men	Urban	*	*	*	*	22
		Rural	0.73	2.11	6.16	4.76	131

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

A strong inverse association between level of education and fertility is shown by Table 7.13 for both migrants and non-migrants. The association, however, tends to be curvilinear for completed fertility and linear for most of the younger age cohorts. Thus, among male return migrants aged 40-49, the mean number of children they have had is 4.6 for those with no education, compared with 3.2 for those with university education. Among men current migrants aged 30-39, the mean number of children they have had is 4.6 for those with no education, compared with 2.4 and 2.3 for those with secondary and higher education, respectively.

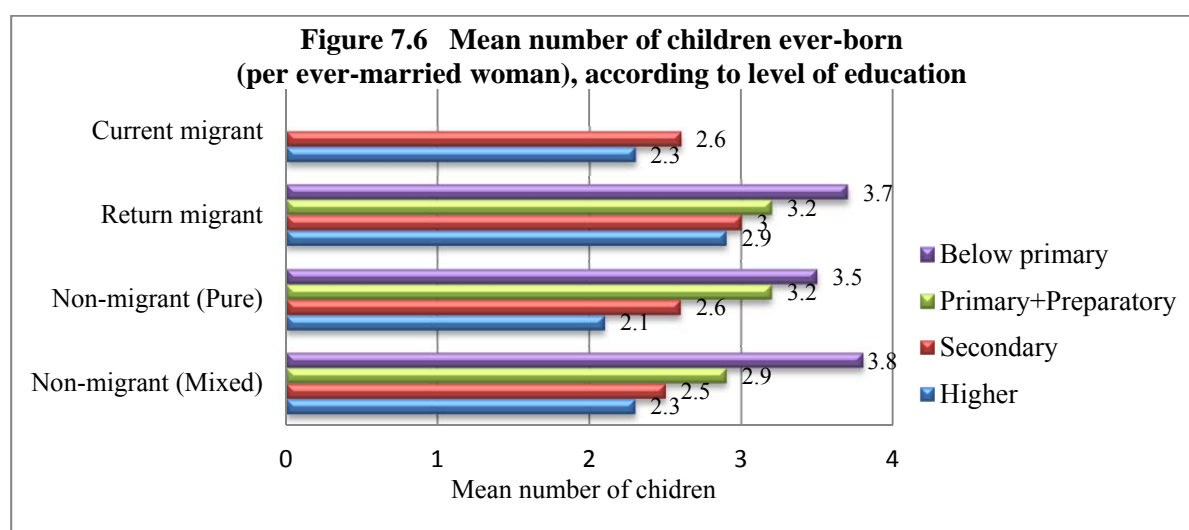


Table 7.13 Children ever-born according to level of parental education							
Mean number of children ever-born, per ever-married person, according to level of education and current migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013							
Migration status	Sex	Level of education (of parents)	Current age			Total Mean	Number
			20-29	30-39	40-49		
Current migrant	Women	No education	*	*	*	*	5
		Some primary	*	*	*	*	1
		Primary+Preparatory	*	*	*	*	7
		Secondary	1.40	2.42	3.65	2.59	26
		Higher	1.14	2.05	3.13	2.30	32
	Men	No education	*	4.60	4.94	3.85	553
		Some primary	2.00	*	*	2.00	305
		Primary+Preparatory	2.22	3.00	3.64	2.94	481
		Secondary	1.96	2.40	3.52	2.65	1585
		Higher	1.21	2.33	3.81	2.40	346
Return migrant	Women	No education	3.28	4.07	6.33	4.66	38
		Some primary	*	*	*	*	11
		Primary+Preparatory	2.10	3.42	4.54	3.20	28
		Secondary	2.20	3.18	3.63	3.01	187
		Higher	1.84	2.77	3.43	2.88	137
	Men	No education	2.31	3.06	4.59	3.78	514
		Some primary	1.54	2.74	4.09	3.24	358
		Primary+Preparatory	1.48	2.98	3.90	3.15	459
		Secondary	1.56	2.51	3.52	2.71	1484
		Higher	1.53	2.27	3.22	2.57	329
Non-migrant 'pure'	Women	No education	2.66	3.78	4.29	3.74	196
		Some primary	1.97	3.25	3.74	3.01	84
		Primary+Preparatory	1.97	3.59	4.09	3.22	140
		Secondary	2.00	2.98	3.19	2.64	337
		Higher	1.44	2.29	2.67	2.14	107
	Men	No education	1.47	2.81	4.36	3.32	55
		Some primary	1.41	2.47	3.49	2.80	57
		Primary+Preparatory	1.03	2.84	3.79	2.91	88
		Secondary	1.25	2.47	3.30	2.66	241
		Higher	0.99	1.95	3.27	2.68	84
Non-migrant 'mixed'	Women	No education	2.48	4.00	5.04	3.90	1439
		Some primary	2.52	3.49	3.92	3.28	317
		Primary+Preparatory	2.16	3.63	4.38	2.94	503
		Secondary	1.92	2.98	3.62	2.50	1488
		Higher	1.79	2.59	3.04	2.32	308
	Men	No education	*	*	*	5.23	39
		Some primary	*	*	*	4.76	28
		Primary+Preparatory	*	*	*	3.77	32
		Secondary	*	*	*	4.06	47
		Higher	*	*	*	*	5

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

7.10 Children Left Behind

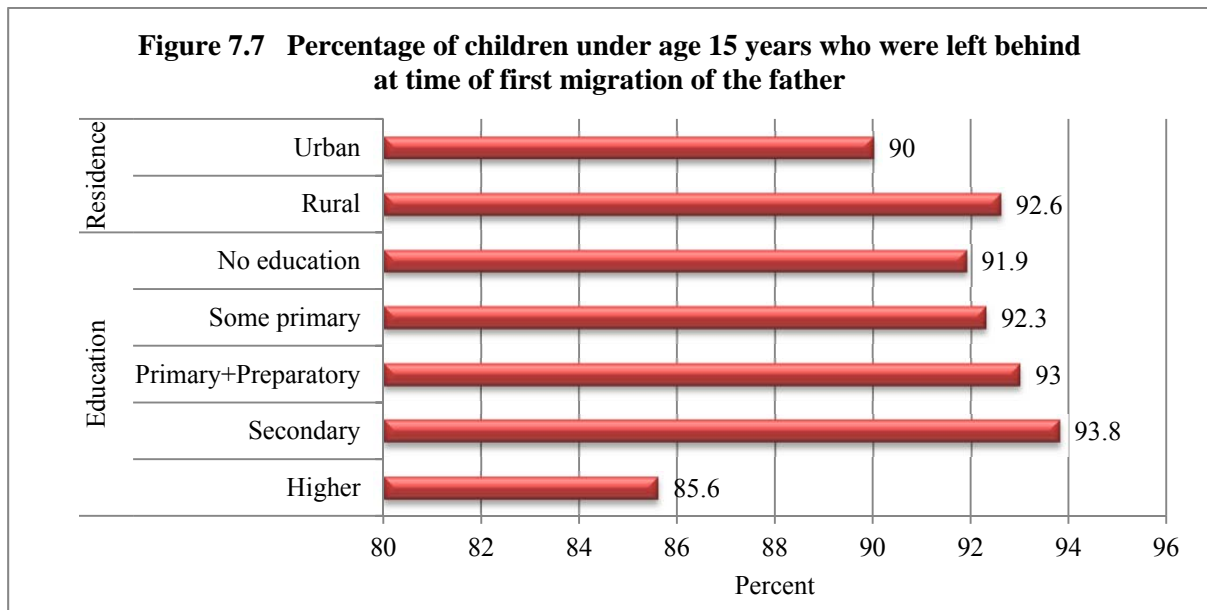
Egyptians are crossing borders to search for better job opportunities and to provide a better future for their families. Along this development is the plight of more children being left behind by either one or both parents, leaving them to the care of extended family members or friends.

Given the rigid entrance policies of most destination countries, the living conditions in the host country and the legal status of migrants, many people who decide to migrate are forced to leave their children behind. The decision of one or both parents to migrate and leave their children behind in Egypt is often based on the altruistic desire to provide for the family and give them a better life.

In the 2013 Egypt-HIMS, the 'Individual Questionnaire for Out Migrants' included questions on the number of living children under age 15 the migrant had at time of first migration and how many of these were left behind in Egypt. The results are summarized in Table 7.14. The analysis is restricted to male current migrants as they account for 98 percent of the total number of current migrants.

Table 7.14 Children left behind				
Among ever-married male out migrants, the percentage who had children under age 15 years at time of first migration, and the percentage of children left behind, Egypt-HIMS 2013				
Characteristic of out migrant	Among male out migrants, the percentage ever-married at time of first migration	Among ever-married male out migrants, the percentage who had children under 15 years of age at time of first migration	Mean number of children under 15 years of age at time of first migration of the father per ever-married male migrant	Percentage of children under age 15 who were left behind at time of first migration of the father
Age at first migration				
Under 25	13.3	47.1	0.658	88.0
25-29	40.4	72.7	1.249	94.4
30-34	77.2	85.3	1.848	92.8
35-39	92.9	92.1	2.525	91.2
40+	96.6	90.1	2.598	91.2
Residence of origin household				
Urban	41.7	81.7	1.786	90.0
Rural	40.7	77.2	1.724	92.6
Education				
No education	66.1	81.0	2.061	91.9
Some primary	54.3	78.9	1.837	92.3
Primary+Preparatory	42.4	80.1	1.792	93.0
Secondary	33.1	74.7	1.534	93.8
Higher	33.4	80.6	1.624	85.6
Total	40.9	78.1	1.736	92.1

Overall, 92 percent of children under 15 years of age were left behind in Egypt at time of first migration of their father. At time of first migration, around two-thirds of male current migrants were ever-married, and nearly four-fifths of the ever-married had children under age 15 years, with an average of 1.7 children per ever-married male migrant. Small differences are shown in the left-behind percentage by age and residence. By level of education of the father, the percentage of children left behind ranges between 92 percent for those whose fathers have below primary education and 94 percent for those whose fathers have secondary education, only to drop to 86 percent for children whose fathers have higher education.



This almost universal parental absence, besides creating changes in care giving arrangement, might have also lead to displacement and disruptions. There is always an emotional aspect that goes along with parents leaving their children, especially for long periods of time. Nevertheless, it is also a relief to have the extended family looking after the children left-behind. However, it cannot negate the fact that the children are longing for the love and care of their biological parents.

8 Reproductive Preferences

8.1 Introduction

One of the main aims of the Egypt-HIMS was to investigate future fertility intentions and family size norms among Egyptian migrants and non-migrants. In chapter 7, marriage and childbearing patterns were examined from several angles. This chapter introduces the attitudinal dimensions of childbearing. These dimensions are an important part of the background against which achieved fertility and contraceptive use of migrants should be gauged. Statements of family size desires also have value in improving our understanding of the sources of the socio-economic differentials in reproductive patterns because these differentials may reflect either intended difference or variation in implementation.

Three principal dimensions of family size desires of return migrants and non-migrants will be analysed in this chapter: present desire to limit childbearing, ideal number of children, and preference for the sex of children. In Chapter 9, family size preferences shall be reconsidered in light of the levels of contraceptive use.

At the outset it should be pointed out that the analysis is based on responses to questions which were phrased in terms of the individual return migrant's and non-migrant's preferences and not the norms of their community or reference group. Thus, any comparison of the results presented here with those from other demographic surveys conducted recently in Egypt, must take into account the comparability of the specific questions being asked.

Further, the analysis is based on statements of opinions and attitudes which are not necessarily related to actual and intended behaviour. Questions on attitudes are qualitatively different from those on age, parity, etc., which are subject only to response errors. Attitudes and opinions can change from one time to another. Even though this is an important issue, we shall find a good deal of consistency in the in the data which suggests that aggregates of responses are meaningful and may be interpreted with reasonable confidence.

8.2 Desire for More Children

This dimension of family size desires attempts to divide the population of respondents into two groups: those who wish to have no more children than they have at the time of the interview and those who wish to increase the size of their family beyond the number of children they already have.

All currently married return migrants and separately for pure and mixed non-migrants were asked if they wanted to have another child sometime. The possible responses were: (1) Yes, (2) No, and (3) Undecided. Female respondents who were pregnant at the time of the survey were asked whether they would want to have another child later. Also, male respondents whose wives were pregnant at the time of the survey were asked whether they would want to have another child later. Taking into account the way in which the preference variable is

defined for pregnant women, a current pregnancy is treated as being equivalent to a living child. Respondents who cannot have children are classified as wanting no more children.

Table 8.1 shows that, among the currently married, the proportion wanting no more children is highest among female and male non-migrants residing in ‘pure’ non-migrant households (57 and 58 percent, respectively), followed by female and male non-migrant residing in ‘mixed’ non-migrant households (50 and 48 percent, respectively). Non-migrants residing in ‘pure’ non-migrant households have higher proportion wanting no more children than non-migrants residing in ‘mixed’ non-migrant households. Thus among the currently married non-migrant females, the proportion wanting to have more children increases from 28 percent in ‘pure’ non-migrant households to 37 percent in ‘mixed’ non-migrant households. Among male return migrants, 22 percent wanted to have more children, and 42 percent wanted no more children, but a high of 28 percent of these male migrants gave ‘other’ answers most of which were non-numeric. The responses of the return migrants and the ‘mixed’ non-migrants reflect the tendency observed earlier for migrants to come from larger households.

Table 8.1 Fertility preferences according to migration status							
Percent distribution of currently married return migrants and non-migrants by desire to have more children, according to type of migrant and sex, Egypt-HIMS 2013							
Migration status	Sex of respondent and age range	Desire to have more children (including wife’s current pregnancy)					Number
		Yes	No	Undecided	Other	Total	
Return migrant	Male (age 20-59)	22.1	42.3	7.8	27.8	100.0	3712
Non-migrant (Pure)	Female (age 15-49)	28.4	57.5	3.5	10.6	100.0	797
	Male (age 20-59)	25.6	58.4	3.5	12.5	100.0	689
Non-migrant (Mixed)	Female (age 15-49)	36.9	49.9	3.9	9.3	100.0	3956
	Male (age 20-59)	38.0	47.8	3.7	10.5	100.0	423

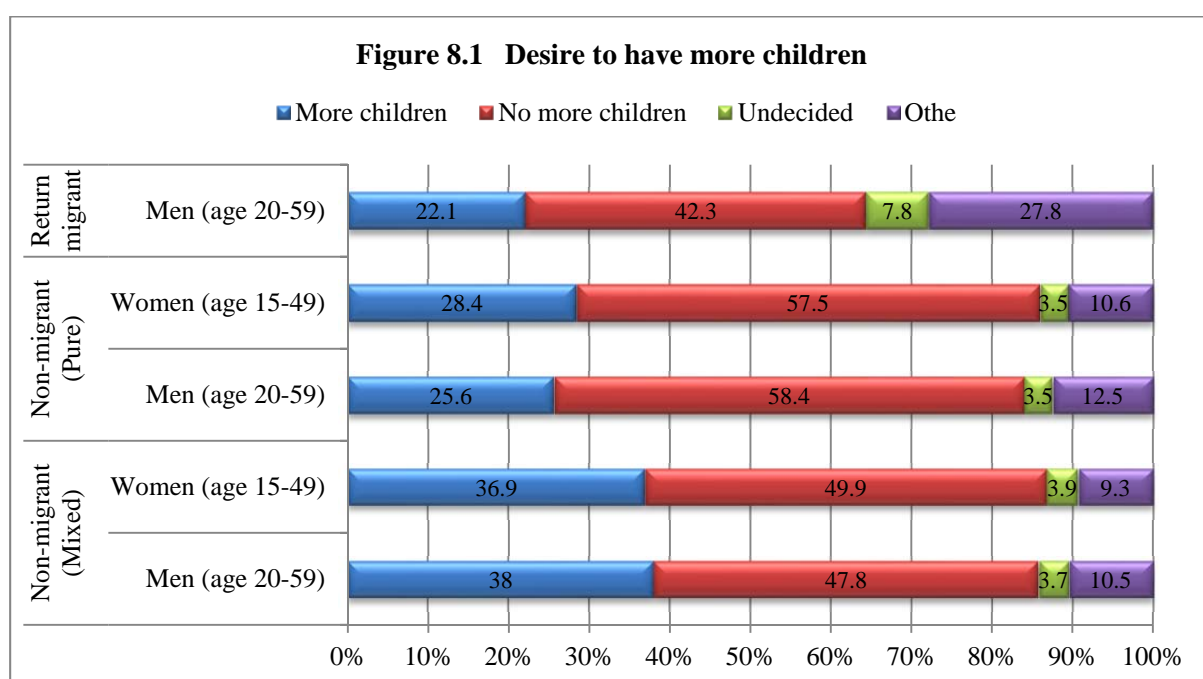


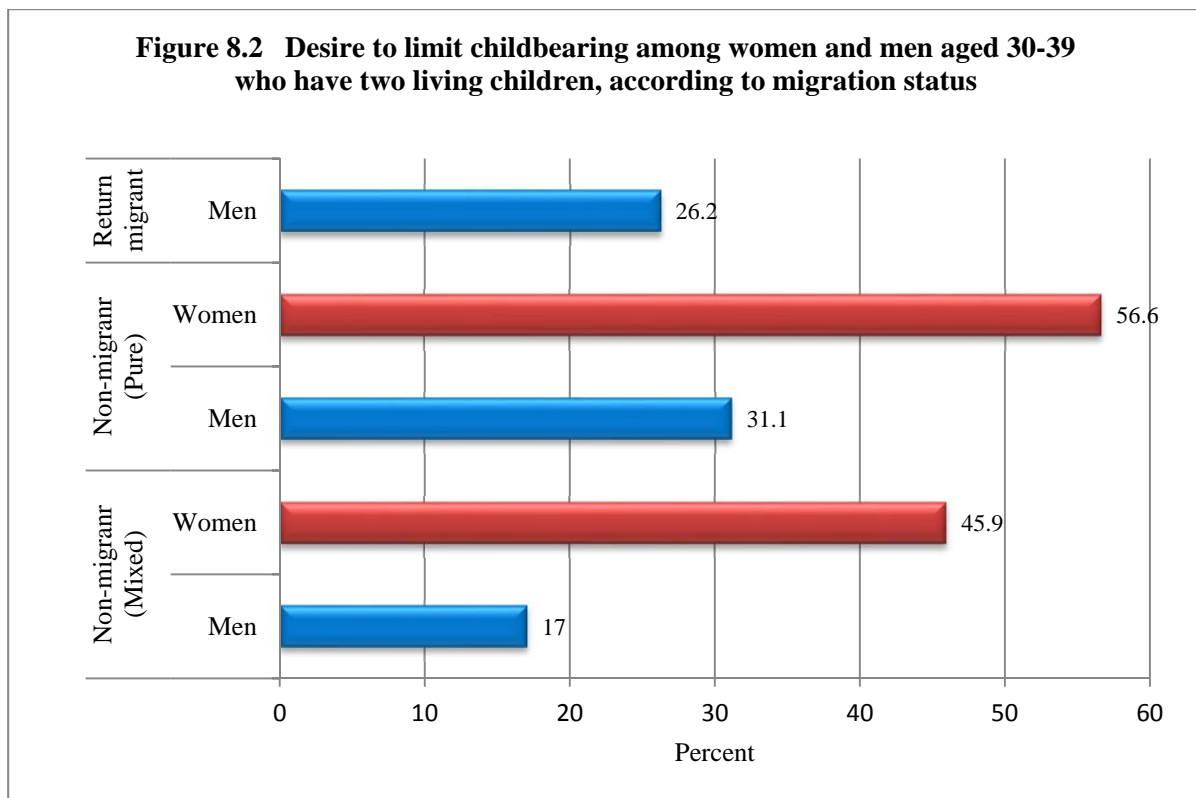
Table 8.2 gives the proportions of currently married return migrants and non-migrants wanting no more children classified by sex, current age, and number of living children. As might be expected, the underlying pattern is that the desire to limit childbearing increases, with only few exceptions, with age and with number of living children. For example, among women residing in ‘mixed’ non-migrant households, the proportion has a level of 3 percent for women under age 20 and it reaches 28 percent and 66 percent for women at ages 20-29 and 30-39, respectively.

The results show very little interest in remaining childless among the various groups considered. More than 9 in 10 women and men who have one child expressed a desire to have another child. Among women and men who have more than one child, the desire to cease childbearing increases rapidly with the number of living children. For example, among women residing in ‘pure’ non-migrant households, the desire to limit childbearing increases from 50 percent among women with two children to 77 percent among women with three children. For family sizes above two living children, a majority of both migrants and non-migrants in every age group want no additional children, the only exception being shown for male return migrants and women residing in ‘mixed’ non-migrant households at ages 20-29,

Table 8.2 Desire to limit childbearing by age										
Percentage of currently married return migrants and non-migrants who want no more children, according to sex and number of living children, Egypt-HIMS 2013										
Migration status	Sex	Current age	Number of living children (including wife's current pregnancy)							Total
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Return migrant	Male	20-29	0.0	2.2	20.0	34.6	47.3	100.0	0.0	14.6
		30-39	0.0	1.4	26.2	52.7	57.2	46.5	42.1	35.3
		40-49	0.0	11.2	42.5	59.0	73.3	66.5	60.8	58.5
		50-59	0.0	6.5	43.8	49.5	47.1	47.7	43.8	44.6
		Total	0.0	3.2	29.3	54.1	62.7	57.0	50.5	42.3
Non-migrant (Pure)	Female	15-19	0.0	0.0	52.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5
		20-29	6.4	1.6	39.7	59.5	50.2	67.1	100.0	37.6
		30-39	7.8	4.3	56.6	83.0	88.0	73.8	78.2	70.1
		40-49	6.1	52.8	69.3	84.8	54.9	53.0	52.0	63.2
		Total	5.8	8.5	49.9	77.2	72.7	63.8	62.7	57.5
	Male	20-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		30-39	0.0	0.0	31.1	69.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	17.4
		40-49	0.0	5.2	37.1	70.7	73.8	85.2	100.0	50.6
		50-59	0.0	31.1	72.6	79.5	82.8	86.5	91.0	76.6
		Total	2.3	10.5	48.9	68.5	74.3	76.2	79.6	58.4
Non-migrant (Mixed)	Female	15-19	0.0	0.0	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7
		20-29	0.5	1.6	21.4	47.0	61.8	70.9	46.6	28.0
		30-39	1.9	4.6	45.9	70.1	80.8	83.6	82.6	66.2
		40-49	3.8	37.3	59.2	70.4	67.7	65.5	76.7	66.9
		Total	1.0	5.0	30.4	61.3	72.9	74.3	77.8	49.9
	Male	20-29	0.0	0.0	90.9	64.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.5
		30-39	0.0	0.0	17.0	75.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.8
		40-49	0.0	26.0	56.7	79.6	73.6	100.0	65.9	72.9
		50-59	0.0	29.1	15.5	50.1	30.8	42.6	54.4	42.3
		Total	0.0	10.5	28.3	58.1	42.4	53.3	58.4	47.8

where, among those having three living children, the proportion wanting no more children is only 35 percent and 47 percent, respectively, which shows again the tendency for migrants to come from larger families.

Thus, from around age 29 onwards, at least half of the women residing in ‘pure’ non-migrant households want no more children, compared with age 32 among women residing in ‘mixed’ non-migrant households. The proportion reaches the 50 percent level for ‘pure’ non-migrant women with two children and rapidly jumps to 77 percent for those with 3 living children. For women residing in ‘mixed’ non-migrant households, the proportion reaches the 50 percent level for those with two or three children and increases to 73 percent for those with 4 living children. Among males, the proportion reaches the 50 percent level for both return migrants and ‘mixed’ non-migrants with three children, and for ‘pure’ non-migrants with two children. These results indicate that the effects of both age and number of living children on the desire to limit childbearing remain important for the various groups considered, although the latter is more so.



It may be concluded, therefore, that two living children and age 29 are the effective points at which a majority of women residing in ‘pure’ non-migrant households wish to limit their childbearing. This compares to age 32 and three living children as effective points at which a majority of ‘mixed’ non-migrant women wish to limit their family size.

Among males, age 41 and three living children are the effective points at which a majority of return migrants and ‘mixed’ non-migrants do not desire to have more children, compared with age 42 and two living children among ‘pure’ non-migrant men.

8.3 Ideal Number of Children

The second indicator of number preference considered in the survey relates to the total number of children a respondent would ideally like to have, irrespective of whether the respondent can accomplish it, and irrespective of the number of children the respondent already has. The data gathered relate to the respondent's personal wishes, rather than to a more generalized ideal or norm. Responses were probably coloured by past experiences, present fecundity and other conditions, and even the possible desire to 'say the right thing', and this should be borne in mind.

Among currently married return migrants and non-migrants, more than 99.3 percent gave numeric answers. The analysis in this section will be restricted to all currently married return migrants and non-migrants who gave numeric answers.

Table 8.3 gives the mean ideal number of children for currently married return migrants and non-migrants, according to current age and number of living children. Among female non-migrants, the overall mean is lower among the female 'pure' non-migrant (3.0 children) than among the female 'mixed' non-migrant (3.2 children). Among males, the mean is lowest among the 'pure' non-migrant men (3.2 children), and it increases to 3.3 for the male return migrants, and to 3.6 for the male 'mixed' non-migrants.

Table 8.3 Ideal number of children					
Mean ideal number of children for currently married return migrants and non-migrants, Egypt-HIMS 2013					
Characteristic	Return migrants	Non-migrants			
		Residing in 'pure' non-migrant households		Residing in 'mixed' non-migrant households	
	Males age 20-59	Females age 15-49	Males age 20-59	Females age 15-49	Males age 20-59
Current age					
15-19	--	2.6	--	2.9	--
20-29	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.6
30-39	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.4	2.7
40-49	3.5	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.4
50-59	3.6	--	3.4	--	3.9
Number of living children¹					
0	2.4	2.0	2.7	2.4	1.7
1	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.6
2	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.6
3	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.0
4	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.3
5	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.2
6+	4.3	4.1	4.8	4.4	4.8
Mean ideal number of children ²	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.6
Number currently married	3712	797	689	3956	423

¹The number of living children includes the current pregnancy
²Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric answers

The mean ideal number of children steadily rises with current age and with number of living children. Among male return migrants, this mean increases from 3.0 children for those aged 20-29 to 3.3 children for those aged 30-39 and to 3.6 for the oldest cohort of return migrants aged 50-59. The table shows, however, that current number of living children has the greatest effect on ideal number of children. Return migrants and 'mixed' non-migrants with three or less children desire a larger number of children than they actually have. But beginning with a number of children of four, return migrants and non-migrants desire, on average, a smaller number of children than they have. The transition point (4 children) is greater than that observed for the question on desire to stop childbearing (2 or 3 children) mainly because of the difference between the questions and the possible pressure to rationalize existing family size.

The figures in Table 8.4, however, suggest that the modal or most popular ideal number of children among the currently married is 3 children, about 38 percent of male return migrants, and 37 percent of the 'mixed' non-migrant women giving this as their ideal. This is followed by the desire for 4 children by 27 percent of the male return migrants and 29 percent of the female 'mixed' non-migrants. Among the currently married 'pure' non-migrants, the most popular ideal number of children is also 3 children, about 42 percent of women and 39 percent of men giving this as their ideal. This is followed by the desire for 2 and 4 children by 26 and 21 percent of the women and 22 and 21 percent of the men, respectively.

These patterns, in part, might reflect a decline in family size preferences on the part of the younger cohorts of both migrants and non-migrants; but it might also reflect the influence of achieved fertility on desired family size. Migrants, for example, tend to come from larger families than non-migrants and they may rationalize their fertility performance by stating the number of children they have as their preference.

To investigate this latter point, figures are given in Table 8.5 showing whether ideal number of children exceeds, equals, or is less than actual number of living children. The table shows that almost one in two of currently married male return migrants and female and male 'mixed' non-migrants gave an ideal number of children that was equal to their actual although this proportion varies considerably with the number of living children they already have, and it reaches a maximum of 59 percent for return migrants with four living children and 63 and 76 percent for female and male 'mixed' non-migrants with three living children, respectively.

The proportion who state an ideal number in excess of their actual children shows a rapid decline with increases in the number of living children, whereas the proportion who state a desired number which is less than the number they already have increases rapidly with actual family size. The majority with two or fewer living children state a preference for a number larger than the number they have, and the majority with five or more children state a preference for a number below their current family size.

The proportion of return migrants and non-migrants for whom the ideal and actual number of children coincide, of course, cannot be considered equivalent to the proportion of those who rationalize their actual family size. Further, although the overall proportion who states an ideal family size less than their actual is only around one in five among return migrants and 'mixed' non-migrants and three in ten among the 'pure' non-migrants, the proportions become appreciable among both migrants and non-migrants with large numbers of children.

Table 8.4 Ideal number of children by number of living children

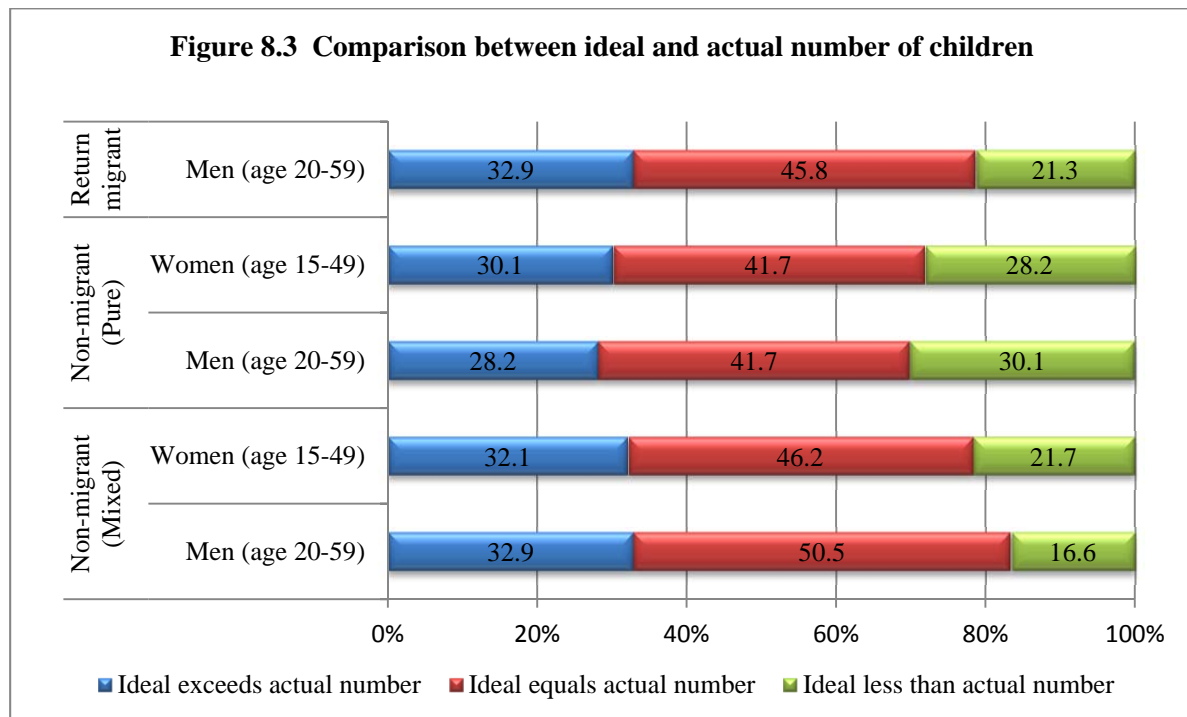
Percentage of currently married return migrants and non-migrants who want no more children, according to sex and number of living children, Egypt-HIMS 2013

Migration status	Sex	Ideal number of children	Number of living children (including wife's current pregnancy)						Total	
			0	1	2	3	4	5		6+
Return migrant	Men (age 20-59)	0	19.6	3.3	1.4	2.5	1.7	5.0	5.4	3.4
		1	2.0	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4
		2	31.6	36.0	33.4	7.6	8.6	7.2	5.0	17.5
		3	27.3	40.8	40.3	58.6	17.5	20.7	20.5	37.6
		4	13.9	13.8	18.5	23.3	58.7	28.2	27.1	27.3
		5	4.1	2.3	3.4	4.9	6.7	28.2	13.2	7.4
		6+	1.5	2.8	1.9	2.7	5.9	9.3	26.3	5.7
		Non-numeric responses	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.4	2.2	0.7
		Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Mean ideal number of children	2.4	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.8	3.9	4.3	3.3
Number of currently married	151	339	934	1023	600	328	337	3712		
Non-migrant (Pure)	Women (age 15-49)	0	19.3	2.6	0.6	1.0	2.6	9.9	11.1	3.3
		1	3.4	0.7	1.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	2.8	1.0
		2	41.5	45.0	50.8	10.1	9.3	10.6	4.9	25.8
		3	25.7	43.0	34.8	73.1	19.0	21.2	27.7	41.7
		4	10.2	8.2	11.5	13.5	59.2	18.8	8.9	21.0
		5	0.0	0.6	1.1	1.4	6.8	32.0	9.5	4.7
		6+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.6	7.5	35.1	2.4
		Non-numeric responses	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
		Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Mean ideal number of children	2.0	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.6	3.6	4.1	3.0
	Number of currently married	41	69	223	226	148	57	33	797	
	Men (age 20-59)	0	12.0	5.3	1.4	2.9	1.9	1.9	4.2	3.1
		1	3.2	3.4	0.3	0.4	2.4	3.1	1.7	1.5
		2	39.8	41.6	48.8	8.0	9.9	10.7	11.9	22.4
		3	17.9	35.9	35.1	68.9	18.3	21.9	10.0	39.1
		4	18.0	8.3	11.5	13.0	60.9	19.2	23.9	21.4
		5	0.0	2.5	2.2	3.2	4.2	38.8	4.3	6.7
		6+	9.2	1.7	0.2	2.2	2.4	4.3	42.7	5.3
		Non-numeric responses	0.0	1.3	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.7
		Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean ideal number of children		2.7	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.6	3.9	4.8	3.2	
Number of currently married	39	54	154	216	106	71	49	689		
Non-migrant (Mixed)	Women (age 15-49)	0	18.1	2.3	0.8	2.0	1.3	6.2	5.3	2.9
		1	2.7	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.7
		2	26.3	35.2	32.3	8.1	11.1	7.7	3.7	17.7
		3	30.0	34.4	41.8	62.3	16.4	17.1	13.1	37.4
		4	15.5	20.7	20.7	21.7	60.3	26.7	33.9	29.2
		5	2.3	3.4	3.0	4.0	8.3	36.3	16.4	8.1
		6+	2.4	1.3	0.6	1.1	2.4	5.7	26.3	3.5
		Non-numeric responses	2.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
		Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Mean ideal number of children	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.7	3.9	4.4	3.3
	Number of currently married	177	390	974	1079	698	346	292	3956	
	Men (age 20-59)	0	26.0	0.0	13.8	3.3	9.7	0.0	5.1	5.8
		1	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	2.9	1.3
		2	47.7	40.7	40.1	6.5	4.1	2.4	2.9	9.5
		3	13.7	54.7	18.6	76.1	31.9	20.5	12.1	33.2
		4	5.5	4.5	23.2	12.0	43.9	38.5	30.3	28.9
		5	0.0	0.0	4.3	2.1	8.8	35.0	18.9	13.3
		6+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	27.7	8.0
		Non-numeric responses	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean ideal number of children		1.7	2.6	2.5	3.0	3.3	4.2	4.8	3.6	
Number of currently married	9	23	30	81	101	65	114	423		

Table 8.5 Comparison between ideal and actual number of children							
Comparison between ideal and actual number of living children of currently married return migrants and non-migrants, according to number of living children, Egypt-HIMS 2013							
Migration status	Sex and age range	Number of living children	Ideal exceeds actual number	Ideal equals actual number	Ideal less than actual number	Total	Mean ideal number of children
Return migrant	Men (age 20-59)	0	100.0	--	--	100.0	2.4
		1	95.7	1.0	3.3	100.0	2.8
		2	64.8	33.4	1.8	100.0	2.9
		3	31.0	58.6	10.4	100.0	3.3
		4	13.4	58.7	27.9	100.0	3.8
		5	9.4	28.6	62.0	100.0	3.9
		6+	3.9	26.8	69.3	100.0	4.3
		All	32.9	45.8	21.3	100.0	3.3
Non-migrant (Pure)	Women (age 15-49)	0	100.0	--	--	100.0	2.0
		1	96.7	0.7	2.6	100.0	2.6
		2	47.5	50.8	1.7	100.0	2.6
		3	15.8	73.1	11.1	100.0	3.0
		4	8.3	59.2	32.5	100.0	3.6
		5	7.5	32.0	60.5	100.0	3.6
		6+	2.4	26.3	71.3	100.0	4.1
		All	30.1	41.7	28.2	100.0	3.0
	Men (age 20-59)	0	100.0	--	--	100.0	2.7
		1	91.3	3.4	5.3	100.0	2.5
		2	49.5	48.8	1.7	100.0	2.6
		3	19.5	69.1	11.4	100.0	3.0
		4	6.6	60.9	32.5	100.0	3.6
		5	4.3	38.8	56.9	100.0	3.9
6+	3.8	25.2	71.0	100.0	4.8		
All	28.2	41.7	30.1	100.0	3.2		
Non-migrant (Mixed)	Women (age 15-49)	0	100.0	--	--	100.0	2.4
		1	95.3	2.4	2.3	100.0	2.9
		2	66.5	32.3	1.2	100.0	2.9
		3	26.9	62.6	10.5	100.0	3.2
		4	10.7	60.4	28.9	100.0	3.7
		5	5.8	36.3	57.9	100.0	3.9
		6+	3.1	31.5	65.4	100.0	4.4
		All	32.1	46.2	21.7	100.0	3.3
	Men (age 20-59)	0	100.0	--	--	100.0	1.7
		1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.6
		2	46.1	40.1	13.8	100.0	2.5
		3	14.1	76.1	9.8	100.0	3.0
		4	8.8	43.9	47.3	100.0	3.3
		5	3.6	35.0	61.4	100.0	4.2
6+	3.8	28.6	67.6	100.0	4.8		
All	32.9	50.5	16.6	100.0	3.6		

Thus, 62 percent of male return migrants with five living children and 69 percent of those with six or more children fall in this category. The possibility exists, of course, that these results were obtained because these groups of respondents thought that interviewers wanted them to state lower ideal numbers than they actually wanted. Despite these uncertainties, the comparisons of ideal and actual number of children indicate that the number of migrants and

non-migrants who are rationalizing their current fertility, by stating their current number of children as ‘ideal’, or who wish to have large number of children constitute only a small minority of all respondents.



We now turn our attention to investigate differentials in the preference for family size. Table 8.6 shows the mean ideal number of children for return migrants and non-migrants according to selected background characteristics. The figures show that:

- Urban residents prefer a smaller family size than the rural residents;
- The better educated tend to prefer a smaller family size than the less educated;
- Among the non-migrants residing in ‘pure’ non-migrant households, those currently working also prefer a smaller number of children than those not working.

Another point of interest is that the vast majority of women and men residing in ‘pure’ non-migrant households have smaller ideal number of children than those residing in ‘mixed’ non-migrant households.

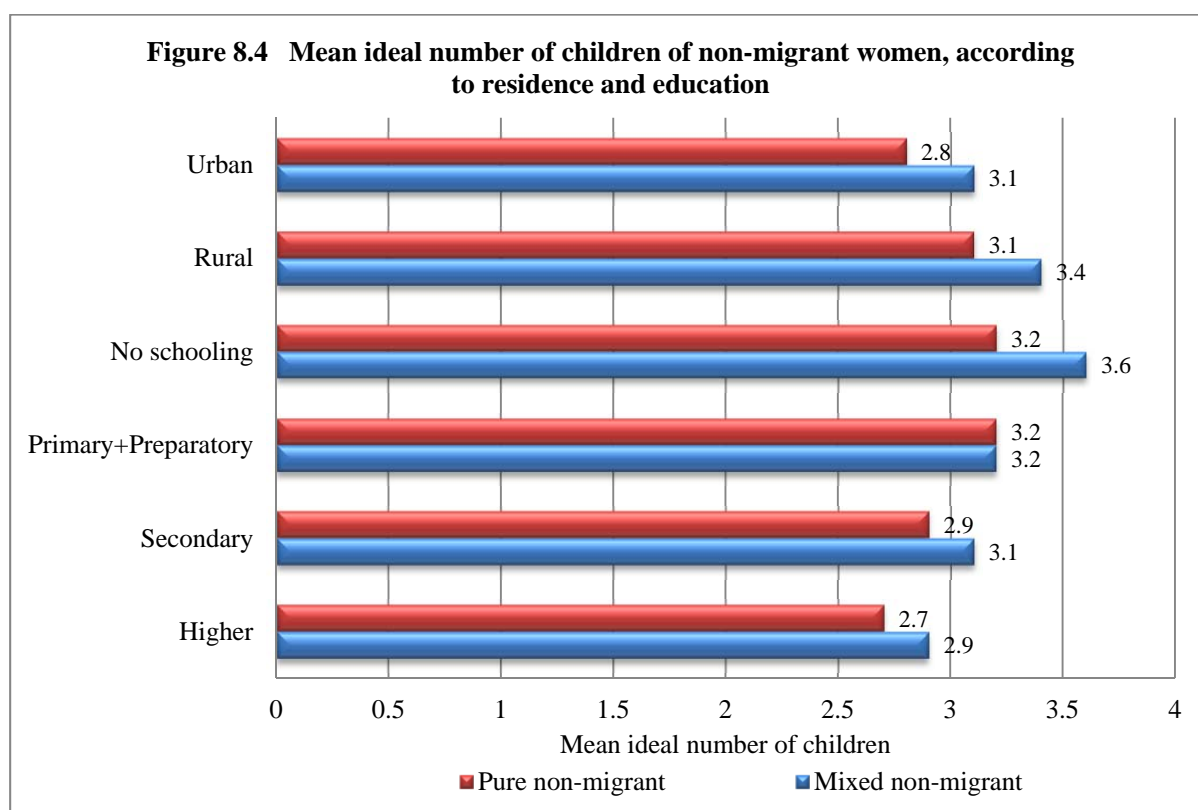
These results confirm that migrants tend to come from large households and that non-migrants residing in households that have out migrant or return migrant tend to prefer larger ideal number of children than non-migrants residing in ‘pure’ non-migrant households.

Table 8.6 Ideal number of children by background characteristics

Mean ideal number of children for currently married return migrants and non-migrants, according to selected background characteristics¹, Egypt-HIMS 2013

Characteristic	Return migrants Men age 20-59	Non-migrants			
		Residing in 'pure' non-migrant households		Residing in 'mixed' non-migrant households	
		Women age 15-49	Men age 20-59	Women age 15-49	Men age 20-59
Residence					
Urban	3.2	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.4
Rural	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.7
Education					
No education	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8
Some primary	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.6
Primary + Preparatory	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.6
Secondary	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.7
Higher	3.1	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.1
Current work status					
Working	3.4	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.7
Not working	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.0
Total	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.6
Number currently married	3712	797	689	3956	423

¹ Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric answers



8.4 Gender Preferences

The two dimensions of family size desires considered in the preceding sections relate to preferences for number of children. Number preferences presumably operate within a complex of other circumstances and preferences. Among the many factors contributing to the family size decision process is the possible complicating effect of sex composition of children. In many societies, the sex composition of the living children is an important consideration in the childbearing process. Broadly speaking, only three types of gender preference are common. The first is for a certain minimum number of boys, the second is for a balanced sex composition of boys and girls, and the third is a combination of balance and male preference.

Three aspects of gender preference among Egyptian return migrants and non-migrants may be indicated using the data collected in the Egypt-HIMS. These three aspects relate to the possible effects of the sex composition of the current family on (i) the proportion of those currently married who want more children; and (ii) the ideal number of children. The third aspect relates to the preferred sex of the next child as explicitly stated by those respondents who wanted more children.

Table 8.7 gives a summary of gender preference indicators for currently married male return migrants and female non-migrants, according to the sex composition of the current family. Out of 3712 currently married male return migrants, 4 percent have no living children, 17 percent have only boys, and 14 percent have only girls. The remaining 65 percent have both boys and girls, the percentage being made up of 22 percent with equal number of boys and girls, 22 percent with more boys than girls and 21 percent with fewer boys than girls. A similar pattern is shown for female non-migrants.

Women and men with boys only or girls only represent 'extremely imbalanced' sex composition, those with unequal numbers of boys and girls represent 'imbalanced' sex composition, and those with equal numbers of boys and girls represent 'balanced' sex composition. It should, however, be noted that a perfect balance can be found only among women and men who have an even number of living children.

The figures in Table 8.6 suggest that the sex composition is:

- 'extremely imbalanced' for 31 percent of the male return migrants, 32 percent for the female 'pure' non-migrants, and 32 percent for the female 'mixed' non-migrants;
- 'imbalanced' for 43 percent of the male return migrants, 39 percent for the female 'pure' non-migrants, and 42 percent for the female 'mixed' non-migrants; and
- 'balanced' for 22 percent of the male return migrants, 23 percent for the female 'pure' non-migrants, and 21 percent for the female 'mixed' non-migrants.

Table 8.7 also suggests that the most common type of sex preference is for a combination of a 'balanced' sex composition of boys and girls and 'male preference'. For example, return migrants who have equal number of boys and girls, or with fewer boys than girls prefer, on average, their next child to be a boy. A preference for the next child to be a girl is found only among return migrants and non-migrants with boys only.

Table 8.7 Gender preference indicators									
Sex preference indicators for currently married return migrants and non-migrants, according to sex composition of current family, Egypt-HIMS 2013									
Migration status	Sex, age range and total number	Current sex composition of own children	Percent distribution of currently married persons	Percentage wanting more children	Mean ideal number of children	Sex preference of next child			
						Boy	Girl	Either	Total
Return migrant	Men (age 20-59) (3712)	No living children	4.3	41.4	2.45	14.5	2.3	83.2	100.0
		All boys	17.0	30.1	3.04	4.9	25.0	70.1	100.0
		All girls	13.5	39.9	3.17	46.6	0.0	53.4	100.0
		Mixed (ALL)	65.2	15.1	3.52	21.1	3.4	75.5	100.0
		(a) No. of boys=No. of girls	21.8	23.2	3.29	11.4	2.5	86.1	100.0
		(b) No. of boys>no. of girls	22.4	9.3	3.60	9.3	7.3	83.4	100.0
		(c) No. of boys <no. of girls	21.0	13.0	3.69	48.3	1.9	49.7	100.0
		Total	100.0	22.1	3.35	23.0	7.5	69.5	100.0
Non-migrant (Pure)	Women (age 15-49) (797)	No living children	5.8	64.1	2.06	11.0	4.2	84.8	100.0
		All boys	19.2	48.1	2.76	3.1	46.2	50.7	100.0
		All girls	12.7	55.4	2.90	45.7	1.9	52.4	100.0
		Mixed (ALL)	62.3	13.6	3.19	21.8	4.4	73.8	100.0
		(a) No. of boys = no. of girls	23.2	22.8	2.97	16.4	1.4	82.2	100.0
		(b) No. of boys > no. of girls	19.3	8.6	3.43	14.0	17.5	68.5	100.0
		(c) No. of boys < no. of girls	19.8	7.6	3.23	47.3	0.0	52.7	100.0
		Total	100.0	28.4	3.00	19.5	17.8	62.7	100.0
Non-migrant (Mixed)	Women (age 15-49) (3956)	No living children	5.6	74.0	2.52	17.7	3.0	79.3	100.0
		All boys	17.7	53.3	2.99	4.9	29.5	65.7	100.0
		All girls	14.3	68.7	3.21	49.9	1.2	48.8	100.0
		Mixed (ALL)	62.3	21.5	3.47	16.6	3.3	80.1	100.0
		(a) No. of boys=No. of girls	20.6	36.6	3.24	10.9	1.9	87.2	100.0
		(b) No. of boys>no. of girls	22.5	11.9	3.58	4.2	7.9	88.0	100.0
		(c) No. of boys <no. of girls	19.3	16.6	3.58	41.3	2.3	56.4	100.0
		Total	100.0	36.9	3.29	22.3	9.3	68.4	100.0

A noteworthy finding here is that a large proportion of return migrants and non-migrants with no living children or with a balanced sex composition is actually indifferent, and would be equally happy with either a boy or a girl. This suggests that Egyptian migrants and non-migrants consider it important to have at least one child of each sex; beyond that, there is a preference for sons, but a large proportion would be content with either sex if the number of sons was equal to or greater than the number of daughters.

9 Family Planning

9.1 Introduction

The preceding analysis indicates that fertility transition in Egypt among migrants and non-migrants is strongly influenced by social and economic development which, through a variety of mechanisms, reduces the family size that couples desire. Individual choices about family size are, however, made effective through fertility regulation.

The 2013 Egypt-HIMS collected a set of data that permits an assessment of a number of dimensions of family planning among return migrants and non-migrants in non-migrant households (referred to as ‘pure’ non-migrants) and non-migrants in migrant households (referred to as ‘mixed’ non-migrants). This chapter will by no means fully exploit this set of data. Further specialized reports will explore the topic in greater depth.

This chapter considers a number of indicators related to ever-use, current use, and intended use of family planning and reviews demographic and socio-economic differentials in these variables. Information is also presented on the unmet need for family planning among non-migrant women.

9.2 Ever Use of Family Planning

The individual questionnaires for return migrants and non-migrants included a sequence of questions on ever use of family planning methods. Table 9.1 gives the percentage of ever-married return migrants and non-migrants who have ever used any contraceptive method by selected background characteristics. Overall, ever-use of contraception is higher among return migrant women (82 percent) and ‘pure’ non-migrant women (82 percent) than among ‘mixed’ non-migrant women (70 percent). Men exhibit a rather different pattern with ever-use being more common among ‘pure’ non-migrant men (80 percent) than among return migrant men (75 percent) and ‘mixed’ non-migrant men (75 percent).

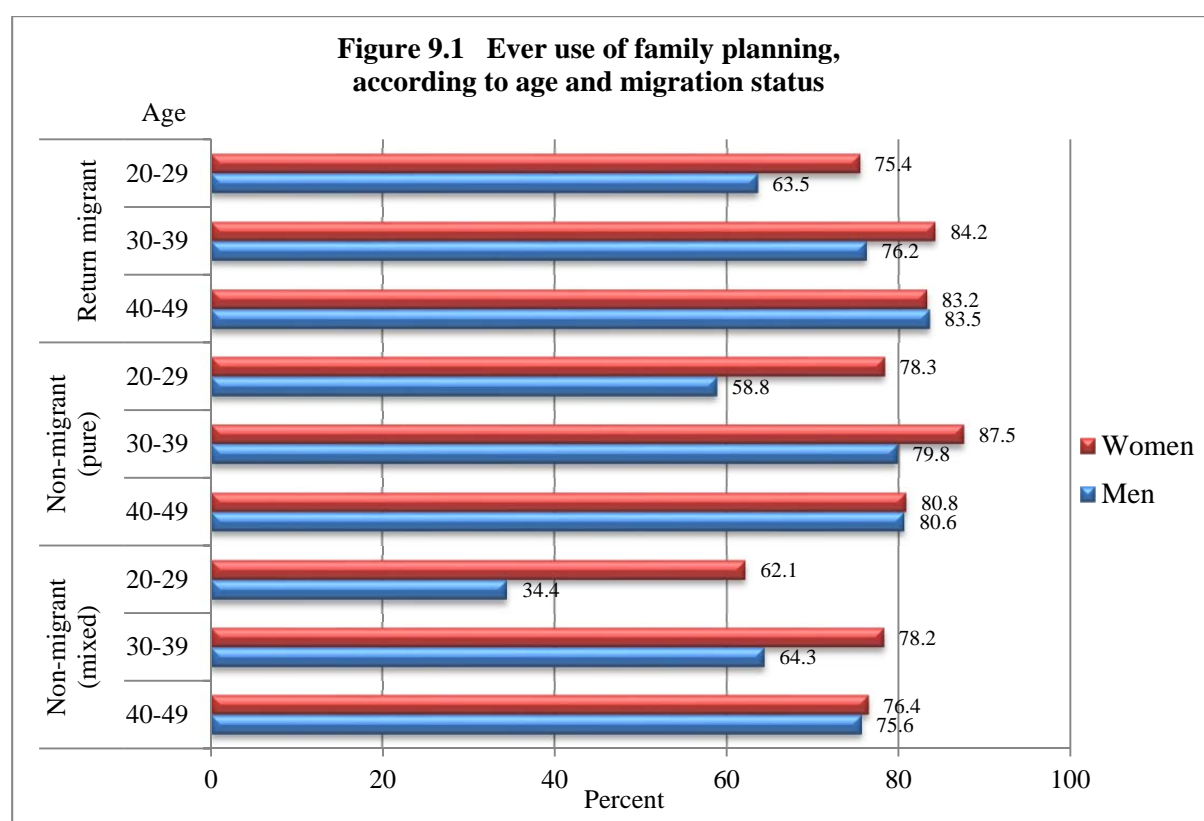
Across age groups, the highest level of ever use is observed for women aged 30-39 and men aged 40-49, and the lowest level is recorded for women under 20 years of age and men at ages 20-29. By migration status, among women aged 30-39, ever use is lowest for the ‘mixed’ non-migrants at 78 percent, and it increases to 84 percent for return migrants, and to 88 percent for ‘pure’ non-migrants.

Passing over small families, the pattern of ever-use shows little variation among men and women return migrants and ‘pure’ non-migrants who have 3 or 4 living children, with around 9 in 10 individuals having used a contraceptive method at some time.

Ever-use of contraception varies substantially by type of place of residence. The rural-urban differences are significant for return migrants and ‘mixed’ non-migrants of both sexes, while only small differences are reported for ‘pure’ non-migrants of both sexes. Among urban women, ever-use is significantly higher for return migrants (88 percent) than for non-

migrants (around 79 percent). Among rural women, ever-use is highest for ‘pure’ non-migrants (84 percent), decreasing to 78 percent for return migrants and to 68 percent for ‘mixed’ non-migrants.

Table 9.1 Ever use of family planning						
Percentage of ever-married return migrants and non-migrants who have ever used any contraceptive method by selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013						
Characteristic	Return migrants		‘Pure’ non-migrants		‘Mixed’ non-migrants	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age						
Under 20	0.0	0.0	33.6	0.0	19.5	0.0
20-29	75.4	63.5	78.3	58.8	62.1	34.4
30-39	84.2	76.2	87.5	79.8	78.2	64.3
40-49	83.2	83.5	80.8	80.6	76.4	75.6
Number of living children						
None	0.0	0.6	9.0	4.6	1.7	0.0
1	39.0	52.0	60.7	54.6	38.0	76.5
2	80.8	79.8	89.0	89.4	74.7	72.2
3	90.7	87.2	90.5	87.6	83.6	92.1
4	95.7	86.8	92.4	86.3	81.9	76.1
5+	83.1	72.0	88.9	89.8	77.4	77.3
Residence						
Urban	88.3	81.3	80.7	78.0	78.2	81.5
Rural	77.5	73.5	83.6	80.5	68.4	73.7
Total	81.7	75.4	82.2	79.5	70.3	75.1
Number	402	3987	863	700	4049	434



9.3 First Use of Contraception

The Egypt-HIMS questionnaires included a question on the timing of the adoption family planning. This information allows an examination of cohort changes (as indicated by differences between age groups) in the early adoption of contraception. Table 9.2 shows the percent distribution of ever-users of family planning by number of living children at time of first use, according to age, sex and migration status.

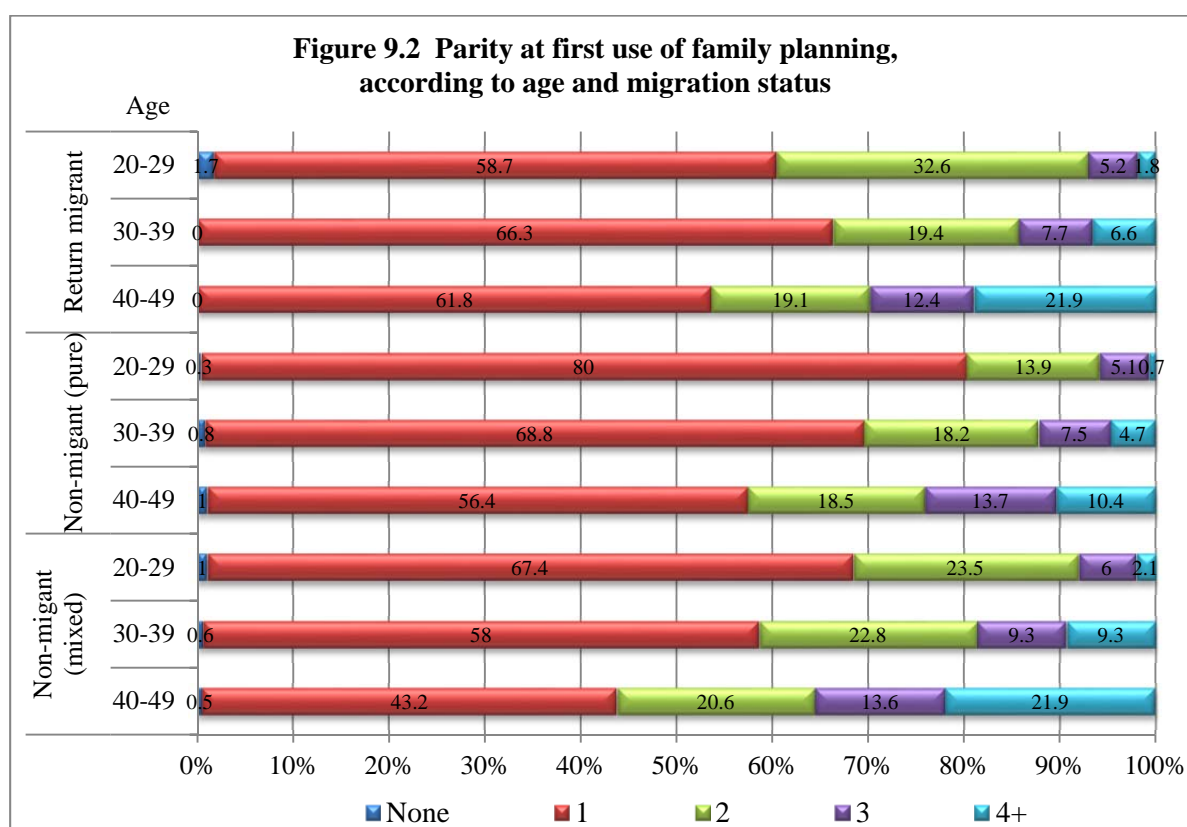
Table 9.2 Parity at first use of family planning according to age										
Percent distribution of ever-users of family planning by number of living children at time of first use, according to migration status, age and sex, Egypt-HIMS 2013										
Migration status	Sex	Age	Number of living children at first use						Total	Number of ever users
			None	1	2	3	4	5+		
Return migrant	Women	Under 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
		20-29	1.7	58.7	32.6	5.2	0.0	1.8	100.0	68
		30-39	0.0	66.3	19.4	7.7	6.6	0.0	100.0	166
		40-49	0.0	61.8	19.1	12.4	5.7	1.0	100.0	95
		Total	0.3	63.3	22.0	8.6	5.0	0.8	100.0	329
	Men	Under 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
		20-29	2.1	70.3	24.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	232
		30-39	0.5	64.1	23.5	8.1	2.8	1.0	100.0	1180
		40-49	0.4	49.5	22.2	11.8	7.4	8.8	100.0	1594
		Total	0.5	56.8	22.9	9.7	5.0	5.0	100.0	3005
'Pure' non-migrants	Women	Under 20	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
		20-29	0.3	80.0	13.9	5.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	199
		30-39	0.8	68.8	18.2	7.5	2.9	1.8	100.0	304
		40-49	1.0	56.4	18.5	13.7	4.8	5.6	100.0	203
		Total	0.6	68.5	17.0	8.6	2.8	2.4	100.0	710
	Men	Under 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
		20-29	1.7	80.5	15.5	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	38
		30-39	1.0	70.0	19.5	6.0	3.0	0.5	100.0	172
		40-49	0.4	56.2	23.2	8.7	4.7	6.8	100.0	346
		Total	0.7	62.1	21.5	7.3	4.0	4.4	100.0	556
'Mixed' non-migrant	Women	Under 20	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
		20-29	1.0	67.4	23.5	6.0	1.6	0.5	100.0	982
		30-39	0.6	58.0	22.8	9.3	4.9	4.4	100.0	1108
		40-49	0.5	43.2	20.6	13.6	8.1	13.8	100.0	737
		Total	0.7	57.6	22.5	9.2	4.6	5.4	100.0	2845
	Men	Under 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
		20-29	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
		30-39	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
		40-49	0.0	38.9	26.0	14.5	4.9	15.7	100.0	302
		Total	0.0	41.8	25.7	13.4	4.5	14.5	100.0	326

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

The results indicate that return migrants and non-migrants in Egypt rarely adopt family planning before the birth of the first child. Overall, a majority of ever-users of both sexes adopted family planning when they had only one child. Among women, the percentage adopting family planning when they had one child is highest for ‘pure’ non-migrants (69 percent), and it decreases to 63 percent for return migrants and to 58 percent for ‘mixed’ non-migrants.

The results also indicate that there has been a downward trend over time in the number of living children at the first use of contraception. Younger users tend to begin using family planning at lower parities than older users. Among return migrant men, the proportion adopting family planning when they had one child increased from 50 percent in the age cohort 40-49, to 64 percent in the age cohort 30-39 and to 70 percent in the age cohort 20-29.

In the age cohort 20-29 years, the proportion of ever-user women who adopted family planning when they had two children was highest for return migrants (33 percent), and it decreased to 24 percent for ‘mixed’ non-migrants and to 14 percent for ‘pure’ non-migrants. These results suggest that most Egyptian women and men are adopting family planning at a fairly early stage in the family building process though almost none begin to use immediately after marriage.



Even though the modal parity at first use of family planning is one child for all sub-groupings covered, there are substantial differentials in the timing of the adoption of family planning particularly by residence and level of education. As may be seen from Tables 9.3 to 9.5, urban and educated ever-users begin using contraception at lower parities than other users. For example, among return migrant women, 71 percent in urban areas initiated contraceptive use when they had one child, compared with only 58 percent in rural areas.

Among urban women, the percentage adopting family planning when they had only one child is highest for ‘pure’ non-migrants (73 percent) and it slightly decreases to 71 percent for return migrants and drops to 67 percent for ‘mixed’ non-migrants. Rural women show larger differentials in the timing of first use by migration status with the proportion adopting family planning when they had only one child ranging from 55 percent for the ‘mixed’ non-migrant women to 65 percent for the ‘pure’ non-migrant women.

Table 9.3 Parity at first use of family planning according to urban-rural residence										
Percent distribution of ever-users of family planning by number of living children at time of first use, according to migration status, sex and urban-rural residence, Egypt-HIMS 2013										
Migration status	Sex	Type of residence	Number of living children at first use					Total	Number of ever users	
			None	1	2	3	4			5+
Return migrant	Women	Urban	0.0	70.4	17.4	9.1	2.8	0.3	100.0	139
		Rural	0.6	58.1	25.4	8.2	6.6	1.1	100.0	189
		Total	0.3	63.3	22.0	8.6	5.0	0.8	100.0	329
	Men	Urban	0.9	64.6	22.6	6.7	3.3	1.8	100.0	772
		Rural	0.4	54.1	23.0	10.7	5.6	6.2	100.0	2233
		Total	0.5	56.8	22.9	9.7	5.0	5.0	100.0	3005
‘Pure’ non-migrants	Women	Urban	0.6	72.7	15.3	8.2	1.6	1.6	100.0	318
		Rural	0.7	65.1	18.3	8.9	3.9	3.1	100.0	392
		Total	0.6	68.5	17.0	8.6	2.8	2.4	100.0	710
	Men	Urban	0.7	67.6	18.4	8.9	1.2	3.1	100.0	223
		Rural	0.7	58.5	23.6	6.1	5.9	5.2	100.0	333
		Total	0.7	62.1	21.5	7.3	4.0	4.4	100.0	556
‘Mixed’ non-migrant	Women	Urban	1.2	66.9	20.6	5.0	3.5	2.7	100.0	606
		Rural	0.6	55.0	22.9	10.4	4.9	6.2	100.0	2239
		Total	0.7	57.6	22.5	9.2	4.6	5.4	100.0	2845
	Men	Urban	0.0	48.4	26.3	20.8	2.4	2.0	100.0	66
		Rural	0.0	40.2	25.5	11.6	5.0	17.7	100.0	261
		Total	0.0	41.8	25.7	13.4	4.5	14.5	100.0	326

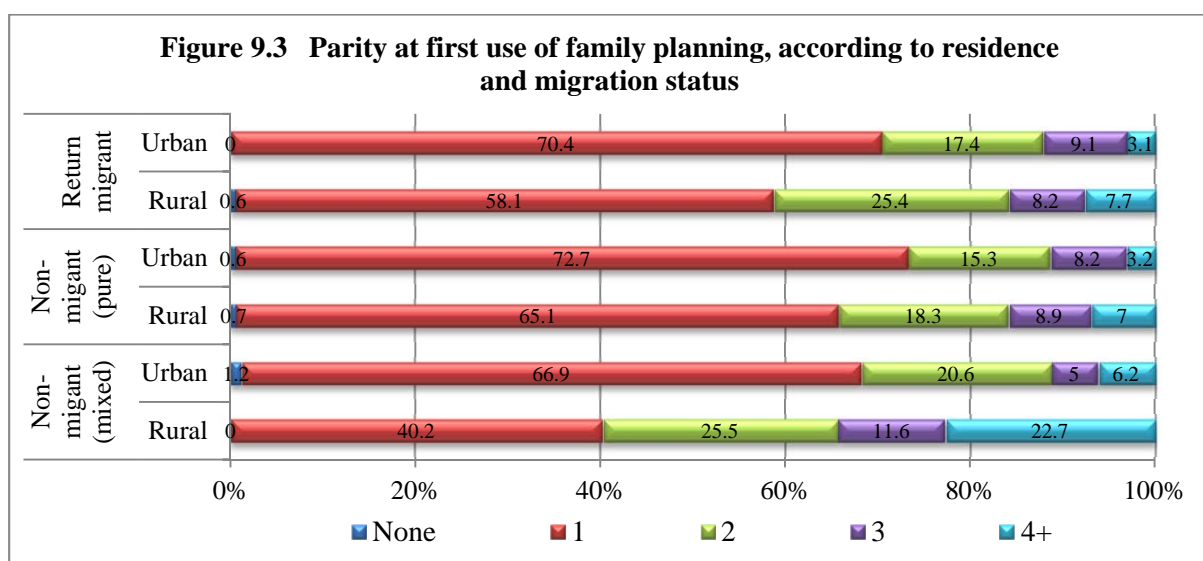


Table 9.4 throws more light on the regional differentials in the timing of adoption of family planning, according to current migration status. Among women who ever-used family planning, the regional differentials in the proportion who adopted contraception when they had only one child, according to migration status, may be summarized as follows:

- Urban governorates: the proportion narrowly ranges from 74 percent for the ‘mixed’ non-migrants to 77 percent for the ‘pure’ non-migrants;
- Urban Lower Egypt: the proportion narrowly ranges from 73 percent for return migrants to 76 percent for the ‘mixed’ non-migrants;
- Urban Upper Egypt: the proportion varies from 45 percent for both return migrants and ‘mixed non-migrants to 57 percent;
- Rural Lower Egypt: the proportion ranges from 66 percent for return migrants to 73 percent for ‘pure’ non-migrants;
- Rural Upper Egypt: the proportion ranges from 43-45 percent for the ‘pure’ non-migrants and return migrants to 53 percent for the ‘pure’ non-migrants.

Thus migration status does not appear to be associated with the timing of first use of contraception in the Urban Governorates and urban Lower Egypt whereas it appears to be associated with the timing of first use in both urban and rural Upper Egypt.

Differentials in the timing of first use are dramatic among educational sub-groups for both return migrants and non-migrants; the higher the level of education, the higher the proportion initiating use for spacing purposes, (Table 9.5).

Among return migrant women, the proportion who adopted contraception when they had only one child is lowest for those with no education (23 percent) and it increases to 66 percent for women with secondary education and to 75 percent for women with university education. The results in Table 9.5 also show that this proportion, at every level of education, is higher among women in non-migrant households than among return migrants and women in migrant households.

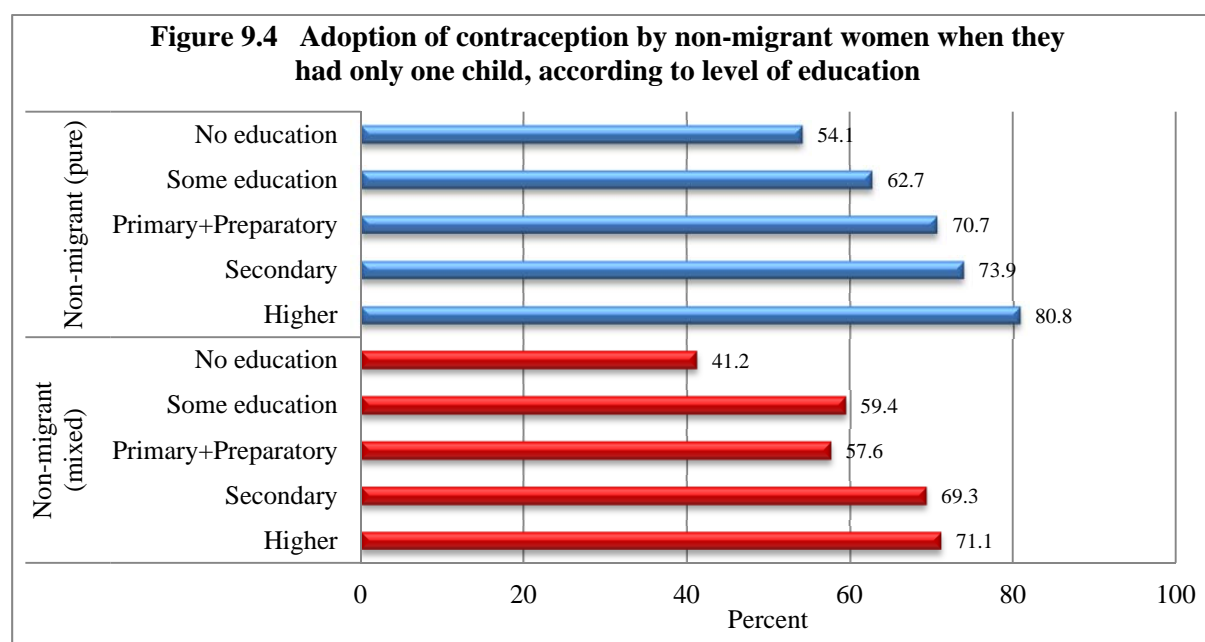


Table 9.4 Parity at first use of family planning according to region of residence										
Percent distribution of ever-users of family planning by number of living children at time of first use, according to migration status, sex and region of residence, Egypt-HIMS 2013										
Migration status	Sex	Region of residence	Number of living children at first use					Total	Number of ever users	
			None	1	2	3	4			5+
Return migrant	Women	Urban governorates	0.0	76.4	19.1	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	61
		Lower Egypt	0.6	68.0	18.7	8.3	3.7	0.6	100.0	185
		Urban	0.0	73.3	12.2	11.6	2.9	0.0	100.0	56
		Rural	0.9	65.7	21.6	6.9	4.1	0.9	100.0	129
		Upper Egypt	0.0	42.5	32.3	12.8	11.3	1.1	100.0	81
		Urban	0.0	45.0	28.1	17.9	8.9	0.0	100.0	21
		Rural	0.0	41.7	33.7	11.0	12.1	1.5	100.0	60
		Frontier governorates	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
	Total	0.3	63.3	22.0	8.6	5.0	0.8	100.0	329	
	Men	Urban governorates	0.7	68.1	23.4	5.9	1.0	0.9	100.0	318
		Lower Egypt	0.6	67.7	21.8	6.2	2.0	1.7	100.0	1373
		Urban	1.6	72.5	17.2	4.5	1.9	2.2	100.0	271
		Rural	0.4	66.5	23.0	6.7	2.0	1.5	100.0	1101
		Upper Egypt	0.4	42.6	23.9	14.3	9.2	9.6	100.0	1305
Urban		0.3	45.3	29.9	11.6	9.8	3.0	100.0	175	
Rural		0.4	42.1	23.0	14.7	9.1	10.7	100.0	1130	
Frontier governorates		*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	10	
Total	0.5	56.8	22.9	9.7	5.0	5.0	100.0	3005		
'Pure' non-migrant	Women	Urban governorates	0.0	77.0	15.5	6.7	0.4	0.4	100.0	192
		Lower Egypt	0.8	73.1	16.6	6.7	2.4	0.3	100.0	295
		Urban	1.9	73.6	18.3	6.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	58
		Rural	0.6	73.0	16.2	6.8	3.0	0.4	100.0	237
		Upper Egypt	0.3	53.7	19.4	13.4	5.8	7.5	100.0	209
		Urban	0.0	56.7	13.5	15.7	7.0	7.1	100.0	60
		Rural	0.4	52.5	21.7	12.5	5.4	7.6	100.0	149
		Frontier governorates	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
	Total	0.6	68.5	17.0	8.6	2.8	2.4	100.0	710	
	Men	Urban governorates	0.0	72.4	17.4	5.5	0.7	4.1	100.0	116
		Lower Egypt	1.1	69.0	19.5	6.6	1.8	1.9	100.0	255
		Urban	1.2	75.1	16.0	4.5	1.6	1.6	100.0	55
		Rural	1.1	67.3	20.5	7.2	1.9	2.0	100.0	200
		Upper Egypt	0.5	43.5	28.1	9.7	9.7	8.4	100.0	175
Urban		2.0	42.7	26.3	23.8	2.3	2.9	100.0	47	
Rural		0.0	43.7	28.8	4.7	12.4	10.4	100.0	129	
Frontier governorates		*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	10	
Total	0.7	62.1	21.5	7.3	4.0	4.4	100.0	556		
'Mixed' non-migrant	Women	Urban governorates	1.4	73.6	18.3	4.9	0.5	1.2	100.0	189
		Lower Egypt	0.9	70.6	19.5	6.0	1.3	1.7	100.0	1252
		Urban	0.8	76.4	15.1	3.5	2.5	1.7	100.0	241
		Rural	0.9	69.2	20.6	6.5	1.0	1.7	100.0	1010
		Upper Egypt	0.5	43.6	25.7	12.8	8.1	9.4	100.0	1395
		Urban	1.6	45.1	31.6	7.3	8.5	5.9	100.0	169
		Rural	0.3	43.4	24.9	13.5	8.0	9.9	100.0	1226
		Frontier governorates	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
	Total	0.7	57.6	22.5	9.2	4.6	5.4	100.0	2845	
	Men	Urban governorates	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
		Lower Egypt	0.0	59.3	26.2	9.7	4.0	0.7	100.0	171
		Urban	0.0	66.0	11.8	17.0	5.2	0.0	100.0	31
		Rural	0.0	57.8	29.4	8.1	3.8	0.9	100.0	140
		Upper Egypt	0.0	21.2	20.6	19.1	5.6	33.5	100.0	138
Urban		*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	18	
Rural		0.0	19.6	21.0	15.6	6.5	37.4	100.0	120	
Frontier governorates		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
Total	0.0	41.8	25.7	13.4	4.5	14.5	100.0	326		

Table 9.5 Parity at first use of family planning according to level of education

Percent distribution of ever-users of family planning by number of living children at time of first use, according to migration status, sex and level of education, Egypt-HIMS 2013

Migration status	Sex	Level of education	Number of living children at first use					Total	Number of ever users	
			None	1	2	3	4			5+
Return migrant	Women	No education	0.0	23.3	44.8	18.2	13.7	0.0	100.0	28
		Some primary	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
		Primary+Preparatory	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	21
		Secondary	0.0	66.2	22.6	7.1	3.3	0.8	100.0	147
		Higher	0.0	74.8	15.1	7.5	2.3	0.3	100.0	121
		Total	0.3	63.3	22.0	8.6	5.0	0.8	100.0	329
	Men	No education	0.0	41.9	20.5	14.1	8.2	15.3	100.0	546
		Some primary	0.2	48.7	26.8	10.8	6.6	6.8	100.0	397
		Primary+Preparatory	0.5	54.2	25.0	10.5	6.1	3.7	100.0	411
		Secondary	0.9	64.8	21.0	8.2	3.4	1.7	100.0	1263
		Higher	0.6	63.0	26.3	6.1	3.0	1.0	100.0	389
		Total	0.5	56.8	22.9	9.7	5.0	5.0	100.0	3005
'Pure' non-migrants	Women	No education	0.3	54.1	14.9	16.9	6.3	7.5	100.0	159
		Some primary	0.7	62.7	18.0	8.9	5.6	4.1	100.0	74
		Primary+Preparatory	0.8	70.7	20.7	5.3	1.2	1.3	100.0	119
		Secondary	0.3	73.9	17.9	6.1	1.6	0.3	100.0	280
		Higher	2.4	80.8	11.3	5.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	79
		Total	0.6	68.5	17.0	8.6	2.8	2.4	100.0	710
	Men	No education	0.0	43.0	26.1	10.0	8.0	12.9	100.0	76
		Some primary	0.0	39.0	18.9	19.8	6.8	15.5	100.0	61
		Primary+Preparatory	0.0	75.5	17.0	4.1	3.4	0.0	100.0	81
		Secondary	0.9	70.7	21.0	2.9	2.3	2.0	100.0	241
		Higher	1.6	58.9	24.5	10.6	4.0	0.3	100.0	96
		Total	0.7	62.1	21.5	7.3	4.0	4.4	100.0	556
'Mixed' non-migrant	Women	No education	0.3	41.2	24.5	13.8	8.1	12.2	100.0	976
		Some primary	1.5	59.4	18.9	11.5	5.2	3.5	100.0	242
		Primary+Preparatory	1.1	57.6	22.9	7.6	5.9	4.9	100.0	334
		Secondary	0.7	69.3	21.2	6.0	1.8	1.0	100.0	1063
		Higher	1.6	71.1	22.4	4.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	229
		Total	0.7	57.6	22.5	9.2	4.6	5.4	100.0	2845
	Men	No education	0.0	41.5	26.2	6.4	2.6	23.2	100.0	106
		Some primary	0.0	38.6	22.3	14.7	9.6	14.8	100.0	38
		Primary+Preparatory	0.0	52.9	26.3	6.5	3.1	11.2	100.0	62
		Secondary	0.0	36.8	22.2	23.3	6.8	10.9	100.0	94
		Higher	0.0	40.0	39.0	21.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	27
		Total	0.0	41.8	25.7	13.4	4.5	14.5	100.0	326

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

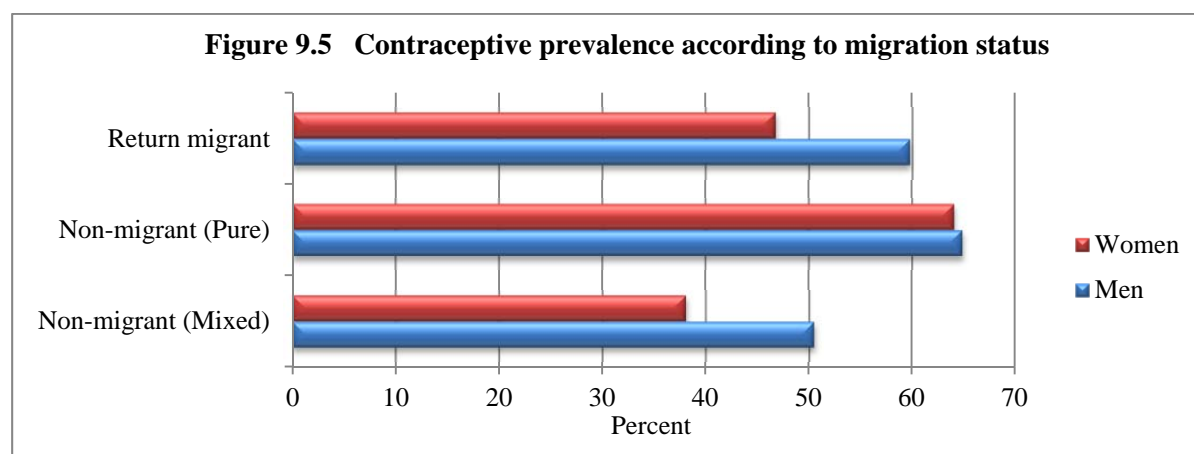
9.4 Current Use of Family Planning by Specific Method

One of the most important indicators of reproductive health in a society is the level of current use of family planning. In the 2013 Egypt-HIMS, all return migrants and non-migrants who had reported eve-use of contraception and were currently married, (and, in the case of female respondents, non-pregnant) were asked the question: 'Are you or your spouse using any method of family planning?'. If the response was 'yes', the next question was 'What method are you or your spouse using?'

The figures in Table 9.6 show that among currently married women, the proportion of current users of any method is highest for ‘pure’ non-migrants (64 percent), lower for the return migrants (47 percent) and lowest for the ‘mixed’ non-migrants (38 percent). A similar pattern is reported for currently married men, with the percentage of current users being highest for ‘pure’ non-migrants (65 percent), decreasing slightly for return migrants (60 percent) and dropping to 50 percent for ‘mixed’ non-migrants.

The most widely used method is the IUD, followed by the pill and injectables. Among currently married non-migrant women in non-migrant households, 37 percent are using the IUD, 19 percent are relying on the pill, and 7 percent are employing injectables. The corresponding rates of current use for non-migrant women in migrant households are 18 percent, 13 percent, and 7 percent, respectively. All other modern and traditional methods account for less than 2 percent of total use.

Table 9.6 Current use of methods of family planning by specific method						
Percentage of currently married return migrants and non-migrants who are currently using a family planning method, by specific method, Egypt-HIMS 2013						
Method	Return migrants		‘Pure’ non-migrants		‘Mixed’ non-migrants	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Any method	46.8	59.8	64.1	64.9	38.1	50.5
Any modern method	45.3	59.4	63.4	64.6	38.0	49.2
Pill	14.1	20.9	18.8	20.3	12.7	9.5
IUD	27.8	27.9	36.9	35.5	18.0	26.9
Injectables	3.9	10.5	7.1	9.0	7.2	12.7
Implants	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.0
Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male Condom	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Female Sterilization	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Male Sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Any traditional method	1.5	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	1.3
Rhythm method	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Withdrawal	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Prolonged Breastfeeding	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.3
Number currently married Women: age 15-49; Men: age 20-59	376	3930	797	688	3956	423



9.5 Differentials in Current Use of Family Planning

We turn next to examine the pattern of current use of family planning by selected background characteristics. The figures in Table 9.7 show the continuing association between level of socio-economic development and fertility regulation.

Age patterns

There appears to be an inverted U-shaped pattern with respect to age of return migrant and non-migrant women, whereas the prevalence rate of current use for men tends to increase slightly with age. In general, current use among women tends to be highest in the 30-39 age-group, and rather lower among younger return migrant women and older 'pure' non-migrant women.

Parity

The pattern of current use according to parity confirms that very few couples in Egypt adopt family planning prior to their first birth, but that substantial proportions begin to practice family planning when they have at least one child. Among women in the 'pure' non-migrant group, the prevalence rate shoots up from 67 percent among women with only one child to 86 percent among women with two children. The use rate, for this group of women, peaks at 92 percent among women with three children, before declining to 76 percent for women with 4 children and 64 percent for women with 5 or more children.

By migration status, the highest level of contraceptive use is observed among the following groups of women:

- 'pure' non-migrants with two children: 92 percent;
- return migrants with four children: 67 percent;
- 'mixed' non-migrants with five or more children.

In general, current use among return migrant women and 'mixed' non-migrant women appears to vary within a narrow range among those who have between two and four living children.

Urban-rural residence

Differentials in current use by urban-rural residence are substantial, particularly for women residing in return migrants and 'mixed' non-migrant households. For example, among return migrant women, the level of current use reaches 65 percent in urban areas, but only 36 percent in rural areas. The corresponding figures for 'mixed' non-migrant women are 46 percent and 36 percent, respectively. Residential differentials for other groups are generally narrow.

Education

The results show a positive relationship between level of education and current contraceptive use, with the greatest difference observed between women with no education and those with some primary education. This pattern suggests that although increasing level of education has a positive effect on contraceptive prevalence, the transition from illiteracy to literacy is more critical than that from literacy to primary or preparatory education.

Table 9.7 Differentials in current use of family planning						
Percentage of currently married return migrants and non-migrants who are currently using any method of family planning, by selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013						
Characteristic	Return migrants		'Pure' non-migrants		'Mixed' non-migrants	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age						
Under 20	0.0	--	*	--	*	--
20-29	30.6	42.9	61.9	45.1	30.2	*
30-39	51.7	57.5	71.8	62.7	45.8	*
40-49	51.4	67.9	56.0	72.6	42.9	61.3
50+	--	32.4	--	52.5	--	29.9
Number of living children						
None	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0
1	*	22.4	36.6	*	14.2	*
2	47.5	57.8	69.3	72.3	38.8	*
3	51.4	67.5	80.0	70.8	45.8	55.2
4	59.3	65.7	69.2	71.4	46.2	30.0
5+	*	47.1	58.0	66.3	45.7	38.9
Residence						
Urban	64.8	56.7	65.8	59.0	46.1	*
Rural	35.7	53.3	62.6	63.7	36.2	38.3
Education						
No education	31.6	45.2	57.7	54.9	35.0	33.0
Some primary	*	55.8	65.3	63.4	42.0	*
Primary + Preparatory	*	52.4	64.1	55.7	34.9	40.2
Secondary	40.3	58.3	68.1	64.8	39.8	50.8
Higher	62.3	55.7	60.9	64.5	45.6	*
Work status						
Working	46.2	55.4	55.6	62.4	40.6	39.4
Not working	46.9	40.3	65.3	*	37.7	*
Total	46.7	54.1	64.1	61.8	38.1	37.0
Number currently married: Women: age 15-49 Men: age 20-59	376	3930	797	688	3955	423
Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.						

9.6 Future Use of Family Planning

So far the analysis has focused on use of contraception. In this section attention turns to non-users and their intentions about adopting family planning in the future. In the Egypt-HIMS, currently married return migrants and non-migrants who were not using contraception at the time of the survey were asked about their interest in adopting family planning in the future.

9.6.1 Intention to use family planning

Table 9.8 shows the percentage of currently married return migrants and non-migrants who are not currently using any method of family planning who intend to use family planning in the future. Among return migrants, the majority of nonusers expressed the intention to use family planning in the future; 52 percent of women and 57 percent of men. In contrast, the majority of non-migrants who do not use contraception indicated that they had no intention to

Table 9.8 Intention to use any method of family planning in the future						
Among currently married return migrants and non-migrants aged 15-49 who are not currently using any method of family planning, the percentage who intend to use any method in the future, by selected background characteristics, Egypt-HIMS 2013						
Characteristic	Return migrants		'Pure' non-migrants		'Mixed' non-migrants	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age						
15-29	70.2	65.7	63.1	62.5	60.8	*
30-39	53.5	62.7	50.7	48.9	63.4	78.1
40-49	27.8	41.8	*	13.4	23.5	*
Number of living children						
None	*	30.4	22.6	31.9	18.3	15.7
1-2	52.2	65.7	54.0	42.7	58.1	51.7
3-4	56.0	57.0	25.7	32.6	58.3	20.9
5+	53.8	46.0	30.6	39.4	43.5	*
Residence						
Urban	42.3	51.3	35.9	36.9	31.8	55.1
Rural	55.4	58.0	36.5	36.4	44.7	18.7
Education						
No education	52.6	53.9	29.2	17.1	48.6	0.0
Some primary	52.7	48.4	38.3	28.2	45.6	0.0
Primary + Preparatory	59.4	53.4	28.2	49.7	56.5	29.8
Secondary	54.2	59.8	43.7	40.4	55.9	54.8
Higher	45.1	61.3	41.5	25.2	59.2	54.7
Work status						
Working	28.6	56.8	35.6	37.3	37.8	24.5
Not working	57.7	54.1	36.4	17.0	55.1	00.0
Total	52.2	56.7	36.2	36.6	42.2	21.7
Number currently married who are not using any method: Women: age 15-49; Men: age 20-59	200	1804	286	263	2449	267
Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.						

adopt contraception in the future. The results, however, show that the majority of non-users among migrants and non-migrants under the age of 40 years intend to use family planning in the future.

But, even among sub-groups of non-migrants, substantial proportions of women and men reported that they did not plan to use in the future. For example, among pure non-migrant women who have 3-4 children, who are prime candidates for family planning use, one-quarter said that they did not intend to use contraception in the future.

9.6.2 Reasons for planning not to use

The reasons for non-use among the currently married who do not intend to use contraception in the future are summarized in Table 10.9. The primary reason given for not using family planning may be summarized as follows:

- Return migrant women: “husband abroad” (35 percent), followed by the desire to “have (more) children” (20 percent);

Table 9.9 Reason for not using family planning						
Among currently married return migrants and non-migrants aged 15-49 who are not currently using a family planning method and do not intend to use any method in the future, the percent distribution by main reason for not using family planning, Egypt-HIMS 2013						
Main reason	Return migrants		'Pure' non-migrants		'Mixed' non-migrants	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Spouse abroad	35.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	25.2	1.4
Desire to have (more) children	20.2	42.2	18.8	35.0	26.0	9.5
(Wife) Menopausal/Hysterectomy	12.3	4.8	17.1	2.2	13.8	17.2
(Wife) Can't get pregnant	6.7	6.7	10.9	12.4	7.5	23.7
Cannot have children	7.4	6.3	7.2	0.7	4.1	5.0
Up to God	5.7	25.6	17.0	21.6	13.5	31.5
Opposed to family planning	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	11.7
Spouse opposed to family planning	3.1	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.5	0.0
Others opposed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Religious prohibitions	0.0	2.3	6.5	11.3	1.7	0.0
Side effects / Health concerns	3.5	6.6	13.1	11.3	4.5	0.0
Inconvenient to use	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.0
Knows no method	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Knows no source	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lack of access / Too far	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Costs too much	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Preferred method not available	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No method available	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	5.9	2.2	6.9	4.2	1.9	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number currently married who are not using any method and do not intend to use: Women: age 15-49; Men: age 20-59	96	781	182	167	1416	209

- Return migrant men: the desire to “have (more) children” (42 percent), followed by “up to God” (26 percent);
- ‘Pure’ non-migrant women: the desire to “have (more) children” (19 percent), followed by 17 percent of women who consider themselves menopausal, and an equal proportion of 17 percent who said it was “up to God”;
- ‘Pure’ non-migrant men: the desire to “have (more) children” (35 percent) followed by “up to God” (22 percent);
- ‘Mixed’ non-migrant women: the desire to “have (more) children” (26 percent) followed by “husband abroad” (25 percent);
- ‘Mixed’ non-migrant men: “up to God” (32 percent), followed by 24 percent who reported their wives “can’t get pregnant”.

Thus, the ‘husband’ being abroad, the desire to have more children, the woman being menopausal, in addition to the matter being up to God, are the four main reason expressed by the majority of respondents.

9.7 Fertility Preferences and Contraceptive Use

Table 9.10 summarizes current use of contraception by the desire for more children among currently married non-migrant women. A stronger association exists between attitude and behaviour among the non-migrant women in non-migrant households than among non-migrant women in migrant households. The results show that the proportion using contraception is higher among the women who want no more children than among those wanting another child in both the ‘pure’ and the ‘mixed’ non-migrant groups. However, among non-migrant women who want to cease childbearing, only 57 percent in the ‘mixed’ group were using contraception at the time of the survey compared to 81 percent in the ‘pure’ group.

It is obvious that the current use of contraception by women who want more children is for spacing purposes, whereas contraceptive use by women wanting no more children is for ceasing childbearing. Detailed tabulations (not shown here) suggest that among non-migrant women who currently use contraception, about 22 percent are women desiring to space births, while the remaining 78 percent are women desiring to cease childbearing.

Table 9.10 Patterns of fertility preferences and contraceptive use						
Percent distribution of currently married non-migrant women aged 15-49 by current contraceptive use status, according to desire for more children and household migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013						
Desire for children	Pure non-migrant			Mixed non-migrant		
	Currently using any method	Currently not using any method	Total	Currently using any method	Currently not using any method	Total
Want more children	58.6	41.4	100.0	24.8	75.2	100.0
Want no more children	80.8	19.2	100.0	56.9	43.1	100.0
Total	64.1	35.9	100.0	38.1	61.9	100.0

Although the data in Table 9.10 indicate a link between reported attitudes and behaviour, they also show an apparent inconsistency between intention and behaviour. Overall, 43 percent of the non-migrant women in migrant households who state a desire for no more children are not using any method of contraception. Considering the relatively high level of contraceptive use in Egypt, this figure is quite high, especially when compared with the corresponding proportion of only 19 percent among non-migrant women in non-migrant households who want no more children and are not using contraception.

9.8 Fertility Preferences and Contraceptive Intentions

Part of the inconsistency between fertility intention and contraceptive use experience may be temporary if some of the women who want no more children and who do not use contraception have intentions to adopt family planning in the future. It is, therefore, necessary

to try and develop a more complete profile of the association between fertility intentions and contraceptive use or intentions.

Table 9.11 shows the percent distribution of currently married non-migrant women according to fertility intentions and pattern of contraceptive use, separately for women in migrant and non-migrant households. In this table the non-migrant women are classified according to their intentions for future fertility into two groups: those who want more children, and those who want no more children. Within each group, each woman is allocated to one of four subgroups depending on her contraceptive use status: never used and intends to use; never used and does not intend to use; past user but not currently; and current user. Thus the table identifies eight types of combination of intentions for future fertility and of contraceptive use, according to migration status of the household.

Table 9.11 Reproductive ideals and family planning intentions of non-migrants		
Percent distribution of currently married non-migrant women aged 15-49 by pattern of contraceptive use, according to desire for more children and household migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013		
Pattern of contraceptive use according to desire for more children	'Pure' non-migrant women	'Mixed' non-migrant women
A. Wants more children		
<i>Type A1</i> : Never used and intends to use	12.0	20.2
<i>Type A2</i> : Never used and does not intend to use	15.3	26.4
<i>Type A3</i> : Past user (but not currently)	14.1	28.6
<i>Type A4</i> : Current user	58.6	24.8
Total	100.0	100.0
B. Wants no more children		
<i>Type B1</i> : Never used and intends to use	2.2	5.5
<i>Type B2</i> : Never used and does not intend to use	6.3	8.7
<i>Type B3</i> : Past user (but not currently)	10.7	28.8
<i>Type B4</i> : Current user	80.8	56.9
Total	100.0	100.0

GROUP A: Wants more children

Type A1. Never used and intends to use: 12 percent of women in non-migrant households (the 'pure' group) and 20 percent of women in migrant households (the 'mixed' group). This type represents intended contraception to either space births or cease childbearing.

Type A2. Never used and does not intend to use. In this type, the intentions for fertility and for contraceptive use are consistent but imply a high level of fertility. About 15 percent of the women in the 'pure' group and 26 percent of those in the 'mixed' group belong to this group.

Type A3. Past user but not currently: 14 percent of women in the 'pure' group and 29 percent of women in the 'mixed' group.

Type A4. Current user: 59 percent of women in the 'pure' group and only 25 percent of women in the 'mixed' group.

GROUP B: Wants no more children

Type B1. Never used and intends to use: only 2 percent of women in the ‘pure’ group and 5 percent of women in the ‘mixed’ group. This type represents intention for future use to cease childbearing, but current behaviour is inconsistent with intentions.

Type B2. Never used and does not intend to use: 6 percent of women in the ‘pure’ group and 9 percent in the ‘mixed’ group. This type represents major inconsistency between intentions for fertility and for contraceptive use.

Type B3. Past user but not currently: 11 percent of women in the ‘pure’ group and 29 percent of women in the ‘mixed’ group. This type represents women who used contraception in the past to space births, and who will probably use it in the future to cease childbearing.

Type B4. Current user: 81 percent of women in the ‘pure’ group and only 57 percent of women in the ‘mixed’ group.

Thus, among women in the ‘pure’ group who want no more children, 92 percent are past or current users of family planning, 2 percent intend to use and 6 percent do not intend to use. The corresponding figures among women in the ‘mixed’ group are: 86 percent, 5 percent, and 9 percent, respectively.

Detailed tabulations (not shown here) indicate that the factors that lead to inconsistency between intention and behaviour seem to be weaker for the urban, the better educated and the younger women. Those factors are also much weaker in rural Lower Egypt than in rural Upper Egypt among women in non-migrant households. In general, women in non-migrant households are more likely to be consistent in their intentions for future fertility and of family planning than women in migrant households.

9.9 Needs for Family Planning Services

Data on future intended use of family planning provide evidence of interest in fertility regulation and indication of potential contraceptive demand. The needs of family planning services for the two types of non-migrant women in Egypt are indicated by the figures in Table 9.12 which give the distribution of currently married women by contraceptive use status and fertility intentions.

Table 9.12 Needs for family planning services for non-migrant women								
Percent distribution of currently married non-migrant women aged 15-49 by reproductive and contraceptive intentions, according to household migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013								
Migration status of households in which currently married non-migrant women reside	Currently using family planning	Currently not using family planning						Total
		Intends to use			Does not intend to use			
		Wants more children	Wants no more children	Sub-total	Wants more children	Wants no more children	Sub-total	
Non-migrant household	64.1	9.0	3.9	12.9	10.5	12.5	23.0	100.0
Migrant household	38.1	23.8	2.3	26.1	22.2	13.6	35.8	100.0

Broadly speaking, the target population for the family planning programme is the 36 percent of currently married non-migrant women residing in migrant households and the 23 percent of currently married non-migrant women residing in non-migrant households who are not using any method of family planning.

Recalling that emigration of members of households residing in Egypt is much more common in the rural than it is in the urban regions, and that migrant households tend to be larger than non-migrant households in both urban and rural areas, it appears that the main tasks of the family planning programme in Egypt need to be formulated in terms of packages that incorporate multiple strategies simultaneously. In the urban governorates, Lower Egypt and urban Upper Egypt, there is a need to energize and improve the efficiency of the family planning delivery system. In rural Upper Egypt, where nearly 50 percent of the households with current migrants live, there is a need to adopt strategies that would help in raising age at marriage and altering the motivation for large families.

PART IV

General Health and Migration

10 Smoking Tobacco

10.1 Introduction

Smoking represents the most readily preventable factor for morbidity and mortality. More than 4,000 chemical compounds have been identified in tobacco smoke; many of these are toxic, mutagenic and carcinogenic, causing death via diseases ranging across the spectrum. It is now well documented that smoking tobacco can cause chronic lung disease, coronary heart disease, and stroke, as well as cancer of the lung, larynx, oesophagus, and mouth. In addition, smoking is known to contribute to cancer of the bladder, pancreas, and kidney.

Women of reproductive age face additional adverse consequences of smoking. Women who use tobacco during pregnancy are more likely to have adverse birth outcomes, including babies with low birthweight, a leading cause of death among infants.

The harmful effects of smoking do not end with the smoker. Exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS), or second-hand smoke, causes cancer of the lung in adult non-smokers, and triggers, among other things, asthma attacks in children and causes infants to be hospitalized for lower respiratory tract infections.

Thus, while the direct health implications of tobacco use are largely individual and physical, the ramifications of premature mortality and morbidity are felt by families, communities and society at large.

In the 2013 Egypt-HIMS, two modules were used to gather information on smoking tobacco. The first module was included in the household questionnaire and gathered information on smoking tobacco products among the adult population of the households of each of the four target groups covered in the survey, namely—current migrants, return migrants, non-migrants, and forced migrants. The second module gathered further information on smoking tobacco and was included in the individual questionnaires administered to return migrants, non-migrants and forced migrants.

From the information gathered in these two modules several indicators on smoking tobacco products were constructed including smoking tobacco status, age at starting smoking, number of cigarettes smoked per day, quit-smoking attempts, use of smokeless tobacco products, and passive smoking.

10.2 Overall Smoking Status

In the 2013 Egypt-HIMS, information on smoking was collected in the household interview from the head of the household who was asked a series of questions about current and previous smoking habits of members of the household. The replies were used as measure of smoking status. This proxy information is likely to underestimate smoking prevalence,

particularly among young adults and women, because of either a lack of knowledge or reluctance to answering questions truthfully.

Table 10.1 gives a summary of main indicators on smoking status separately for men and women residing in current-migrant-households, return-migrant-households, and ‘pure’-non-migrant households. Among Egyptian men, the percentage who ever smoked any tobacco product was lowest at 19 percent for those residing in current-migrant households, and it increased to 37 percent for those residing in ‘pure’ non migrant households, and to 44 percent for those residing in return migrant households. Among male forced migrants, 26 percent reported to have ever smoked tobacco.

The proportion of women who ever smoked tobacco was negligible—less than one percent for Egyptian women, and below two percent for female refugees residing in Egypt.

Table 10.1 Overall smoking tobacco status							
Among persons aged 15 years and over, who were enumerated in the household survey, the percentage who ever smoked any tobacco product, the percentage who have stopped smoking any tobacco product, the percentage who currently smoke any tobacco product, the percentage who currently smoke cigarettes, and the percentage who currently smoke water pipe, according to household migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013							
Household migration status	Sex	Ever smoked tobacco	Stopped smoking tobacco	Currently smoke tobacco	Currently smoke cigarettes	Currently smoke water pipe (shisha)	Household population age 15+
Current migrant	Men	18.8	1.6	17.2	14.2	3.4	6105
	Women	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	7642
Return migrant	Men	43.9	5.3	38.6	33.7	3.6	7017
	Women	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	6421
Non-migrant (Pure)	Men	36.7	2.5	34.2	30.7	4.5	4575
	Women	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	4551
Forced migrant	Men	26.1	2.3	23.8	22.6	1.6	2144
	Women	1.5	0.1	1.4	1.0	0.5	2177

10.3 Smoking Status by Age

The remainder of this chapter will be concerned with a review of the survey results on smoking status of men, according current migration status of the household or the individual respondent. The results in Table 10.2, based on members of the survey households, indicate that the reported proportion of men who currently smoke cigarettes is highest in those residing in return migrant and non-migrant households (34 percent and 31 percent, respectively), and it decreases sharply to 14 percent in those residing current migrant households.

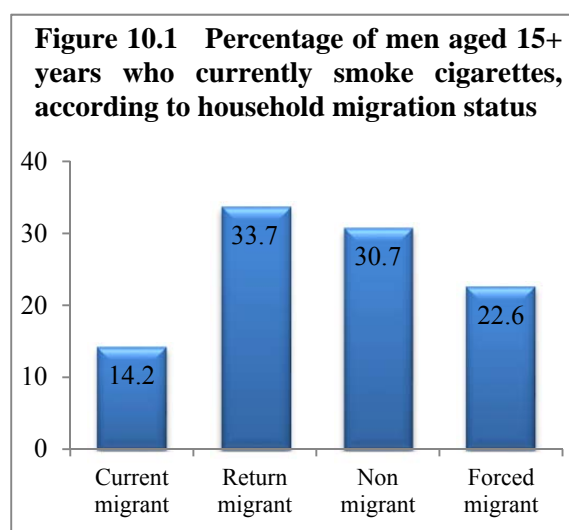


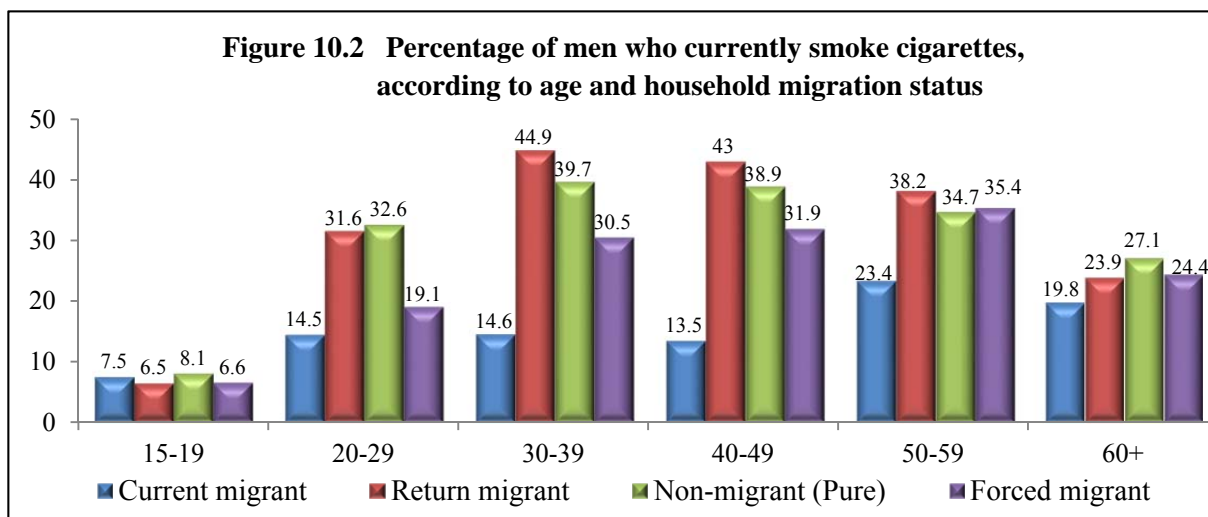
Table 10.2 Age patterns of smoking tobacco

Among men aged 15 years and over, who were enumerated in the household survey, the percentage who ever smoked any tobacco product, the percentage who have stopped smoking tobacco products, the percentage who currently smoke any tobacco product, the percentage who currently smoke cigarettes, and the percentage who currently smoke water pipe, according to age and current migration status of the household, Egypt-HIMS 2013

Household migration status	Age	Ever smoked tobacco	Stopped smoking tobacco	Currently smoke tobacco	Currently smoke cigarettes	Currently smoke water pipe (shisha)	Number
Current migrant	15-19	8.5	0.3	8.2	7.5	0.7	1293
	20-29	15.6	0.1	15.5	14.5	1.4	1973
	30-39	16.3	0.3	16.0	14.6	2.2	789
	40-49	19.3	2.2	17.1	13.5	3.9	603
	50-59	38.4	7.1	31.3	23.4	8.9	751
	60+	33.8	6.2	29.2	19.8	10.2	696
	Total	18.8	1.6	17.2	14.2	3.4	6105
Return migrant	15-19	7.0	0.3	6.7	6.5	1.8	1035
	20-29	34.1	1.3	32.8	31.6	1.3	1602
	30-39	54.8	5.1	49.7	44.9	4.9	1825
	40-49	58.4	7.8	50.6	43.0	6.9	1317
	50-59	60.8	11.6	49.2	38.2	11.2	787
	60+	46.7	12.9	33.8	23.9	8.5	451
	Total	43.9	5.3	38.6	33.7	3.6	7017
Non-migrant (Pure)	15-19	8.5	0.3	8.2	8.1	0.5	762
	20-29	34.1	0.4	33.7	32.6	1.2	1209
	30-39	46.8	3.0	43.8	39.7	4.9	820
	40-49	49.7	4.1	45.6	38.9	7.9	792
	50-59	44.1	5.0	39.1	34.7	8.4	582
	60+	41.2	5.6	35.6	27.1	8.5	410
	Total	36.7	2.5	34.2	30.7	4.5	4575
Forced migrant	15-19	6.8	0.2	6.6	6.6	0.0	414
	20-29	21.6	1.3	20.3	19.1	1.3	671
	30-39	33.3	0.9	32.4	30.5	2.6	465
	40-49	38.7	5.1	33.6	31.9	3.4	292
	50-59	43.6	6.7	36.9	35.4	1.6	195
	60+	31.8	6.5	25.3	24.4	0.9	107
	Total	26.1	2.3	23.8	22.6	1.6	2144

The results also show that the proportion of men who currently smoke cigarettes varies with age, rising to a broad peak extending over the two age groups 30-39 and 40-49 years for those residing in return migrant households and 'pure' migrant households, and falling thereafter as some of them quit smoking.

Among male members of forced migrant households, only 7 percent of those aged 15-19 were reported as current cigarette smokers. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among male refugees increases to 19 percent at ages 20-29 and to a maximum of 35 percent at ages 50-59, and thereafter it decreases to 24 percent at ages 60 and over.



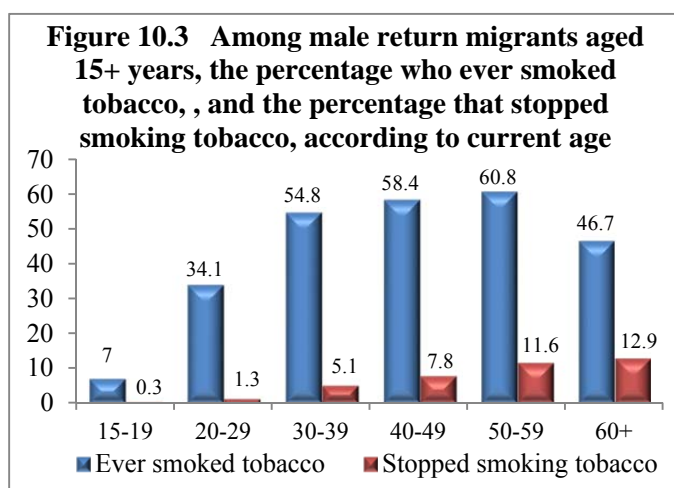
Men in their late teens and early twenties are of particular interest as smoking is a habit acquired early, by young people with pressing concerns than thoughts of chronic debilitating disease or mortality risk in some distant future. They know the risks of smoking but the risks seem remote. Young smokers also postpone quitting, reassured by knowledge of the reduction in risk after quitting. Thus they become addicted; unaware of the detrimental affects of their dependency in future whatever their circumstances.

Smoking rates at these ages are often used as a proxy indicator of smoking initiation. The results in Table 10.2 indicate that among Egyptian men aged 15-19 years, one in 12 (9 percent) of those residing in current migrant and non-migrant households, and one in 15 (7 percent) of those residing in return migrant households, were reported to have ever smoked tobacco. Among men at ages 20-29 in both return migrant and non-migrant households, around 34 percent were reported to have ever smoked tobacco and around 32 percent were current cigarette smokers.

The proportion of Egyptian men who currently smoke water pipe (*shisha/nargila*) increases with age from less than two percent at ages 15-19 to five percent at ages 30-39 and to an average of 10 percent at ages 50 and over. For forced migrant men, the proportion who currently smokes water pipe is negligible.

10.4 Quit-smoking Attempts

The addictive nature of nicotine makes smoking cessation difficult. The results in Table 10.2 show that among men in return migrant households, 44 percent have ever smoked tobacco and that 39 percent currently smoke tobacco while five percent have decided to quit and succeeded in quitting. The likelihood to quit smoking increases steadily with age indicating that



older smokers are more likely than younger smokers to try to quit smoking. For example, the percentage of men in return migrant households who stopped smoking tobacco increases from five percent at ages 30-39 to a maximum of 13 percent at ages 60 and over. Much lower rates of quitting smoking are shown for men residing in current migrants and non-migrant households.

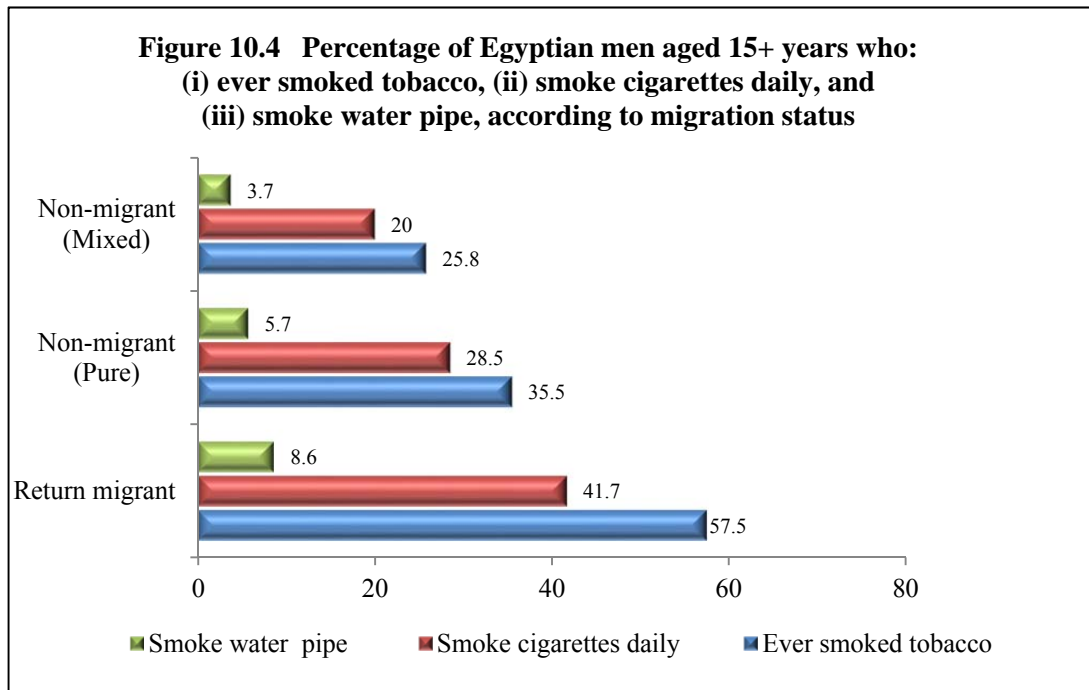
10.5 Smoking Status of Individual Migrants and Non-migrants

10.5.1 Egyptian citizens

Having considered smoking tobacco patterns of adult members of the survey households, we turn attention to the results of smoking tobacco products obtained from the individual interviews of return migrants, non-migrants and forced migrants. Table 10.3 summarizes the indicators on smoking tobacco status of Egyptian return migrants and non-migrants, according to urban-rural residence.

Table 10.3 Smoking tobacco status based on individual interviews of Egyptian citizens									
Among Egyptian men aged 15 years and over who were interviewed in the individual surveys, the percentage who ever smoked any tobacco product, the percentage who have stopped smoking tobacco, the percentage who currently smoke any tobacco product, the percentage who currently smoke cigarettes, and the percentage who currently smoke water pipe, according to urban-rural residence and current migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013									
Migration status of individual respondents	Residence	Ever smoked any tobacco product	Stopped smoking tobacco	Currently smoke any tobacco product	Currently smoke any tobacco product daily	Currently smoke cigarettes daily	Currently smoke water pipe (shisha)	Currently use smokeless tobacco products	Number of men age 15 and over
Return migrant	Urban	56.6	5.4	51.2	49.2	46.1	5.4	0.8	1129
	Rural	57.8	8.1	49.7	48.2	40.3	9.7	1.5	3403
	Total	57.5	7.4	50.1	48.5	41.7	8.6	1.3	4532
Non-migrant (Pure)	Urban	37.7	3.2	34.5	33.7	31.9	5.5	0.9	632
	Rural	33.8	3.9	29.9	29.3	25.9	5.9	0.7	802
	Total	35.5	3.6	31.9	31.2	28.5	5.7	0.8	1434
Non-migrant (Mixed)	Urban	22.1	0.5	21.6	21.6	20.5	1.7	0.2	579
	Rural	26.9	3.1	23.8	23.4	19.8	4.4	0.6	1825
	Total	25.8	2.5	23.3	22.9	20.0	3.7	0.5	2404

The prevalence of ever smoking any tobacco product is highest in return migrants (58 percent), and it drops to 36 percent in ‘pure’ non-migrants and to 26 percent in ‘mixed’ non-migrants. The prevalence of smoking cigarettes daily follows a similar pattern, with the rate being at 42 percent for return migrants, decreasing to 29 percent and 20 percent for ‘pure’ and ‘mixed’ non-migrants, respectively. Also, return migrants are more likely to smoke water pipe (*shisha*) (9 percent) than ‘pure’ non-migrants (6 percent) and ‘mixed’ non-migrants’ (4 percent).



There are significant urban-rural differences in the daily use of tobacco. Smoking cigarettes daily is more common among return migrants and ‘pure’ non-migrants living in urban areas than among return migrants and ‘pure’ non-migrants living in rural areas, whereas the urban-rural differential in the daily use of cigarettes among the ‘mixed’ non-migrants is negligible. The urban-rural pattern differs when water pipe use is considered. Among return migrants and ‘mixed’ non-migrants, current use of water pipe is higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

The results also show differences in attempts to quit smoking tobacco, with return migrants most likely to stop smoking tobacco (7 percent) and ‘mixed’ non-migrants least likely (3 percent). Finally, over one percent of return migrants and less than one percent of non-migrants reported using smokeless tobacco products such as snuff, chewing tobacco, and betel.

10.5.2 Forced migrants

Table 10.4 summarizes the indicators on smoking tobacco status of forced migrants residing in Egypt, according to country of origin. Overall, 37 percent of refugees living in Egypt have ever smoked any tobacco product, with this percentage being higher among refugees from the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region (41 percent) than among refugees from sub-Saharan Africa (21 percent). The prevalence of ever smoking tobacco was highest for refugees from Syria (52 percent) and Iraq (44 percent) and lowest for refugees from Ethiopia (8 percent), with the rate for refugees from Somalia ranking third (31 percent) and for refugees from Sudan ranking fourth (24 percent).

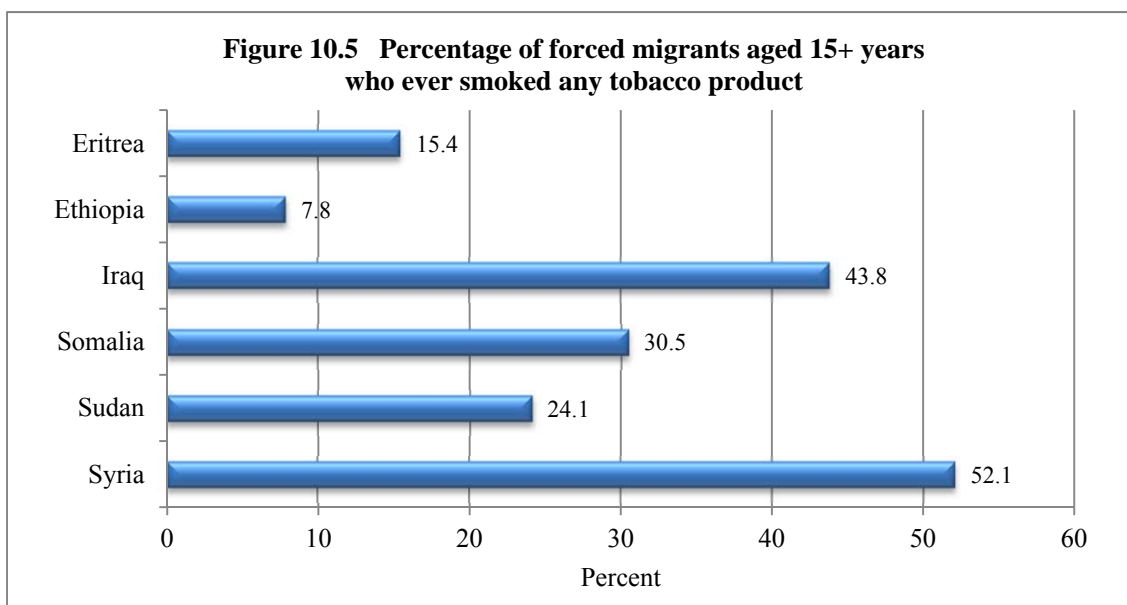
The proportion who smokes cigarettes daily follows a similar pattern, being highest for refugees from Syria (45 percent), decreasing to 33 percent for refugees from Iraq and 30 percent for refugees from Somalia, and was lowest for refugees from Ethiopia (3 percent).

Table 10.4 Smoking tobacco status based on individual interviews of forced migrants

Among forced migrant men aged 15 years and over who were selected for the individual survey, the percentage who ever smoked any tobacco product, the percentage who have stopped smoking tobacco, the percentage who currently smoke any tobacco product, the percentage who currently smoke cigarettes, and the percentage who currently smoke water pipe, according to country of origin, Egypt-HIMS 2013

Region and country of origin	Ever smoked any tobacco product	Stopped smoking tobacco	Currently smoke any tobacco product	Currently smoke any tobacco product daily	Currently smoke cigarettes daily	Currently smoke water pipe (shisha)	Currently use smokeless tobacco products	Number of male refugees age 15 and over
MENA	40.7	4.5	36.2	35.4	33.5	4.1	0.8	998
Iraq	43.8	9.9	33.9	33.9	33.1	3.3	0.8	121
Sudan	24.1	2.9	21.2	19.8	18.0	4.6	0.8	373
Syria	52.1	4.3	47.8	47.2	45.0	4.0	0.8	504
Sub-Saharan Africa	20.9	0.9	20.0	19.1	18.3	3.5	2.2	230
Eritrea	15.4	1.9	13.5	13.5	13.5	1.9	7.7	52
Ethiopia	7.8	0.0	7.8	4.7	3.1	4.7	0.0	64
Somalia	30.5	0.9	29.6	29.6	29.6	2.8	0.9	108
South Sudan	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Total	37.0	3.8	33.2	32.4	30.5	3.9	1.1	1228

Figure 10.5 Percentage of forced migrants aged 15+ years who ever smoked any tobacco product



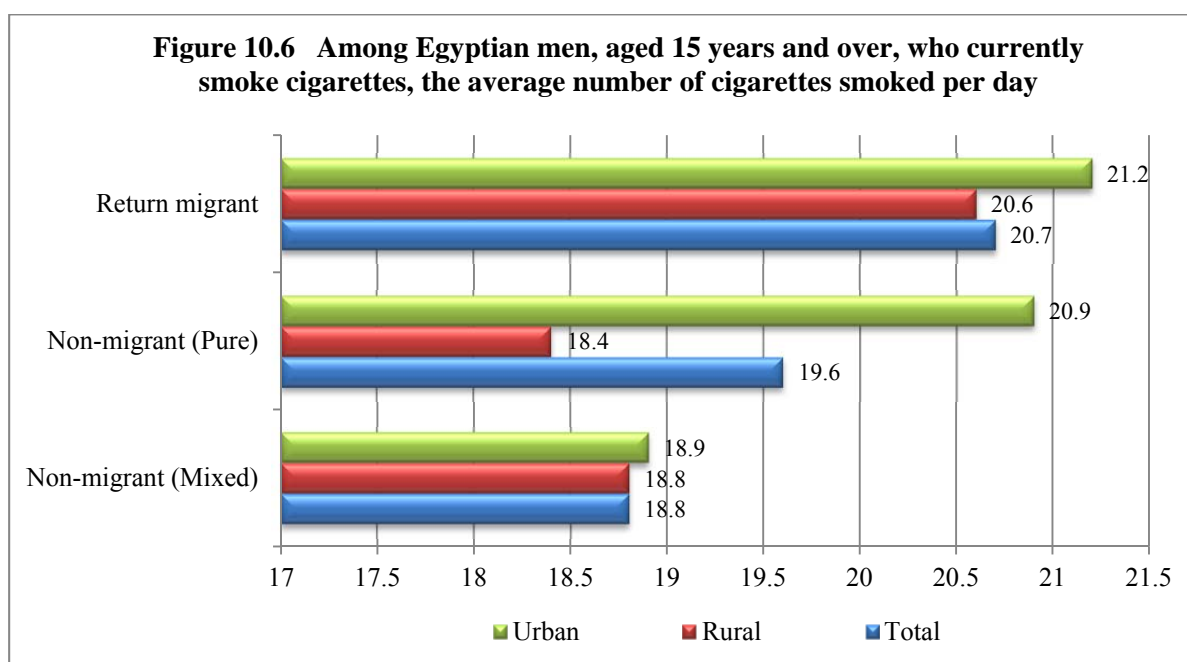
The results also show differences in attempts to quit smoking tobacco, with refugees from Iraq most likely to stop smoking tobacco (10 percent) and refugees from Somalia least likely (1 percent), while none of the refugees from Ethiopia reported to have stopped smoking tobacco. Finally, nearly 8 percent of refugees from Eritrea reported using smokeless tobacco products while less than one percent of refugees from the other countries reported use of such products.

10.6 Age at Starting Smoking and Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day

10.6.1 Egyptian citizens

Tables 10.5 and 10.6 show the median age at starting smoking and the average number of cigarettes smoked per day by daily smokers aged 15 years old and over, for Egyptian men and male refugees living in Egypt, respectively. Most adult smokers in Egypt start in their late teens. The median age at which men start smoking is 19.1 years for return migrants, and drops to 18.6 and 18.3 for 'pure' and 'mixed' non-migrants, respectively.

Table 10.5 Age at starting smoking and number of cigarettes smoked per day: Egyptian citizens										
Among Egyptian men aged 15 years and over who currently smoke cigarettes, the percent distribution by number of cigarettes smoked per day, according to urban-rural residence and migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013										
Migration status	Residence	Median age at starting smoking	Percent distribution of men by number of cigarettes smoked daily						Average number of cigarettes smoked per day	Number smoking cigarettes daily
			Up to 5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21+	Total		
Return migrant	Urban	19.2	3.1	10.4	7.7	56.5	22.3	100.0	21.2	520
	Rural	19.1	2.0	12.4	6.3	58.8	20.5	100.0	20.6	1372
	Total	19.1	2.3	11.8	6.7	58.2	21.0	100.0	20.7	1892
Non-migrant (Pure)	Urban	18.6	1.3	13.4	12.4	57.2	15.7	100.0	20.9	201
	Rural	18.6	4.2	13.9	7.7	63.9	10.3	100.0	18.4	208
	Total	18.6	2.7	13.7	10.0	60.6	13.0	100.0	19.6	409
Non-migrant (Mixed)	Urban	18.6	5.9	13.4	9.2	53.9	17.6	100.0	18.9	119
	Rural	18.1	2.8	20.5	7.7	56.8	12.2	100.0	18.8	361
	Total	18.3	3.5	18.8	8.1	56.0	13.6	100.0	18.8	480



Overall, the average number of cigarettes smoked per day by daily smokers is highest for return migrants (20.7), and it decreases to 19.6 for ‘pure’ non-migrants and to 18.8 for the ‘mixed’ non-migrants.

Approximately three-fifths of daily smokers among return migrants and ‘pure’ non-migrants smoked between 16 and 20 cigarettes daily. The proportion who smoked up to 10 cigarettes daily was lowest for return migrants (14 percent), and it increased to 16 percent for ‘pure’ non-migrants and to 22 percent for the ‘mixed’ non-migrants. At the other end of the scale, return migrants were more likely to smoke more than 20 cigarettes daily (21 percent) than non-migrants (13 percent).

The results also indicate that the number of cigarettes smoked per day was higher among men in urban areas than among men in rural areas. This urban-rural differential is especially pronounced in the case of ‘pure’ non-migrants where those living in urban areas smoked on average 2.5 cigarettes per day more than those living in rural areas.

10.6.2 Forced migrants

The results in Table 10.6 indicate that most of the adult daily smokers among the male refugees in Egypt start in their late teens. The median age at which male refugees start smoking is 19.6 years for refugees from three countries in the MENA region (Iraq, Sudan and Syria), and 19.3 years for refugees from four sub-Saharan African countries (Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia and South Sudan).

The average number of cigarettes smoked per day by daily smokers aged 15 years old and over was 8.7 cigarettes for refugees from sub-Saharan Africa and 16.3 cigarettes for refugees from the MENA region. These results indicate that most of the refugees in Egypt appear to be mild smokers, particularly refugees from sub-Saharan Africa. About two-fifths of daily smokers from the MENA region smoked up to 10 cigarettes daily while an equal proportion of refugees from sub-Saharan Africa smoked only between one and 5 cigarettes daily. The proportion who smoked more than 20 cigarettes daily was 10 percent for refugees from the MENA region and only less than 3 percent for refugees from sub-Saharan Africa.

Table 10.6 Age at starting smoking and number of cigarettes smoked per day: Refugees in Egypt									
Among forced migrant men aged 15 years and over who currently smoke cigarettes, the percent distribution by number of cigarettes smoked per day, according to region of origin, Egypt-HIMS 2013									
Region of origin	Median age at starting smoking cigarettes	Percent distribution of men by number of cigarettes smoked daily						Average number of cigarettes smoked per day	Number smoking cigarettes daily
		Up to 5	6-10	11-15	15-20	21+	Total		
MENA	19.6	12.0	26.9	9.9	41.0	10.2	100.0	16.3	334
Sub-Saharan Africa	19.3	38.1	40.5	9.5	9.5	2.4	100.0	8.7	43
Total	19.5	15.1	28.4	9.8	37.4	9.3	100.0	15.6	377

10.7 Passive Smoking

Passive smoking means breathing in other people's tobacco smoke. Exhaled smoke is called exhaled 'mainstream' smoke. The smoke drifting from a lit cigarette is called 'sidestream' smoke. The combination of mainstream and sidestream smoke is called second-hand smoke (SHS) or 'environmental tobacco smoke' (ETS). The overall health impact of passive smoking is large. Although the health risks from passive smoking are small for the individual in comparison with the health risks from active smoking, the public health consequences of passive smoking are high due to the large numbers of people exposed.

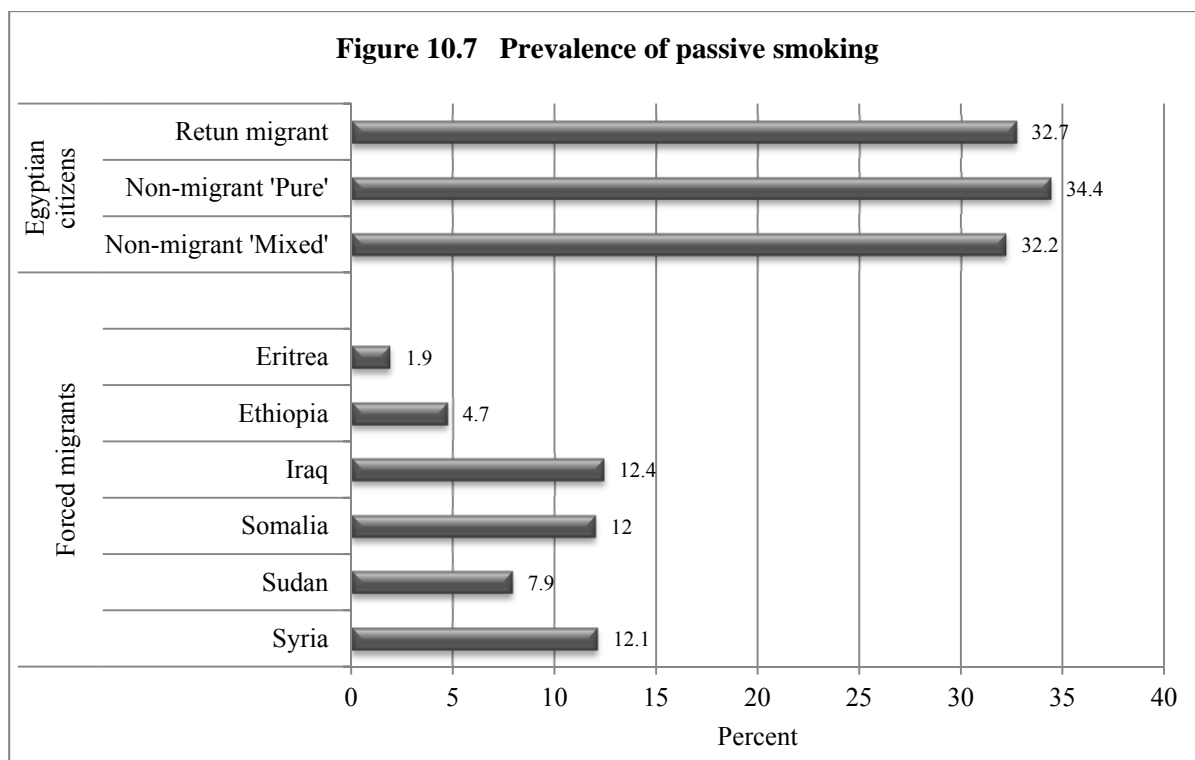
In the 2013 Egypt-HIMS, individual return migrants, non-migrants and forced migrants were asked whether any person did smoke inside their home in the past seven days while they were there. Tables 10.7 and 10.8 summarize the results for Egyptian households and forced migrant households.

About one-third of Egyptian respondents reported passive smoking to have taken place in their homes during the week preceding the interview. Passive smoking was more common in rural homes than in urban homes, particularly in the case of 'pure' non-migrant homes where the prevalence of passive smoking was 38 percent in rural areas compared with 30 percent in urban areas.

Table 10.7 Passive smoking: Egyptian citizens			
Among return migrant and non-migrant Egyptian men, the percentage reporting that other persons had smoked in their home in their presence in the past seven days, Egypt-HIMS 2013			
Migration status	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Return migrant	30.5	33.5	32.7
Non-migrant (Pure)	29.9	38.0	34.4
Non-migrant (Mixed)	29.4	33.2	32.2

The reported prevalence of passive smoking was much lower in forced migrant homes than in Egyptian homes. Only 10 percent of refugees reported passive smoking happening in their homes. The reported rate was highest for refugees from Iraq, Syria and Somalia (around 12 percent), and it was lowest for refugees from Eritrea (2 percent).

Table 10.8 Passive smoking: Forced migrants	
Among male forced migrants residing in Egypt, the percentage reporting that other persons had smoked in their home in their presence in the past seven days, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Country of origin	Percentage
MENA	10.6
Iraq	12.4
Sudan	7.9
Syria	12.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.4
Eritrea	1.9
Ethiopia	4.7
Somalia	12.0
Total	9.9



To sum up, the 2013 Egypt-HIMS results on tobacco use present two distinct public health challenges—encouraging and helping smokers to quit, and developing strategies to prevent individuals from ever starting to smoke, particularly young people, since the decision to smoke is nearly always made in the teenage years.

The overwhelming evidence of the addictive nature of nicotine necessitates a continued commitment to preventing tobacco use through effective prevention education programmes in the schools and community, and media campaigns to sensitize the public on the health risks associated with tobacco use. This preventive strategy should also include efforts to protect people from exposure to environmental tobacco smoke.

11 General Health of the Adult Population

11.1 Introduction

In the 2013 Egypt-HIMS, two health modules were used to gather information on general health and care-seeking behaviour of the adult population of the households of the four target groups covered in the survey, namely—current migrants, return migrants, non-migrants, and forced migrants. The first module was included in the household questionnaire and gathered information on a number of chronic conditions. This module was administered to the head of the household who was asked to respond for all members. The second module gathered further information on morbidity and use of health services and was included in the individual questionnaires administered to return migrants, non-migrants and forced migrants.

At the outset, it should be pointed out that measures of self-perceived morbidity are fundamentally different from those of observed morbidity; the former are based on reports from people about their own illnesses, while the latter are based on reports from clinicians or other investigators about illnesses they have observed in the people they examine or test. Self-perceived morbidity is thus closer to the concept of illness, while observed morbidity corresponds more closely to disease.

Rates of observed morbidity, when measurement error is minimized, respond only to changes in the underlying burden of disease or pathology. Observer error and variance in skill, however, can be substantial problems in morbidity surveys based on physicians' examinations. Conversely, rates of self-perceived morbidity are determined both by the underlying burden of disease and by the individual and community perceptions of illness and local patterns of disease patterns of illness behaviour. Because self-reported morbidity responds to these two factors, variation in patterns of morbidity according to background characteristics of individuals may be due to variation in the underlying pattern of disease or variation in how people perceive and report their illnesses. Therefore, differentials in self-perceived morbidity according to socioeconomic variables can be difficult to interpret.

11.2 Chronic Conditions

The household general health module was administered to households with return migrant, non-migrant, and forced migrant. The module gathered information on a number of longstanding illness, namely—high blood pressure, diabetes, heart disease and any heart related disorder, respiratory disease, and cancer. For any given disease, the head of the household was asked “Has anyone in this household ever been told by a doctor that he/she has (NAME OF DISEASE)? For each individual with a given disease information was gathered on age at diagnosis and current medication.

In the individual questionnaire for current migrant, the head of the origin household was asked if the out migrant ‘*has ever been told by a doctor that he/she has (NAME OF DISEASE)?*’ The response categories included ‘YES, NO, Don’t Know.’

The reported prevalence rate for selected chronic conditions is shown in Table 11.1 by age and sex, according to migration status of the sample households. The most frequently reported chronic condition for both men and women was high blood pressure, followed by diabetes and heart disease. The prevalence rates for men and women were lowest in households with current migrants, higher in households with return migrants, and highest in 'pure' non-migrant households.

Prevalence of each of these three conditions rose steeply with age. Among those aged 50-59 years, the most frequently reported longstanding illness for migrants and non-migrants was high blood pressure (15 percent in households with current migrant, rising to 17 percent in households with return migrant, and to 20 percent in households with 'pure' non-migrants.) Diabetes was the second most commonly reported illness, with a prevalence rate at ages 50-59 of 9 percent in current migrant households, nearly 13 percent in return migrant households and over 13 percent in 'pure' non-migrant households. The reported prevalence of heart disease, for those aged 50-59 years, was slightly over 3 percent in both households with current migrant and households with return migrant, and it rose to nearly 4 percent among members of households with 'pure' non-migrants.

High blood pressure

High blood pressure is a risk factor for several major disease including heart disease and stroke. The 2013 Egypt-HIMS results indicate that among those aged 15 years and over, the prevalence of high blood pressure was nearly 6 percent for women and 3 percent for men. For both sexes in migrant and non-migrant households, the prevalence of high blood pressure rose steadily with age and women were more likely to be reported to have high blood pressure than men. For example, among members of 'pure' non-migrant households, prevalence among men increased with age from less than two percent in those aged 30-39, to 6 percent in those aged 40-49, 12 percent in those aged 50-59, and 22 percent in those aged 60 and over. The corresponding prevalence rates among women in pure non-migrant households were 3 percent, 12 percent, 29 percent and 30 percent, respectively.

Diabetes mellitus

Diabetes mellitus is a chronic and noncommunicable disease which is largely irreversible. Although it can occur at any age, its onset is most frequent among the young and older persons. Diagnosis is based on finding an abnormally high level of glucose in the blood, a condition caused by poorly functioning beta cells in the pancreas gland and an insufficient output of the hormone insulin. The characteristics symptoms are excessive thirst, polyuria, pruritus, and otherwise unexplained weight loss. Diabetes may also become manifest through the presence of one or more of its many related complications.

There are two main types of the illness. The onset of insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) occurs among younger age groups. Those with noninsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) usually suffer from a less severe illness, which has a slower onset and is most common in the older age groups (older than forty years). People with NIDDM, however, may suffer from the same long-term complications as those with IDDM. A third type of diabetes, now frequently called malnutrition-related diabetes mellitus (MRDM), has been reported from many developing countries.

Table 11.1 Chronic conditions

Among the *de jure* population enumerated in households selected for the migration survey, the percentage reported to have ever had high blood pressure diagnosed by a doctor, according to age and sex, according to migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013

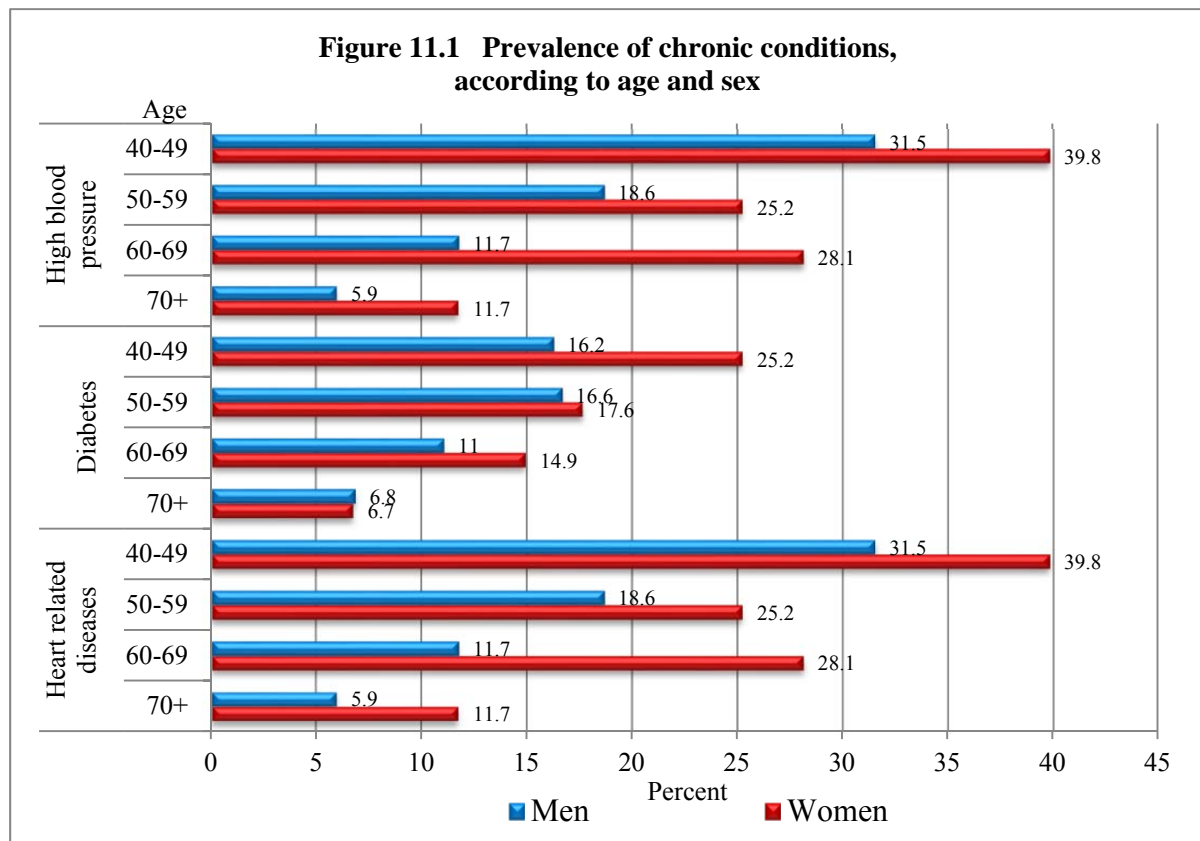
Condition	Household migration status	Sex	Age							Total
			15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	
High blood pressure	Current migrant	Men	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.1	8.3	17.5	24.8	1.9
		Women	0.1	0.7	2.7	11.3	17.4	26.9	34.4	4.3
		Total	0.1	0.4	2.0	8.0	13.3	21.8	28.9	3.2
	Return migrant	Men	0.2	0.3	1.6	4.3	14.5	16.6	28.6	2.5
		Women	0.6	0.5	3.0	10.3	20.8	30.8	36.3	3.8
		Total	0.4	0.4	2.3	6.8	17.2	23.2	32.3	3.1
	Non-migrant (pure)	Men	0.0	0.1	1.4	6.2	11.7	18.8	32.1	3.2
		Women	0.1	0.8	3.3	11.8	29.2	24.9	40.3	5.9
		Total	0.1	0.4	2.4	9.1	19.9	21.6	36.2	4.6
	Total	Men	0.0	0.1	1.4	5.9	11.7	18.6	31.5	3.1
		Women	0.1	0.8	3.2	11.7	28.1	25.2	39.8	5.7
		Total	0.1	0.4	2.4	8.9	19.4	21.6	35.7	4.4
Diabetes mellitus	Current migrant	Men	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	7.0	14.6	14.1	1.5
		Women	0.1	0.3	0.7	5.1	11.2	16.3	15.9	2.3
		Total	0.1	0.2	0.5	3.6	9.3	15.4	14.9	1.9
	Return migrant	Men	0.2	0.1	1.1	4.9	12.3	14.8	12.4	2.1
		Women	0.0	0.4	1.5	5.1	13.3	19.4	20.8	2.2
		Total	0.1	0.3	1.3	5.0	12.7	16.9	16.5	2.2
	Non-migrant (pure)	Men	0.0	0.2	1.5	7.1	11.2	16.8	16.5	3.0
		Women	0.3	0.4	1.9	6.9	15.3	17.6	25.9	3.5
		Total	0.2	0.3	1.7	7.0	13.1	17.2	21.3	3.3
	Total	Men	0.1	0.2	1.4	6.8	11.0	16.6	16.2	2.9
		Women	0.3	0.4	1.8	6.7	14.9	17.6	25.2	3.3
		Total	0.2	0.3	1.6	6.8	12.9	17.0	20.7	3.1
Heart related diseases	Current migrant	Men	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.5	5.7	7.1	0.7
		Women	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	2.8	3.7	5.1	0.5
		Total	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	3.1	4.8	6.3	0.6
	Return migrant	Men	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.1	4.6	5.6	6.4	0.9
		Women	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.6	1.6	5.5	7.1	0.6
		Total	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.3	3.3	5.6	6.8	0.7
	Non-migrant (pure)	Men	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.6	3.1	5.0	9.2	1.0
		Women	0.0	0.1	1.2	1.7	4.4	5.3	13.4	1.2
		Total	0.0	0.1	1.0	1.6	3.7	5.1	11.3	1.1
	Total	Men	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.5	3.2	5.0	9.0	1.0
		Women	0.0	0.1	1.1	1.6	4.2	5.2	12.7	1.1
		Total	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.6	3.6	5.1	10.8	1.0

The results show an overall prevalence rate in the survey population aged 15 years and over of 3.1 percent. This rate was higher among women (3.3 percent) than among men (2.9 percent). As may be seen from Table 11.1, the prevalence of diabetes mellitus appears to be about equal in males and females at ages below 50 years. Among those of older age, women were more likely to be reported to have diabetes than men. For example, among men in ‘pure’ non-migrant households, prevalence increased with age from less than two percent in those aged 30-39, to 7 percent in those aged 40-49, 11 percent in those aged 50-59, and 17 percent in those aged 60 and over. The corresponding prevalence rates among women in ‘pure’ non-migrant households were 2 percent, 7 percent, 15 percent and 20 percent, respectively.

Heart disease

Overall, the prevalence of heart related diseases (HRD) rose from low levels of less than two percent in those below 50 years of age, to 5 percent in those aged 60-69 years and 11 percent in those aged 70 years or more. Small differences were reported in the prevalence of HRD according to migration status among men and women aged below 60 years. At older ages, men and women residing in ‘pure’ non-migrant households were more likely to be reported to have had heart related diseases than those residing in migrant households.

Among those residing in migrant households, the prevalence of HRD at ages 50 years and over was higher among men than among women. Among those residing in ‘pure’ non-migrant households, the prevalence at ages 50 years or more was higher among women than among men.



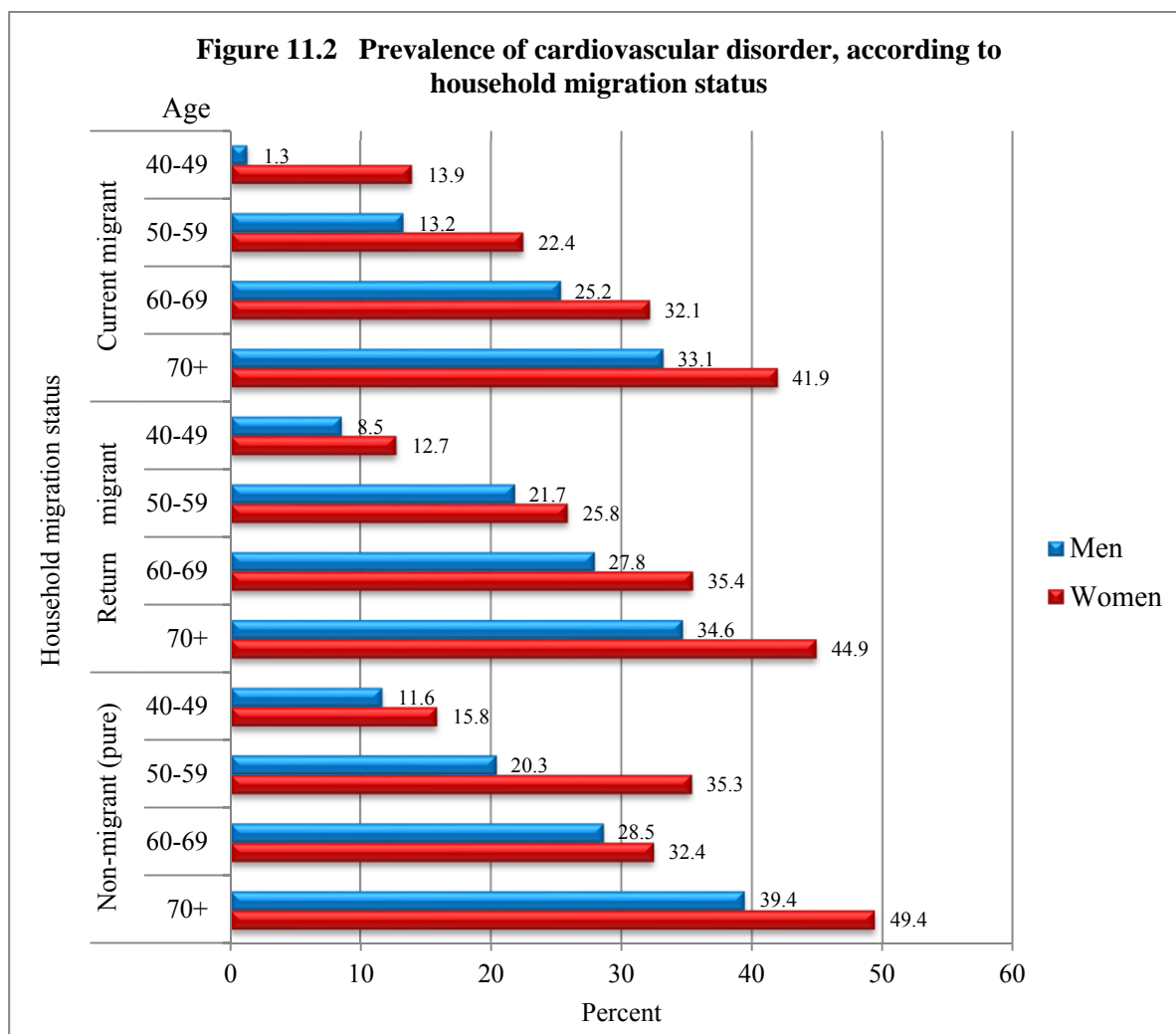
Cardiovascular disorder

Table 11.2 shows the proportion of members of the survey households who reported they have had a doctor-diagnosed cardiovascular disorder, by age and sex, according to household migration status. In this study, a person was classified as having a cardiovascular disorder if he/she was reported in the household interview to have ever had any of the following conditions confirmed by a doctor: cardiac disease, other heart trouble, high blood pressure or diabetes. High blood pressure and diabetes were considered to be cardiovascular disorders although these were predisposing conditions rather than cardiovascular disorders *per se*. It should be pointed out that the survey did not collect data on the prevalence of ‘stroke’—a cardiovascular disorder, and this should be borne in mind when viewing the results in Table 11.2.

Among the persons aged 15 years and over, the prevalence of cardiovascular disorder was 7 percent for men and 9 for women. At almost all ages, women were more likely to be reported to have had a cardiovascular disorder. Among men, prevalence increased with age from less than one percent in those aged 20-29, to 8 percent in those aged 40-49, 27 percent in those aged 60-69, and 35 percent in those aged 70 and over. Among women, prevalence increased from one percent in those aged 20-29, to 14 percent in those aged 40-49, 33 percent in those aged 60-69, and 45 percent in those aged 70 and over.

Men and women residing in migrant households were less likely to be reported to have had a cardiovascular disorder than men and women residing in ‘pure’ non-migrant households. For example, the prevalence rate for women aged 50-59 years was 22 percent for those residing in households having a current migrant, and it increased to 26 percent for those residing in households having a return migrant, and to 35 percent in those residing in ‘pure’ non-migrant households.

Table 11.2 Prevalence of cardiovascular disorder									
Among the <i>de jure</i> population enumerated in households selected for the migration survey, the percentage reported to have ever had a doctor diagnosed cardiovascular disorder, by age and sex, according to household migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013									
Household migration status	Sex	Age							Total
		15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	
Current migrant	Men	0.6	0.2	0.9	1.3	13.2	25.2	33.1	5.2
	Women	0.4	1.2	3.3	13.9	22.4	32.1	41.9	8.5
	Total	0.5	0.7	2.5	9.8	18.2	28.3	36.9	7.0
Return migrant	Men	0.5	0.7	3.0	8.5	21.7	27.8	34.6	6.9
	Women	0.7	1.2	4.4	12.7	25.8	35.4	44.9	8.2
	Total	0.6	0.9	3.6	10.3	23.4	31.3	39.6	7.5
Non-migrant (pure)	Men	0.1	0.4	3.5	11.6	20.3	28.5	39.4	8.1
	Women	0.4	1.1	5.6	15.8	35.3	32.4	49.4	11.5
	Total	0.3	0.8	4.6	13.8	27.3	30.3	44.5	9.8
Total	Men	0.5	0.4	2.6	7.8	18.3	26.8	35.2	6.6
	Women	0.5	1.2	4.3	14.1	26.7	33.1	45.1	9.1
	Total	0.5	0.8	3.5	11.1	22.4	29.7	39.8	7.9



11.3 Medication for Chronic Conditions

Table 11.3 shows the percentage of persons aged 15 years and over reported to have had specified chronic conditions, who are taking any treatment for the condition, according to household migration status.

Overall, 98 percent of those having diabetes, nearly 96 percent of those having high blood pressure and 92 percent of those having a heart related disease, were reported to be taking medication for the condition. Women (97 percent) were more likely than men (94 percent) to be taking medication for high blood pressure, whereas the opposite is observed in the case of heart related diseases where men (93 percent) were slightly more likely than women (91 percent) to be taking medication.

This pattern is also observed in men and women in each of the three migration status groups considered. Among those having diabetes and residing in current migrant and return migrant households, men were more likely to be taking medication for the condition, whereas among those residing in 'pure' non-migrant households, women were more likely than men to be taking medication for diabetes.

Table 11.3 Medication for chronic conditions

Among persons aged 15 years and over reported to have had specified chronic conditions, the percentage reported to be taking any treatment for the condition, according to household migration status, Egypt-HIMS 2013

Condition	Household migration status	Men	Women	Total
High blood pressure	Current migrant	96.1	96.6	96.5
	Return migrant	93.0	94.6	93.9
	Non-migrant (pure)	93.7	96.6	95.6
	Total	93.8	96.5	95.5
Diabetes	Current migrant	98.6	98.2	98.3
	Return migrant	100.0	97.5	98.8
	Non-migrant (pure)	97.4	98.6	98.1
	Total	97.6	98.6	98.1
Heart related diseases	Current migrant	94.1	92.6	93.4
	Return migrant	93.5	92.7	93.2
	Non-migrant (pure)	92.7	91.5	92.1
	Total	93.0	91.5	92.3

11.4 Coverage of Health Insurance

Most respondents do not have health insurance. The figures in Table 11.4, however, show substantial differentials in health insurance coverage by migration status, urban-rural residence, age and sex. Only 20 percent of return migrants have health insurance. Non-migrants residing in non-migrant households were more likely to have health insurance (32 percent) than non-migrants residing in migrant households (23 percent).

Non-migrant men were by far more likely to have health insurance than non-migrant women. Among return migrants, women at age groups 15-29 and 45 years and over were more likely to have health insurance (22 percent and 30 percent) than men at the same age groups (13 percent and 24 percent, respectively).

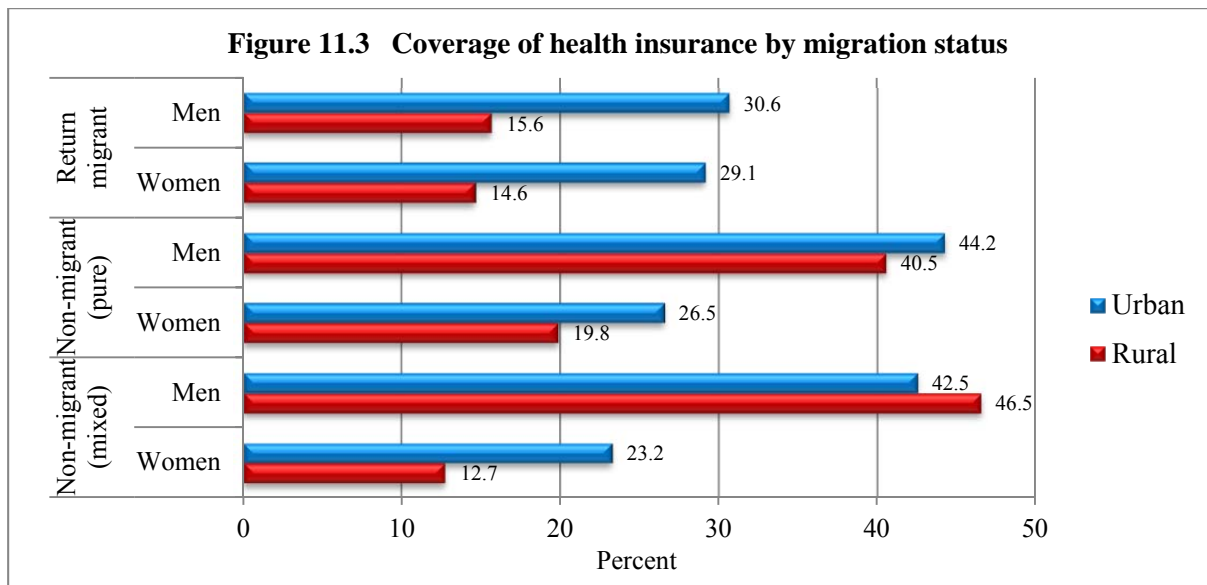


Table 11.4 Coverage of health insurance							
Percentage of return migrants and non-migrants who have health insurance, according to type of current residence, sex and age, Egypt-HIMS 2013							
Type of migrant	Sex	Type of current residence	Age				Number
			15-29	30-44	45+	Total (ages 15+)	
Return migrant	Men	Urban	26.6	26.5	37.6	30.6	1129
		Rural	9.2	16.5	17.7	15.6	3403
		Total	12.9	18.8	23.6	19.3	4533
	Women	Urban	33.8	21.5	35.4	29.1	262
		Rural	14.5	13.8	17.7	14.6	290
		Total	21.8	17.0	29.7	21.5	552
	Total	Urban	28.4	25.7	37.2	30.3	1391
		Rural	9.9	16.3	17.7	15.5	3694
		Total	14.4	18.6	24.1	19.6	5085
'Pure' non-migrant	Men	Urban	44.4	35.2	53.9	44.2	632
		Rural	40.4	34.4	48.7	40.5	802
		Total	42.1	34.7	51.1	42.1	1434
	Women	Urban	35.8	15.6	21.2	26.5	787
		Rural	29.0	10.8	12.1	19.8	809
		Total	32.4	13.2	16.4	23.1	1596
	Total	Urban	39.8	22.8	38.1	34.4	1419
		Rural	34.9	21.3	31.3	30.1	1611
		Total	37.2	22.0	34.5	32.1	3030
'Mixed' non-migrant	Men	Urban	41.7	30.3	53.3	42.5	579
		Rural	50.1	28.7	33.1	46.5	1825
		Total	48.0	29.2	36.8	45.5	2404
	Women	Urban	32.2	13.9	20.1	23.2	1334
		Rural	19.9	4.9	5.1	12.7	4935
		Total	22.2	6.9	9.2	14.9	6269
	Total	Urban	36.5	14.9	26.1	29.0	1913
		Rural	30.9	5.9	12.5	21.8	6760
		Total	32.0	7.9	15.9	23.4	8673

11.5 Seeking Medical Care

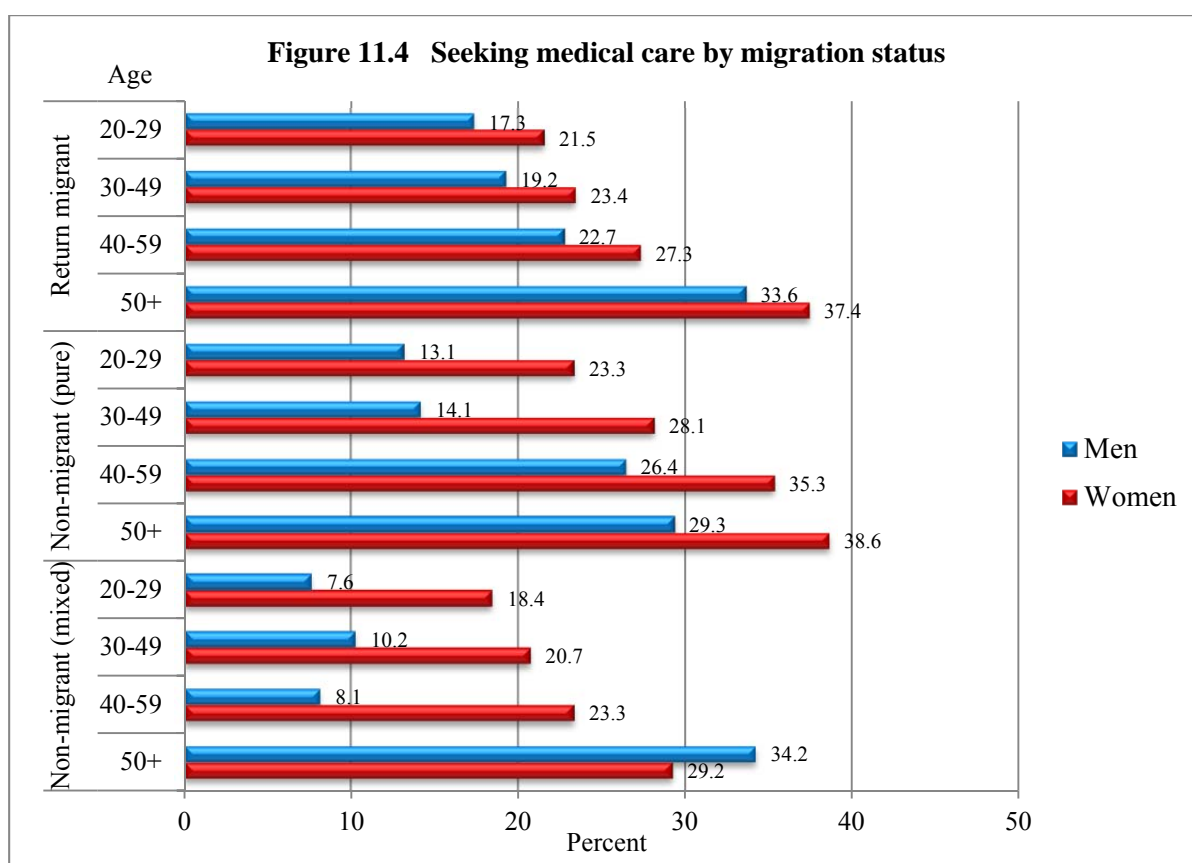
11.5.1 Egyptian citizens

Table 11.5 shows the percentage of Egyptian return migrants and non-migrants who received medical care in the month preceding the interview, according to age and sex. Overall, 23 percent of return migrants, 21 percent of 'pure' non-migrants and 17 percent of 'mixed' non-migrants, were reported to have received medical care during the month preceding the interview date. The reported prevalence of receiving medical care rose with age to a peak at ages 50 years and over.

Throughout the adult years, and with only few exceptions, a higher proportion of women than men were reported to have received medical care. For example, among men and women aged 20-29 years, who are residing in migrant households, the prevalence rate for receiving medical care is about 1.8 times higher among women than men. At ages 50 years and over, the sex differential among 'pure' non-migrants is narrower with the rate being 1.3 times

higher among women than among men. Return migrants have much narrower sex differentials by age in the proportion receiving medical care than non-migrants.

Table 11.5 Seeking medical care: Egyptian Citizens								
Among return migrants and non-migrants interviewed in the individual survey, the percentage who received medical care in the month preceding the interview, according to age and sex, Egypt-HIMS 2013								
Migration status	Sex	Age					Total	Number
		15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50+		
Return migrant	Men	9.2	17.3	19.2	22.7	33.6	22.5	4533
	Women	4.7	21.5	23.4	27.3	37.4	25.3	552
	Total	7.8	17.9	19.6	23.1	33.9	22.8	5085
Non-migrant (pure)	Men	7.7	13.1	14.1	26.4	29.3	16.3	1434
	Women	11.3	23.3	28.1	35.3	38.6	25.5	1596
	Total	9.5	18.3	22.5	30.9	33.8	21.2	3030
Non-migrant (mixed)	Men	7.0	7.6	10.2	8.1	34.2	10.5	2404
	Women	8.4	18.4	20.7	23.8	29.2	19.3	6269
	Total	7.6	15.5	20.2	22.3	30.7	16.9	8673



Considering now the reason for seeking medical care, the figures in Table 11.6 indicate that having an acute condition was the top-ranking reason for seeking medical care in the month preceding the survey by Egyptian men and women, being cited by 14 percent of all return migrants and around 13 percent of non-migrants. Among non-migrants, the proportion seeking medical care due to acute conditions was significantly higher among women than men.

Table 11.6 Reason for seeking medical care: Egyptian Citizens									
Among return migrants and non-migrants aged 15 years and over, who were interviewed in the individual survey, the percentage who received medical care in the month preceding the interview by reason, according to sex, Egypt-HIMS 2013									
Type of migrant	Sex	Reason for seeking medical care (%) (multiple response)							Number
		Acute condition	Accident	Follow-up chronic condition	Complications of chronic condition	Minor operation	Major operation	Other	
Return migrant	Men	13.9	1.8	5.6	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.6	4533
	Women	16.3	0.2	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.4	552
	Total	14.1	1.7	5.9	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.7	5085
Non-migrant (pure)	Men	10.1	1.6	4.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	1434
	Women	17.0	1.4	5.3	0.3	1.0	0.2	1.3	1596
	Total	13.8	1.5	4.8	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.8	3030
Non-migrant 'mixed'	Men	7.4	0.7	1.9	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	2404
	Women	13.6	0.9	3.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.4	6269
	Total	11.9	0.8	3.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.1	8673

'Follow-up chronic condition' was the second most cited reason given by 5.9 percent of return migrants, 4.7 percent of 'pure' non-migrants and 3 percent of 'mixed' non migrants.

Seeking medical care because of having an accident in the month preceding the survey was reported by 1.7 percent of return migrants and 1.5 percent of all non-migrants. Among return migrants, the proportion seeking medical care because of an accident was much higher among men than women.

11.5.2 Forced migrants

Considering now the pattern of receiving medical care among forced migrants, the figures in Table 11.7 show that 42 percent of all forced migrants received medical care in the month preceding the interview, compared with 23 percent of Egyptian return migrants. The reported rate for refugees from Iraq is well above the overall average by 18 percentage points while refugees from Sudan and Syria, have rates that are below the overall average by three percentage points. Refugees from Ethiopia and Somalia, have rates that are above the overall average by about three percentage points.

The pattern of seeking care by reason is similar to that shown above for Egyptian citizens, with having an acute condition being the leading reason for seeking care for refugees from five of six countries in which the proportion seeking care for an acute condition ranges from around

Table 11.7 Seeking medical care: Forced migrants		
Among forced migrants interviewed in the individual survey, the percentage who received medical care in the month preceding the interview, according to country of origin, Egypt-HIMS 2013		
Country of origin	Percent receiving medical care	Number of forced migrants
MENA		
Iraq	59.6	151
Sudan	38.3	559
Syria	38.5	605
Sub-Saharan Africa		
Eritrea	41.5	106
Ethiopia	45.8	120
Somalia	45.6	237
S. Sudan	*	15
Total	41.9	1793

19 percent in refugees from Syria to 33 percent in refugees from Ethiopia. Only in Iraq was ‘following-up chronic condition’ the leading reason for seeking care, being cited by 37 percent of Iraqi refugees.

These findings show much higher prevalence rates of morbidity among refugees residing in Egypt than among Egyptian citizens.

Table 11.8 Seeking medical care: Forced migrants								
Among forced migrants interviewed in the individual survey, the percentage who received medical care in the month preceding the interview according to reason for seeking medical care and country of origin, Egypt-HIMS 2013								
Country of origin	Reason for seeking medical care (%) (multiple response)							Number of forced migrants
	Acute condition	Accident	Follow-up chronic condition	Complications of chronic condition	Minor operation	Major operation	Other	
MENA								
Iraq	18.5	4.6	37.1	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	151
Sudan	25.9	2.1	8.6	0.2	1.3	0.2	1.1	559
Syria	19.3	2.3	15.1	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.8	605
Sub-Saharan Africa								
Eritrea	28.3	1.9	6.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.9	106
Ethiopia	33.3	0.8	10.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	120
Somalia	31.2	3.4	11.8	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	237
S. Sudan	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Total	24.5	2.5	13.6	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.7	1793
Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.								

11.6 Use of Health Services

For persons who received medical care in the month preceding the interview date, information was gathered on the type of health facility contacted. It should be pointed out that multiple-response was allowed so that the percentages reporting contact with various care providers in Tables 11.9 and 11.10 do not add to 100.

11.6.1 Egyptian citizens

Overall, among Egyptian citizens who had consulted a health facility in the month preceding the interview, the private sector was the major provider of care. About 72 percent of return migrants and nearly two-thirds of non-migrants had consulted a private clinic, mainly a private doctor. Among non-migrants, ‘mixed’ non-migrants were more likely to have consulted a private doctor (75 percent) than pure non-migrants (64 percent). The proportion consulting a private doctor was higher among women than among men by around 9 percentage points for both return migrants and non-migrants.

Pharmacies were the second main health care provider contacted; 34 percent of return migrants and nearly 30 percent of non-migrants consulted a pharmacy about their condition.

In the public sector, public hospitals, health insurance hospitals and public health centres were the three main providers of health care. Government hospitals were contacted by only 13 percent of ‘pure’ non-migrants and 8 percent of return migrants.

An interesting feature which emerges from Table 11.9 is that although only 6 percent of non-migrant men seeking care, who reside in ‘pure’ non-migrant households, had consulted a health insurance hospital, a large difference between men and women is observed for consulting this type of health care provider (five times as high among men).

Table 11.9 Use of health services: Egyptian citizens									
Among return migrants and non-migrants aged 15 years and over, who received medical care in the month preceding the survey, the percentage reported to have consulted various health care providers, according to sex, Egypt-HIMS 2013, Egypt-HIMS 2013									
Type of migrant	Sex	Health care providers contacted (%) (Multiple response)							Number receiving medical care
		Government hospital	University hospital	Health insurance hospital	Public health centre	Private clinic/doctor	Pharmacy	Other	
Return migrant	Men	8.8	3.0	3.6	1.9	70.7	33.5	2.3	1018
	Women	3.1	0.0	8.7	1.8	78.9	35.8	1.7	140
	Total	8.1	2.6	4.2	1.9	71.7	33.8	2.2	1158
‘Pure’ non-migrant	Men	10.9	0.7	12.0	2.2	58.5	26.0	1.3	234
	Women	14.8	1.1	2.3	4.8	67.4	29.2	1.5	407
	Total	13.3	0.9	5.8	3.9	64.1	28.1	1.5	642
‘Mixed’ non-migrant	Men	9.8	2.3	5.7	0.5	67.5	36.1	2.3	253
	Women	9.1	0.9	1.5	2.6	76.6	30.9	1.6	1212
	Total	9.2	1.1	2.2	2.2	75.0	31.8	1.7	1465

11.6.2 Forced migrants

Overall, among the majority of refugees in Egypt who had consulted a health facility in the month preceding the interview, the private sector was the main provider of care; about 46 percent had consulted a ‘pharmacy’ and 44 percent had consulted a private clinic, mainly a private doctor. Pharmacies were the leading care provider for refugees from Ethiopia and Sudan. Most of the refugees from Iraq, Somalia and Syria had received care from private clinics/doctors.

However, the results indicate that considerable numbers of refugees seeking care had contacted health care providers other than those listed in Table 11.10. These refugees represented about 18 percent of refugees from Ethiopia, Iraq and Somalia; 28 percent of refugees from Sudan and a high of 70 percent of refugees from Eritrea.

Table 11.10 Use of health services: Forced migrants								
Among forced migrants who received medical care in the month preceding the interview, the percentage reported to have consulted various health care providers, according to country of origin, Egypt-HIMS 2013								
Country of origin	Percentage of persons who had consulted:							Number receiving medical care
	Government hospital	University hospital	Health insurance hospital	Public health centre	Private hospital/clinic	Pharmacy	Other	
MENA								
Iraq	2.2	0.0	0.0	5.6	52.2	36.1	17.6	90
Sudan	3.3	0.0	0.5	10.3	35.5	48.6	28.0	214
Syria	7.3	0.4	0.0	10.7	50.6	45.9	3.9	233
Sub-Saharan Africa								
Eritrea	2.3	2.3	0.0	2.3	20.5	4.5	70.5	44
Ethiopia	1.8	0.0	0.0	21.8	40.0	56.4	18.2	55
Somalia	2.8	0.0	0.9	15.7	52.8	36.1	17.6	108
S. Sudan	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Total	4.1	0.4	0.3	11.2	43.9	45.8	18.8	751
Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.								

11.7 Cost of Medical Care

11.7.1 Egyptian citizens

Virtually all (99.1 percent) of those who received medical care in the month preceding the survey paid money for the care they received. The average amount of money paid was 512 Egyptian pounds (£E) per return migrant; £E 357 per 'pure' non-migrant; and £E 253 per 'mixed' non-migrant (Table 11.11).

The average amount paid by return migrants of both sexes was higher in urban areas than in rural areas. For non-migrant men, the cost of medical care was higher in urban areas than in rural areas whereas the opposite pattern was reported for non-migrant women where the average amount paid was higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

Table 11.11 Cost of health care according to residence: Egyptian citizens				
Among return migrants and non-migrants aged 15 years and over, who received medical care in the month preceding the interview, the average amount of money paid for receiving health care in the month preceding the survey, in Egyptian pounds, according to sex and residence, Egypt-HIMS 2013				
Type of migrant	Residence	Mean amount paid (Egyptian pounds)		
		Men	Women	Total
Return migrant	Urban	648.86	349.54	594.07
	Rural	505.54	309.42	485.72
	Total	537.31	323.94	511.57
'Pure' non-migrant	Urban	495.88	210.64	309.25
	Rural	472.29	351.51	397.54
	Total	482.54	285.01	357.08
'Mixed' non-migrant	Urban	489.53	196.42	250.66
	Rural	375.61	229.23	254.03
	Total	401.16	222.47	253.33

11.7.2 Forced migrants

As previously mentioned, of the 1793 refugees selected for the individual interview, 751 reported to have received medical care from various health care providers in the month preceding the survey. These refugees were asked about the amount of money they paid to the care providers they contacted. The results are summarized in Table 11.12.

Table 11.12 Cost of medical care: Forced migrants		
Average amount of money paid (in Egyptian pounds) for receiving medical care in the month preceding the interview, Egypt-HIMS 2013		
Country of origin	Percentage of refugees using health facilities who paid money for the service	Average amount paid (in Egyptian pounds '£E')
MENA		
Iraq	96.7	767.9
Sudan	97.3	297.9
Syria	98.5	361.5
Sub-Saharan Africa		
Eritrea	75.0	385.9
Ethiopia	93.3	110.6
Somalia	86.9	198.2
S. Sudan	(85.7)*	(108.2)*
Total (all refugees)	89.5	357.3
Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.		

The proportion of refugees seeking care who paid money for the care received varied slightly for refugees from the three countries in the MENA region, but this proportion varied within a much wider range for refugees from sub-Saharan Africa, from 75 percent for refugees from Eritrea to 93 percent for refugees from Ethiopia. The reported average amount paid, per refugee, was £E 357. This average ranged from £E 111 for refugees from Ethiopia to £E 768 for refugees from Iraq.

11.8 Psychological Problems among Forced Migrants

Forced migrants who were interviewed in the individual survey were asked the following question about their psychological condition “*Have you been told by a doctor that you have a psychological problem; e.g., depression or anxiety?*” If the response was ‘YES’, the respondent was asked “*Are you currently receiving any treatment for this condition?*” The results are summarized in Table 11.13 according to country of origin.

Only 4 percent of refugees reported having been told by a doctor of having a psychological problem, 81 percent said they were not diagnosed, while a further 15 percent reported that they were not diagnosed but their psychological condition ‘is bad.’

Table 11.13 Prevalence of psychological problems among forced migrants						
Percent distribution of forced migrants, interviewed in the individual survey, by whether they have been told by a doctor of having a psychological condition, and among those having a doctor diagnosed psychological condition, the percentage receiving treatment, Egypt-HIMS 2013						
Country of origin	Percent distribution by psychological condition				Number of forced migrants	Among forced migrants diagnosed as having a psychological problem, the percentage receiving treatment
	Yes: was diagnosed	No: was not diagnosed	No: was not diagnosed, but psychological condition is bad	Total		
MENA						
Iraq	5.3	72.8	21.9	100.0	151	75.0
Sudan	3.2	84.1	12.7	100.0	559	61.1
Syria	1.3	86.6	12.7	100.0	605	87.5
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Eritrea	7.5	92.5	0.0	100.0	106	62.5
Ethiopia	18.3	59.2	22.5	100.0	120	72.7
Somalia	4.2	66.2	29.5	100.0	237	70.0
S. Sudan	*	*	*	100.0	15	*
Total	4.2	80.5	15.3	100.0	1793	69.3
Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.						

The proportion diagnosed of having psychological problems was exceptionally high for refugees from Ethiopia (18 percent), while this proportion for the remaining refugees ranged from 1.3 percent in refugees from Syria to 7.5 percent in refugees from Eritrea.

The proportion of refugees who were not diagnosed but reported their psychological condition to be bad ranged from 13 percent in refugees from Sudan and Syria, to 30 percent in refugees from Somalia.

Finally, among forced migrants diagnosed as having a psychological problem, around 7 in ten were receiving treatment, with this proportion ranging from 63 percent for refugees from Eritrea to 88 percent for refugees from Syria.

Appendix

The Questionnaires

Q-1. Household Questionnaire

Q-2. Individual Questionnaire for Out-Migrant

Q-3. Individual Questionnaire for Return Migrant

Q-4. Individual Questionnaire for Non-Migrant

Q-5. Individual Questionnaire for Forced Migrant

Q-6. Household Socio-economic Conditions Questionnaire



Arab Republic of Egypt
Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics

Q-1. Household Questionnaire

**DATA COLLECTED FROM THIS SURVEY ARE CONFIDENTIAL AND WILL
BE USED FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES ONLY**

Q-1. Household Questionnaire

Identification	
Governorate: _____	Type of place: 1-Urban 2-Rural
Cluster Number : _____	
Household Number : _____	
Name of Head of Household : _____ Telephone: _____	
District/Markaz: _____ Sheyakha/Town/Village: _____	
Address: _____	

1
□ □ □
□ □ □ □
□ □
□ □ □ □

Interviewer Calls	1	2	3
Date	_____	_____	_____
Interviewer's Name	_____	_____	_____
Result*	_____	_____	_____
Next Visit : Date	_____	_____	
Time	_____	_____	

□
D M Y
□ □ □ □ □ □
□ □ □ □
□ □

* Result Codes :

1 Completed	7 Dwelling vacant
2 Partly completed	8 Address not a dwelling
3 No competent respondent at home at time of visit	9 Dwelling destroyed
4 Postponed	10 Dwelling not found
5 Refused	96 Other (specify): _____
6 Entire household absent for extended period of time	

Time Started _____ Time Ended _____ Duration of Interview (MINUTES) _____

□ □ □ □

Total persons in household

□ □

Total number of eligible out migrants

□ □

Total number of eligible return migrants

□ □

Non migrant questionnaire is assigned to a selected non migrant: YES=1 NO=2

□

Non-migrant household selected for interview: YES=1 NO=2

□

Total number of eligible forced migrants

□ □

Line number of respondent to HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

□ □

	Supervisor	Office Editor	Coder	Data Keyer
Name				
Date				
Code	□ □	□ □	□ □	□ □

Interviewer: If more than one Household Questionnaire is used, enter number of additional questionnaires: □

Section 1. Household Composition and Demographic Characteristics

100. Line Number	Name		Sex		Relationship		Date of Birth		Age	Line Number
	101		102		103		104		105	
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and who are currently in this country, starting with the head of the household		Is (NAME) male or female?		What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of household?		In what month and year was (NAME) born?		How old is (NAME) now?	
	Male	Female	Relationship	Code	Month (DK=98)	Year (DK=9998)	(YEARS) (DK=98) (90+=90)			
01		1 2	HEAD	0, 1	□□	□□□□	□□	01		
02		1 2		□□	□□	□□□□	□□	02		
03		1 2		□□	□□	□□□□	□□	03		
04		1 2		□□	□□	□□□□	□□	04		
05		1 2		□□	□□	□□□□	□□	05		
06		1 2		□□	□□	□□□□	□□	06		
07		1 2		□□	□□	□□□□	□□	07		
08		1 2		□□	□□	□□□□	□□	08		
09		1 2		□□	□□	□□□□	□□	09		
10		1 2		□□	□□	□□□□	□□	10		
11		1 2		□□	□□	□□□□	□□	11		
12		1 2		□□	□□	□□□□	□□	12		
13		1 2		□□	□□	□□□□	□□	13		
14		1 2		□□	□□	□□□□	□□	14		
15		1 2		□□	□□	□□□□	□□	15		

<p>* Just to make sure I have a complete listing:</p> <p>1. Are there any other persons such as small children or infants that we have not listed?</p> <p>2. In addition, are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants/lodgers/or friend who usually live here?</p> <p>If YES: enter each in table.</p>	<p>Codes for Q103: Relationship:</p> <p>01. Head 02. Wife/Husband 03. Son/Daughter 04. Son or daughter-in-law 05. Grandchild 06. Parent 07. Parent-in-law 08. Brother/Sister 09. Brother or Sister-in-law 10. Other relative 11. Servant/Driver/Nanny 12. Not related 98. Don't know</p>
--	---

Section 1, *continued*,

Line Number	Marital Status (Persons aged 15 years & over)	Place of birth		Citizen of this country		Citizenship of non-nationals	Dual citizenship			Line Number
	106	107		108		109	110			
	What is the marital status of (NAME)?	Was (NAME) born in Egypt?		Is (NAME) a citizen of Egypt?		What is the country of citizenship of (NAME)?	Is (NAME) also currently a citizen of any other country (ies)?			
	0. Below age 15 1. Never Married 2. Signed Contract 3. Married 4. Separated 5. Divorced 6. Widowed	YES	NO	YES (GO TO 110)	NO	RECORD Name of Country of Citizenship &SKIP TO 401 (Stateless =997)	YES	NO	Don't know	
01	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	1	2		1	2	8	01
02	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	1	2		1	2	8	02
03	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	1	2		1	2	8	03
04	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	1	2		1	2	8	04
05	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	1	2		1	2	8	05
06	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	1	2		1	2	8	06
07	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	1	2		1	2	8	07
08	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	1	2		1	2	8	08
09	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	1	2		1	2	8	09
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	1	2		1	2	8	10
11	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	1	2		1	2	8	11
12	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	1	2		1	2	8	12
13	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	1	2		1	2	8	13
14	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	1	2		1	2	8	14
15	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	1	2		1	2	8	15

Section 2. Identifying Out Migrants

201. We have already talked about your family's composition, and now I would like to ask you if anyone who used to live in this household is currently residing abroad.

YES (1)



NO (2)

(Go to Section 3)

Serial No. of out migrant	202	203	204		205		206
	Name	Line number of every out migrant visiting Egypt and/or recorded in Household Roster	Relationship to the head of household <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Use codes as in Q103 (codes 01-10, 98)	Code	Male	Female	How old is (NAME) now? (YEARS)
01		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	1	2	<input type="text"/>
02		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	1	2	<input type="text"/>
03		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	1	2	<input type="text"/>
04		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	1	2	<input type="text"/>
05		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	1	2	<input type="text"/>
06		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	1	2	<input type="text"/>
07		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	1	2	<input type="text"/>
08		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	1	2	<input type="text"/>
09		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	1	2	<input type="text"/>
10		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	1	2	<input type="text"/>

207	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> INTERVIEWER: For every person who used to live in this household and who is currently abroad and aged 15 years or more: ASSIGN AN INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE FOR OUT MIGRANT (Q-2).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Eligible Out Migrants <input type="text"/>

Section 3. Identifying Return Migrants and Non Migrants (Citizens Only)

Egyptian nationals 301	Ever resided abroad 302		Return migrants IF 302 = 1 (YES)			Non Migrants IF 302=2 (NO)
			303	304	305	306
INTERVIEWER: Check 108 (=1) & circle line number of every HH member who is a citizen of Egypt	Did (NAME) ever reside abroad in another country for 3 or more months? INTERVIEWER: IF 'YES': ASK 303-305 IF 'NO': SKIP TO 306		In what year did (NAME) return from (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD) to Egypt? (DK=9998) (YEAR)	How old was (NAME) when he/she returned to live in Egypt? (DK=98) (YEARS)	Circle line number of every return migrant since 1/1/2000 who was 15 years or more when last moved/ returned to Egypt	INTERVIEWER: Circle line number of every HH member who never resided abroad (302=2) and who is currently aged (in 105) 15-59 years
	YES	NO				
01	1	2	□□□□□	□□□	01	01
02	1	2	□□□□□	□□□	02	02
03	1	2	□□□□□	□□□	03	03
04	1	2	□□□□□	□□□	04	04
05	1	2	□□□□□	□□□	05	05
06	1	2	□□□□□	□□□	06	06
07	1	2	□□□□□	□□□	07	07
08	1	2	□□□□□	□□□	08	08
09	1	2	□□□□□	□□□	09	09
10	1	2	□□□□□	□□□	10	10
11	1	2	□□□□□	□□□	11	11
12	1	2	□□□□□	□□□	12	12
13	1	2	□□□□□	□□□	13	13
14	1	2	□□□□□	□□□	14	14
15	1	2	□□□□□	□□□	15	15

<p>307. INTERVIEWER: ASSIGN AN INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE FOR RETURN MIGRANT (Q3): for every member of the household who has returned from abroad to Egypt since 1/1/2000, and who was 15 years of age or more when last returned to Egypt.</p> <p>TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE RETURN MIGRANTS</p>	□□□
<p>308. INTERVIEWER: If Household has a current migrant and /or return migrant, as well as non-migrants (in 306), ASSIGN AN INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE FOR NON MIGRANT (Q-4) to one of the non-migrants in 306, to be selected randomly using Kish table.</p> <p>Record line number of NON MIGRANT selected for interview with (Q-4), AND GO TO 401.</p>	□□□
<p>309. INTERVIEWER: If Household does not have a current migrant or a return migrant, check with your supervisor and circle appropriate choice:</p> <p>A - Non-migrant household is selected for the NON-MIGRANT INTERVIEW: ASSIGN AN INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE FOR NON MIGRANT (MQ-4) to one of the non-migrants in 306, to be selected randomly using Kish table, AND GO TO 310.</p> <p>B - Non-migrant household is not selected for the NON-MIGRANT INTERVIEW: GO TO 401.</p>	□
<p>310. INTERVIEWER: IF NON MIGRANT IS SELECTED FOR INTERVIEW WITH Q-4, RECORD HIS/HER LINE NUMBER</p>	□□□

Section 4. Identifying Forced Migrants (Non-Citizens)

Non-Egyptian nationals	Year of first arrival of non-citizens	Repeat migrant		Year of most recent arrival	Reason for coming to Egypt	Forced Migrants
				IF 403=YES		
401	402	403		404	405	406
INTERVIEWER: Check 108 (=2) & circle line number of every HH member who is not a citizen of Egypt	In what year did (NAME) come to reside for the first time in Egypt?	Has (NAME) come to Egypt more than once?		In what year did (NAME) most recently arrive to Egypt?	What was (NAME)'s main reason for coming to Egypt*?	Circle line number of every non-citizen who is currently aged 15+ years and whose reason for coming to Egypt in 405 = codes 9-13
	(YEAR) (DK=9998)	YES	NO (GO TO 405)	(YEAR) (DK=9998)		
01	□□□□□	1	2	□□□□□	□□□	01
02	□□□□□	1	2	□□□□□	□□□	02
03	□□□□□	1	2	□□□□□	□□□	03
04	□□□□□	1	2	□□□□□	□□□	04
05	□□□□□	1	2	□□□□□	□□□	05
06	□□□□□	1	2	□□□□□	□□□	06
07	□□□□□	1	2	□□□□□	□□□	07
08	□□□□□	1	2	□□□□□	□□□	08
09	□□□□□	1	2	□□□□□	□□□	09
10	□□□□□	1	2	□□□□□	□□□	10
11	□□□□□	1	2	□□□□□	□□□	11
12	□□□□□	1	2	□□□□□	□□□	12
13	□□□□□	1	2	□□□□□	□□□	13
14	□□□□□	1	2	□□□□□	□□□	14
15	□□□□□	1	2	□□□□□	□□□	15

- *Codes for Q405: Reason for Moving to Egypt:**
- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Transferred by employer | 8. This is (NAME)'s country of origin of parents |
| 2. Recruited to work here | 9. Transit to another country |
| 3. To look for employment | 10. Insecurity/war in country of origin |
| 4. Business / Investment related reasons | 11. Persecution related reasons |
| 5. Education / Study for self | 12. Trafficking / Coercition |
| 6. Education / Study for children | 13. To obtain asylum / refugee status |
| 7. Family related reasons | 14. Other |

INTERVIEWER: For non-citizens whose line numbers are circled in 406:
ASSIGN AN INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE FOR FORCED MIGRANT (Q-5) ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING RULES:
A. IF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ARE BLOOD RELATED (see 103), ASSIGN Q-5 TO THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD (OR AN ELIGIBLE MEMBER).
B. IF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ARE NOT BLOOD RELATED (SEE 103), ASSIGN Q-5 TO THE FORCED MIGRANTS SELECTED FOR INTERVIEW ACCORDING TO THE INSTRUCTIONS OF YOUR SUPERVISORS.

Total number of eligible forced migrants □□□

INTERVIEWER: IF HOUSEHOLD HAS NO OUT MIGRANT, NO RETURN MIGRANT AND NO FORCED MIGRANT, AND WAS NOT SELECTED FOR THE NON MIGRANT INTERVIEW:
END INTERVIEW NOW.

Section 5. Education and Economic Activity

				Education				Economic Activity							
				Persons aged 6 years & over				Persons aged 15 years and over							
				501		502		503		504		505		506	
Line number	Has (NAME) ever attended school?			IF 501= 1 OR 2 ASK: a. What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? b. What is the highest grade/year (NAME) completed at that level? (SEE CODES BELOW) (THEN GO TO 504)				IF 501= 3 ASK: can (NAME) read?		What did (NAME) do most of the time during the past week? Was he/she:		IF 504 = 1: What is (was) his/her status in employment?		IF 504= 1, 2 OR 3: What is (was) his/her main occupation?	
	Yes: currently	Yes: not currently	No (Go to 503)	Level	Grade	Yes	No	01-Working 02- Unemployed, previously worked 03- Retired 04- Seeking work for the first time 05- In school 06- Doing housework 96- Other		1-Salaried employee 2-Self-employed 3-Employer 4-Unpaid family worker 5-Unpaid apprentice		Code			
01	1	2	3			1	2								
02	1	2	3			1	2								
03	1	2	3			1	2								
04	1	2	3			1	2								
05	1	2	3			1	2								
06	1	2	3			1	2								
07	1	2	3			1	2								
08	1	2	3			1	2								
09	1	2	3			1	2								
10	1	2	3			1	2								
11	1	2	3			1	2								
12	1	2	3			1	2								
13	1	2	3			1	2								
14	1	2	3			1	2								
15	1	2	3			1	2								

Codes for Q502a:Level 1 = Literacy class 2 = Primary: incomplete 3 = Primary: complete 4 = Preparatory: incomplete 5 = Preparatory: complete 6 = Vocational technical training (post primary/preparatory) 7 = Secondary: Incomplete	8 = Secondary: complete 9 = Vocational technical training (post-secondary) 10 = University: incomplete 11 = University: complete 12 = Post-graduate: Diploma 13 = Post-graduate: Master 14 = Post-graduate: Doctorate 98 = Don't know
Codes for 502b:Grade: 00 = Less than one year completed	98 = Don't know

Section 6. A - Chronic Conditions

INTERVIEWER: Now I would like to ask some questions about the health status of members of this household.													
High blood pressure						Diabetes							
Line number	601. Has anyone in this household been told by a doctor that he /she has high blood pressure?	602. How old was (NAME) when diagnosed as having high blood pressure?	603. Is (NAME) currently taking any treatment for high blood pressure?			604. Has anyone in this household been told by a doctor that he /she has diabetes?	605. How old was (NAME) when diagnosed as having diabetes?	606. Does (NAME) currently inject insulin for diabetes?			607. Is (NAME) currently taking any tablets for diabetes?		
	IF 'YES' ASK: Who?	Age (years) (D.K.=98)	Yes	No	D.K.	IF 'YES' ASK: Who?	Age (years) (D.K.=98)	Yes	No	D.K.	Yes	No	D.K.
	Probe: Anyone else?												
	IF 'NO' GO TO 604					IF 'NO' GO TO 608							
01	1	□□	1	2	8	1	□□	1	2	8	1	2	8
02	1	□□	1	2	8	1	□□	1	2	8	1	2	8
03	1	□□	1	2	8	1	□□	1	2	8	1	2	8
04	1	□□	1	2	8	1	□□	1	2	8	1	2	8
05	1	□□	1	2	8	1	□□	1	2	8	1	2	8
06	1	□□	1	2	8	1	□□	1	2	8	1	2	8
07	1	□□	1	2	8	1	□□	1	2	8	1	2	8
08	1	□□	1	2	8	1	□□	1	2	8	1	2	8
09	1	□□	1	2	8	1	□□	1	2	8	1	2	8
10	1	□□	1	2	8	1	□□	1	2	8	1	2	8
11	1	□□	1	2	8	1	□□	1	2	8	1	2	8
12	1	□□	1	2	8	1	□□	1	2	8	1	2	8
13	1	□□	1	2	8	1	□□	1	2	8	1	2	8
14	1	□□	1	2	8	1	□□	1	2	8	1	2	8
15	1	□□	1	2	8	1	□□	1	2	8	1	2	8

Section 6-A, continued,

Line number	Heart disease					Respiratory disease				
	608. Has anyone in this household been told by a doctor that he/she has any heart disease or heart trouble? IF 'YES' ASK: Who? Probe: Anyone else? IF 'NO' GO TO 611	609. How old was (NAME) when diagnosed as having a heart disease? Age (years) (D.K.=98)	610. Is (NAME) currently taking any treatment for this heart condition? Yes No D.K.			611. Has anyone in this household been told by a doctor that he/she has any respiratory disease, e.g. asthma? IF 'YES' ASK: Who? Probe: Anyone else? IF 'NO' GO TO 614	612. How old was (NAME) when diagnosed as having respiratory disease? Age (years) (D.K.=98)	613. Is (NAME) currently taking any treatment for this respiratory disease? Yes No D.K.		
01	1	□□	1	2	8	1	□□	1	2	8
02	1	□□	1	2	8	1	□□	1	2	8
03	1	□□	1	2	8	1	□□	1	2	8
04	1	□□	1	2	8	1	□□	1	2	8
05	1	□□	1	2	8	1	□□	1	2	8
06	1	□□	1	2	8	1	□□	1	2	8
07	1	□□	1	2	8	1	□□	1	2	8
08	1	□□	1	2	8	1	□□	1	2	8
09	1	□□	1	2	8	1	□□	1	2	8
10	1	□□	1	2	8	1	□□	1	2	8
11	1	□□	1	2	8	1	□□	1	2	8
12	1	□□	1	2	8	1	□□	1	2	8
13	1	□□	1	2	8	1	□□	1	2	8
14	1	□□	1	2	8	1	□□	1	2	8
15	1	□□	1	2	8	1	□□	1	2	8

Section 6-A, *continued*,

Cancer										
	614	615		616	617					
Line number	Has anyone in this household been told by a doctor that he /she has any type of cancer? IF 'YES' ASK: Who? Probe: Anyone else? IF 'NO' GO TO 618	What type of cancer?		How old was (NAME) when this cancer was diagnosed? Age (years) (D.K.=98)	Is (NAME) currently taking or has taken any treatment for this cancer? IF 'YES' ASK: What type of treatment?					
			Code		Drugs	Surgical	Radiation	Chemical	No	Don't know
01	1		□□	□□	1	2	3	4	5	8
02	1		□□	□□	1	2	3	4	5	8
03	1		□□	□□	1	2	3	4	5	8
04	1		□□	□□	1	2	3	4	5	8
05	1		□□	□□	1	2	3	4	5	8
06	1		□□	□□	1	2	3	4	5	8
07	1		□□	□□	1	2	3	4	5	8
08	1		□□	□□	1	2	3	4	5	8
09	1		□□	□□	1	2	3	4	5	8
10	1		□□	□□	1	2	3	4	5	8
11	1		□□	□□	1	2	3	4	5	8
12	1		□□	□□	1	2	3	4	5	8
13	1		□□	□□	1	2	3	4	5	8
14	1		□□	□□	1	2	3	4	5	8
15	1		□□	□□	1	2	3	4	5	8

Section 6-B. Smoking

		Currently smoke tobacco				Smoked tobacco in the past
		618				619
Line number	Does anyone in this household smoke any type of tobacco at all nowadays? IF 'YES' ASK: A. Who? Probe: Anyone else? B. What type? (Multiple response)				And among members of this household who do not currently smoke: Did anyone of them smoke in the past any type of tobacco? IF 'YES' ASK: Who? Probe: Anyone else?	
	Cigarettes	Rolled cigarettes	Shisha	Cigar/Pipe		
01	1	2	3	4	01	
02	1	2	3	4	02	
03	1	2	3	4	03	
04	1	2	3	4	04	
05	1	2	3	4	05	
06	1	2	3	4	06	
07	1	2	3	4	07	
08	1	2	3	4	08	
09	1	2	3	4	09	
10	1	2	3	4	10	
11	1	2	3	4	11	
12	1	2	3	4	12	
13	1	2	3	4	13	
14	1	2	3	4	14	
15	1	2	3	4	15	

Section 7. Interviewer's Observations			Codes
701	Degree of cooperation	Poor	1
		Fair	2
		Good	3
		Very good	4
702	Privacy of interview	No others present	1
		Others present during part of the interview	2
		Others present during all of the interview	3
703	IF "Others" present : Mark whether any of the following were present during the interview	Children under 10	1
		Husband/Wife	2
		Father/Mother	3
		Other Females	4
		Other Males	5

704. Interviewer's Comments	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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705. Supervisor's Comments	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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706. Editor's Comments	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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Annex: Kish table for the random selection of non-migrant and forced migrant

Last right-hand digit in the serial number of the sample household in the cluster	Number of eligible individuals							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

Arab Republic of Egypt
Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics

Egypt-HIMS

Q-2. Individual Questionnaire for Out-Migrant

(For every member of the household who is currently abroad and aged 15 years or more)

Identification	2
Governorate: _____ 1-Urban 2-Rural	
Cluster Number : _____	
Household Number : _____	
Name of Head of Household: _____ Telephone: _____	
Name and Serial Number of Out Migrant (See: Question 202 in Q-1): _____	

District/Markaz: _____	Sheyakha/Town/Village: _____	
No. of Block: _____	No. of Building: _____	

Interviewer Calls	1	2	3
Date	_____	_____	_____
Interviewer's Name	_____	_____	_____
Result*	_____	_____	_____
Next Visit :			
Date	_____	_____	
Time	_____	_____	
* Result Codes :			
1 Completed		4 Refused	
2 Partly Completed		6 Other (Specify): _____	
3 No competent person at home			
Time Started _____	Duration of Interview		
Time Ended _____	MINUTES: _____		
Line number in Household Roster of Proxy Respondent			

	Field Supervisor	Office Editor	Coder	Data Entry Operator
Name				
Date				
Code				

Section 1. Short Migration History and Citizenship				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
101	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Record sex of (OUT MIGRANT)	Male Female	1 2	
102	In what month and year was (OUT MIGRANT) born?	Month (Don't Know=98) Year (Don't Know=9998)	 	
103	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Record current age of (OUT MIGRANT) in completed years. Compare and correct 102 and/or 103 if inconsistent	Age in completed years		
104	Where was (OUT MIGRANT) born? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> If (OUT MIGRANT) born in Egypt Record 997	In Egypt (=997) Abroad: Name of country of birth: _____	 	
105	Was (OUT MIGRANT) a citizen of Egypt at birth?	Yes No	1 2	108
106	Is (OUT MIGRANT) currently a citizen of Egypt?	Yes No	1 2	108
107	In what year did (OUT MIGRANT) become a citizen of Egypt?	RECORD YEAR		
108	In what month and year did (OUT MIGRANT) move for the first time from this country to another country?	Month (Don't Know =98) Year (Don't Know =9998)	 	
109	Where did he/she move to?	Country of first move: _____		
110	Since (OUT MIGRANT) first moved abroad, did he/she live abroad for more than 3 months in any other country?	Yes No	1 2	117
111	How many foreign countries altogether did (OUT MIGRANT) live in for more than 3 months in each?	Number of countries lived in abroad (Don't Know =98)		
112	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check 108	Year of first move since 2000 Year of first move before 2000	1 2	116
113	Did he/she first move from this household to any of these countries after (1 January 2000)?	Yes No	1 2	116
114	In what month and year did he/she first move abroad since (1 January 2000)?	Month (Don't Know =98) Year (Don't Know =9998)	 	

Egypt-HIMS Q2: Out Migrant Questionnaire

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
115	Where did he/she first move to after 1 January 2000?	Country of first move since 1 January 2000: _____	□□□□	
116	Where does (OUT MIGRANT) live now?	Country of current residence: _____	□□□□	
117	In what month and year did he/she move to (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE)?	Month (Don't Know =98)	□□□□	
		Year (Don't Know =9998)	□□□□□□	
118	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check 110	Q 110 = 1	1	
		Q 110 = 2	2	201
119	Did (OUT MIGRANT) move to (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE) from Egypt or from another country?	From Egypt	1	
		From another country	2	

Section 2. Out Migrant's Background						
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO		
201	For most of the time until (OUT MIGRANT) was 12 years old, did he/she live in (NAME OF CAPITAL CITY), in another city or town, or in a village?	Greater Cairo	1			
		Another city / Town in Egypt	2			
		Village in Egypt	3			
		City: Abroad	4			
		Village: Abroad	5			
		Don't Know	8			
202	Has (OUT MIGRANT) ever attended school?	Yes: Currently	1			
		Yes: Not currently	2			
		No	3	208		
203	What (is /was) the highest level of education he/she attended or completed?	Literacy class	1	208		
		Primary incomplete	2	206		
		Primary complete	3	210		
		Preparatory incomplete	4	206		
		Preparatory complete	5	210		
		Vocational technical training (post primary / preparatory)	6	206		
		Secondary incomplete	7	206		
		Secondary complete	8	210		
		Vocational technical training (post-secondary)	9	206		
		University incomplete	10	206		
		University graduate	11			
		Post-graduate: Study /Diploma	12			
		Post-graduate: Master	13			
		Post-graduate: Doctorate	14			
204	What is his/her main field of speciality?	Main speciality: _____	□ □ □ □			
205	a. Did he/she receive the bachelor degree from Egypt or from abroad and in what year? b. Did he/she receive his/her highest post graduate degree from this country or from abroad and in what year? <i>INTERVIEWER: If degree from 'Egypt record '97'</i>		Bachelor	Post graduate		
		Egypt (=997)				210
		Abroad: Name of country	_____	_____		
		Year (Don't know =998)	□ □ □ □	□ □ □ □		
206	What is the highest (grade / form / year) he/she completed at that level? <i>INTERVIEWER: If less than one year at that level record '00'</i>	Grade/Form/Year	□ □ □			
207	<i>INTERVIEWER: Check 203</i>	Primary incomplete	1			
		Primary complete or higher	2	210		

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
208	Can he/she read a letter or newspaper?	Yes	1	210
		No	2	
209	Can he/she write a letter, for example?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
210	What language did he/she speak at home in childhood?	Arabic	1	
		Other (specify): _____	6	
211	What other language(s) does he/she know now?	1. English	1	
		2. French	2	
		3. Italian	3	
		4. Russian	4	
		5. Spanish	5	
		6. Other (specify): _____	6	
		7. Doesn't know any other	7	
		8. Don't know	8	

Section 3. Marital Status and Reproduction				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
301	What was the marital status of (OUT MIGRANT) when he/she moved for the first time from Egypt to (COUNTRY OF FIRST MOVE)?	Single (never married)	1	
		Signed marriage contract	2	
		Married	3	
		Separated	4	
		Divorced	5	
		Widowed	6	
302	And what is his/her current marital status?	Single (never married)	1	332
		Signed marriage contract	2	
		Married	3	
		Separated	4	
		Divorced	5	
		Widowed	6	
303	In what month and year was (OUT MIGRANT) first married?	Month (Don't know=98)	<input type="text"/>	
		Year (Don't know=9998)	<input type="text"/>	
304	How old was he/she at that time?	Age at first marriage (YEARS) (Don't know=98)	<input type="text"/>	
305	Has (OUT MIGRANT) been married only once or more than once?	Signed marriage contract only (once or more)	1	332
		Married only once	2	
		Married more than once	3	
306	What was the nationality of his/her (first) wife/husband at the time of marriage?	Nationality of (first) spouse	<input type="text"/>	
307	<i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Circle appropriate box: (See 302 & 305)	Married once only and Currently married / Separated	1	311
		All other statuses	2	
308	How did his/her first marriage end?	Death of spouse	1	
		Divorce	2	310
		First marriage has not ended	3	311
309	In what month and year did his/her (FIRST) wife/husband die?	Month (Don't know=98)	<input type="text"/>	312
		Year (Don't know=9998)	<input type="text"/>	
310	In what month and year did his/her (FIRST) marriage end in a divorce?	Month (Don't know=98)	<input type="text"/>	
		Year (Don't know=9998)	<input type="text"/>	
311	Where does his/her (ex-) (first) wife/husband live: abroad with (OUT MIGRANT), in Egypt, or in a third country?	Abroad with (OUT MIGRANT)	1	
		In Egypt	2	
		In a third country	3	
		Don't know	8	
312	<i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Circle appropriate box: (See 305)	Married only once	1	317
		Married more than once	2	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
313	How many times has (OUT MIGRANT) been married altogether?	Number of times	<input type="text"/>	
314	In what month and year did his/her (LAST) marriage take place?	Month (Don't know=98)	<input type="text"/>	
		Year (Don't know=9998)	<input type="text"/>	
315	What was the nationality of his/her (LAST) wife/husband at the time of marriage?	Nationality of last spouse	<input type="text"/>	
316	Where does his/her last wife/husband live: abroad with (OUT MIGRANT), in Egypt, or in a third country?	Abroad with (OUT MIGRANT)	1	
		In Egypt	2	
		In a third country	3	
		Last spouse deceased	4	
317	<i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Circle appropriate box: (See 302)	Currently married / Separated	1	
		Widowed / Divorced	2	321
318	<i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Enter sex & marital status of (OUT MIGRANT) (See 101 & 305)	Male & Married once only	1	321
		Male & Married more than once	2	
		Female	3	320
319	Does (OUT MIGRANT) have more than one wife? <i>IF 'YES' ASK:</i> How many wives does he have?	Yes: Number of wives	<input type="text"/>	321
		No	5	
		Not applicable	7	
		Don't know	8	
320	Does her husband have another wife? <i>INTERVIEWER: IF 'YES' ASK:</i> How many other wives?	Yes: Number of co-wives	<input type="text"/>	
		No	4	
		Not applicable	7	
		Don't know	8	
321	Does (OUT MIGRANT) have any own sons or daughters who are now residing abroad with him/her?	Yes	1	
		No	2	323
322	How many sons live abroad with him/her? And how many daughters reside abroad with him/her? <i>INTERVIEWER: IF NONE ENTER '00'</i>	Sons with 'out migrant' abroad	<input type="text"/>	
		Daughters with 'out migrant' abroad	<input type="text"/>	
323	Does (OUT MIGRANT) have any own sons or daughters who are alive but not living with him/her abroad?	Yes	1	
		No	2	326
324	How many sons are alive but do not live with (OUT MIGRANT)? And how many daughters are alive but do not live with (OUT MIGRANT)? <i>INTERVIEWER: IF NONE ENTER '00'</i>	Sons elsewhere	<input type="text"/>	
		Daughters elsewhere	<input type="text"/>	
325	Do any of these sons and daughters living 'elsewhere' currently live in Egypt? <i>INTERVIEWER: IF YES ASK:</i> How many sons and how many daughters live in Egypt?	Sons elsewhere in Egypt	<input type="text"/>	
		Daughters elsewhere in Egypt	<input type="text"/>	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
326	Did (OUT MIGRANT) have any children who were born alive and later died?	Yes	1	
		No	2	328
		Don't know	8	328
327	How many boys have died? And how many girls have died? <i>INTERVIEWER: IF NONE ENTER '00'</i>	Boys died	<input type="text"/>	
		Girls died	<input type="text"/>	
328	Are there any sons or daughters of the (WIFE / HUSBAND) of (OUT MIGRANT) who currently live with him/her? <i>INTERVIEWER: IF YES ASK:</i> How many OTHER sons and how many OTHER daughters live with (OUT MIGRANT) abroad? <i>INTERVIEWER: IF NONE ENTER '00'</i>	Other sons of spouse at home	<input type="text"/>	
		Other daughters of spouse at home	<input type="text"/>	
329	<i>INTERVIEWER: Circle appropriate box: (See 322, 324, 325 & 327)</i>	One or more own children	1	
		No own children	2	332
330	How many of (OUT MIGRANT) own children were born in Egypt? <i>INTERVIEWER: IF NONE ENTER '00'</i>	Own children born in Egypt	<input type="text"/>	
331	a. When (OUT MIGRANT) moved abroad for the first time, how many of his/her own children were under age 15 years? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> <i>IF NONE ENTER '00' AND GO TO 332</i> <i>IF '1 OR MORE' ASK:</i> b. And how many of these children under age 15 years did go with (OUT MIGRANT)? <i>INTERVIEWER: IF NONE ENTER '00'</i>	a. Number of own children under 15 years at first move abroad	<input type="text"/>	
		b. Number	<input type="text"/>	
332	(Apart from spouse and children), do any (OTHER) family members live with (OUT MIGRANT) in (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE)? <i>IF 'YES' ASK:</i> Who and how many? <i>IF 'NO' GO TO 401</i>	A. Father	01	
		B. Mother	01	
		C. Brothers	<input type="text"/>	
		D. Sisters	<input type="text"/>	
		E. Other relatives	<input type="text"/>	
		F. No	00	

Section 4. Pre-Migration Situation and Motives for Moving Abroad				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
401	a. <i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Check 108 & 114 and circle appropriate box	Moved abroad from this household since 1 January 2000	1	600
		Moved abroad before 1 January 2000	2	
	b. <i>INTERVIEWER</i> : See 115 and enter name of FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 1 January 2000	Name of First Country Abroad: _____		
402	Did (OUT MIGRANT) ever work in Egypt before he/she first moved to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000)?	Yes	1	407
		No	2	
403	What was his/her last occupation before he/she moved to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000)?	Last Occupation before moving abroad: _____	□ □ □ □ □	
404	Was this a permanent or temporary job?	Permanent	1	406
		Temporary	2	
		Seasonal	3	
		Casual	4	
		Don't know	8	
405	And was it a full-time or part-time job?	Full-time	1	
		Part-time	2	
		Don't know	8	
406	In the 3 months before (OUT MIGRANT) moved to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000), was he/she working?	Yes	1	409
		No	2	
407	Was (OUT MIGRANT) looking for work before moving to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000)?	Yes	1	409
		No	2	
408	How long was (OUT MIGRANT) looking for work before moving to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000)?	MONTHS (Don't know = 998)	□ □ □ □ □	
409	Before (OUT MIGRANT) moved to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000), did he/she ever have any contact with a recruitment agency, a labour recruiter, or a contractor recruiting people to work abroad?	Yes	1	415
		No	2	
		Don't know	8	
410	Was that recruiter a:	Ministry of Manpower & Migration	1	
		Private employment agency in Egypt	2	
		Private labour recruiter from (COUNTRY OF DESTINATION) operating in Egypt	3	
		Private recruiter from Egypt recruiting for employer in (COUNTRY OF DESTINATION)	4	
		Agent of government of (COUNTRY OF DESTINATION) recruiting in Egypt for employer there	5	
		Other (specify): _____	6	
		Don't know	8	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
411	How did (OUT MIGRANT) get in touch with that recruiter?	OUT MIGRANT initiated contact	01	
		Recruiter initiated contact	02	
		Relatives/Friends in Egypt	03	
		Relatives/Friends in (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000)	04	
		Internet	05	
		Newspapers/Magazines	06	
		Radio/TV	07	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
	Don't know	98		
412	Did the labour recruiter provide (OUT MIGRANT) a written contract or terms of employment?	Yes	1	
		No	2	415
		Don't know	8	415
413	Did (OUT MIGRANT) take up employment as he/she expected and according to the provisions of that work contract or agreed terms?	Yes	1	415
		No	2	
		Don't know	8	415
414	In what way was the situation different from what he/she expected? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all mentioned without reading	There was no job after all	01	
		Did not receive the rate of pay expected	02	
		The work was different from what he/she expected	03	
		Payment of salary was not made on time	04	
		Did not receive housing benefits anticipated	05	
		Did not receive food benefits anticipated	06	
		Did not receive health benefits anticipated	07	
		Did not receive other benefits stated in the contract	08	
		Could not bring his/her family, as he/she had expected	09	
		Other difference (specify): _____	96	
	Don't know	98		
415	Did (OUT MIGRANT) have to pay anything to get a work contract or to facilitate the move to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000)?	Yes	1	
		No	2	417
		Don't know	8	417
416	How much did he/she pay?	Amount	_____	
		Currency: _____	□ □ □ □	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO	
417	What was the reason for moving to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000)? Anything else? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	Country of origin factors			
		Unemployed and seeking work / Lack of jobs here	01		
		Income insufficient here	02		
		Transferred by employer	03		
		Work benefits here unsatisfactory	04		
		Personal problems with employer or others at work	05		
		To get away from family problems	06		
		Lack of security in this country	07		
		Environmental disaster	08		
		Country of destination factors			
		Higher wages there	09		
		Good business opportunities there	10		
		To obtain more education for self	11		
		To obtain better education for children	12		
		Better social and health services there	13		
		To reunite with family	14		
		To get married / spouse waiting for him/her there	15		
		Easier to access/gain entry	16		
		Could obtain asylum in there	17		
		Country of origin compared with country of destination factors			
To improve living standard	18				
Other (specify): _____	96				
Don't know	98	419			
418	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> IF MORE THAN ONE REASON IN 417, ASK: Which of these reasons was the most important?	Most important reason for (OUT MIGRANT) move to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000) (Don't know =98)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
419	Who primarily made the decision for (OUT MIGRANT) to move abroad?	Out Migrant	01		
		Spouse / Fiancé	02		
		Child(ren)	03		
		Parents	04		
		Other relative	05		
		Employer	06		
		Friends	07		
		Other (specify): _____	96		
420	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Now I would like to ask some questions about (OUT MIGRANT) move to (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE) Did he/she have a visa/document allowing entry to (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE)?	Yes	1		
		No	2	422	
		Did not need visa	3	423	
		Don't know	8	422	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
421	What type of visa / document?	Tourist Visa	01	423
		Business Visa	02	
		Student Visa	03	
		Refugee Visa	04	
		Temporary Residence Permit	05	
		Migrant/Residence Permit	06	
		Work Permit	07	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
		Don't know	98	
422	How did (OUT MIGRANT) enter (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE)?	Asked for political asylum	1	
		Undocumented entry	2	
		Other (specify): _____	6	
		Don't know	8	
423	What is his/her current status for living in (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE)?	None	1	
		Extended original visa/permit	2	
		Converted visa/permit to other status	3	
		Married citizen of (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE)	4	
		Other (specify): _____	6	
		Don't know	8	
424	How well did (OUT MIGRANT) speak and understand the main language of (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE) when he/she first moved to live there?	Native language	1	501
		Fluent	2	501
		Good	3	
		Somewhat	4	
		Not well	5	
		Not at all	6	
		Don't know	8	
		425	And how well does (OUT MIGRANT) speak the language of (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE) now?	Fluent
Good	2			
Somewhat	3			
Not well	4			
Not at all	5			
Don't know	8			

Section 5. Migration Networks and Assistance				
Questions	Coding Categories		SKIP TO	
501	When (OUT MIGRANT) moved to (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE), did he/she receive financial support from anyone to cover the cost of going abroad? <i>INTERVIEWER: IF 'YES' ASK:</i> Who gave him/her financial support? <i>INTERVIEWER: Circle all that apply</i>	Household	1	
		Relatives outside household	2	
		Friends	3	
		Local community	4	
		Borrowed money	5	
		Other (specify): _____	6	
		No	7	
		Don't know	8	
502	Before (OUT MIGRANT) moved to (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE), did he/she have close family members or relatives or close friends living in any country abroad?	Yes	1	
		No	2	506
		Don't know	8	506
503	Were any of these family members or relatives or friends living in (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE) when (OUT MIGRANT) moved to live there? <i>INTERVIEWER: IF 'YES' ASK:</i> Who was living there? <i>INTERVIEWER: Circle all that apply</i>	Spouse (spouse to be)	01	
		Sons	02	
		Daughters	03	
		Father	04	
		Mother	05	
		Brothers	06	
		Sisters	07	
		Uncle/Aunt	08	
		Other relatives	09	
		Close friends	10	
		No	11	506
Don't know	98	506		
504	Did any of these relatives or friends living in (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE) help in any way (OUT MIGRANT) when he/she arrived to live there?	Yes	1	
		No	2	506
		Don't know	8	506
505	What kind of assistance did they provided when (OUT MIGRANT) moved to (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE)? Anything else? <i>INTERVIEWER: Circle all that apply</i>	Obtained visa/residence permit	01	
		Paid for transportation	02	
		Provided food and/or lodging	03	
		Provided money/loans	04	
		Provided information about work possibilities	05	
		Helped to find work	06	
		Helped to find accommodation	07	
		Provided full support until he/she found a job	08	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
Don't know	98			

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
506	Did (OUT MIGRANT) receive any assistance from any other person or agency when he/she moved to (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE)?	Yes	1	
		No	2	600
		Don't know	8	600
507	What were the main types of assistance they provided when (OUT MIGRANT) moved to (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE)? Anything else? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	Obtained visa/residence permit	01	
		Paid for transportation	02	
		Provided food and/or lodging	03	
		Provided money/loans	04	
		Provided information about work possibilities	05	
		Helped to find work	06	
		Helped to find accommodation	07	
		Provided full support until he/she found a job	08	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
		Don't know	98	

Section 6. Work History				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
600	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check 117 and circle appropriate box	Moved to (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE) since 1 January 2000	1	
		Moved to (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE) before 1 January 2000	2	611
601	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check 116 and enter name of (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE): _____			
602	Since (OUT MIGRANT) moved to (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE), has he/she ever engaged in some kind of work, either for him/herself or someone else?	Yes	1	
		No	2	605
		Don't know	8	605
603	When (OUT MIGRANT) moved to (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE), did he/she have a job waiting for him/her?	Yes	1	
		No	2	607
		He/She thought there would be, But there wasn't	3	607
		Don't know	8	607
604	Was (OUT MIGRANT) transferred to (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE) by an employer?	Yes	1	609
		No	2	
		Don't know	8	
605	Was he/she seeking work when arrived in (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE)?	Yes	1	
		No	2	618
		Don't know	8	618
606	For how long did he/she seek work?	Months	□□□□	618
		Since arriving there	997	701
		Don't know	998	618
607	How long was (OUT MIGRANT) in (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE) before starting to work at his/her first job?	Months (Don't know=998)	□□□□	
608	Who helped him/her in getting a job?	No one	01	
		Relative	02	
		Friend	03	
		Employer	04	
		Business contact or associate	05	
		Employment agency	06	
		Migrant community / association	07	
		Embassy of country of origin	08	
		Advertisements in newspapers	09	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
		Don't know	98	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
609	What type of work (occupation) did he/she do?	Occupation: _____	_____	
610	What was his/her work status?	Long-term employee with a written contract	01	
		Long-term employee without a written contract	02	
		Temporary employee with a written contract	03	
		Temporary employee without a written contract	04	
		Day labourer, casual work	05	
		Apprentice, paid	06	
		Apprentice, unpaid, other unpaid worker	07	
		Tenant (work on farm, pay rent)	08	
		Sharecropper (work on farm, pay part of production to owner)	09	
		Farmer	10	
		Employer (non agricultural sector)	11	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
		Don't know	98	
611	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Now I would like to ask you some questions about the current job of (OUT MIGRANT). Is he/she currently working—either for someone else, or for him/herself, or in a family farm or business or not working?	Own-account worker (& hires no employees)	1	
		Employer (& hires one or more employees)	2	
		Employee (paid)	3	
		Employee (unpaid)	4	
		Family worker (unpaid)	5	613
		Other (specify): _____	6	
		Not currently working	7	618
		Don't know	8	701
612	And what is his/her current work status?	Long-term employee with a written contract	01	
		Long-term employee without a written contract	02	
		Temporary employee with a written contract	03	
		Temporary employee without a written contract	04	
		Day labourer, casual work	05	
		Apprentice, paid	06	
		Apprentice, unpaid, other unpaid worker	07	
		Tenant (work on farm, pay rent)	08	
		Sharecropper (work on farm, pay part of production to owner)	09	
		Farmer	10	
		Employer (non agricultural sector)	11	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
		Don't know	98	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
613	What is the major activity of the place where he/she works?	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	01	
		Mining and quarrying	02	
		Manufacturing	03	
		Electricity/ gas/ steam and air conditioning supply	04	
		Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	05	
		Construction	06	
		Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	07	
		Transportation and storage	08	
		Accommodation and food service activities	09	
		Information and communication	10	
		Financial and insurance activities	11	
		Real estate activities	12	
		Professional, scientific and technical activities	13	
		Administrative and support service activities	14	
		Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	15	
		Education	16	
		Human health and social work activities	17	
		Arts, entertainment and recreation	18	
		Other service activities	19	
		Household work (cleaning, childcare, etc.)	20	
International / Foreign organizations and bodies	21			
Other (specify): _____	96			
Don't know	98			
614	What is his/her occupation?	Occupation: _____	<input type="text"/>	
615	How long has he/she been doing this type of work?	Months	<input type="text"/>	
		Years	<input type="text"/>	
616	How long has he/she been (employed by his/her current employer / self employed)?	Months	<input type="text"/>	
		Years	<input type="text"/>	

Questions		Coding Categories			SKIP TO	
617	Some employers provide their employees with certain benefits. Does (OUT MIGRANT) receive any of the following benefits from his/her current employer? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Read list		Yes	No	D.K.	701
		Health insurance	1	2	8	
		Paid sick leave	1	2	8	
		Retirement pension	1	2	8	
		Compensation for work accidents	1	2	8	
		Paid annual leave / vacation	1	2	8	
		Payment for overtime work	1	2	8	
		Maternity/Paternity leave	1	2	8	
		Housing	1	2	8	
		Subsidized food, or other consumer goods	1	2	8	
	Other (specify): _____	1	2	8		
618	Is (OUT MIGRANT) currently looking for work?	Yes	1		620	
		No	2			
		Don't know	8		701	
619	For how long has (OUT MIGRANT) been looking for work?	MONTHS (Don't know =98)		_____	701	
620	Why is (OUT MIGRANT) not looking for work? Any other reason? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	Does not want to work			01	
		Spouse does not want him/her to work			02	
		Looked for work, could not find any			03	
		No jobs available in the area (OUT MIGRANT) lives in			04	
		No jobs available at adequate pay			05	
		No jobs available in his/her occupation			06	
		(OUT MIGRANT) lacks necessary education, skills			07	
		(OUT MIGRANT) lacks foreign language ability			08	
		Poor health / Disabled			09	
		Employers think (OUT MIGRANT) is too young, or too old			10	
		(OUT MIGRANT) cannot arrange childcare, no one else to care for children or do housework			11	
		In school training			12	
		Retired			13	
		Other (specify): _____			96	
Don't know			98			

Section 7. Migration Intentions, Perceptions About Migration Experience and Transnational Ties				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
701	Does (OUT MIGRANT) intend to remain in (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE)?	Yes	1	
		No	2	704
		Don't know	8	709
702	Why does he/she intend to remain in (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE)? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	Has a good job and satisfactory income	01	
		Good school system there	02	
		Good health care system there	03	
		Has successful business there	04	
		Spouse would like to stay there	05	
		Settled in a good house	06	
		Difficult to find a good job in this country	07	
		Freedom from political persecution	08	
		Freedom from religious persecution	09	
		Low level of crime, general security	10	
		Low cost of living	11	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
703	Which is the most important reason for his/her remaining in (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE)?	Most important reason for staying	<input type="checkbox"/>	709
704	Does he/she have any specific plans to leave or does he/she just have a general feeling that he/she would like to leave?	Specific plans	1	
		General feeling	2	
		Don't know	8	
705	Why is he/she thinking of leaving (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE)? Anything else? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	Work contract / permit will expire	01	
		Unemployed, can't find work	02	
		Poor job/working conditions, low pay	03	
		Business not doing well	04	
		Poor schools, lack of schools for children	05	
		Will complete training, studies or degree	06	
		Will reach age of retirement	07	
		Spouse/family couldn't get visa to join him/her	08	
		Lack of close relatives/friends	09	
		Different values over there	10	
		Separation or divorce, want to get away	11	
		High cost of living	12	
		High crime rate	13	
		Does not like climate	14	
		Language problems	15	
		Visa problems, lack of documents	16	
		Discrimination	17	
		(Fear of) Political persecution	18	
		(Fear of) Religious persecution	19	
		Family needs him/her back here	20	
		Homesick / Miss family/way of life here	21	
		To get married, seek spouse	22	
		Received better offer from Egypt	23	
Received better offer from another country	24			
Other (specify): _____	96			

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
706	<i>INTERVIEWER</i> : IF MORE THAN ONE REASON, ASK: Which is the most important reason?	Most important reason for leaving	<input type="text"/>	
707	When does he/she plan to leave (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE)?	Within a year	1	
		Between 1 and 2 years from now	2	
		More than 2 years from now	3	
		Not sure	4	
		Don't know	8	
708	Where do you think he/she will go?	Back to Egypt (=997)		
		Move to: (NAME OF COUNTRY): _____	<input type="text"/>	
		Don't know (=998)		
709	How often was this household in contact with (OUT MIGRANT) in the past 12 months?	Not	0	801
		Once	1	
		Twice or three times	2	
		Every three months	3	
		Every two months	4	
		Every month	5	
		Every week or fortnight	6	
		Every day	7	
710	How was (OUT MIGRANT) most frequently contacted in the past 12 months? <i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Select most frequent.	Telephone	1	
		Internet chat or phone (e.g., Skype)	2	
		E-mails	3	
		Letters	4	
		Visits from (OUT MIGRANT) to Egypt	5	
		Visits to (OUT MIGRANT) abroad	6	
711	During the last two years, how many times did he/she visit Egypt?	Number of OUT MIGRANT visits to Egypt	<input type="text"/>	
712	<i>INTERVIEWER</i> : I would like now to talk about the migration experience of (OUT MIGRANT). In your opinion, how does he/she perceive his/her experience in (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE)?	Positive	1	
		Negative	2	
		Neither positive nor negative	3	
		Chooses not to respond	4	
		Don't know	8	
713	Does (OUT MIGRANT) want (ANY/MORE) members of his/her family to join him/her?	Yes	1	
		No	2	

Section 8. Out Migrant Remittances				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
801	When (OUT MIGRANT) moved to live/work in (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE), did he /she take any money with him/her or transfer any funds ahead of the move?	Yes	1	
		No	2	804
		Don't know	8	804
802	How much money did he/she take or transfer? (Please include cash and funds transferred through banks, the post office, wire services, or any other means.)	Amount	_____	
		Currency: _____	_ _ _	
803	What was the main source of that money?	Personal savings	01	
		Savings of household head or other household member(s)	02	
		Gifts from friends or relatives outside the household	03	
		Loans from friends or relatives	04	
		Loan from moneylender	05	
		Loan from bank, government agency, etc.	06	
		Pledge or sale of land, house or household assets	07	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
804	Since (OUT MIGRANT) moved to (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE), has he/she or any other member of his/her present household received any money from relatives or others living in Egypt or another country abroad?	Yes	1	
		No	2	806
		Don't know	8	806
805	In the past 12 months, how much money has he/she received from others living in Egypt or another country abroad?	Amount	_____	
		Currency: _____	_ _ _	
806	Since (OUT MIGRANT) moved to (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE), has he/she ever sent or given money to members of this household or others?	Yes	1	
		No	2	817
807	How long after arriving in (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE), did he/she first start sending money to this household?	Weeks	_	
		Months	_ _	
		Years	_ _	
808	Did he/she send any money in the past 12 months?	Yes	1	
		No	2	817
809	To whom did (OUT MIGRANT) send money during the last 12 months?	Spouse	1	
		Son	2	
		Daughter	3	
		Father	4	
		Mother	5	
		Others in Egypt	6	
	Others abroad	7		
810	When was the last time (OUT MIGRANT) sent money to this household?	Months ago: _____	_ _	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO	
811	How much was sent that time?	Amount Currency: _____	_____ _ _ _		
812	Over the past 12 months, how many times has this household received money sent by (OUT MIGRANT)?	Frequency in past 12 months	_ _		
813	Over the past 12 months, what is the total value of money has (OUT MIGRANT) sent?	Amount of money Currency: _____	_____ _ _ _		
814	What were the main uses of money received from (OUT MIGRANT)? Probe: Anything else? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply without reading	Daily needs (buy food, clothes, household goods, etc)	1		
		Pay for rent / household utilities	2		
		Farm tools or machinery (e.g., tractors)	3		
		Start a business (non-farm)	4		
		Financial investment	5		
		Purchase of land	6		
		Pay for own marriage	7		
		Marriage of others	8		
		Purchase/pay for house/dwelling (including new house construction)	9		
		Pay off debt	10		
		Pay for schooling / training of household member	11		
		Pay for funeral, or other social function	12		
		Pay for religious occasions	13		
		Pay for medical bills	14		
		Pay for migration/move of other family members/visit abroad	15		
Saving	16				
Other (specify): _____	96				
Don't know	98				
815	Did (OUT MIGRANT) use any of the following methods to send money back to this household during the last 12 months?		Yes	No	
		1. Bank transfer (cheques, drafts, direct deposit, etc)	1	2	
		2. MTO (Money Transfer Organization, e.g. Western Union)	1	2	
		3- Post office (money order)	1	2	
		4. Agent/courier	1	2	
		5. Personally carried it	1	2	
		6. Sent through friends/relatives	1	2	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
816	<i>INTERVIEWER: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD IN 815, ASK:</i> Which of the above methods did (OUT MIGRANT) use most?	Code method from Q815	<input type="checkbox"/>	
817	During the past 12 months, did (OUT MIGRANT) send or give goods to anybody living in this household?	Yes	1	901
		No	2	
818	What kind of goods did this household receive from (OUT MIGRANT) in the past 12 months? <i>INTERVIEWER: Read List</i>	Food	01	
		Clothing/shoes	02	
		Mobile phone	03	
		Television	04	
		Computer/Laptop	05	
		Other electronics	06	
		Durable goods (fridge, cooker, etc.)	07	
		Linen/Blankets	08	
		Medication	09	
		Books/CDs/DVDs	10	
	Other (specify): _____	96		
819	What was the total estimated value of goods sent or brought back by (OUT MIGRANT) during the past 12 months?	Estimated value of goods	_____	
		Currency: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	

Section 9. Health Status of Out Migrant							
<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Finally I would like to ask about the health status of (OUT MIGRANT).							
Questions		Coding Categories		Questions		Coding Categories	
901	Has (OUT MIGRANT) been told by a doctor that he /she has any of the following chronic conditions?			902	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> FOR EVERY 'YES' in 901, ASK THE CORRESPONDING 902: How old was (OUT MIGRANT) when diagnosed as having (NAME OF CONDITION)?		
901-A	High blood pressure	Yes	1	902-A	High blood pressure	Age (YEARS)	
		No	2			Don't know=98	<u> </u>
		Don't know	8				
901-B	Diabetes	Yes	1	902-B	Diabetes	Age (YEARS)	<u> </u>
		No	2			Don't know=98	<u> </u>
		Don't know	8				
901-C	Heart disease	Yes	1	902-C	Heart disease	Age (YEARS)	<u> </u>
		No	2			Don't know=98	<u> </u>
		Don't know	8				
901-D	Any respiratory disease, e.g. Asthma	Yes	1	902-D	Respiratory disease	Age (YEARS)	<u> </u>
		No	2			Don't know=98	<u> </u>
		Don't know	8				
901-E	Any type of cancer	Yes	1				
		No	2				
		Don't know	8				
901-F	What type of cancer?	Type:	<u> </u>	902-F	This type of cancer	Age (YEARS)	<u> </u>
		_____				Don't know=98	<u> </u>

10. Interviewer's Observations			Codes
1001	Degree of cooperation	Poor	1
		Fair	2
		Good	3
		Very good	4
1002	Privacy of interview	No others present	1
		Others present during part of the interview	2
		Others present during all of the interview	3
1003	IF "Others" present : Mark whether any of the following were present during the interview	Children under 10	1
		Husband/Wife	2
		Father/Mother	3
		Other Females	4
		Other Males	5

1004. Interviewer's comments	
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	

1005. Supervisor's Comments	
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1006. Editor's Comments	
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Arab Republic of Egypt
Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics

Egypt-HIMS

Q-3. Individual Questionnaire for Return Migrant

For every member of the household who last returned from abroad to Egypt since 1 January 2000 and who was 15 years of age or more on last return

Identification	3
Governorate: _____ 1-Urban 2-Rural	_ _
Cluster Number : _____	_ _ _
Household Number : _____	_ _
Name of Head of Household: _____ Telephone: _____	_ _
Name and Line Number of Return Migrant: _____	_ _
District/Markaz: _____ Sheyakha/Town/Village: _____	_ _ _ _
No. of Block: _____ No. of Building: _____	_ _ _ _

Interviewer Calls	1	2	3	
Date	___/___/2013	___/___/2013	___/___/2013	_ _ _ D M Y
Interviewer's Name	_____	_____	_____	_ _ _
Result*	_____	_____	_____	_
Next Visit :				
Date	_____	_____		
Time	_____	_____		
* Result Codes :				
1 Completed		4 Postponed		
2 Partly Completed		5 Refused		
3 Return Migrant not at home		6 Other (Specify): _____		
Time Started _____	Duration of Interview			
Time Ended _____	MINUTES: _____			
				_ _ _

	Field Supervisor	Office Editor	Coder	Data Entry Operator
Name				
Date				
Code	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _

INTERVIEWER: Read the following introduction: This interview is about your experiences of migrating. I would like to first ask you some questions regarding your life prior to your migration, then during your migration, and upon your return here.

Section 1. Migration History				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
101	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Record sex of Return Migrant	Male	1	
		Female	2	
102	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Record date of birth of Return Migrant	Month (Don't Know =98)	<input type="text"/>	
		Year (Don't Know=9998)	<input type="text"/>	
103	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Record age of Return Migrant in completed years. Compare and correct 102 and/or 103 if inconsistent.	Age in completed years	<input type="text"/>	
104	In what month and year did you last return to Egypt?	Month (Don't Know=98)	<input type="text"/>	
		Year (Don't Know=9998)	<input type="text"/>	

Option A: Short Migration History				
105	In what month and year did you move for the first time from Egypt to another country?	Month (Don't Know=98)	<input type="text"/>	
		Year (Don't Know=9998)	<input type="text"/>	
106	Where did you move to?	Country of first move: _____	<input type="text"/>	
107	During the period between your first move abroad and your final return to Egypt, did you live abroad for more than 3 months in any other country?	Yes	1	
		No	2	201
108	How many foreign countries altogether did you live in for more than 3 months in each?	Number	<input type="text"/>	
109	Which was the last country abroad you lived in for more than 3 months before returning to Egypt?	Last country abroad: _____	<input type="text"/>	
110	In what month and year did you move to (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD)?	Month (Don't Know=98)	<input type="text"/>	
		Year (Don't Know=9998)	<input type="text"/>	
111	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check 108 and 110, and circle appropriate code	Number of countries abroad = 2	1	201
		Number of countries abroad = 3+, and moved to LAST COUNTRY ABROAD before 1/1/2000	2	201
		Number of countries abroad = 3+, and moved to LAST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 1/1/2000	3	
112	Which was the first country abroad you moved to from Egypt SINCE 1 JANUARY 2000 and lived in for more than 3 months?	First country abroad since 1 January 2000 _____	<input type="text"/>	
113	In what month and year did you move to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 1 JANUARY 2000)?	Month (Don't Know=98)	<input type="text"/>	
		Year (Don't Know=9998)	<input type="text"/>	

Section 2. Return Migrant's Background					
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO	
201	For most of the time until you were 12 years old, did you live in Cairo, in another city or town, or in a village?	Greater Cairo	1		
		Another city in Egypt	2		
		Village in Egypt	3		
		Another city abroad	4		
		Village abroad	5		
202	Have you ever attended school?	Yes: Currently	1		
		Yes: Not currently	2		
		No	3	208	
203	What (is /was) the highest level of education you attended or completed?	Literacy class	1	208	
		Primary incomplete	2	206	
		Primary complete	3	210	
		Preparatory incomplete	4	206	
		Preparatory complete	5	210	
		Vocational technical training (post primary / preparatory)	6	206	
		Secondary incomplete	7	206	
		Secondary complete	8	210	
		Vocational technical training (post-secondary)	9	206	
		University incomplete	10	206	
		University graduate	11		
		Post-graduate: Study/Diploma	12		
		Post-graduate: Master	13		
		Post-graduate: Doctorate	14		
204	What is your main field of speciality?	Main speciality: _____	□□□□		
205	a. Did you receive the bachelor degree from Egypt or from abroad? b. Did you receive the (highest post graduate degree) from this country or from abroad? <i>INTERVIEWER: If degree from 'Egypt' record '997'</i>		Bachelor	Post graduate	
		Egypt			210
		Abroad: Name of country	□□□□	□□□□	
Year (Don't know=9998)	□□□□□	□□□□□			
206	What is the highest (grade / form / year) you attended at that level?	Grade/Form/Year (Less than one year at that level = 00)	□□□□		
207	<i>INTERVIEWER: Check 203</i>	Primary incomplete	1		
		Primary complete or higher	2	210	
208	Can you read a letter or newspaper?	Yes	1		
		No	2	217	
209	Can you write a letter, for example?	Yes	1		
		No	2	217	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
210	Do you read a newspaper or magazine every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not all?	Every day	1	
		At least once a week but not every day	2	
		Less than once a week	3	
		Not at all	4	
211	Do you have experience using computers, such as with Microsoft Word, PowerPoint, or similar applications?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
212	Have you used a computer in the last 12 months?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
213	Have you used the internet in the last 12 months?	Yes	1	
		No	2	217
214	Where did you use the internet in the last 12 months? Any other place? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Record all locations used	Home	01	
		Work	02	
		Place of education	03	
		Another person's home	04	
		Community internet access facility	05	
		Commercial internet access facility	06	
		Via a mobile telephone	07	
		Via mobile access device	08	
		Other location (specify): _____	96	
215	How often did you typically use the internet during the last 12 months (from any location)?	Every day or almost every day	1	
		At least once a week but not every day	2	
		Less than once a week	3	
216	For which of the following activities did you use the Internet for private purposes in the last 12 months (from any location)? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Read list and circle all those mentioned	Sending or receiving email	1	
		Chat sites / Posting information or instant messaging	2	
		Telephoning over the Internet (e.g., Skype, video calls via webcam)	3	
		Education or learning activities (formal)	4	
		Playing or downloading video games or computer games	5	
		Downloading movies, music, watching TV or video, or listening to radio or music	6	
		Reading or downloading on-line newspapers or magazines, electronic books	7	
		Cultural purposes / Entertainment	8	
		Downloading software	9	
		Getting information about jobs	10	
		Getting information about goods or services	11	
		Getting information related to health or health services	12	
		Getting information from government organizations	13	
		Interacting with government organizations	14	
		Purchasing or ordering goods or services	15	
Internet banking	16			
Other activities (specify): _____	96			

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO	
217	How often do you listen to the radio?	Every day	1		
		At least once a week but not every day	2		
		Less than once a week	3		
		Not at all	4		
218	How often do you watch television?	Every day	1		
		At least once a week but not every day	2		
		Less than once a week	3		
		Not at all	4	223	
219	Do you usually watch:		Yes	No	
		National TV channels	1	2	
		Satellite TV in own language	1	2	
		Satellite TV in foreign language	1	2	
220	What TV programmes do you usually watch? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all those mentioned	Music	01		
		Comedy	02		
		Drama/Movies	03		
		Soap operas	04		
		Culture	05		
		News	06		
		Sports	07		
		Talk shows	08		
		Religious programmes	09		
		Other (specify): _____	96		
221	Which is your favourite entertainment channel?	_____	□□□□		
222	Which is your favourite news channel?	_____	□□□□		
223	What language did you speak at home in childhood?	Native language	1		
		Other (specify): _____	6		
224	What other language(s) do you know now? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all those mentioned	1. English	1		
		2. French	2		
		3. Italian	3		
		4. Russian	4		
		5. Spanish	5		
		6. Other (specify): _____	6		
		7. Don't know other languages	7		

Section 3. Pre-Migration Situation and Motives for Moving Abroad				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
301	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check Section (1) and circle appropriate box	Moved to a country abroad from Egypt since 1 January 2000	1	401
		Didn't move abroad out of Egypt since 1 January 2000	2	
302	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check Section (1) and write name of FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE (e.g. 1/1/2000): _____			
303	Before you first moved to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000), were you living in this household?	Yes	1	305
		No	2	
304	Whom were you living with?	On own	01	
		Parents	02	
		Siblings	03	
		Spouse	04	
		Other family	05	
		Friends	06	
		In shared accommodation with no relation	07	
	Other (specify): _____	96		
305	Did you ever work in Egypt before you first moved to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000)?	Yes	1	310
		No	2	
306	What was your last occupation before you first moved to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000)?	Main occupation: _____	□ □ □ □ □	
307	Was this a permanent or temporary job?	Permanent	1	
		Temporary	2	
308	And was it a full-time or part-time job?	Full-time	1	
		Part-time	2	
309	In the 3 months before you first moved to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000), were you working?	Yes	1	312
		No	2	
310	Were you looking for work before first moving to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000)?	Yes	1	312
		No	2	
311	How long had you been looking for work?	MONTHS	□ □ □ □ □	
312	Before you first moved to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000), had you ever had any contact with a recruitment agency, a labour recruiter, or a contractor recruiting people to work abroad?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
313	Thinking back to the time when you first moved to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000), was the financial situation of the household more than sufficient, sufficient, less than sufficient, not sufficient, for meeting all basic needs?	More than sufficient	1	
		Sufficient	2	
		Less than sufficient	3	
		Not sufficient	4	
		Don't Know	8	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
314	What was the reason for moving to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000)? Any other reason? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all reasons mentioned	Unemployed & seeking work/Lack of jobs in country	01	
		Income insufficient here/ Higher wages there	02	
		Transferred by employer	03	
		Good business opportunities there	04	
		Work benefits here unsatisfactory	05	
		To improve living standard	06	
		Personal problems with employer or others at work	07	
		To obtain more education for self	08	
		To obtain better education for children	09	
		Better social and health services there	10	
		To reunite with family	11	
		To get married / spouse waiting for me there	12	
		To get away from family problems	13	
		Easier to access / gain entry	14	
		Could obtain asylum in there	15	
Lack of security in country	16			
Environmental disaster	17			
Other (specify): _____	96			
315	<i>INTERVIEWER: IF MORE THAN ONE REASON IN 314: ASK</i> Which of these reasons was the most important?	Most important reason for moving to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000)	<input type="text"/>	
316	Who primarily made the decision for you to move to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000)?	Myself	01	
		Spouse / Fiancé	02	
		Child(ren)	03	
		Parents	04	
		Other relative (specify): _____	05	
		Community members	06	
		Employer in the country of migration	07	
		Employer in Egypt	08	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
317	How did you finance your move to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000)? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	Savings	01	
		Gift from family	02	
		Formal loans (Bank)	03	
		Informal loans from family / friends	04	
		Other informal loans	05	
		Friends / Local community	06	
		Employer in the country of migration	07	
		Employer in Egypt	08	
		Scholarship	09	
		Sold assets	10	
Other (specify): _____	96			
318	When you moved to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000), who moved with you or joined you after your arrival? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	No one	01	
		Spouse	02	
		Children	03	
		Sibling	04	
		Parent	05	
		Other family	06	
		Other (specify): _____	96	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
319	Did you have a visa or document allowing entry to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000)?	Yes	1	
		No	2	321
		Did not need visa	3	322
320	What type of visa / document?	Tourist visa	01	322
		Work visa / permit	02	
		Business visa	03	
		Student Visa	04	
		Refugee Visa (UNHCR)	05	
		Temporary residence permit	06	
		Migrant / Residence permit	07	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
321	How did you enter (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000)?	Asked for political asylum	01	
		Undocumented entry	02	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
322	How well did you speak and understand the main language of (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000) when you first moved to live there?	Native language	1	401
		Fluent	2	401
		Good	3	
		Somewhat	4	
		Not well	5	
		Not at all	6	
323	And how well do you speak the language of (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000) now?	Fluent	1	
		Good	2	
		Somewhat	3	
		Not well	4	
		Not at all	5	

Section 4. Migration Networks and Assistance			
Questions	Coding Categories		SKIP TO
401	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check Section (1) and write name of LAST COUNTRY ABROAD: _____		
402	Before you moved to (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD) did you have close family members or relatives living in any country abroad?	Yes	1
		No	2
		Don't know	8
403	Were any of these family members or relatives living in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD) when you moved to live there? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> IF 'YES' ASK: Who was living there? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	Spouse (spouse to be)	01
		Sons	02
		Daughters	03
		Father	04
		Mother	05
		Brothers	06
		Sisters	07
		Uncle/Aunt	08
		Other relatives	09
		No	10
404	Did any of these relatives living in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD) help you in any way when you arrived to live there?	Yes	1
		No	2
405	What were the main types of assistance they provided when you moved to (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD)? Anything else? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	Obtained visa/residence permit	01
		Paid for transportation	02
		Provided food and/or lodging	03
		Provided money/loans	04
		Provided information about work possibilities	05
		Helped find work	06
		Helped find accommodation	07
		Provided full support until I found a job	08
		Other (specify): _____	96
406	Did you receive any assistance from any other person or agency when you moved to (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD)?	Yes	1
		No	2
407	What were the main types of assistance they provided when you moved to (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD)? Anything else? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	Obtained visa/residence permit	01
		Paid for transportation	02
		Provided food and/or lodging	03
		Provided money/loans	04
		Provided information about work possibilities	05
		Helped to find work	06
		Helped to find accommodation	07
		Provided full support until he/she found a job	08
		Other (specify): _____	96
		Don't know	98

Section 5. Work History				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
501	While living in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD) were you ever engaged in some kind of work, either for yourself or someone else?	Yes	1	
		No	2	517
502	When you moved to (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD) did you have a job waiting for you?	Yes	1	
		No	2	504
		Thought there would be, But there wasn't	3	504
503	Were you transferred to (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD) by an employer?	Yes	1	506
		No	2	505
504	How long were you in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD) before starting to work at your first job?	Months	□ □ □ □	
505	Who helped you in getting a job?	No one	01	
		Relative	02	
		Friend	03	
		Employer in country of origin	04	
		Business contact or associate	05	
		Employment agency	06	
		Migrant community / association	07	
		Embassy of country of origin	08	
		Advertisements in newspapers	09	
		Trade union	10	
Other (specify): _____	96			
506	What was your occupation when you started to work at your first job?	Occupation: _____	□ □ □ □	
507	What was your work status?	Long-term employee with a written contract	01	
		Long-term employee without a written contract	02	
		Temporary employee with a written contract	03	
		Temporary employee without a written contract	04	
		Day labourer, casual work	05	
		Apprentice, paid	06	
		Apprentice, unpaid, other unpaid worker	07	
		Tenant (work on farm, pay rent)	08	
		Sharecropper (work on farm, pay part of production to owner)	09	
		Farmer	10	
		Employer (non agricultural sectors)	11	
		Other (specify): _____	96	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO	
508	Now I would like to ask you some questions about the last job you had in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD). Was the last occupation you had the same as the first occupation you just told me about or was it different?	Same as first occupation	1	510	
		Different from first occupation	2		
509	What was the last occupation you had in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD)?	Occupation: _____	□□□□		
510	In your LAST JOB abroad, how many days did you usually work in a typical week?	Days worked per week	□		
511	And how many hours did you usually work in a typical day?	Hours usually worked per day	□□□□		
512	How much were you paid for this work per month?	Pay per month: Currency: _____	_____ □□□□		
513	While living in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD) did you receive any on-the-job training?	Yes	1	516	
		No	2		
514	What kind of training was that, and how long did it last?	Language training	1		
		Work related training	2		
		Integration course	3		
		Other (specify): _____	6		
		Months	□□□□		
515	Did that help you improve your job or your earnings?	Yes	1		
		No	2		
516	Some employers provide their employees with certain benefits. In the LAST JOB you had in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD) did you receive any of the following benefits from your employer?		Yes	No	
		Health Insurance	1	2	
		Paid sick leave	1	2	
		Retirement pension	1	2	
		Compensation for work accidents	1	2	
		Unemployment insurance	1	2	
		Paid annual leave	1	2	
		Payment for overtime work	1	2	
		Maternity/Paternity leave	1	2	
		Housing	1	2	
		Subsidized food, or other consumer goods	1	2	
Other (specify): _____	1	2			

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
517	I would like now to ask some questions about your current work status. Are you currently working—either for someone else, or for yourself, or in a family farm or business?	Own-account worker (& hires no employees)	1	
		Employer (& hires one or more employees)	2	
		Employee (paid)	3	
		Employee (unpaid)	4	
		Family worker (unpaid)	5	519
		Other (specify): _____	6	
		Not currently working	7	524
518	And what is your current work status?	Long-term employee with a written contract	01	
		Long-term employee without a written contract	02	
		Temporary employee with a written contract	03	
		Temporary employee without a written contract	04	
		Day labourer, casual work	05	
		Apprentice, paid	06	
		Apprentice, unpaid, other unpaid worker	07	
		Tenant (work on farm, pay rent)	08	
		Sharecropper (work on farm, pay part of production to owner)	09	
		Farmer	10	
		Employer (non agricultural sector)	11	
Other (specify): _____	96			
519	What is the major activity of the place where you work?	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	01	
		Mining and quarrying	02	
		Manufacturing	03	
		Electricity/ gas/ steam and air conditioning supply	04	
		Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	05	
		Construction	06	
		Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	07	
		Transportation and storage	08	
		Accommodation and food service activities	09	
		Information and communication	10	
		Financial and insurance activities	11	
		Real estate activities	12	
		Professional, scientific and technical activities	13	
		Administrative and support service activities	14	
		Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	15	
		Education	16	
		Human health and social work activities	17	
		Arts, entertainment and recreation	18	
		Other service activities	19	
		Household work (cleaning, childcare, etc.)	20	
		International / Foreign organizations and bodies	21	
Other (specify): _____	96			
Don't know	98			

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO	
520	What is your current occupation?	Occupation: _____	□□□□		
521	How long have you been doing this type of work?	Years	□□		
522	How long have you been (employed by your current employer/ self employed)?	Months	□□		
		Years	□□		
523	Some employers provide their employees with certain benefits. Do you receive any of the following benefits from your current employer?		Yes	No	528
		Health Insurance	1	2	
		Paid sick leave	1	2	
		Retirement pension	1	2	
		Compensation for work accidents	1	2	
		Unemployment insurance	1	2	
		Paid annual leave	1	2	
		Payment for overtime work	1	2	
		Maternity/Paternity leave	1	2	
		Housing	1	2	
		Subsidized food, or other consumer goods	1	2	
Other (specify): _____	1	2			
524	Are you currently looking for work?	Yes	1		526
		No	2		
525	For how long have you been looking for work?	MONTHS	□□□□	527	
526	Why are you not looking for work? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	Don't want to work	01		
		Spouse does not want me to work	02		
		Looked for work, could not find any	03		
		No jobs available in this area	04		
		No jobs available at adequate pay	05		
		No jobs available in my occupation	06		
		Lack necessary education, skills	07		
		Lack foreign language ability	08		
		Poor health / Disabled	09		
		Employers think I am too young, or too old	10		
		Cannot arrange childcare, no one else to care for children or do housework	11		
		In school training	12		
		Retired	13		
		Other (specify): _____	96		
527	Have you done any work, even part-time work, since returning from abroad?	Yes	1		
		No	2		
528	Are you a member of a labour union or similar employee's association?	Yes	1		
		No	2		

Section 6. Marital Status and Reproduction				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
601	What was your marital status when you moved from Egypt to (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD)?	Single (never married)	1	
		Signed marriage contract	2	
		Married	3	
		Separated	4	
		Divorced	5	
		Widowed	6	
602	And what is your current marital status?	Single (never married)	1	701
		Signed marriage contract	2	
		Married	3	
		Separated	4	
		Divorced	5	
		Widowed	6	
603	In what month and year were you first married?	Month (D.K.=98)	<input type="text"/>	
		Year (D.K.=9998)	<input type="text"/>	
604	How old were you at that time?	Age at first marriage (YEARS)	<input type="text"/>	
605	Have you been married only once or more than once?	Signed marriage contract only (once or more)	1	650
		Married only once	2	
		Married more than once	3	
606	What was the nationality of your (first) wife/husband at the time of marriage?	Nationality of first spouse	<input type="text"/>	
607	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle appropriate box: (See 602 & 605)	Married once only and Currently married / Separated	1	611
		All other statuses	2	
608	How did your first marriage end?	Death of spouse	1	
		Divorce	2	610
		First marriage has not ended	3	611
609	In what month and year did your (FIRST) wife/husband die?	Month (D.K.=98)	<input type="text"/>	612
		Year (D.K.=9998)	<input type="text"/>	
610	In what month and year did your (FIRST) marriage end in a divorce?	Month (D.K.=98)	<input type="text"/>	
		Year (D.K.=9998)	<input type="text"/>	
611	Where does your (ex-) (first) wife/husband live... in Egypt, in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD), or in a third country?	In Egypt	1	
		In (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD)	2	
		In a third country	3	
612	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle appropriate box: (See 605)	Married only once	1	617
		Married more than once	2	
613	How many times have you been married altogether?	Number of times	<input type="text"/>	
614	In what month and year did your (LAST) marriage take place?	Month (D.K.=98)	<input type="text"/>	
		Year (D.K.=9998)	<input type="text"/>	
615	What was the nationality of your (LAST) wife/husband at the time of marriage?	Nationality of last spouse	<input type="text"/>	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
616	Where does your last wife/husband live: in Egypt, in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD), or in a third country?	In Egypt	1	
		In (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD)	2	
		In a third country	3	
		Last spouse deceased	4	
617	<i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Circle appropriate box: (See 602)	Currently married/ Separated	1	
		Widowed/Divorced	2	621
618	<i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Enter sex & marital status of (RETURN MIGRANT) (See 101, 602 & 605)	Male & Married once only	1	621
		Male & Married more than once	2	
		Female	3	620
619	Do you have more than one wife? <i>INTERVIEWER</i> : IF 'YES' ASK: How many wives do you have?	Yes: Number of wives	<input type="text"/>	621
		No	5	
		Not applicable	7	
620	Does your husband have another wife? <i>INTERVIEWER</i> : IF 'YES' ASK: How many other wives?	Yes: Number of co-wives	<input type="text"/>	
		No	4	
		Not applicable	7	
		Don't know	8	
621	Do you have any sons or daughters of your own, who are now living with you?	Yes	1	623
		No	2	
622	How many sons live with you? And how many daughters live with you? <i>INTERVIEWER</i> : IF NONE ENTER '00'	Sons at home	<input type="text"/>	
		Daughters at home	<input type="text"/>	
623	Do you have any sons or daughters of your own who are alive but not living with you?	Yes	1	626
		No	2	
624	How many sons are alive but do not live with you? And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? <i>INTERVIEWER</i> : IF NONE ENTER '00'	Sons elsewhere	<input type="text"/>	
		Daughters elsewhere	<input type="text"/>	
625	Do any of these sons and daughters living elsewhere, currently live abroad? <i>INTERVIEWER</i> : IF YES ASK: How many sons and how many daughters live abroad?	Sons abroad	<input type="text"/>	
		Daughters abroad	<input type="text"/>	
626	Did you have any children who were born alive and later died?	Yes	1	628
		No	2	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
627	How many boys have died? And how many girls have died? <i>INTERVIEWER</i> IF NONE ENTER '00'	Boys dead	<input type="text"/>	
		Girls dead	<input type="text"/>	
628	Are there any sons or daughters of your (WIFE / HUSBAND) who currently live with you? <i>INTERVIEWER</i> : IF YES ASK: How many OTHER sons and how many OTHER daughters live with you? <i>INTERVIEWER</i> : IF NONE ENTER '00'	Other sons at home	<input type="text"/>	
		Other daughters at home	<input type="text"/>	
629	<i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Circle appropriate box: (See 622, 624, 625 & 627)	One or more own children	1	
		No own children	2	633
630	How many of your own children were born abroad? <i>INTERVIEWER</i> : IF NONE ENTER '00'	Children born abroad	<input type="text"/>	
		None		632
631	And among these, how many sons and how daughters were born abroad and in what countries were they born?	Country 1: _____	<input type="text"/>	
		Sons	<input type="text"/>	
		Daughters	<input type="text"/>	
		Country 2: _____	<input type="text"/>	
		Sons	<input type="text"/>	
		Daughters	<input type="text"/>	
		Country 3: _____	<input type="text"/>	
		Sons	<input type="text"/>	
Daughters	<input type="text"/>			
632	When you moved to (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD), how many of your own children were under age 15 years? <i>INTERVIEWER</i> : IF NONE ENTER '00'	Number of children under 15 years at first move abroad	<input type="text"/>	
633	Now I would like to talk about a different subject-- family planning. There are various methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you or your (WIFE/HUSBAND) ever used any family planning method?	Yes: Ever used	1	
		No: Never used	2	636
634	What methods of family planning have you or your (WIFE/HUSBAND) ever used to delay or avoid a pregnancy? Any other method? <i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Circle all methods mentioned	Pill	01	
		IUD	02	
		Injectables	03	
		Implants	04	
		Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	05	
		Condom	06	
		Female Sterilization	07	
		Male Sterilization	08	
		Rhythm method	09	
		Withdrawal	10	
		Prolonged Breastfeeding	11	
		Other (specify): _____	96	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
635	How many living sons and how many living daughters did you have when you or your (WIFE/HUSBAND) first used a family planning method?	Number of sons		
		Number of daughters		
636	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check 602	Currently married	1	
		Not currently married	2	650
637	(ARE YOU/IS YOUR WIFE) currently pregnant?	Yes	1	641
		No	2	
		Unsure	3	
638	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check 633	Ever used a method	1	
		Never used a method	2	641
639	Are you or your (WIFE/HUSBAND) currently using any method of family planning?	Yes	1	
		No	2	641
640	Which method are you or your (WIFE/HUSBAND) using?	Pill	01	645
		IUD	02	
		Injectables	03	
		Implants	04	
		Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	05	
		Condom	06	
		Female Sterilization	07	
		Male Sterilization	08	
		Rhythm method	09	
		Withdrawal	10	
		Prolonged Breastfeeding	11	
Other (specify): _____	96			
641	Do you or does your (WIFE/HUSBAND) intend to use a method of family planning at any time in the future?	Yes	1	649
		No	2	
642	What is the reason that you do not want to use a method of family planning? Any other reason? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all reasons mentioned	Spouse abroad	01	
		Desire to have (more) children	02	
		(Wife) Menopausal/Hysterectomy	03	650
		(Wife) Can't get pregnant	04	701
		Cannot have children	05	701
		Up to God	06	
		Opposed to family planning	07	
		Spouse opposed to family planning	08	
		Others opposed	09	
		Religious prohibitions	10	
		Side effects / Health concerns	11	
		Inconvenient to use	12	
		Knows no method	13	
		Knows no source	14	
		Lack of access / Too far	15	
		Costs too much	16	
Preferred method not available	17			
No method available	18			
Other (specify): _____	96			

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
643	<i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Check 642	Only one reason mentioned	1	645
		More than one reason mentioned	2	
644	What is the main reason?	Code circled in 642	<input type="text"/>	
645	<i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Check 637	(WIFE) Currently pregnant	1	647
		(WIFE) Not pregnant/Unsure	2	
646	After the child (YOU ARE/YOUR WIFE IS) expecting, would you like to have another child or would you prefer not to have any more children?	Have another	1	648
		No more	2	649
		Undecided / Don't know	3	649
647	Would you like to have a (another) child or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	Have another	1	
		No more	2	649
		Couple cannot have (more) children	3	649
		Undecided /Don't know	4	649
648	Do you prefer your next child to be a boy or a girl?	Boy	1	
		Girl	2	
		Either	3	
		Other (specify): _____	6	
649	Do you think your (WIFE/HUSBAND) wants the same number of children that you want, or does she/he want more or fewer than you want?	Same number	1	
		More children	2	
		Fewer children	3	
		(WIFE/HUSBAND) undecided	4	
		Don't know	8	
650	In your opinion, what is the number of children which is ideal for you to have in your whole life?	Number	<input type="text"/>	
		Other (specify): _____	96	

Section 7. Motives for Return Migration & Perceptions About Migration Experience					
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO	
701	What was the reason for your return from (LAST COUNTRYABROAD)? Anything else? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	Reasons for leaving last country			
		End of contract	01		
		Sudden termination of contract	02		
		Unemployed, couldn't find work	03		
		Retired	04		
		Poor job	05		
		Low pay	06		
		Poor working conditions	07		
		Business was not doing well	08		
		Health related reasons	09		
		Poor schools/lack of schools for children	10		
		Different values/culture in last country	11		
		Lack of close relatives/friends in last country	12		
		Separation or divorce	13		
		Language problems	14		
		High cost of living	15		
		High crime rate	16		
		Poor physical environment, pollution	17		
		Didn't like climate	18		
		Didn't like last country	19		
		Life more difficult in country of asylum	20		
		My asylum application failed	21		
		Discrimination / Hostility	22		
		(Fear of) Political persecution	23		
		(Fear of) Religious persecution	24		
		Visa problems, lack of documents	25		
		Deported	26		
		Reasons for coming back			
		To complete my education	27		
		Missed my country and wanted to return home	28		
		Spouse/family couldn't get visa to join me	29		
		To get married, seek spouse	30		
		Egypt made better offer	31		
		Security / safety here are available	32		
Benefit from facilitated return programme from UNHCR	33				
Benefit from facilitated return programme from Government	34				
Other (specify): _____	96				
702-A	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> IF MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE IN 701: ASK Which of these reasons was the most important?	Most important reason for returning	<u> </u>		
702-B	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check 315	Respondent is Principal Return Migrant	1	703	
		Respondent is not Principal Return Migrant (code 11 or 12 in 315)	2		
702-C	Was this 'most important reason for returning' associated with your own choice or with the choice of the 'Principal Return Migrant'?	Own choice	1	708	
		Choice of Principal Return Migrant	2		

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
703	How long before leaving (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD) did you begin to think about returning to Egypt?	Time of return stated in contract	993	
		Just before return due to unexpected developments in LAST COUNTRY	994	
		Just before return due to unexpected developments in Egypt	995	
		MONTHS	[] [] [] []	
704	Who primarily made the decision for you to return from (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD)?	Myself	01	
		Spouse	02	
		Child(ren)	03	
		Parents	04	
		Other relative	05	
		Employer in LAST COUNTRY	06	
		Employer in Egypt	07	
		Ministry of Interior / Immigration Authority in LAST COUNTRY	08	
Other (specify): _____	96			
705	Did you receive any financial support from (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD) or from Egypt to return?	Yes: From LAST COUNTRY	1	
		Yes: From Egypt	2	
		Yes: From both countries	3	
		No	4	
706	When you decided to return, did you have any clear idea of what you were going to do when back in Egypt?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
707	When you left the (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD), did any member of your family who was accompanying you decide to stay and not return with you to Egypt? IF YES: Who stayed behind in last country or moved to a 3 rd country? <i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Circle all that apply	Spouse	1	
		Son(s)	2	
		Daughter(s)	3	
		Other (specify): _____	4	
		No	5	
		I was in LAST COUNTRY on my own	6	
708	During the last two years of your stay abroad, how many times did you visit Egypt?	Number of visits to Egypt	[] [] [] []	
709	I would like now to talk about your migration experience. How do you perceive your experience in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD)?	Positive	1	
		Negative	2	
		Neither positive nor negative	3	
		Very negative	4	
		No response	5	
710	How would you compare your economic situation in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD) with your economic situation in Egypt before you moved?	Much better	1	
		Better	2	
		Neither better nor worse	3	
		Worse	4	
		Much worse	5	
		Don't know	8	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
711	How do you compare your current living standard with that you had in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD)?	Much better	1	
		Better	2	
		No change	3	
		Slightly worse	4	
		Much worse	5	
		Don't know	8	
712	<i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Check 517 and circle appropriate box	Currently working	1	714
		Currently not working	2	
713	How do you compare the status of your current occupation with that you had in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD)?	Better	1	
		No change	2	
		Worse	3	
		Didn't work in LAST COUNTRY	4	
714	Have you faced any problems since your return to Egypt? IF YES: What problems? <i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Circle all those mentioned	No job	01	
		Low wage/salary	02	
		Access to housing	03	
		Personal/family problems	04	
		Difficulties to re-adapt	05	
		Other reason	96	
		No: didn't face any problem	97	
715	Where do you plan to live in the future?	Stay in Egypt	1	718 717 719
		Return to (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD)	2	
		Move to another country	3	
		Undecided	4	
716	What is the main reason for this preference?	Want to live with my family	01	719
		Better wages	12	
		Easier access to labour market	03	
		Easier access to education for my children	04	
		Developed my own business	05	
		Feel happier in my own country	06	
		Security and safety available	07	
		Retired	08	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
717	Where do you think you will go?	Intended destination: _____ (D.K.=998)	□ □ □ □	
718	When do you plan to leave?	Within a year	1	
		Between 1 and 2 years from now	2	
		More than 2 years from now	3	
		Not sure	4	

Questions		Coding Categories					SKIP TO	
719	If you were able to go back to the time of moving to (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD), would you still choose to move to the same country, to another country, or not to move abroad at all?	Move to same country			1			
		Move to another country			2			
		Not to move abroad at all			3			
720	Would you advise relatives and friends planning to move abroad to go to your LAST COUNTRY ABROAD or ANOTHER COUNTRY or NOT TO MOVE ABROAD?	Move to same country			1			
		Move to another country			2			
		Not to move abroad			3			
721	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check 602	Currently married			1			
		Not currently married			2		801	
722	Who usually makes the following decisions: mainly you, mainly your (WIFE/HUSBAND), you and your spouse jointly, or someone else?							
			Respondent	Spouse	Both jointly	Someone else in household	Someone else outside household	
		1. About moving abroad again	1	2	3	4	5	
		2. About making major household purchases?	1	2	3	4	5	
		3. About making purchases for daily household needs, like food and clothing?	1	2	3	4	5	
		4. About health care?	1	2	3	4	5	
		5. About visits to your family or relatives?	1	2	3	4	5	
6. <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> IF RESPONDENT HAVE LIVING CHILDREN:								
	About children's education	1	2	3	4	5		

Section 8. Return Migrant Remittances					
Questions		Coding Categories			SKIP TO
801-A	Did you take any money from the following sources when you left Egypt to (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD)? (Please include cash and funds transferred through banks, the post office, wire services, or any other means.) <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Read list		Yes	No	
		01. From personal savings	1	2	
		02. From savings of household head or other household member(s)	1	2	
		03. Gifts from friends or relatives outside the household	1	2	
		04. Loans from friends or relatives	1	2	
		05. Loan from moneylender	1	2	
		06. Loan from bank, government agency, etc.	1	2	
		07. Pledge or sale of land, house or household assets	1	2	
96. Other (specify): _____	1	2			
801-B	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check 501	Return Migrant worked in LAST COUNTRY ABROAD	1		
		Return Migrant didn't worked in LAST COUNTRY ABROAD	2		822
802	Did you ever send or bring back money to Egypt while you were living or working in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD)?	Yes	1		
		No	2		813
803	When was the first time you sent (or brought) money to Egypt?	Month	____		
		Year	____		
804	When was the last time you sent (or brought) money to Egypt before you returned?	Month	____		
		Year	____		
805	How much did you send or bring money the last time?	Amount Currency: _____	_____	____	
806	Did you send or bring money every year between the first time sent and last time sent?	Yes	1		
		No	2		
807	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check Section (1) and 804	Date of money last time sent is within 12-month period before returning	1		
		Other	2		810
808	How many times did you send or bring money during the 12 months before you returned TO Egypt?	Number	____		
809	And what was the total value you sent or brought during this 12-month period?	Amount Currency: _____	_____	____	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO	
810	During your time abroad, which of the following methods did you use to send money back to this country?		Yes	No	
		01. Bank transfer (cheques, drafts, direct deposit, etc)	1	2	
		02. MTO (Money Transfer Organization, e.g. Western Union)	1	2	
		03. Post office (money order)	1	2	
		04. Agent / Courier	1	2	
		05. Personally carried it	1	2	
		06. Sent through friends/relatives travelling home	1	2	
		96. Other (specify): _____	1	2	
811	Which of the above methods did you use most often?	Code of method from 810	<input type="checkbox"/>		
812	How important was the money you sent for the upkeep of those receiving it?	It was crucial	1		
		It was quite important	2		
		It was helpful (but not crucial)	3		
		It was of little importance	4		
813	Did you ever send or bring back any goods while most recently living abroad?	Yes	1		
		No	2	818	
814	Did you send any goods in the 12 months before returning?	Yes	1		
		No	2	816	
815	What was the total estimated value of goods you sent back during the 12 months previous to your most recent return?	Estimated value of goods Currency: _____	_____ [][][][]		
816	When you most recently returned to Egypt, what goods, if any, did you bring back with you?	Clothing / Shoes	01		
		Personal effects (jewellery/watch)	02		
		TV	03		
		Computer / Laptop	04		
		Mobile telephone	05		
		Other electronic gadgets (iPad, iPhone)	06		
		Durable goods (fridge, cooker, etc.)	07		
		Other electrical appliances (iron, etc)	08		
		Car (all types)	09		
		Linen / Blankets	10		
		Medicines	11		
		Books / CDs / DVDs	12		
		Other	96		
None	97	818			
817	What was the total estimated value of these goods you brought back when you returned to Egypt?	Estimated value of goods Currency: _____	_____ [][][][]		

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
818	Apart from money sent back while you were living in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD), how much money did you bring back with you when you returned to Egypt?	Amount of money	_____	820
		Currency: _____	□ □ □ □	
		None	A	
		Cannot remember	B	
		Refused to answer	C	
819	Did the money enable you or other household members to do any of the following?		Yes No	
		1- Meet daily needs: Buy food and/or clothing for family	1 2	
		2- Buy other household goods	1 2	
		3- Pay for schooling/vocational training of household member(s)	1 2	
		4- Pay off medical bills	1 2	
		5- Pay off debt	1 2	
		6- Buy apartment/house construction	1 2	
		7- Pay for wedding, funeral, or other social function	1 2	
		8- Buy land	1 2	
		9- Rent more land	1 2	
		10- Improve land	1 2	
		11- Buy farm inputs/implements	1 2	
		12- Invest in non-farm business	1 2	
		13- Financial investment, savings	1 2	
		14- Refurbishment of house	1 2	
		15- Save money (bank/post office)	1 2	
96- Other (specify): _____	1 2			
820	Do you receive a pension for work done abroad, from your employer or from a government in other country?	Yes	1	822
		No	2	
821	How much do you receive monthly?	Amount	_____	
		Currency: _____	□ □ □ □	
822	And do you receive a pension from any organization in Egypt?	Yes	1	901
		No	2	
823	How much do you receive monthly from Egypt?	Amount	_____	
		Currency: _____	□ □ □ □	

Section 9. Health Status				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
901	<i>INTERVIEWER: Check Household Questionnaire, Questions 618 & 619</i>	Currently smoke any kind of tobacco	1	
		Did smoke in the past but not now	2	906
		Never smoked tobacco	3	906
902	Do you smoke every day any tobacco product?	Yes	1	
		No	2	905
903	How old were you when started to smoke on a daily basis?	Age (YEARS) (Don't know = 98)	<input type="text"/>	
904	On average, how many cigarettes do you smoke daily?	Cigarettes (in a packet) daily	<input type="text"/>	
		Rolled cigarettes daily	<input type="text"/>	
		Smoke cigarettes only occasionally	96	
		Don't smoke cigarettes	97	
905	How many shisha sessions do you smoke daily or weekly?	Shisha sessions: daily	<input type="text"/>	
		Shisha sessions: weekly	<input type="text"/>	
		Shisha sessions: only occasionally	96	
		Don't smoke shisha	97	
906	Do you currently use any smokeless tobacco such as snuff, chewing tobacco, betel?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
907	During the past seven days, how many times did any person smoke inside your home while you were there?	Number of times (Don't know = 98)	<input type="text"/>	
908	Do you have health insurance?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
909	During the past month, did you receive any health care from any source?	Yes	1	
		No	2	1001
910	What was the reason for receiving such health care? <i>INTERVIEWER: Circle all that apply</i>	Acute condition (specify): _____	01	
		Accident (specify): _____	02	
		Follow-up chronic condition (specify): _____	03	
		Complications (specify): _____	04	
		Minor operations(specify): _____	05	
		Major operations(specify): _____	06	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
911	Where did you receive this health care? <i>INTERVIEWER: Circle all that apply</i>	Government hospital	01	
		University hospital	02	
		Health insurance hospital	03	
		Public health centre	04	
		Private hospital / clinic	05	
		Pharmacy	06	
		Other (specify): _____	96	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO								
912	<p>How much did you pay for receiving this care?</p> <p><i>INTERVIEWER: If health care received was free of charge, Enter 999997</i></p>	<p>Total amount paid for all health care received in the past month (in Egyptian pounds)</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>									

10. Interviewer's Observations			Codes
1001	Degree of cooperation	Poor	1
		Fair	2
		Good	3
		Very good	4
1002	Privacy of interview	No others present	1
		Others present during part of the interview	2
		Others present during all of the interview	3
1003	IF "Others" present : Mark whether any of the following were present during the interview	Children under 10	1
		Husband/Wife	2
		Father/Mother	3
		Other Females	4
		Other Males	5

1004. Interviewer's comments	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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1005. Supervisor's Comments	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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1006. Editor's Comments	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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Arab Republic of Egypt
Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics

Egypt-HIMS

Q-4. Individual Questionnaire for Non-Migrant

(For every member of the household who is currently aged 15-59 years:
- who never moved to another country;
- or has last returned from abroad to Egypt before 1 January 2000;
- or has last returned from abroad to Egypt since 1 January 2000
but was under 15 years of age on last return)

Identification	4
Governorate: _____ 1-Urban 2-Rural	_ _ _
Cluster Number : _____	_ _ _
Household Number : _____	_ _ _
Name of Head of Household: _____ Telephone: _____	_ _ _
Name and Line Number of Return Migrant: _____	_ _ _
District/Markaz: _____ Sheyakha/Town/Village: _____	_ _ _ _ _ _
No. of Block: _____ No. of Building: _____	_ _ _ _ _ _

Interviewer Calls	1	2	3	
Date	___/___/2013	___/___/2013	___/___/2013	_ _ _
Interviewer's Name	_____	_____	_____	D M Y _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Result*	_____	_____	_____	_ _ _
Next Visit: Date Time	_____ _____	_____ _____		_ _ _
* Result Codes :				
1 Completed		4 Postponed		
2 Partly Completed		5 Refused		
3 Non Migrant not at home		6 Other (Specify): _____		
Time Started _____		Duration of Interview		
Time Ended _____		MINUTES: _____		

	Field Supervisor	Office Editor	Coder	Data Entry Operator
Name				
Date				
Code	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _

Section 1. Non Migrant's Background					
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO	
101	<i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Record sex of (NON MIGRANT)	Male	1		
		Female	2		
102	<i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Record date of birth of (NON MIGRANT)	Month (DK=98)	<input type="text"/>		
		Year (DK=9998)	<input type="text"/>		
103	<i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Record age of (NON MIGRANT) in completed years	Age in completed years	<input type="text"/>		
104	For most of the time until you were 12 years old, did you live in Cairo, in another city or town, or in a village?	Greater Cairo	1		
		Another city in Egypt	2		
		Village in Egypt	3		
		Another city abroad	4		
		Village abroad	5		
105	Have you ever attended school?	Yes: Currently	1		
		Yes: Not currently	2		
		No	3	111	
106	What (is /was) the highest level of education you attended or completed?	Literacy class	1	111	
		Primary incomplete	2	109	
		Primary complete	3	113	
		Preparatory incomplete	4	109	
		Preparatory complete	5	113	
		Vocational technical training (post primary / preparatory)	6	109	
		Secondary incomplete	7	109	
		Secondary complete	8	113	
		Vocational technical training (post-secondary)	9	109	
		University incomplete	10	109	
		University graduate	11		
		Post-graduate: Study/Diploma	12		
		Post-graduate: Master	13		
		Post-graduate: Doctorate	14		
107	What is your main field of speciality?	Main speciality: _____	<input type="text"/>		
108	a. Did you receive the bachelor degree from this country or from abroad?		Bachelor	Post graduate	
		This country			
	b. Did you receive your highest post graduate degree from this country or from abroad?	Abroad:			113
		Name of country	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
	<i>INTERVIEWER</i> : If degree from 'this country' record '997'	Year (Don't know=9998)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
109	What is the highest (grade / form / year) you attended at that level? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> If less than one year at that level record '00'	Grade/Form/Year		
110	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check 106	Primary incomplete	1	
		Primary complete or higher	2	113
111	Can you read a letter or newspaper?	Yes	1	
		No	2	120
112	Can you write a letter, for example?	Yes	1	
		No	2	120
113	Do you read a newspaper or magazine every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not all?	Every day	1	
		At least once a week but not every day	2	
		Less than once a week	3	
		Not at all	4	
114	Do you have general experience using computer programmes, such as Microsoft Word, PowerPoint, or similar applications?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
115	Have you used a computer in the last 12 months?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
116	Have you used the internet in the last 12 months?	Yes	1	
		No	2	120
117	Where did you use the internet in the last 12 months? Any other place? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Record all locations used	Home	01	
		Work	02	
		Place of education	03	
		Another person's home	04	
		Community internet access facility	05	
		Commercial internet access facility	06	
		Any place via a mobile telephone	07	
		Any place via mobile access devices	08	
		Other locations (specify): _____	96	
118	How often did you typically use the internet during the last 12 months (from any location)?	Every day or almost every day	1	
		At least once a week but not every day	2	
		Less than once a week	3	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
119	For which of the following activities did you use the Internet for private purposes in the last 12 months (from any location)? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Record all Internet activities undertaken	Sending or receiving email	1	
		Chat sites / Posting information or instant messaging	2	
		Telephoning over the Internet (e.g., Skype, video calls via webcam)	3	
		Education or learning activities (formal)	4	
		Playing or downloading video games or computer games	5	
		Downloading movies, images, music, watching TV/video, listening to radio/music	6	
		Reading or downloading on-line newspapers or magazines, electronic books	7	
		Cultural purposes / Entertainment	8	
		Downloading software	9	
		Getting information about jobs	10	
		Getting information about goods or services	11	
		Getting information related to health or health services	12	
		Getting information from government organizations	13	
		Interacting with government organizations	14	
		Purchasing or ordering goods or services	15	
Internet banking	16			
Other activities (specify): _____	96			
120	How often do you listen to the radio?	Every day	1	
		At least once a week but not every day	2	
		Less than once a week	3	
		Not at all	4	
121	How often do you watch television?	Every day	1	
		At least once a week but not every day	2	
		Less than once a week	3	
		Not at all	4	126
122	Do you usually watch:		Yes	No
		National TV channels	1	2
		Satellite TV in own language	1	2
		Satellite TV in foreign language	1	2
123	What TV programmes do you usually watch? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all those mentioned	Music	1	
		Comedy	2	
		Drama/Movies	3	
		Soap operas	4	
		Culture	5	
		News	6	
		Sports	7	
		Talk shows	8	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
124	Which is your favourite entertainment channel?	(To be coded locally): _____	<input type="text"/>	
125	Which is your favourite news channel?	(To be coded locally): _____	<input type="text"/>	
126	What is your mother tongue/native language?	Native language: _____	<input type="text"/>	
127	Do you speak and understand any other language?	Yes	1	201
		No	2	
128	What other language(s) do you speak?	1. English	1	
		2. French	2	
		3. Italian	3	
		4. Russian	4	
		5. Spanish	5	
		6. Other (specify): _____	6	

Section 2. Work History				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
201	I would like now to ask some questions about your current work status. Are you currently working—either for someone else, or for yourself, or in a family farm or business?	Own-account worker (& hires no employees)	1	
		Employer (& hires one or more employees)	2	
		Employee (paid)	3	
		Employee (unpaid)	4	
		Family worker (unpaid)	5	203
		Other (specify): _____	6	
		Not currently working	7	208
202	And what is your current work status?	Long-term employee with a written contract	01	
		Long-term employee without a written contract	02	
		Temporary employee with a written contract	03	
		Temporary employee without a written contract	04	
		Day labourer, casual work	05	
		Apprentice, paid	06	
		Apprentice, unpaid, other unpaid worker	07	
		Tenant (work on farm, pay rent)	08	
		Sharecropper (work on farm, pay part of production to owner)	09	
		Farmer	10	
		Employer (non-agricultural sector)	11	
Other (specify): _____	96			
203	What is the major activity of the place where you work?	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1	
		Mining and quarrying	2	
		Manufacturing	3	
		Energy supply	4	
		Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	5	
		Construction	6	
		Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7	
		Transportation and storage	8	
		Accommodation and food services	9	
		Information and communication	10	
		Financial and insurance activities	11	
		Real estate activities	12	
		Professional, scientific and technical activities	13	
		Administrative and support services	14	
		Public administration	15	
		Education	16	
		Human health, medical, dental	17	
		Arts, entertainment and recreation	18	
		Other service activities	19	
		Household work (cleaning, childcare, etc.)	20	
International/Foreign organizations and bodies	21			
Other (specify): _____	96			

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO	
204	What is your occupation?	Occupation: _____	□□□□		
205	How long have you been doing this type of work?	MONTHS	□□		
		YEARS	□□		
206	How long have you been (employed by your current employer/ self employed)?	MONTHS	□□		
		YEARS	□□		
207	Some employers provide their employees with certain benefits. Do you receive any of the following benefits from your current employer?		Yes	No	211
		Health insurance	1	2	
		Paid sick leave	1	2	
		Retirement pension	1	2	
		Compensation for work accidents	1	2	
		Paid annual leave	1	2	
		Payment for overtime work	1	2	
		Maternity/Paternity leave	1	2	
		Housing	1	2	
		Subsidized food, or other consumer goods	1	2	
Other (specify): _____	1	2			
208	Are you currently looking for work?	Yes	1		
		No	2	210	
209	For how long have you been looking for work?	MONTHS	□□□□	211	
210	Why are you not looking for work? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	Don't want to work	01		
		Spouse does not want me to work	02		
		Looked for work, could not find any	03		
		No jobs available in this area	04		
		No jobs available at adequate pay	05		
		No jobs available in my occupation	06		
		Lack necessary education, skills	07		
		Lack foreign language ability	08		
		Poor health / Disabled	09		
		Employers think I am too young, or too old	10		
		Cannot arrange childcare, no one else to care for children or do housework	11		
		In school / college / university	12		
		Retired	13		
Other (specify): _____	96				
211	Are you a member of a labour union or similar employee's association?	Yes	1		
		No	2		

Section 3. Short-term Migration (Less than 3 Months)				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
301	Have you ever travelled abroad whether for work or any other purpose?	Yes	1	401
		No	2	
302	In what year was the first time you travelled abroad?	Year	□□□□	
303	To which country was that?	Name of country: _____	□□□□	
304	Over the past 12 months, did you travel to any country abroad for less than 3 months?	Yes	1	401
		No	2	
305	How many times did you travel abroad for less than 3 months each time?	Number of times abroad	□□□	
306	How many countries altogether did you go to in the past 12 months and stayed in for less than 3 months in each?	Number of countries	□□□	
307	When you were abroad over the past 12 months, were you ever engaged in some kind of short-term work, either for yourself or someone else?	Yes	1	401
		No	2	
308	The last time you were engaged in short-term work abroad, what type of work did you do?	Type of last short-term work abroad	□□□□□	
309	In which country was that?	Name of country: _____	□□□□	
310	Who helped you in getting this short-term work in (COUNTRY IN Q309)?	No one	01	
		Relative/Friend abroad	02	
		Current Employer	03	
		Business contact or associate	04	
		Employment agency	05	
		Migrant community	06	
		Embassy of country of origin	07	
		Advertisements in newspapers / Internet	08	
		Advertisements in the internet	09	
Other (specify): _____	96			

Section 4. Intentions to Migrate				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
401	Do you intend to leave this country to go and live in another country?	Yes	1	
		No	2	414
		Undecided	3	501
402	Do you have specific plans to leave or do you just have a general feeling that you would like to leave?	Specific plans	1	
		General feeling	2	
		Refused to answer	7	
		Don't know	8	
403	Why are you thinking of leaving? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all those mentioned	Unemployed and can't find work	01	
		Poor job, low pay	02	
		Poor working conditions	03	
		High cost of living	04	
		Income insufficient here/ Higher wages there	05	
		Work benefits here unsatisfactory	06	
		Personal problems with employer or others at work	07	
		To improve living standard	08	
		Better social and health services there	09	
		To obtain more education for self	10	
		To obtain better education for children	11	
		Good business opportunities there	12	
		To reunite with family	13	
		To get married / spouse waiting for me there	14	
		To get away from family problems	15	
		Lack of security in Egypt	16	
Political persecution	17			
Religious persecution	18			
Other (specify): -----	96			
404	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> If more than one response in 403, ASK: Which is the most important reason? Else GO TO 405	Most important reason for intended leave	<input type="text"/>	
405	Do you have a specific time when you plan to leave?	Yes	1	
		No	2	407
406	When do you plan to leave?	Within a year	1	
		Between 1 and 2 years from now	2	
		More than 2 years from now	3	
		Not sure	4	
407	Where do you think you will go?	Intended destination: _____ (Don't know=998)	<input type="text"/>	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
408	Who primarily would make the decision for you to move abroad?	Myself	01	
		Spouse	02	
		Child(ren)	03	
		Parents	04	
		Other relative	05	
		Employer	06	
		Friends	07	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
409	When you decide to move to another country, will you need financial support from anyone to cover the cost of going abroad? <i>INTERVIEWER: IF YES ASK:</i> Who do you expect to give you financial support? <i>INTERVIEWER: Circle all that apply</i>	Household	1	
		Relatives	2	
		Friends / Local community	3	
		Borrowed money	4	
		Other (specify): _____	6	
		No	7	
410	Have you ever tried to leave this country, to move to live or work or study in another country?	Yes	1	
		No	2	414
411	Why didn't you move to another country? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	Changed mind	01	
		Couldn't get exit permit or passport form this country	02	
		Couldn't get documents or visa required by country of destination	03	
		Too expensive	04	
		Too complicated, don't know what documents are needed	05	
		Spouse, family couldn't get documents to accompany me	06	
		Job fell through	07	
		Spouse, family opposed	08	
		Job situation here improved	09	
		Other personal reason	10	
Other (specify): _____	96			
412	Have you ever been contacted by a labour contractor or recruiter trying to persuade you to move to another country?	Yes	1	
		No	2	501
413	And what happened then?	Recruiter asked for too much money	01	501
		Recruiter took money but offered no jobs	02	
		Recruiter offered unsuitable jobs	03	
		Recruiter involved in illegal migration	04	
		Couldn't get visa for country of destination	05	
		Didn't want to move to proposed country of destination	06	
		Had to postpone moving abroad for family reasons	07	
		Other (specify): _____	96	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
414	What are the reasons that make you prefer to stay in this country?	Have a good job and satisfactory income here	01	
		Have successful business here	02	
		Feel comfortable only in my country	03	
		Spouse would like to stay here	04	
		Will get 'single status' visa if moved abroad & don't want to leave family	05	
		Children here in school	06	
		To look after parents	07	
		Low level of crime in Egypt	08	
		Low cost of living in Egypt	09	
		Other (specify): _____	96	

Section 5. Marital Status and Reproduction				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
501	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Enter current marital status of (NON MIGRANT) (See Household Roster: Q106)	Single (never married)	1	601
		Signed contract	2	
		Married	3	
		Separated	4	
		Divorced	5	
		Widowed	6	
502	In what month and year were you first married?	Month (DK=98)	_ _	
		Year (DK=9998)	_ _ _	
503	How old were you at that time? (DK=98)	Age at first marriage (YEARS)	_ _	
504	Have you been married only once or more than once?	Signed marriage contract only (once or more)	1	544
		Married only once		
		Married more than once	2	
505	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle appropriate box: (See 501)	Married only once & currently married / Separated	1	509
		All other statuses	2	
506	How did your first marriage end?	Death of spouse	1	
		Divorce	2	508
		First marriage has not ended	3	509
507	In what month and year did your (FIRST) wife/husband die?	Month (D.K.=98)	_ _	510
		Year (D.K.=9998)	_ _ _	
508	In what month and year did your (FIRST) marriage end in a divorce?	Month (D.K.=98)	_ _	
		Year (D.K.=9998)	_ _ _	
509	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle appropriate box: (See 504)	Married only once	1	512
		Married more than once	2	
510	How many times have you been married altogether?	Number of times	_ _	
511	In what month and year did your (LAST) marriage take place?	Month (D.K.=98)	_ _	
		Year (D.K.=9998)	_ _ _	
512	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle appropriate box: (See 501)	Currently married / Separated	1	
		Widowed / Divorced	2	516
513	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Enter sex & marital status of (NON MIGRANT) (See 101 & 504)	Male & Married once only	1	516
		Male & Married more than once	2	
		Female	3	515
514	Do you have more than one wife? IF 'YES' ASK: How many wives do you have?	Yes: Number of wives	_	515
		No	5	
		Not applicable	7	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
515	Does your husband have another wife? IF 'YES' ASK: How many other wives?	Yes: Number of co-wives	<input type="text"/>	
		No	4	
		Not applicable	7	
		Don't know	8	
516	Do you have any sons or daughters of your own, who are now living with you?	Yes	1	
		No	2	518
517	How many sons live with you? And how many daughters live with you? <i>INTERVIEWER: IF NONE ENTER '00'</i>	Sons at home	<input type="text"/>	
		Daughters at home	<input type="text"/>	
518	Do you have any sons or daughters of your own who are alive but not living with you?	Yes	1	
		No	2	521
519	How many sons are alive but do not live with you? And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? <i>INTERVIEWER: IF NONE ENTER '00'</i>	Sons elsewhere	<input type="text"/>	
		Daughters elsewhere	<input type="text"/>	
520	Do any of these sons and daughters living elsewhere, currently live abroad? <i>INTERVIEWER: IF YES ASK:</i> How many sons and how many daughters live abroad? <i>INTERVIEWER: IF NONE ENTER '00'</i>	Sons abroad	<input type="text"/>	
		Daughters abroad	<input type="text"/>	
521	Did you have any children who were born alive and later died?	Yes	1	
		No	2	523
522	How many boys have died? And how many girls have died? <i>INTERVIEWER IF NONE ENTER '00'</i>	Boys died	<input type="text"/>	
		Girls died	<input type="text"/>	
523	Are there any sons or daughters of your (WIFE / HUSBAND) who currently live with you? <i>INTERVIEWER: IF YES ASK:</i> How many OTHER sons and how many OTHER daughters live with you? <i>IF NONE ENTER "00"</i>	Other sons of spouse at home	<input type="text"/>	
		Other daughters of spouse at home	<input type="text"/>	
524	<i>INTERVIEWER: Circle appropriate box: (See 516, 518 & 521)</i>	One or more own children	1	
		No own children	2	527
525	Were any of your own children born abroad? IF YES: How many?	Yes: Number born abroad	<input type="text"/>	526
		None=00		527
526	In what countries were they born?	First child: Name of Country: _____	<input type="text"/>	
		Second child: Name of Country : _____	<input type="text"/>	
		Third child: Name of Country : _____	<input type="text"/>	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
527	Now I would like to talk about a different subject-- family planning. There are various methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you or your (WIFE/HUSBAND) ever used any family planning method?	Yes: Ever used	1	530
		No: Never used	2	
528	What methods of family planning have you or your (WIFE/HUSBAND) ever used to delay or avoid a pregnancy? Any other method? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all methods mentioned	Pill	01	
		IUD	02	
		Injectables	03	
		Implants	04	
		Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	05	
		Condom	06	
		Female Sterilization	07	
		Male Sterilization	08	
		Rhythm method	09	
		Withdrawal	10	
		Prolonged Breastfeeding	11	
	Other (specify): _____	96		
529	How many living sons and how many living daughters did you have when you or your (WIFE/HUSBAND) first used a family planning method?	Number of sons	<input type="text"/>	
		Number of daughters	<input type="text"/>	
530	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check 501	Currently married	1	
		Not currently married	2	544
531	(ARE YOU/IS YOUR WIFE) currently pregnant?	Yes	1	539
		No	2	
		Unsure	3	
532	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check 526	Ever used a method	1	
		Never used a method	2	535
533	Are you or your (WIFE/HUSBAND) currently using any method of family planning?	Yes	1	
		No	2	535
534	Which method are you or your (WIFE/HUSBAND) using? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all methods mentioned	Pill	01	541
		IUD	02	
		Injectables	03	
		Implants	04	
		Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	05	
		Condom	06	
		Female Sterilization	07	
		Male Sterilization	08	
		Rhythm method	09	
		Withdrawal	10	
		Prolonged Breastfeeding	11	
	Other (specify): _____	96		

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
535	Do you or does your (WIFE / HUSBAND) intend to use a method of family planning at any time in the future?	Yes	1	539
		No	2	
536	Why don't you want to use a method of family planning in the future? Any other reason? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all reasons mentioned	Spouse abroad	01	
		Desire to have (more) children	02	
		(Wife) Menopausal/Hysterectomy	03	543
		(Wife) Can't get pregnant	04	543
		Cannot have children	05	543
		Up to God	06	
		Opposed to family planning	07	
		Spouse opposed to family planning	08	
		Others opposed	09	
		Religious prohibitions	10	
		Side effects / Health concerns	11	
		Inconvenient to use	12	
		Knows no method	13	
		Knows no source	14	
		Lack of access / Too far	15	
		Costs too much	16	
Preferred method not available	17			
No method available	18			
Other (specify): _____	96			
537	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check 536	Only one reason mentioned	1	539
		More than one reason mentioned	2	
538	What is the main reason?	Code circled in 536		
539	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check 531	(WIFE) Currently pregnant	1	
		(WIFE) Not pregnant/Unsure	2	541
540	After the child (YOU ARE/YOUR WIFE IS) expecting, would you like to have another child or would you prefer not to have any more children?	Have another	1	542
		No more	2	543
		Undecided	3	543
541	Would you like to have a (another) child or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	Have another	1	
		No more	2	543
		Couple cannot have (more) children	3	544
		Undecided	4	543
542	Do you prefer your next child to be a boy or a girl?	Boy	1	
		Girl	2	
		Either	3	
		Other (specify): _____	6	

Questions		Coding Categories					SKIP TO					
543	Do you think your (WIFE/HUSBAND) wants the same number of children that you want, or does she/he want more or fewer than you want?	Same number			1							
		More children			2							
		Fewer children			3							
		Don't know			8							
544	In your opinion, what is the number of children which is ideal for you to have in your whole life?	Number			_ _							
		Other (specify): _____			96							
545	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check 501	Currently married			1		601					
		Not currently married			2							
546	Who usually makes the following decisions: mainly you, mainly your (WIFE/HUSBAND), you and your spouse jointly, or someone else?				Respondent	Someone else in household	Someone else outside household					
					Spouse							
					Both, jointly							
					1. About making major household purchases			1	2	3	4	5
					2. About making purchases for daily household needs, like food and clothing			1	2	3	4	5
					3. About health care			1	2	3	4	5
4. About visits to your family or relatives	1	2	3	4	5							
5. <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> IF RESPONDENT HAVE LIVING CHILDREN: About children's education	1	2	3	4	5							

Section 6. Health Status				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
601	<i>INTERVIEWER: Check Household Questionnaire, Questions 618 & 619</i>	Currently smoke any kind of tobacco	1	
		Did smoke in the past but not now	2	606
		Never smoked tobacco	3	606
602	Do you smoke every day any tobacco product?	Yes	1	
		No	2	605
603	How old were you when started to smoke on a daily basis?	Age (YEARS) (Don't know = 98)	<input type="text"/>	
604	On average, how many cigarettes do you smoke daily?	Cigarettes (in a packet) daily	<input type="text"/>	
		Rolled cigarettes daily	<input type="text"/>	
		Smoke cigarettes only occasionally	96	
		Don't smoke cigarettes	97	
605	How many shisha sessions do you smoke daily or weekly?	Shisha sessions: daily	<input type="text"/>	
		Shisha sessions: weekly	<input type="text"/>	
		Shisha sessions: only occasionally	96	
		Don't smoke shisha	97	
606	Do you currently use any smokeless tobacco such as snuff, chewing tobacco, betel?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
607	During the past seven days, how many times did any person smoke inside your home while you were there?	Number of times (Don't know = 98)	<input type="text"/>	
608	Do you have health insurance?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
609	During the past month, did you receive any health care from any source?	Yes	1	
		No	2	701
610	What was the reason for receiving such health care? <i>INTERVIEWER: Circle all that apply</i>	Acute condition (specify): _____	01	
		Accident (specify): _____	02	
		Follow-up chronic condition (specify): _____	03	
		Complications (specify): _____	04	
		Minor operations(specify): _____	05	
		Major operations(specify): _____	06	
		Other (specify): _____	96	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO								
611	Where did you receive this health care? <i>INTERVIEWER: Circle all that apply</i>	Government hospital	01									
		University hospital	02									
		Health insurance hospital	03									
		Public health centre	04									
		Private hospital / clinic	05									
		Pharmacy	06									
		Other (specify): _____	96									
612	How much did you pay for receiving this care? <i>INTERVIEWER: If health care received was free of charge, Enter 999997</i>	Total amount paid for all health care received in the past month (in Egyptian pounds)	<table border="1" style="width: 100px; height: 30px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15px;"> </td> <td style="width: 15px;"> </td> <td style="width: 15px;"> </td> <td style="width: 15px;"> </td> <td style="width: 15px;"> </td> <td style="width: 15px;"> </td> <td style="width: 15px;"> </td> <td style="width: 15px;"> </td> </tr> </table>									

7. Interviewer's Observations			Codes
701	Degree of cooperation	Poor	1
		Fair	2
		Good	3
		Very good	4
702	Privacy of interview	No others present	1
		Others present during part of the interview	2
		Others present during all of the interview	3
703	IF "Others" present : Mark whether any of the following were present during the interview	Children under 10	1
		Husband/Wife	2
		Father/Mother	3
		Other Females	4
		Other Males	5

704. Interviewer's comments	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
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705. Supervisor's Comments	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
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706. Editor's Comments	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
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Arab Republic of Egypt
Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics

Egypt-HIMS

Q-5. Individual Questionnaire for Forced Migrant

**(For every non-citizen identified as potential 'Forced Migrant'
 and who is currently 15 years of age or more)**

Identification	5
Governorate: _____ 1-Urban 2-Rural	□□□ □
Cluster Number : _____	□□□□
Household Number : _____	□□□□
Name and Line Number of Forced Migrant: _____	□□□□
District/Markaz: _____ Sheyakha/Town/Village: _____	□□□□ □□□□
No. of Block: _____ No. of Building: _____	

Interviewer Calls	1	2	3	
Date	_____	_____	_____	□ D M Y □□□□ □□□□ □□□□
Interviewer's Name	_____	_____	_____	□□□□
Result*	_____	_____	_____	□
Next Visit : Date	_____	_____		
Time	_____	_____		
* Result Codes :				
1 Completed		3 Postponed		
2 Partly Completed		4 Refused		
3 Not at home		6 Other (Specify): _____		
Time Started _____	Duration of Interview :			
Time Ended _____	MINUTES: _____			
				□□□□

	Field Supervisor	Office Editor	Coder	Data Entry Operator
Name				
Date				
Code	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□

Section 1. Migration Process				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
100	<p><i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check Household Questionnaire and ENTER: A. NAME OF COUNTRY OF ORIGIN</p> <p>B. Sex of Forced Migrant</p> <p>C. Age of Forced Migrant</p>	Name of country of origin: _____	□ □ □ □	
		Male	1	
		Female	2	
		Age in completed years	□ □ □ □	
101	<p>What was the main reason for moving from your country of origin for the first time?</p>	Persecution related reasons	01	
		Generalized insecurity / war	02	
		Family reunification (within asylum procedure)	03	
		Trafficking / Coercion	04	
		Find employment abroad	05	
		Family reunification (other)	06	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
102	<p>When you left your country for the first time, did any members of your family or relatives leave with you?</p> <p>IF 'YES' ASK: Who did leave with you?</p> <p><i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply</p>	Alone	01	
		Spouse	02	
		Sons	03	
		Daughters	04	
		Father	05	
		Mother	06	
		Brother(s)	07	
		Sister(s)	08	
		Uncle / Aunt	09	
		Other relatives	10	
		Friends	11	
103	<p>Did any (other) member of your family join later after your moving to this country?</p> <p>IF 'YES' ASK: Who joined you later?</p> <p><i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply</p>	No	01	
		Spouse	02	
		Sons	03	
		Daughters	04	
		Father	05	
		Mother	06	
		Brother(s)	07	
		Sister(s)	08	
		Uncle / Aunt	09	
		Other relatives	10	
104	<p>Since you first left your country of origin, did you stay in any other country?</p> <p>IF 'YES' ASK: In how many other countries did you stay since you first left your country of origin?</p>	No: Arrived directly to Egypt	00	111
		Yes: Number of other countries stayed in	□ □ □ □	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
105	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check 104 and ask as appropriate: Can you give me the names of (ALL / FIRST FIVE) other countries you stayed in before arriving in Egypt starting with the first country?	Name of first country: _____	□□□□	
		Name of second country: _____	□□□□	
		Name of third country: _____	□□□□	
		Name of fourth country: _____	□□□□	
		Name of fifth country: _____	□□□□	
106	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check 104	Number of other countries 6 or more	1	
		Number of other countries less than 6	2	108
107	Can you give me the name of the last country you stayed in before arriving in Egypt?	Name of last country: _____	□□□□	
108	What were the main reasons that made you decide to move onwards from your first country of asylum? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	First country was only for transit	01	
		Did not obtain refugee status	02	
		Poor living conditions	03	
		No/Restricted access to labour market	04	
		Harassment from police/authorities	05	
		Lack of security	06	
		Trafficking / Coercion	07	
		Lack of legal status	08	
		Resentment of foreigners	09	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
109	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check 104	Number of other countries=2 or more	1	
		Number of other countries=1	2	111
110	What were the main reasons that made you decide to move onwards from your last country of asylum to Egypt? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	Last country was only for transit	01	
		Did not obtain refugee status	02	
		Poor living conditions	03	
		No/Restricted access to labour market	04	
		Harassment from police/authorities	05	
		Lack of security	06	
		Trafficking / Coercion	07	
		Lack of legal status	08	
		Resentment of foreigners	09	
		Other (specify): _____	96	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
111	<p>A. Have you ever applied for asylum in any country, either to the Government or UNHCR?</p> <p>B. IF 'YES' ASK: In how many countries have you applied for asylum?</p> <p>THEN 'ASK': Can you give me the names of the countries in which you applied for asylum?</p> <p>INTERVIEWER: Record the names of up to 3 countries. IF 'Egypt' record '997'</p>	No	00	113
		Yes: Number of countries	_____	
		Other country 1: _____	_____	
		Other country 2: _____	_____	
		Other country 3: _____	_____	
112	Have you ever been recognized as a refugee?	Never	1	
		Once	2	
		More than once	3	
113	<p>When you first started your journey out of your country of origin, did you know exactly which country you wanted to reach?</p> <p>IF 'YES' ASK: What is the name of the country you wanted to reach?</p>	Yes: Name of Country: _____	_____	
		No	997	115
114	<p>Before leaving your country of origin, how did you decide your final destination?</p> <p>INTERVIEWER: Circle all that apply</p>	I didn't decide, it just happened	01	
		I have immediate family / friends in my final destination	02	
		I heard I would be treated well by local people there	03	
		I heard it would be easy for me to make a living there	04	
		I was told I would be safe and protected there	05	
		I heard it would be easier to get refugee status there	06	
		False promise / Deception	07	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
115	<p>How did you decide your migratory route when you first left your country of origin?</p> <p>INTERVIEWER: Circle all that apply</p>	I didn't have choice, I went to the closest border	01	
		Countries with reportedly easy access	02	
		Less difficulties to move onwards	03	
		Smugglers / Traffickers decided for me	04	
		I followed others	05	
		Less expensive route	06	
		Other (specify): _____	96	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
116	How did you finance your trip? <i>INTERVIEWER: Circle all that apply</i>	I sold my belongings	1	
		I got financial assistance from my family in my country of origin	2	
		I got financial assistance from my family abroad	3	
		I didn't have money when I started my journey because I left in an emergency	4	
		Other (specify): _____	6	
117	Did you have any difficulties during your journey out of your country of origin?	Yes	1	
		No	2	120
118	What type of difficulties were you confronted with during your trip? <i>INTERVIEWER: Circle all that apply</i>	Arrests / Detention	01	
		Refoulement or deportation	02	
		Maltreatment (including rapes)	03	
		Extortion of money by border officials	04	
		Smuggling and/or trafficking of people	05	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
119	Did you report back these difficulties to your family who stayed in your country of origin?	Yes: all	1	
		Yes: partially only	2	
		Not at all	3	
120	What means of transportation did you use since you left your home country to reach this country? <i>INTERVIEWER: Circle all that apply</i>	Walking	01	
		Animal transportation	02	
		Car/Bus	03	
		Boat	04	
		Train	05	
		Airplane	06	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
121	<i>INTERVIEWER: Check 104</i>	Stayed in Egypt only	1	201
		Stayed in other countries	2	
122	When you first moved from your country of origin you stayed in other countries before moving to Egypt: Under what conditions would you have stayed on in any of the countries you travelled through? <i>INTERVIEWER: Circle all that apply</i>	If I had more rights as refugee/asylum seeker	1	
		If I had opportunity to work/ valid work permit	2	
		If there was better education for my children	3	
		If there was no harassment from authorities	4	
		Other (specify): _____	6	

Section 2. Situation in Host Country (Egypt)				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
201	Why did you mainly choose to come to Egypt?	Transit, easier to move onwards	1	
		To ask for asylum / get refugee status	2	
		Good living conditions	3	
		Family and/or friends networks	4	
		Access to labour market	5	
		Other (specify): _____	6	
202	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check 111	Applied for asylum in Egypt	1	205
		Didn't apply for asylum in Egypt	2	
203	Did you receive any help / assistance for your asylum application?	Yes: from UNHCR	1	
		Yes: from Government of Egypt	2	
		Yes: from NGOs	3	
		No	4	
		Other (specify): _____	6	
204	What is the outcome of your asylum application?	Rejection of my application	1	
		Procedure still ongoing	2	
		Recognition	3	
		Other (specify): _____	6	
205	What is your current status in this country?	Asylum seeker	1	
		Recognized refugee	2	
		Humanitarian status	3	
		No legal status	4	
		Other (specify): _____	6	
206	What type of identity documents do you have in this country? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	No official document	01	
		National passport	02	
		ID card	03	
		Refugee/Asylum-seeker ID from Government	04	
		Refugee/Asylum-seeker ID from UNHCR	05	
		Valid residence permit	06	
		Valid work permit	07	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
207	What is the attitude of the local population towards you and/or other refugees?	Positive	1	
		Negative	2	
		Neither positive nor negative	3	
		Very negative	4	
		No response	5	
208	What made you feel that? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	People are welcoming	01	
		They provide assistance	02	
		They are indifferent	03	
		Feel uncomfortable / Conspicuous	04	
		Hostility / Denunciation	05	
		Acts of resentment of foreigners	06	
		Other (specify): _____	96	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
209	When you were living in your country of origin, were you ever engaged in some kind of work, either for yourself or someone else?	Yes	1	211
		No	2	
210	What type of work (occupation) did you do?	Occupation: _____	□ □ □ □ □	
211	Are you currently working- either for someone else, or for yourself, or in a family business?	Own-account worker (hires no employees)	1	214
		Employer (hires 1+ employees)	2	
		Employee (salaried)	3	
		Employee (unpaid)	4	
		Family worker (unpaid)	5	
		Other (specify): _____	6	
		Not working	7	
212	What type of work (occupation) do you do?	Occupation: _____	□ □ □ □ □	
213	Do you need some kind of assistance to increase your income? IF 'YES' ASK: What kind of assistance?	Yes: Training	1	218
		Yes: Loan for business	2	
		Yes: Other (specify): _____	6	
		No	4	
214	Are you currently looking for work?	Yes	1	217
		No	2	
215	What type of work can you do?	The same I used to do in my origin country	1	
		Other (specify): _____	6	
216	Do you need any kind of assistance to find a job?	Training	1	218
		Appointment with employment agency	2	
		Appointment with employers for my occupation	3	
		Other (specify): _____	6	
217	Why are you not looking for work? INTERVIEWER: Circle all that apply	Not allowed to work in this country	01	
		Don't want to work	02	
		Spouse does not want me to work	03	
		Looked for work, could not find any	04	
		No jobs available in this area	05	
		No jobs available at adequate pay	06	
		No jobs available in my occupation	07	
		Lack necessary education, skills	08	
		Lack knowledge of language of this country	09	
		Poor health / Disabled	10	
		Employers think I am too young, or too old	11	
		Cannot arrange childcare, no one else to care for children or do housework	12	
		In school / college training	13	
		Retired	14	
Other (specify): _____	96			

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
218	Do you receive any assistance from any person or organization in this country?	Yes	1	220
		No	2	
219	What type of assistance? <i>INTERVIEWER: Circle all that apply</i>	Financial	01	
		Free accommodation	02	
		Food	03	
		Finding work	04	
		Education	05	
		Health care	06	
		Legal assistance	07	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
220	Do you receive money from anyone living in another country?	Yes	1	222
		No	2	
221	<i>INTERVIEWER: Check appropriate box:</i>	Q 218=1 AND/OR Q219=1	1	223
		Other	2	
222	How important is the money you receive for your upkeep?	It is crucial	1	
		It is quite important	2	
		It is helpful (but not crucial)	3	
		It is of little importance	4	
223	Do you send money to anyone residing in your country of origin or any other country?	Yes: country of origin	1	225
		Yes: other country	2	
		Yes: both country of origin & other country	3	
		No	4	
224	How important is the money you send for their upkeep?	It is crucial	1	
		It is quite important	2	
		It is helpful (but not crucial)	3	
		It is of little importance	4	
225	What is your mother tongue/native language?	Native language: _____	<input type="text"/>	
226	Do you speak and understand any other language?	Yes	1	301
		No	2	
227	What foreign language(s) do you speak? <i>INTERVIEWER: Circle all that apply</i>	Arabic	1	
		English	2	
		French	3	
		Other (specify): _____	6	

Section 3. Prospects and Intentions				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
301	What are your plans for the future?	Stay in Egypt	1	304
		Return back home soon (<6 months) without conditions	2	304
		Return back home later (>6 months) without conditions	3	304
		Return back home under certain conditions	4	
		Move onwards to another country	5	303
		Don't know	8	
302	Under which conditions would you decide/agree to return to your country of origin? <i>INTERVIEWER: Circle all that apply</i>	If safety and security are restored	1	304
		School for my children are functioning	2	
		If support is provided for basic needs	3	
		If I can get back my belongings (land, housing, etc.)	4	
		Other (specify): _____	6	
303	Why would you decide to move onwards to another country? <i>INTERVIEWER: Circle all that apply</i>	Living/reception conditions in this country are difficult and I cannot yet return home	1	
		No access to labour market in this country	2	
		Level of assistance insufficient in this country	3	
		Negative attitude of local population vis a vis migrants and refugees	4	
		Harassment from the police or other authorities	5	
		Other (specify): _____	6	
304	Does any member or relative of your family have the intention to move in the near future to join you in this country? <i>IF YES, ASK:</i> How many intend to move to this country?	Yes: Number intending moving to Egypt	<u> </u>	
		No	97	
		Don't know	98	
305	Would you advise relatives and friends residing in your country of origin to move to Egypt, or another country, or not to move abroad?	Move to Egypt	1	
		Move to another country	2	
		Not to move abroad	3	

Section 4. Health Status				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
401	<i>INTERVIEWER: Check Household Questionnaire, Questions 618 & 619</i>	Currently smoke any kind of tobacco	1	
		Did smoke in the past but not now	2	406
		Never smoked tobacco	3	406
402	Do you smoke every day any tobacco product?	Yes	1	
		No	2	405
403	How old were you when started to smoke on a daily basis?	Age (YEARS) (Don't know = 98)	<input type="text"/>	
404	On average, how many cigarettes do you smoke daily?	Cigarettes (in a packet) daily	<input type="text"/>	
		Rolled cigarettes daily	<input type="text"/>	
		Smoke cigarettes only occasionally	96	
		Don't smoke cigarettes	97	
405	How many shisha sessions do you smoke daily or weekly?	Shisha sessions: daily	<input type="text"/>	
		Shisha sessions: weekly	<input type="text"/>	
		Shisha sessions: only occasionally	96	
		Don't smoke shisha	97	
406	Do you currently use any smokeless tobacco such as snuff, chewing tobacco, betel?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
407	During the past seven days, how many times did any person smoke inside your home while you were there?	Number of times (Don't know = 98)	<input type="text"/>	
408	Do you have health insurance?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
409	During the past month, did you receive any health care from any source?	Yes	1	
		No	2	413
410	What was the reason for receiving such health care? <i>INTERVIEWER: Circle all that apply</i>	Acute condition (specify): _____	01	
		Accident (specify): _____	02	
		Follow-up chronic condition (specify): _____	03	
		Complications (specify): _____	04	
		Minor operations(specify): _____	05	
		Major operations(specify): _____	06	
		Other (specify): _____	96	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
411	Where did you receive this health care? <i>INTERVIEWER: Circle all that apply</i>	Government hospital	01	
		University hospital	02	
		Health insurance hospital	03	
		Public health centre	04	
		Private hospital / clinic	05	
		Pharmacy	06	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
412	How much did you pay for receiving this care? <i>INTERVIEWER: If health care received was free of charge, Enter 999997</i>	Total amount paid for all health care received in the past month (in Egyptian pounds)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
413	Have you been told by a doctor that you have a psychological problem; e.g., depression or anxiety?	Yes	1	
		No	2	501
		No, but my psychological condition is bad	3	416
414	In what month and year did the doctor told you of this psychological condition?	Month (Don't Know=98)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
		Year (Don't Know=9998)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
415	Are you currently receiving any treatment for this condition?	Yes	1	501
		No	2	
416	For how long have you had this bad psychological condition?	Number of months	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
		Number of years	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

5. Interviewer's Observations			Codes
501	Degree of cooperation	Poor	1
		Fair	2
		Good	3
		Very good	4
502	Privacy of interview	No others present	1
		Others present during part of the interview	2
		Others present during all of the interview	3
503	IF "Others" present : Mark whether any of the following were present during the interview	Children under 10	1
		Husband/Wife	2
		Father/Mother	3
		Other Females	4
		Other Males	5

504. Interviewer's comments	

505. Supervisor's Comments	

506. Editor's Comments	

Arab Republic of Egypt
Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics

Egypt-HIMS

Q-6. Household Socio-economic Conditions Questionnaire

Identification				6
Governorate: _____ 1-Urban 2-Rural				_ _ _ _
Cluster Number : _____				_ _ _ _
Household Number : _____				_ _ _ _
Name of Head of Household: _____ Telephone: _____				_ _ _ _
District/Markaz: _____ Sheyakha/Town/Village: _____				_ _ _ _
No. of Block: _____ No. of Building: _____				_ _ _ _
Interviewer Calls	1	2	3	_ _ _ _
Date	___/___/2013	___/___/2013	___/___/2013	D M Y _ _ _ _
Interviewer's Name	_____	_____	_____	_ _ _ _
Result*	_____	_____	_____	_ _ _ _
Next Visit :				_ _ _ _
Date	_____	_____		
Time	_____	_____		
* Result Codes :				
1 Completed		4 Postponed		
2 Partly Completed		5 Refused		
3 No competent respondent at home at time of visit		6 Other (Specify): _____		
Time Started _____	Duration of Interview			
Time Ended _____	MINUTES: _____			
Line number in Household Roster of Respondent				
_ _ _ _				

	Field Supervisor	Office Editor	Coder	Data Entry Operator
Name	_____	_____	_____	_____
Date	_____	_____	_____	_____
Code	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _

1. Housing Characteristics				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
101	What type of dwelling unit does your household occupy?	Apartment	01	
		Single dwelling/Villa	02	
		Rural house	03	
		Room in house/apartment	04	
		Studio	05	
		Hut / Tent	06	
		Cemetery	07	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
102	Is your dwelling owned by your household or is it rented?	Owned	01	
		Partly owned	02	
		Rented (old rent)	03	
		Rented: Furnished	04	
		Rented (new rent)	05	
		Provided by employer	06	
		Gift	07	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
103	What kind of material is the floor made of? <i>INTERVIEWER: Record main type</i>	Earth/Sand	01	
		Wood Planks	02	
		Stone/Brick	03	
		Cement Tiles	04	
		Vinyl / Plastic	05	
		Wall-to-wall Carpet	06	
		Ceramic/Marble Tiles	07	
		Parquet	08	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
		104	What are the exterior walls made of?	Bricks & Cement
Bricks / Stone	2			
Wood	3			
Concrete	4			
Clay bricks	5			
Other (specify): _____	6			
105	<i>INTERVIEWER: Check what type of materials are used to fit the windows of the dwelling and circle appropriate code</i>			Glass only
		Shutters only	2	
		Glass & Shutters	3	
		Curtains only	4	
		No covering	5	
		No windows	6	
106	How many rooms are there in this dwelling (excluding the bathrooms and kitchens) for the exclusive use of this household?	Total number of rooms	<input type="text"/>	

1. Housing Characteristics				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
107	Of this number, how many are bedrooms or used for sleeping?	Number of rooms used for sleeping	<input type="text"/>	
108	Are any animals or birds kept in any part of this (DWELLING)?	Yes: Animals	1	
		Yes: Birds (chickens, etc.)	2	
		Yes: Both animals & birds	3	
		No	4	

2. Drinking Water				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
201	What is the main source of drinking water for members of this household?	Piped supply	01	
		Well with pump	02	
		Well without pump	03	
		Public tap	04	203
		Surface water (River/Lake/Stream/Canal/Irrigation channel)	05	203
		Tanker truck (or similar)	06	203
		Bottled water	07	203
		Other (specify): _____	96	205
202	Where is this source of drinking water located?	Inside dwelling	1	205
		Within building	2	205
		Elsewhere	3	
203	How long does it take to go there, get water and come back?	Time in minutes	<input type="text"/>	
204	Who usually goes to this source to bring the water for your household?	Adult woman (15+ years old)	01	
		Adult man (15+ years old)	02	
		Female child (under 15 years old)	03	
		Male child (under 15 years old)	04	
		Traditional water delivery persons	05	
		Trucks / Other vehicles	06	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
205	Do you buy this water from the government or from a private source or is it free?	Government	1	
		Private source	2	
		Free	3	
206	Do you store your water? IF YES: What kind of container do you use?	Water tank	1	
		Plastic container	2	
		Bottles	3	208
		Cans (tin)	4	208
		Other (specify): _____	6	208
		No storage	7	208
		Do not know	8	208
207	Is this tank/container covered or not covered?	Covered	1	
		Not covered	2	
208	Do you treat your water in any way to make it safer to drink?	Yes	1	
		No	2	301
		Do not know	8	301

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
209	What do you usually do to the water to make it safer to drink? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Probe: Anything else? Circle all that apply	Sometimes boil	01	
		Usually boil	02	
		Always boil	03	
		Use water filter	04	
		Add chlorine	05	
		Strain through a cloth/cotton	06	
		Let it stand and settle	07	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
		Do not know	98	

3. Lighting				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
301	What kind of lighting does this unit has?	Electric	01	
		Kerosene	02	
		Oil/Gas lamp	03	
		Candles / Torches	04	
		Generator	05	
		Solar energy	06	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
		None	97	

4. Cooking				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
401	Is there a separate room used for cooking inside or outside your dwelling?	Yes: Inside dwelling	1	
		Yes: Outside dwelling	2	
		No	3	403
402	Is the place used for cooking shared with other families?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
403	What fuel is used for cooking? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	Butane gas cylinder	01	
		Natural gas	02	
		Oil /Kerosene	03	
		Electricity	04	
		Wood	05	
		Coal / Charcoal	06	
		Crop residue	07	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
404	What kind of fat or oil you use for cooking? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	Don't use any fats	01	
		Seeds oils	02	
		Animal fats	03	
		Butter / Gee	04	
		Margarine	05	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
		Don't know	98	

5. Sanitation				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
501	What type of toilet facility is available for this household?	Flush toilet connected to sewer network	1	601
		Flush toilet connected to septic tank	2	
		Traditional bucket flush	3	
		Pit/Latrine toilet	4	
		Open field	5	
		Other (specify): _____	6	
502	Where is this located?	Inside dwelling	1	
		Outside dwelling, within same building / courtyard	2	
		Elsewhere	3	
503	Do you share the toilet facilities with any other household?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
504	Do you have hand soap on the premises right now?	Yes	1	
		No	2	

6. Waste Disposal				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
601	In what do you put the garbage before it is disposed of?	Container with lid	1	701
		Container without lid	2	
		Plastic bag	3	
		Old newspaper	4	
		Thrown straight in street	5	
		Other (specify): _____	6	
602	And where is the garbage (container/bag/etc.) kept?	Inside kitchen	1	
		Outside kitchen within dwelling	2	
		Outside dwelling	3	
603	How do you dispose of the garbage?	Garbage collector	1	701
		Dumping in special place	2	
		Burning	3	
		Thrown in street	4	
		Other (specify): _____	6	
604	How often do you dispose of the garbage?	Every day	1	
		At least twice a week	2	
		Once a week	3	
		Other (specify): _____	6	

7. Type of Road and Drainage				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
701	<i>INTERVIEWRE</i> : Observe and circle appropriate box. Is the house located on paved road or unpaved road?	House on paved road	1	705
		House on unpaved road	2	
		Neither	3	
702	How far is this house from the nearest paved road, and how long does it take to get there?	Distance (Kilometres)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
		Time to get there (Minutes)	<input type="text"/>	
703	How long does it take to get to the nearest paved road?	Time to get there (Minutes)	<input type="text"/>	
704	What is the transport mode usually used to get to the nearest paved road?	Walking	1	
		Animals	2	
		Bicycle	3	
		Motorcycle (as tocktock)	4	
		Motor Car (any type)	5	
		Other (specify): _____	6	
705	<i>INTERVIEWRE</i> : Observe and circle appropriate box. Is the area around the house dry, or is there stagnant water around the house?	Area dry	1	
		Stagnant water	2	
		Area flooded	3	

8. Ownership of Objects							
Questions		Code		Questions		Code	
801	Do you have any of the following objects at this dwelling:	Yes	No	802	Do you or any member of your household own any of the following:	Yes	No
	1. Radio	1	2		1. Bicycle	1	2
	2. Clock or watch	1	2		2. Motorcycle or motor scooter	1	2
	3. TV	1	2		3. Tocktock	1	2
	4. Satellite / Cable TV	1	2		4. Private car or truck	1	2
	5. Refrigerator	1	2		5. Half truck	1	2
	6. Gas / Electric cooking stove	1	2		6. Boat	1	2
	7 Microwave	1	2		7. Animal-drawn cart	1	2
	8. Food processor	1	2		8. Livestock	1	2
	9. Water heater	1	2		9. Poultry	1	2
	10. Electric iron	1	2		10. Farm land	1	2
	11. Washing machine	1	2		11. Other land	1	2
	12. Dishwasher	1	2		12. Farm tractors/tools	1	2
	13. Sewing machine	1	2		13. Residential buildings	1	2
	14. Vacuum cleaner	1	2		14. Commercial buildings	1	2
	15. Telephone (fixed)	1	2		15. Industrial buildings	1	2
	16. Mobile telephone	1	2		16. Industrial machines / equipment	1	2
	17. Video / VCR	1	2		17. Transport facilities for goods	1	2
	18. Video Camera	1	2		18. Bank / Post Office account	1	2
	19. Electric fan	1	2		19. Savings	1	2
	20. Desert/Air cooler	1	2		20. Shares	1	2
	21. Air conditioner	1	2				
	22. Personal computer	1	2				
	23. Laptop	1	2				
	24. Access to Internet	1	2				
	25. Sports equipment	1	2				
	26. Swimming pool	1	2				
	27. Special container for medicines	1	2				

9. Transfers to non-household members residing abroad						
Questions			Coding Categories		SKIP TO	
901	Is there anyone residing abroad who is not a member of this household to whom this household has sent money or goods in the last 12 months?			Yes	1	1001
				No	2	

Name	Sex	Relationship	Country of residence of recipient	Frequency sent abroad	Nature of transfers		Amount of money sent	Value of goods sent
902	903	904	905	906	907		908	909
Name of non-household member to whom money and/or goods were sent by the household	Is (NAME) male or female?	Relationship to the head of household	In what country does (NAME) live?	Were these transfers made on a regular basis?	Will these transfers be paid back to the household at some future time?		What was the total amount of the money sent /or given to (NAME) during the last 12 months?	What was the total value of goods sent /or given to (NAME) during the last 12 months?
	Male Female	1. Parent 2. Spouse 3. Son/Daughter 4. Brother/Sister 5. Other relative 6. Non relative	Name of country and code	1. Yes: Weekly 2. Yes: Monthly 3. Yes: Quarterly 4. Yes: Annually 5. No 6. Other	Yes	No	Amount and currency	Value and currency
1	_____	1 2	_____	_____	1	2	Amount: _____ Currency: _____	Value: _____ Currency: _____
2	_____	1 2	_____	_____	1	2	Amount: _____ Currency: _____	Value: _____ Currency: _____
3	_____	1 2	_____	_____	1	2	Amount: _____ Currency: _____	Value: _____ Currency: _____
4	_____	1 2	_____	_____	1	2	Amount: _____ Currency: _____	Value: _____ Currency: _____
5	_____	1 2	_____	_____	1	2	Amount: _____ Currency: _____	Value: _____ Currency: _____

10. Remittances received from non-household members residing abroad						
Questions			Coding Categories		SKIP TO	
1001	Is there anyone residing abroad who is not a member of this household who has sent money or goods to this household in the last 12 months?			Yes	1	End of Q-6
				No	2	

Name	Sex	Relationship	Country of residence of sender	Frequency of receiving remittances	Nature of remittances		Amount of money received	Value of goods received
1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007		1008	1009
Name of non-household member from whom this household received money and/or goods	Is (NAME) male or female?	Relationship to the head of household	In what country does (NAME) live?	Were these remittances received on a regular basis?	Will you have to repay these remittances?		What was the total amount of the cash this household received from (NAME) during the last 12 months?	What was the total value of goods this household received from (NAME) during the last 12 months?
	Male Female	1. Parent 2. Spouse 3. Son/Daughter 4. Brother/Sister 5. Other relative 6. Non relative	Name of country and code	1. Yes: Weekly 2. Yes: Monthly 3. Yes: Quarterly 4. Yes: Annually 5. No 6. Other	Yes	No	Amount and currency	Value and currency
1	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ [] [] [] []	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	Amount: _____ Currency: _____ [] [] [] []	Value: _____ Currency: _____ [] [] [] []
2	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ [] [] [] []	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	Amount: _____ Currency: _____ [] [] [] []	Value: _____ Currency: _____ [] [] [] []
3	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ [] [] [] []	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	Amount: _____ Currency: _____ [] [] [] []	Value: _____ Currency: _____ [] [] [] []
4	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ [] [] [] []	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	Amount: _____ Currency: _____ [] [] [] []	Value: _____ Currency: _____ [] [] [] []
5	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ [] [] [] []	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	Amount: _____ Currency: _____ [] [] [] []	Value: _____ Currency: _____ [] [] [] []

11. Interviewer's Observations			Codes
1101	Degree of cooperation	Poor	1
		Fair	2
		Good	3
		Very good	4
1102	Privacy of interview	No others present	1
		Others present during part of the interview	2
		Others present during all of the interview	3
1103	IF "Others" present : Mark whether any of the following were present during the interview	Children under 10	1
		Husband/Wife	2
		Father/Mother	3
		Other Females	4
		Other Males	5

1104. Interviewer's comments	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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1105. Supervisor's Comments	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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1106. Editor's Comments	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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