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CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PUBLIC
MOBILIZATION AND STATISTICS



المسح الصحي للأسرة المصرية

EGYPT FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY
EFHS 2021

Key Findings



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PREFACE

Health for All represents one of the most important goals of the Egyptian government, as it is one of the main pillars to ensure the quality of life, which is the supreme goal that all government programs seek to achieve. The recent period has witnessed great interest from the political leadership in public health through many initiatives, such as the initiative to end waiting lists, the 100 million health initiative, the women's health initiative and the initiative for early examination of the health status of children and school students, all of which had positive effects in enhancing Egyptians' health, and reducing the negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic that the world has been exposed to since the end of 2019.

To monitor and evaluate achievements in the health development, it was necessary to rely on updated data that are accurate and reliable, and hence the country's interest in implementing Egypt Family Health Survey 2021 (EFHS-2021), which was carried out by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), for the first time, based on the directives of the political leadership to build an accurate database that provides evidence for the formulation of appropriate policies.

The EFHS-2021 comes as a continuation of the series of the Egyptian Demographic Health Surveys (EDHS) that started since 1988 and included seven surveys, the last of which was in 2014. CAPMAS has been keen to apply the same methodology so that the results can be compared with those issued by previous EDHS surveys.

This report presents the main results of the EFHS-2021, which cover main indicators of maternal and child health and include levels of fertility, family planning and maternal care, in addition to child mortality, vaccinations, childhood illnesses and nutritional status. The report also refers to child labor, child behavior control, and violence against women, especially circumcision. The report also discusses youth's attitudes about family planning and the ideal number of children.

The results of this survey are the basis for measuring the achievements of population health programs, and they provide an important database to identify future interventions required to meet the challenges of population growth and health challenges.

At the conclusion of this preface, I would like to thank all the participants and supporters of this important national work, led by the political leadership, the Ministry of Health and Population, the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, as well as to all those who participated in the completion of this survey, including experts and colleagues within or from outside CAPMAS.

General Khayrat Mohamed Barakat
President, CAPMAS

ABOUT THE 2021 EFHS

The 2021 Egypt Family Health Survey (EFHS) is a national survey based on a national sample of Egyptian households with the aim of providing information on fertility, contraceptive use, and the health status of children in Egypt. The survey also provides information on various diseases such as anemia and malnutrition (stunting, underweight/ obesity). In addition, the survey provides many indicators of sustainable development. The EFHS was implemented for the first time with funding from the Egyptian government and using the same methodology as the demographic and health surveys that were conducted in Egypt (EDHS) until 2014, so that the results of the EFHS are comparable with the results of previous EDHS surveys. The survey, as mentioned, provides data for monitoring and evaluating the achievements in the field of health development. The EFHS, in addition to other data issued by Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), is very important to measure the achievements of programs related to family planning, population and health programs, in addition to helping in planning the programs and interventions required in the future to meet the challenges revealed by the survey.

This survey was implemented by CAPMAS in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP). Preparation for the survey began in August 2020 and data collection was supposed to take place in late 2020, but because of the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and the partial closure in late 2020 the survey was postponed around nine months, and data collection started in October 2021 for a period of three months.

This report presents the most important findings related to the main topics in the survey. It should be noted that these results are considered preliminary, and some changes may occur during the preparation of the final report of the survey, which will be more detailed and is expected to be published during this year.

SURVEY SAMPLE AND METHODOLOGY

The sample size was determined to provide estimates at the national level and for different geographical regions. The sample size and design also allow calculating many indicators at the governorate level. North Sinai was excluded from the survey due to the special circumstances of this governorate.

The master sample that was prepared from the 2017 population census, which includes 1593 primary sampling units (PSUs), was used as a frame for the EFHS sample. CAPMAS carried out a listing of households in these PSUs.

The EFHS sample was selected in two stages. In the first stage, 1,348 PSUs were selected: 627 PSUs in urban areas and 721 PSUs in rural areas distributed over all Egyptian governorates.

In the second stage, 25 households were selected from each PSU (35 households were selected from each PSU in the frontier governorates) bringing the sample size to 34,282 representative households.

SURVEY COVERAGE

A total of 30,667 households were interviewed during the EFHS (2021), with a response rate of 93.2%. Table (1) presents the number of selected and interviewed households. The data indicate that there are around 1,370 households that have not been reached (4%). 21,267 eligible women were identified for interview in these households, while 20,481 women were successfully interviewed with a response rate of 96.3%. Also, during the survey, 17,603 never-married youths (males and females) aged 15-29 years were interviewed with a response rate of 82.3%.



Table (1): Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, ever-married women, never-married youth aged 15-29 years according to results of interviews and response rates, by urban-rural residence and place of residence (un-weighted), Egypt 2021

Results of interview and response rate	Residence		Place of residence								Total
	Urban	Rural	Urban Governorates	Lower Egypt			Upper Egypt			Frontier Governorates ¹	
				Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural		
Households											
Selected	16220	18062	6528	13077	4130	8947	12785	4193	8592	1892	34282
Occupied	15371	17541	6115	12618	3949	8669	12353	3992	8361	1826	32912
Interviewed	13860	16807	5448	11904	3586	8318	11750	3717	8033	1565	30667
Household response rate ²	90.2	95.8	89.1	94.3	90.8	96	95.1	93.1	96.1	85.7	93.2
Eligible women											
Number of eligible women	8610	12657	3218	8286	2214	6072	8627	2389	6238	1136	21267
Number of eligible women interviewed	8138	12343	3007	7986	2103	5883	8399	2276	6123	1089	20481
Eligible women response rate ³	94.5	97.5	93.4	96.4	95	96.9	97.4	95.3	98.2	95.9	96.3
Eligible youth											
Number of eligible youths	10182	11212	3921	7746	2546	5200	8485	2804	5681	1242	21394
Number of eligible youths interviewed	8384	9219	3222	6276	2069	4207	7091	2353	4738	1014	17603
Eligible youth response rate ⁴	82.3	82.2	82.2	81	81.3	80.9	83.6	83.9	83.4	81.6	82.3

¹ Does not include North Sinai governorate.

² Households interviewed/households occupied.

³ Women interviewed/eligible women.

⁴ Youth interviewed/eligible youth.

¹ Does not include North Sinai governorate.

² Households interviewed/households occupied.

³ Women interviewed/eligible women.

⁴ Youth interviewed/eligible youth.

CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND RESPONDENTS

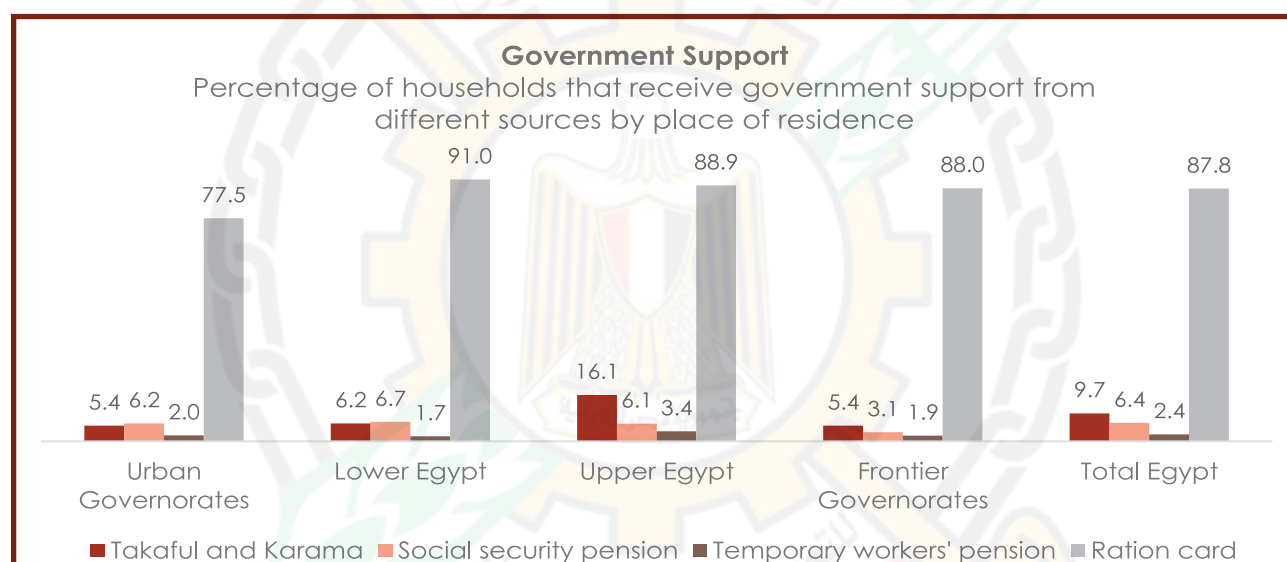
Household Characteristics

More than 30,000 households were interviewed in the survey, with average household size 4.04 individuals compared to 4.1 individuals in 2014. Around 17% of households were headed by women, with 4 points increase compared to the EDHS-2014. Around 40% of household members were under 20 years old.

Government Support

Around 10% of the interviewed households receive government support from Karama and Takaful program. The data indicate that the percentage of households that receive support from Karama and Takaful reaches its lowest level in Urban Governorates and Frontier Governorates (5.4%), while it reaches the highest level in Upper Egypt (16%), especially in rural Upper Egypt (19%).

Data indicate that around 88% of households have a ration card, 6% receive social security pension, and around 2.4% of households have received temporary workers' pension during the coronavirus pandemic.



Respondents' Characteristics

The results in Table (2) indicate that less than 29% of the respondents are less than 30 years old, only around 2% are in the age group 15-19, and around 71% are 30 years old or older. Most of the women interviewed are currently married (93%), around 4% are divorced/separated, and 3% are widowed.

Only 38% of ever-married women aged 15-49 live in urban areas, and 62% live in rural areas. As for the place of residence, around 15% of the women reside in Urban Governorates, 45% in Lower Egypt, 39% in Upper Egypt, while only 1% reside in the Frontier Governorates.

As for the educational level of women, the results indicate an improvement in the educational status of women in Egypt, where 58% of women have obtained a secondary education or higher, in addition to 20% have completed the primary education up to some secondary, with 16% never enrolled in education, compared to 24% in the EDHS-2014.

The results confirm the low level of women's participation in the labor market, as it was found that only 17% of women stated that they work for cash, compared to 14% in the EDHS-2014.

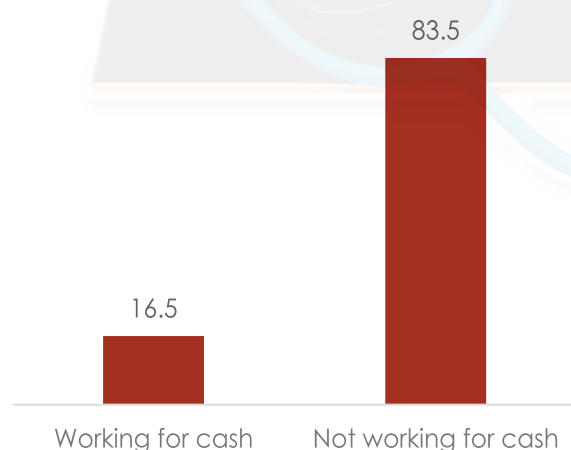
Table (2): Distribution of respondents by age, residence and work status

Percent distribution of ever-married women (15-49) years by age, residence and work status, Egypt 2021

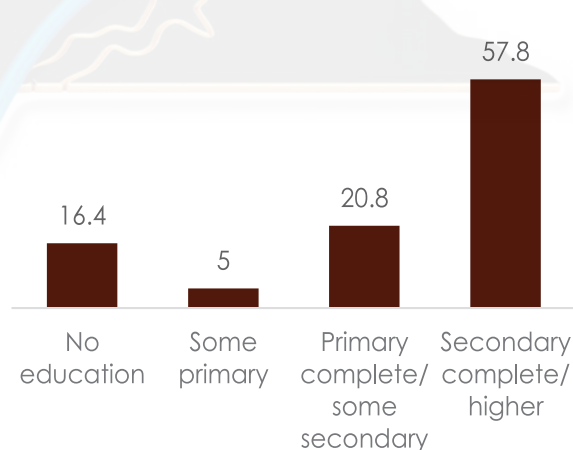
Background characteristics	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Age			
15-19	1.9	397	397
20-24	10.8	2220	2157
25-29	15.9	3247	3267
30-34	20.0	4091	4135
35-39	20.5	4207	4195
40-44	17.6	3595	3586
45-49	13.3	2723	2744
Place of residence			
Urban Governorates	14.6	2989	3007
Lower Egypt	45.2	9266	7986
Urban	11.3	2308	2103
Rural	34.0	6958	5883
Upper Egypt	39.1	8000	8399
Urban	11.5	2346	2276
Rural	27.6	5655	6123
Frontier Governorates ¹	1.1	226	1089
Total	100.0	20481	20481

¹ Does not include North Sinai governorate.

Percent distribution of women by work status



Percent distribution of women by education



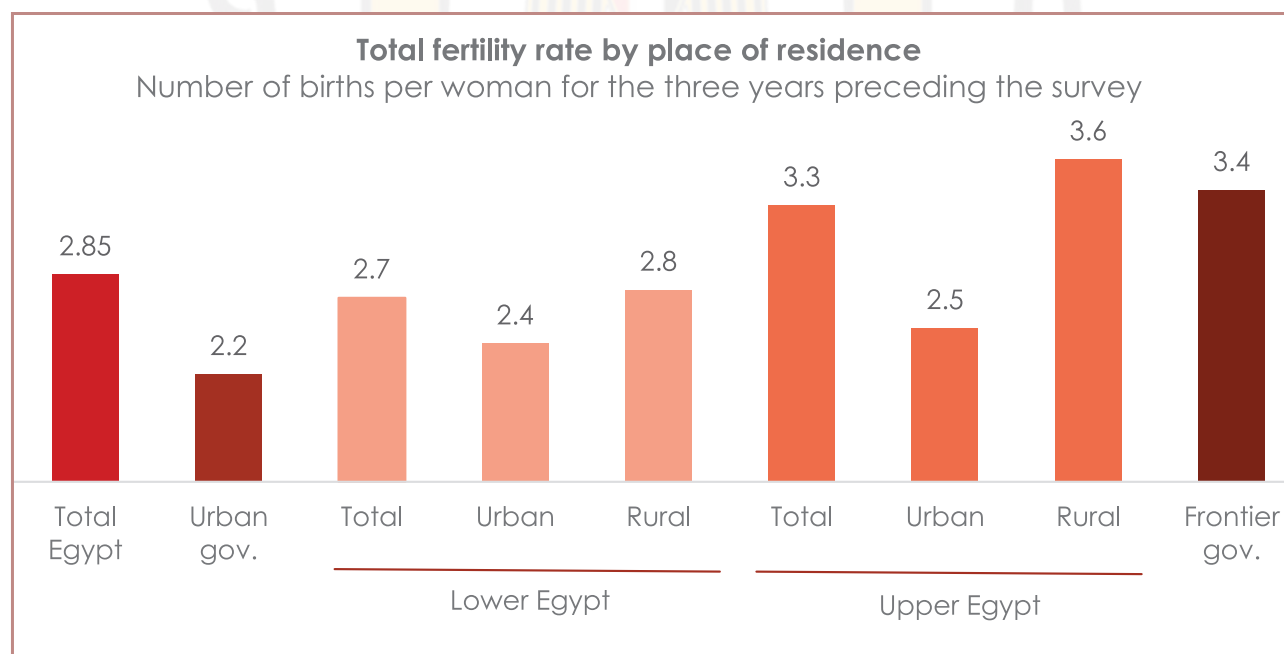
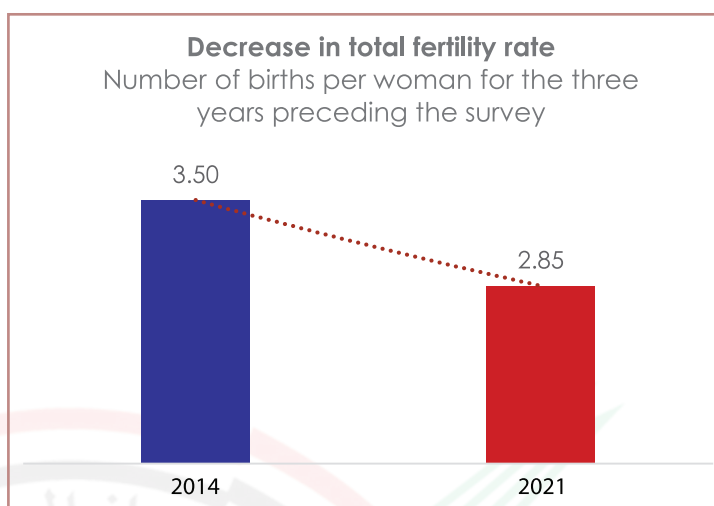
FERTILITY

Total Fertility Rate

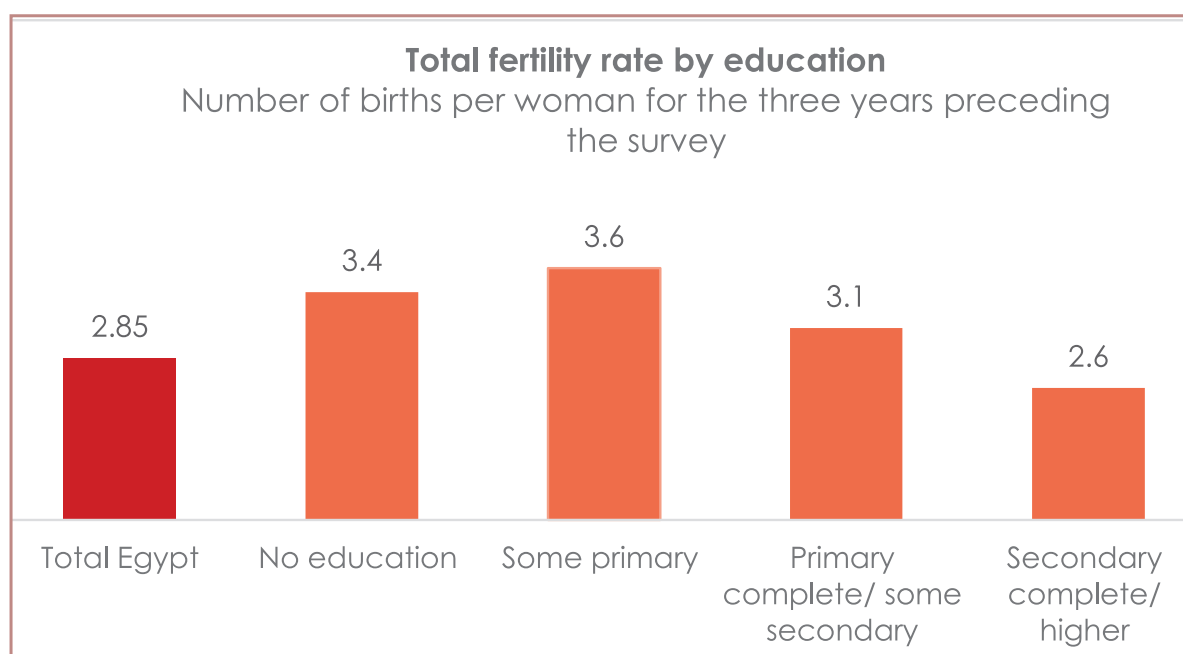
The results of the EFHS-2021 indicate that the total fertility rate (TFR) (for the three years preceding the survey) reached 2.85 children per woman, which is 0.7 lower than the level observed in the EDHS-2014 (3.5 children per woman). The decline was observed in age-specific fertility rates for all age groups of women.

The results showed clear variations in the TFR among different regions. The TFR declined significantly in the Urban Governorates to reach the lowest value of 2.2 children per woman, while the rate reaches the highest value in the Frontier Governorates and Upper Egypt (3.4 and 3.3 children per woman respectively).

The results showed that the TFR declined in Lower Egypt, reaching only 2.7 children per woman. The highest decline in TFR was observed in rural Lower Egypt, reaching 2.8 children per woman, almost 0.8 child less than what was observed in EDHS2014. The general fertility rate (GFR) is 96 births per 1000 women aged 15-44, and the crude birth rate (CBR) is 21 births per 1000 population, compared to 29.1 births in 2014.

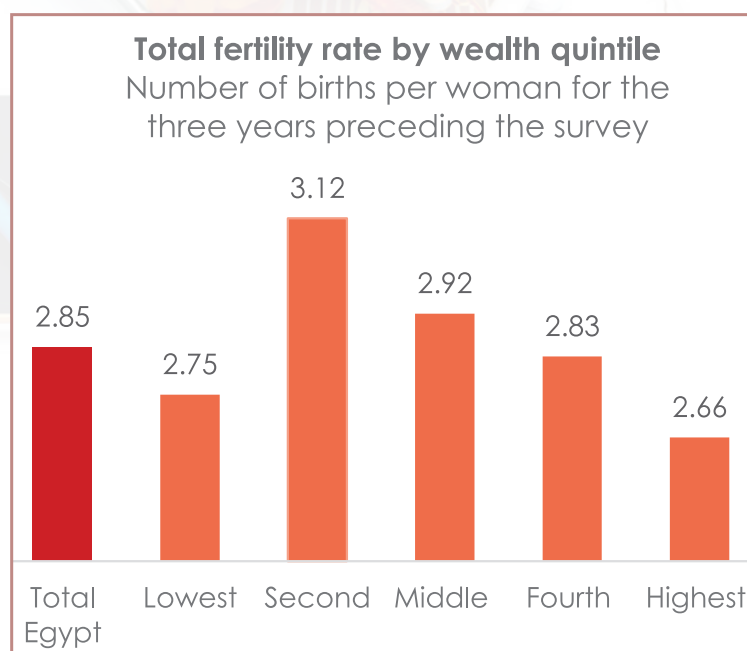


The TFR varies with educational level, from 2.6 children among women with secondary education or higher to 3.6 children among woman who has not completed primary education.



The results also showed that the mean number of children for women aged 40-49 (as a measure of cumulative fertility) reached 3.5 children, which is also lower than what was observed in 2014 (3.8 children). The results indicate that 4% of the women were pregnant during data collection, that is lower than what was observed in the EDHS-2014, which may indicate a continuation of the decline in the TFR in the coming years if the percentage of pregnant women continues to decline with increasing rates of contraceptive use.

Similarly, the TFR varies by wealth quintile. The lowest TFR was among women in the richest households (2.66 children per woman), while the highest rate was observed among women at the second level of the wealth index (3.12 children per woman).



Fertility Preferences

As expected, the results indicate that the desire to have more children is strongly correlated with the number of children a woman actually has. Around 85% of women who had not started childbearing at the time of the survey wanted to have a child soon. Among women with one child, less than nine out of ten expressed a desire to have another child. Among women with more than one child, the desire not to have more children increases rapidly with the number of children from 55% among women with two children to 82% among women with three children

Table (3): Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Egypt 2021

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Have another soon ²	85.1	43.0	14.7	5.2	3.0	2.1	0.9	12.9
Have another later ³	3.5	43.9	18.8	5.3	2.2	1.9	0.3	11.2
Have another, undecided when	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Undecided	1.3	2.0	8.3	4.5	2.6	2.4	1.2	4.4
Want no more	0.2	8.2	55.2	81.5	85.0	84.3	84.4	66.3
Sterilized	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.0	3.7	6.3	9.5	2.0
Declared infecund	9.6	2.9	2.9	2.5	3.6	3.0	3.6	3.1
Missing	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
Number	663	1898	4501	5752	3628	1558	1018	19018

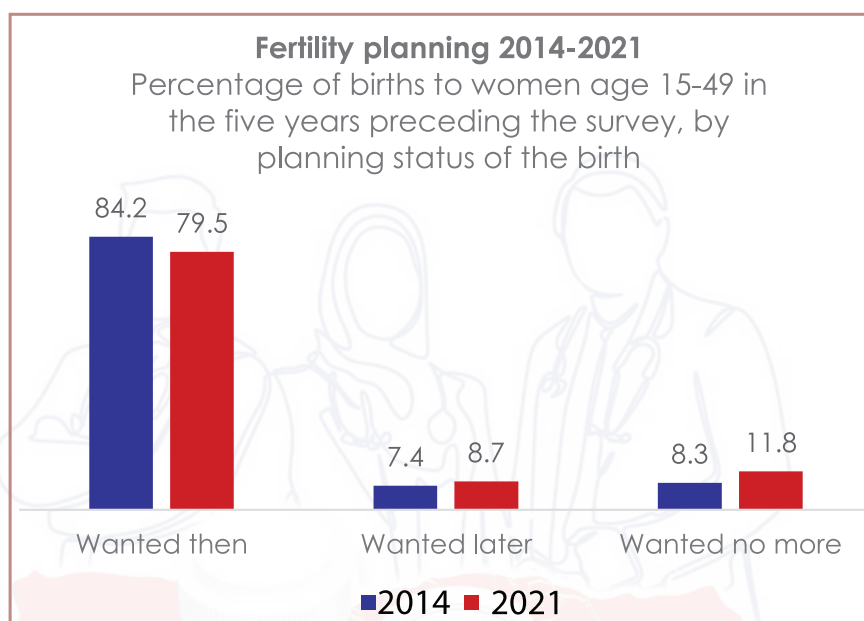
¹ The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.

² Wants next birth within 2 years.

³ Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years.

Unwanted Fertility

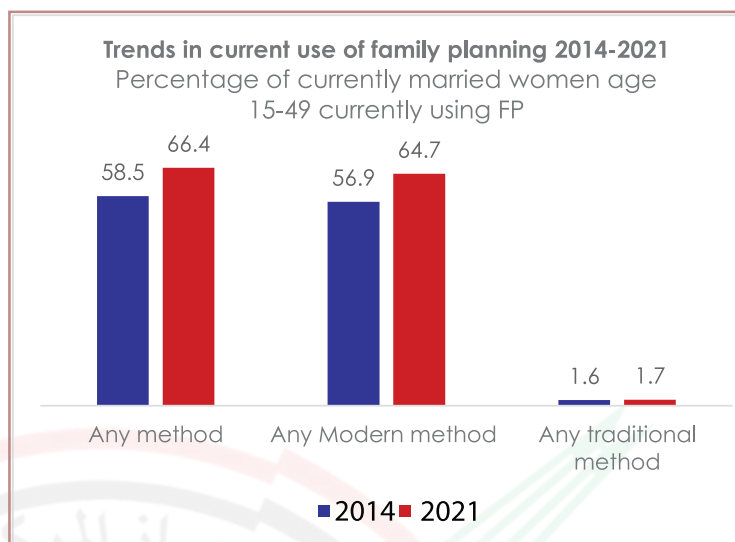
The results of the EFHS-2021 indicate that around 20% of the births during the five years preceding the survey were unwanted at the time of conception. Among the unwanted births at the time of conception, around 12% were not wanted at all, which is higher than what was observed in the EDHS-2014 (8%).



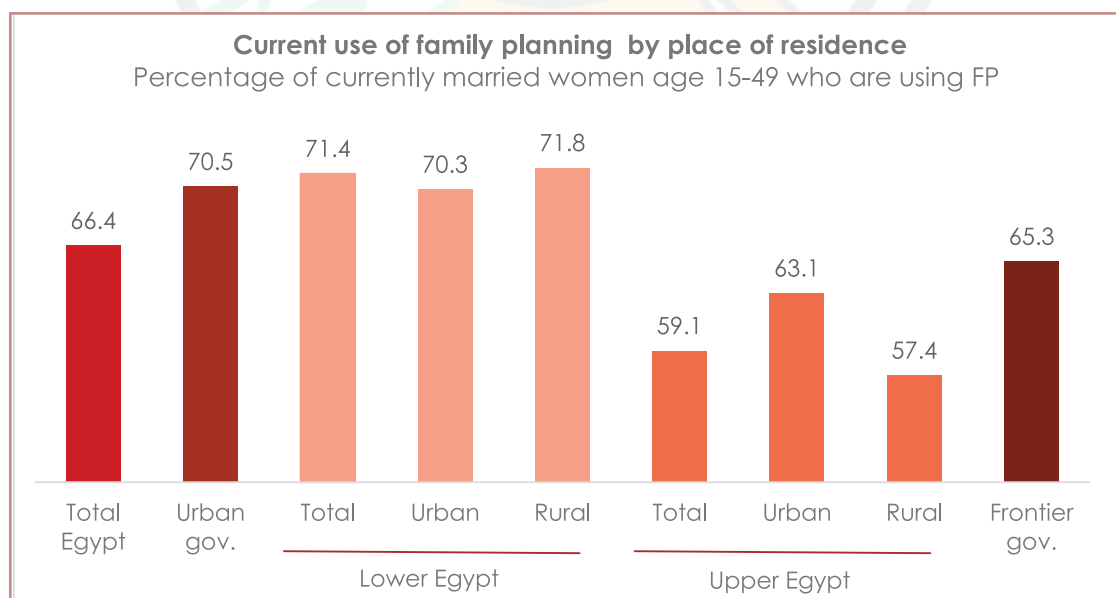
FAMILY PLANNING

Current Use of Family Planning

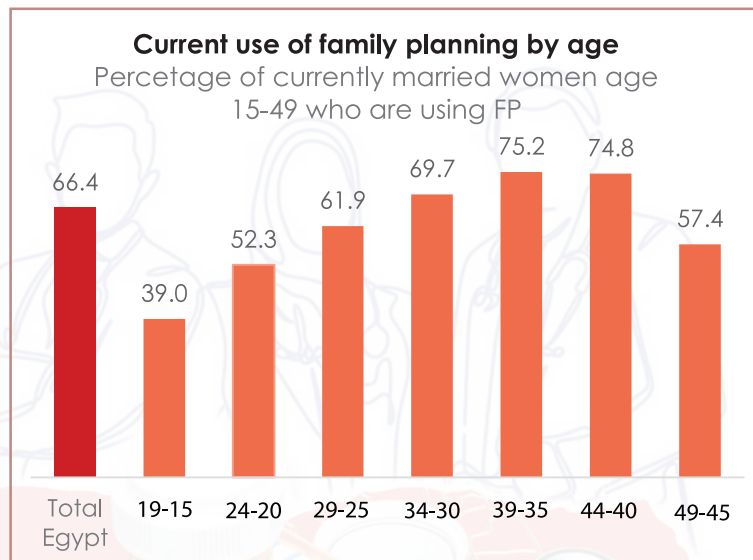
The EFHS-2021 results indicate that two-thirds of currently married women aged 15-49 use a method of family planning, which is eight points more the percentage reported in the EDHS-2014, as shown in the figure. The percentage of women using modern methods of family planning in 2021 reached 65%, compared to around 57% in 2014, while the percentage of women using traditional methods reached less than 2% in both surveys.



The percentage of IUD users reaches 29% of ever-married women aged 15-49, while 20% use pills, and 10% use injectables. In comparison with the EDHS-2014, it is noted that the use of pills increased by around 4 points (16% in the EDHS-2014), while the percentage of IUD users declined by around one point. The percentage of current users of family planning in 2021 is around three points higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. There are some differences in family planning use by the place of residence, the percentage of users reaches around 71% in the Urban Governorates and Lower Egypt compared to only 59% in Upper Egypt.



The percentage of family planning use increases with age from only about 39% among women aged 15-19 to 75% among women aged 35-44. By education, contraceptive use ranges from 62% among women who have completed primary/some secondary education to 68% among those with a secondary education or higher. The percentage of contraceptive use also slightly decreases with the number of children a woman has from 77% among women who have 3-4 children to 74% among those who have 5 or more children. On the other hand, the percentage of FP use increases among women who work for cash, reaching 71%, compared to 66% among other women.



Source of Family Planning Methods

The government sector is the main source of family planning methods; around 63% of women currently using family planning obtain the method from the government sector and the majority from a rural health unit (38%). On the other hand, 37% of family planning users obtain the method from the private sector (17% from a pharmacy, 20% from a private clinic/ hospital/ doctor).

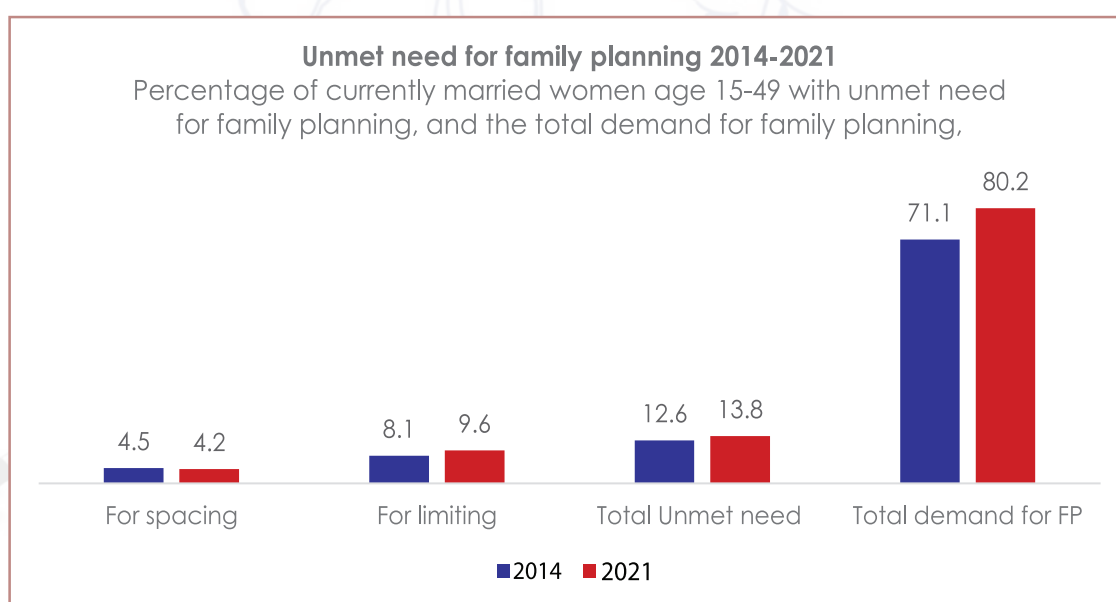
Table (4): Source of modern family planning methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern family planning methods by most recent source, according to specific methods, Egypt 2021						
Source	Pill	IUD	Injectable	Male condom	Female sterilization	Total ¹
Public sector	54.0	62.8	83.3	95.4	17.3	62.5
Private medical	45.7	36.4	16.5	4.4	81.8	37.1
Private non-medical	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not Stated	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	3747	5264	1902	506	355	11442
¹ Includes users of implants and vaginal methods (diaphragm/foam/jelly) for whom the source distribution is not shown separately.						

Unmet Need for Family Planning

The unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing)) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). The EFHS-2021 results indicate that around 14% of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, 4% for birth spacing and 10% for limiting. The unmet need for family planning increased slightly (by less than two points) between 2014 and 2021 either for spacing or limiting births.

The unmet need is significantly higher in Upper Egypt (17%), especially the rural (18%) compared to other regions, with no significant differences compared to EDHS-2014. The results also indicate that the total demand for family planning has risen to around 80%, which is about 9 points higher compared to the EDHS-2014.

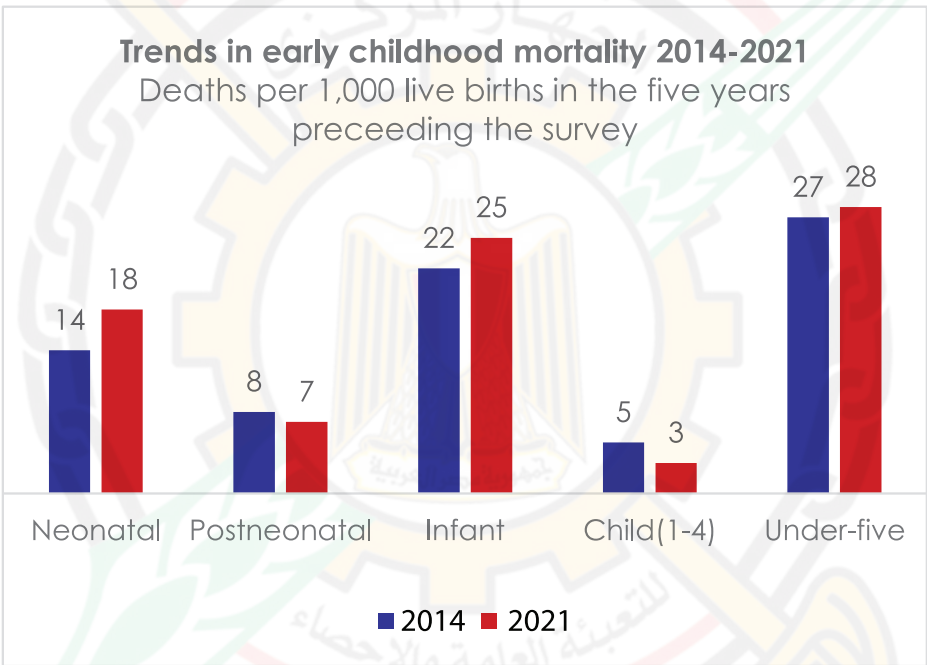


CHILDHOOD MORTALITY

Early Childhood Mortality Rates

The EFHS-2021 results indicate that the infant mortality rate (IMR) during the five years preceding the survey was 25 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the neonatal mortality rate was 18 deaths per 1,000 births, while the postneonatal mortality rate (after the first month) reached 7 deaths per 1,000 births. The under-five mortality rate has reached 28 deaths per 1,000 live births. Infant mortality represents about 89% of child mortality in Egypt, and about 72% of infant deaths occur during the first month after birth.

Compared to the EDHS-2014, the EFHS-2021 results indicate an increase in the IMR from 22 deaths per 1,000 births in 2014 to 25 deaths in 2021. Also, neonatal mortality rate increased from 14 deaths per 1,000 births in 2014 to 18 deaths in 2021, while the children mortality rate (CMR), for children 1-4 years, decreased from 5 deaths per 1,000 births to only 3 deaths.



Differentials in Early Childhood Mortality

The results presented in Table (5) show the differentials in mortality rates by place of residence. As child mortality is considered a rare event, mortality rates were calculated for the ten-year period preceding the survey. The results indicate a higher under-five mortality rate in rural areas compared to urban areas (32 deaths compared to 24 deaths per 1,000 births respectively). As for place of residence, mortality rates are higher among children in Upper Egypt than in the Urban Governorates and Lower Egypt. Surprisingly, mortality rates are lower in the Frontier Governorates compared other regions, but this result should be taken with some caution, as the reason for this could be due to the small sample size in these governorates.

Table (5): Early childhood mortality rates by residence

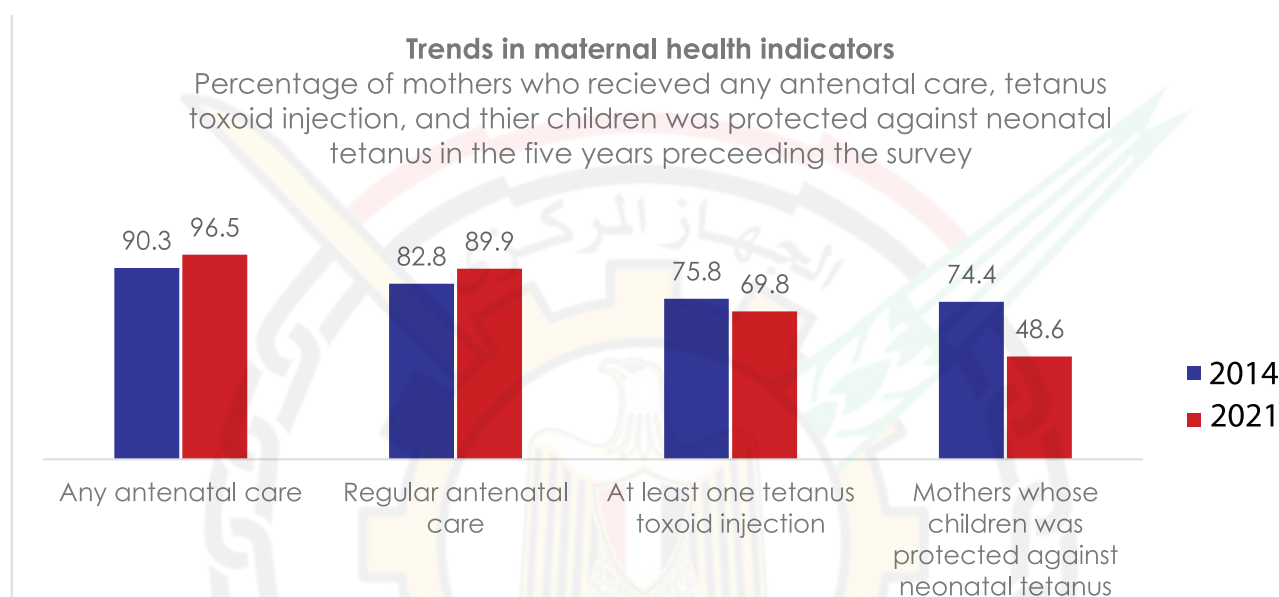
Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for 10-year periods preceding the survey, Egypt 2021

Background characteristics	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN) ¹	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$)
Urban-rural residence					
Urban	15	7	22	2	24
Rural	18	9	27	4	31
Place of residence					
Urban Governorates	13	6	19	2	21
Lower Egypt	14	7	21	2	23
Urban	14	5	19	1	20
Rural	14	7	21	3	24
Upper Egypt	21	11	32	5	37
Urban	18	9	27	4	31
Rural	21	12	33	6	39
Frontier Governorates ²	10	4	14	3	17
<p>1 Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates. 2 Does not include North Sinai governorate.</p>					

ANTENATAL CARE

Antenatal Care Indicators

Antenatal care during pregnancy and childbirth is of great importance to the health of mother and child. The results of the EFHS-2021 showed that the vast majority of women aged 15-49 received antenatal care during their pregnancy for their last child from a trained health service provider (97%), and about 90% received regular antenatal care (at least 4 care visits), which is a clear improvement compared to the results of the EDHS-2014, when only 83% of women received regular antenatal care.

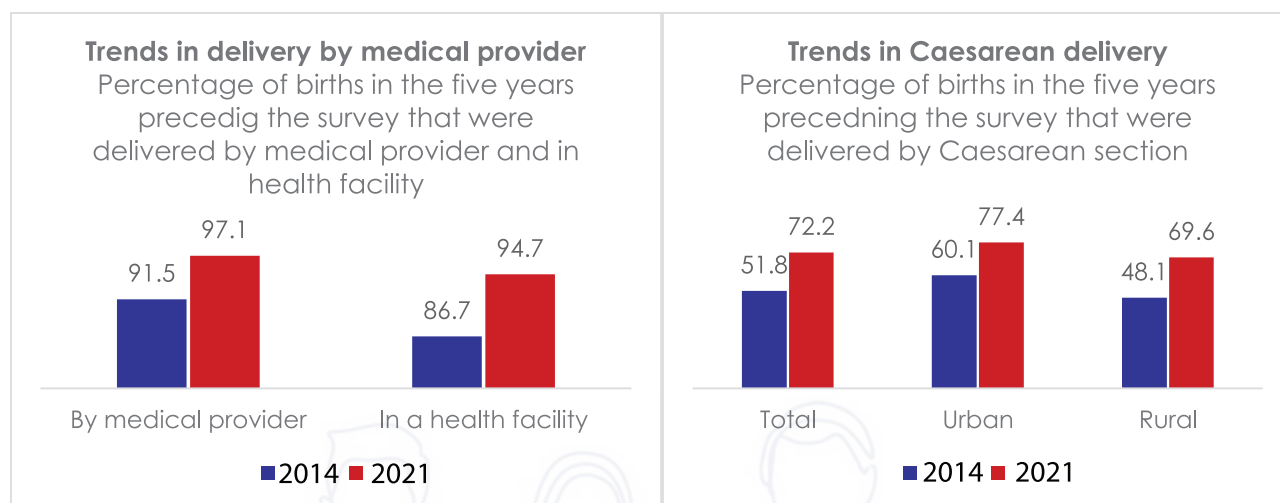


There are no clear differences in the antenatal indicators between urban and rural areas, or by place of residence, although antenatal care is higher in Lower Egypt compared to other regions (93% received regular antenatal care in Lower Egypt). There are some differentials in antenatal care coverage by educational level; the percentage of women receiving regular antenatal increases with education level. The percentage reached 93% among women who completed secondary education or higher, compared to only 82% among women who never been to school.

The EFHS-2014 results indicate that about 70% of women aged 15-49 received at least one tetanus injection, and 49% of mothers received full protection from neonatal tetanus for their most recent births, and these percentages are lower than those reported in the EDHS-2014, as shown in the figure.

Medical Assistance During Delivery

The EFHS-2021 results indicate an increase in the percentages of births that took place in a health facility, and that were assisted by a skilled health service provider compared to the EDHS-2014. Around 97% of the births during the five years preceding the survey were assisted by a skilled provider, and about 95% took place in a health facility.



Caesarean Deliveries

A significant increase was observed in cesarean deliveries between 2014 and 2021. The EFHS-2021 results show that almost three out of every four women (72%) gave birth to their last child by caesarean section, which is much higher than the percentage in the EDHS-2014 (only 52%).

Differentials in Maternal Health Indicators

There are some variations in maternal health indicators by governorate. Alexandria and Damietta showed the highest rates of regular antenatal care (about 97% and 96%, respectively). All deliveries in Damietta were assisted by medical service provider, and this was also associated with a very high rate of caesarean sections (82.5%). It was noted that the percentages of caesarean sections were higher than the average in many governorates, including Port Said (91.3%), Kafr El-Sheikh (88.4%) and Gharbia (84.3%). On the other hand, the percentage of caesarean section deliveries is the lowest in Matrouh (39.3%).

CHILD HEALTH

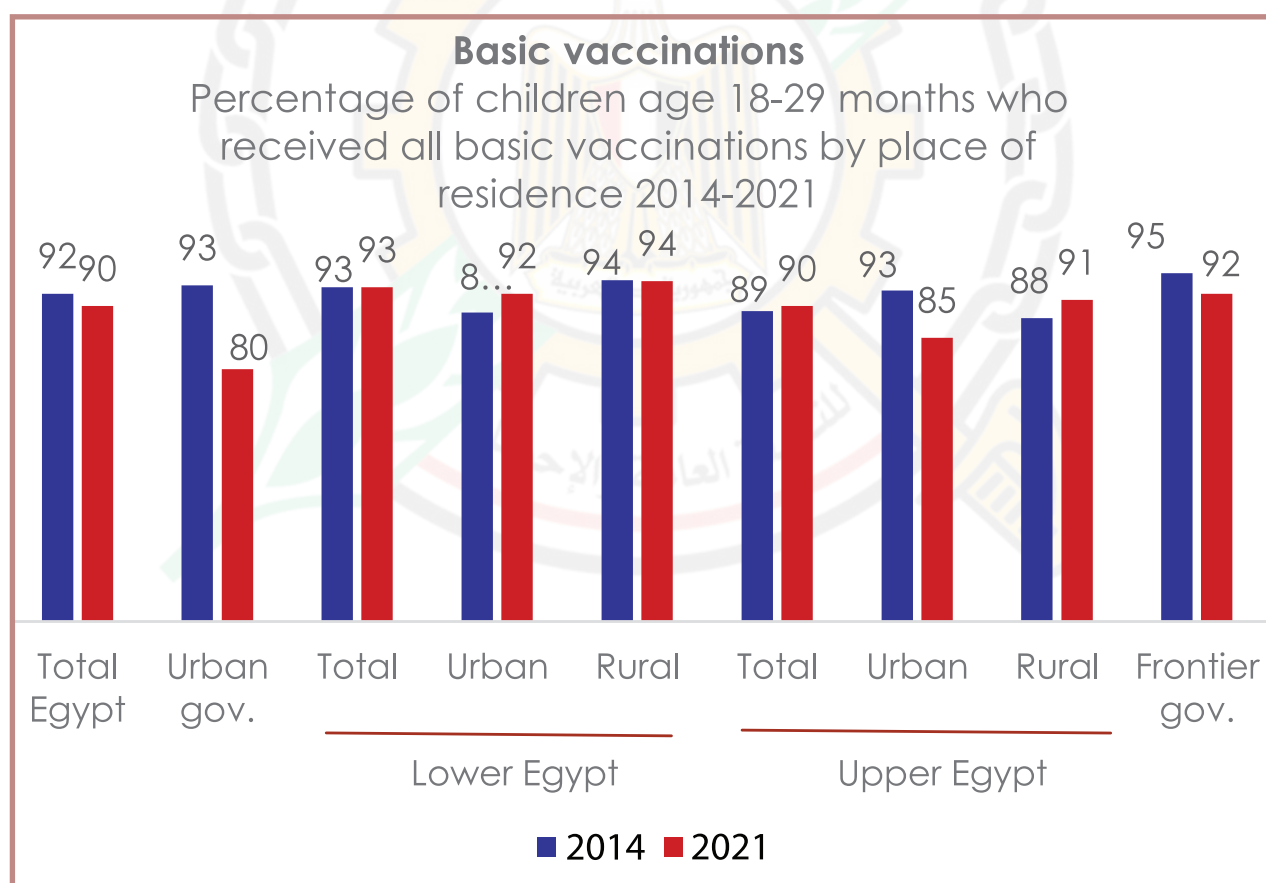
Birth Registration

Birth registration is very important to ensure that the child obtains all his rights, given the importance of registration for vaccinations, access to education, as well as access to jobs and marriage later. The EFHS-2021 results showed that 99% of births are registered, with no clear differentials by place of residence or gender.

Immunization

Data were collected during the EFHS-2021 on the vaccinations that Egyptian children received according to the recommended guidelines. The data were obtained by looking at a document (birth certificate or health card) in which the vaccinations were registered. If the birth certificate (or health card) was not available, the mother was asked a set of questions to determine whether the child had received each vaccination. The measles vaccination (MMR) is not given in Egypt before the age of one year (12 months), accordingly, immunization coverage is calculated for children aged 18-29 months.

The results indicate that a document in which the vaccinations are registered was viewed in 68% of the cases, while in 32% of the cases the data about vaccinations were obtained from the mother.



The results indicate that about 90% of children aged 18-29 months have received all basic vaccinations (3 doses of the pentavalent vaccine, 3 doses of polio and one dose of MMR)

compared to 92% in the EDHS-2014. The results in the figure indicate an increase in the percentage of children who received all basic vaccinations in Upper Egypt in the EFHS-2021 compared to the level observed in the EDHS-2014, while the percentage decreased significantly in Urban Governorates, and the percentage did not change in Lower Egypt between 2014 and 2021.

Surprisingly, the percentage of children who received all basic vaccinations is higher in rural than urban areas (92% versus 86%, respectively). There are limited variations by mother's educational and working status.



Table (6): Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 18-29 months with a vaccination card, and percentage who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), by background characteristics, Egypt 2021

Background characteristic	Record seen	BCG	PVT ¹				Polio				Measles	Fully immunized ³	No vaccinations	Number of children
			1	2	3	Activated	0	1	2	3				
Sex														
Male	70.0	98.9	98.7	96.7	95.9	65.2	98.5	96.8	95.4	94.3	96.8	91.6	1.0	1292
Female	66.1	99.5	99.4	96.4	93.8	60.0	99.2	96.7	95.5	93.9	95.4	88.1	0.4	1237
Urban-rural residence														
Urban	61.7	98.8	98.9	95.1	92.3	56.2	98.7	97.1	94.9	92.9	93.8	85.6	1.1	895
Rural	71.6	99.5	99.1	97.4	96.3	66.1	99.0	96.5	95.7	94.7	97.4	92.2	0.5	1634
Place of residence														
Urban Governorates	57.6	97.2	97.6	93.3	88.7	51.5	97.2	96.2	94.5	91.9	90.8	80.3	2.4	296
Lower Egypt	69.3	99.2	99.0	96.5	96.1	63.3	98.6	96.7	96.2	95.6	97.1	93.2	0.8	847
Urban	62.9	99.5	99.5	95.9	95.9	57.0	99.5	96.1	94.6	94.6	97.4	92.4	0.5	222
Rural	71.6	99.1	98.9	96.8	96.2	65.5	98.3	96.9	96.7	95.9	97.0	93.5	0.9	625
Upper Egypt	69.9	99.9	99.5	97.5	95.5	64.9	99.6	97.0	95.1	93.4	96.7	89.5	0.0	1237

Background characteristic	Record seen	BCG	PVT ¹					Polio	Measles	Fully immunized ³	No vaccinations	Number of children
			1	2	3	Activated	0	1	2	3		
Urban	64.6	100.0	100.0	96.3	92.9	60.1	99.7	99.3	96.0	92.6	84.8	277
Rural	71.6	99.8	99.3	97.9	96.4	66.5	99.6	96.3	94.8	93.6	91.0	960
Frontier Governorates ⁴	68.8	97.7	98.4	97.6	95.4	67.0	97.7	96.1	93.8	93.8	92.4	149
Mother's education												
No education	65.7	98.6	98.6	96.2	92.7	60.0	98.0	96.3	95.9	94.1	86.9	245
Some primary	62.1	99.6	98.8	91.6	91.6	55.0	98.2	94.8	91.2	90.6	84.1	121
Primary complete/ some secondary	72.1	99.1	98.9	96.0	94.5	65.2	98.5	96.2	94.9	93.6	90.0	630
Secondary complete/ higher	67.3	99.4	99.2	97.3	95.7	62.6	99.2	97.3	96.0	94.6	90.8	1533
Work status												
Working for cash	58.9	98.9	98.9	97.1	93.4	56.5	98.9	98.4	98.4	94.8	89.0	230
Not working for cash	69.0	99.3	99.1	96.5	95.0	63.2	98.9	96.6	95.1	94.0	89.9	2299
Total	68.1	99.2	99.1	96.6	94.9	62.6	98.9	96.8	95.4	94.1	89.9	2529

Breastfeeding

Exclusive breastfeeding is common but not universal in very early infancy in Egypt; among infants under two months of age, 58% are receiving only breast milk, which is much lower than the percentage observed in the EDHS-2014 (71%). By age 4-5 months, the proportion declines to 45%, which is slightly higher, by about 2%, than the proportion reported in the EDHS-2014.

The results indicate that the proportion of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed is 40%, which is about the same level observed in the EDHS-2014. The results also show that the majority of infants, as recommended by the WHO, at 6 months of age or older receive other food or milk in addition to breast milk. Around two thirds of infants (66%) at the age of 6-9 months receive complementary foods with breast milk, and this percentage increases to reach 78% at the age of 12-15 months.

Table (7): Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under two years who are living with their mother by breastfeeding status and the percentage currently breastfeeding; and the percentage of all children under two years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Egypt 2021

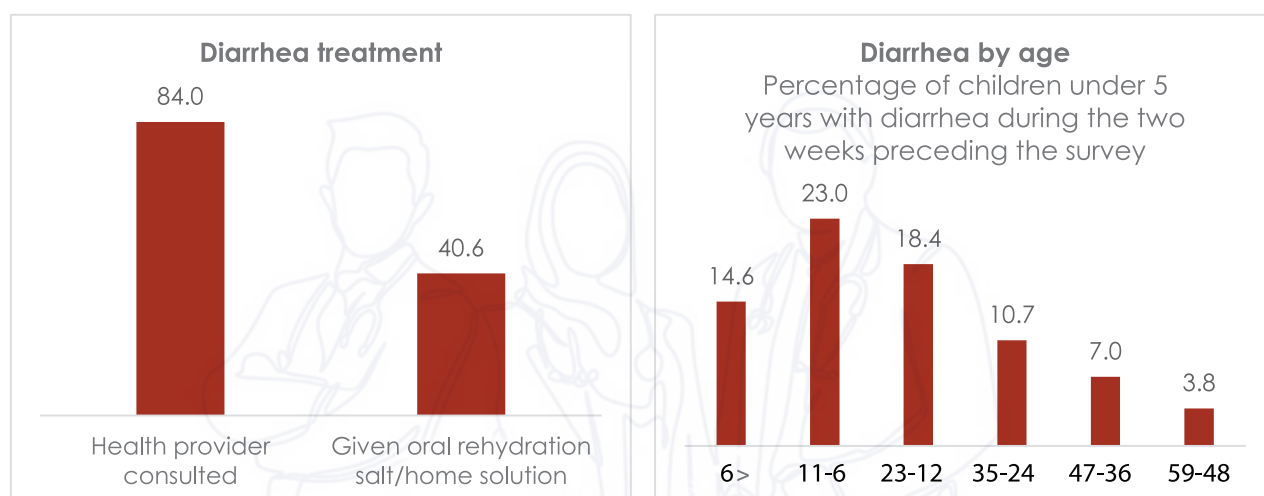
Age in Months	Not breast-feeding	Breastfeeding status					Total	Percentage currently breast-feeding	Number of youngest child under two years living with their mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under two years
		Exclusively breastfed	Breast-feeding and consuming plain water only	Breast-feeding and consuming non-milk liquids ¹	Breast-feeding and consuming other milk	Breast-feeding and consuming complementary foods					
0-1	1.7	57.8	7.7	3.1	19.5	10.1	100.0	98.3	287	36.0	287
2-3	5.1	45.0	11.4	5.4	25.9	7.1	100.0	94.9	395	42.6	404
4-5	7.0	20.7	18.9	4.6	16.9	31.8	100.0	93.0	354	39.9	357
6-8	8.9	6.4	13.3	3.1	5.8	62.6	100.0	91.1	487	36.8	509
9-11	6.3	2.0	6.3	1.5	3.0	81.0	100.0	93.7	498	25.9	512
12-17	21.8	0.9	1.9	1.2	0.5	73.7	100.0	78.2	1188	23.0	1,219
18-23	65.3	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.3	33.4	100.0	34.7	1113	12.8	1,108
0-3	3.7	50.4	9.9	4.4	23.2	8.4	100.0	96.3	681	39.9	691
0-5	4.8	40.2	13.0	4.5	21.1	16.4	100.0	95.2	1035	39.9	1,048
6-9	8.9	5.5	11.8	2.8	5.5	65.5	100.0	91.1	639	34.1	657
12-15	16.6	1.3	2.2	1.3	0.7	77.8	100.0	83.4	790	25.1	814
12-23	42.8	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.4	54.2	100.0	57.2	2301	18.1	2327
20-23	73.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	25.7	100.0	26.2	729	9.0	727

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Children who are classified as breastfeeding and consuming plain water only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories of not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfed, breastfeeding and consuming plain water, non-milk liquids, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semi-solids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100 per cent. Thus children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.

1 Non-milk liquids include juice, juice drinks, clear broth or other liquids.

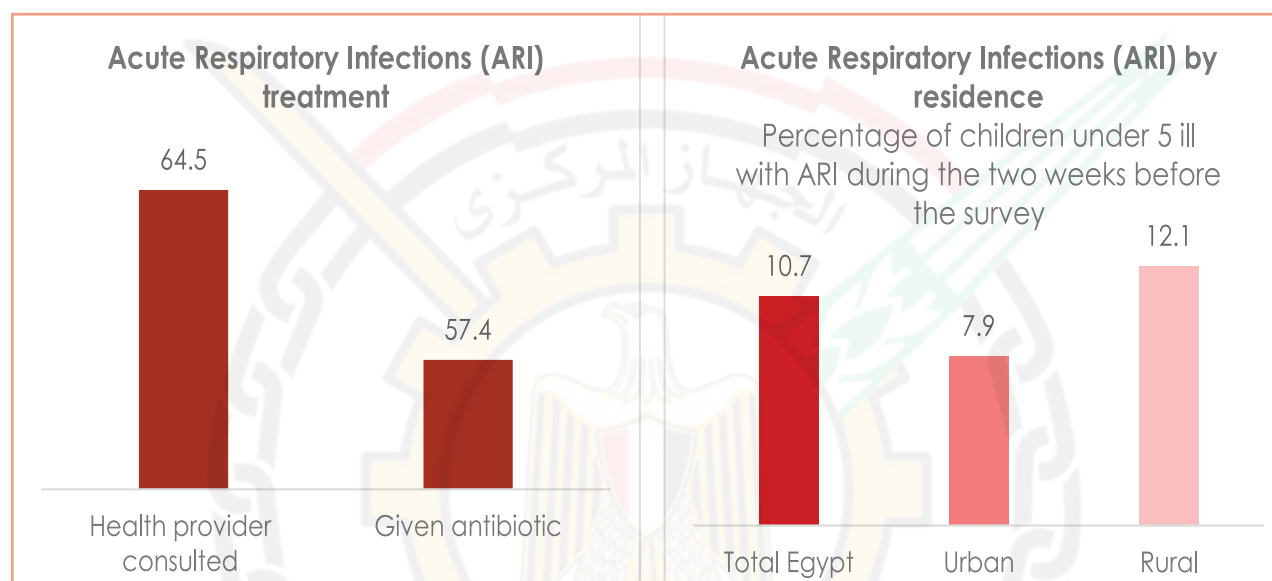
Diarrhea

The results show that 12% of children under the age of five had diarrhea during the two weeks preceding the survey, and the percentage increases to 23% among children aged 6-11. A medical service provider was consulted in 84% of diarrhea cases, mostly through a private provider (77%). In addition, children were treated with either the oral rehydration solution (ORS) (40%) or a home-made solution (4%). There are no clear variations by gender or by urban-rural residence, while there are limited variations by age, place of residence and educational status.



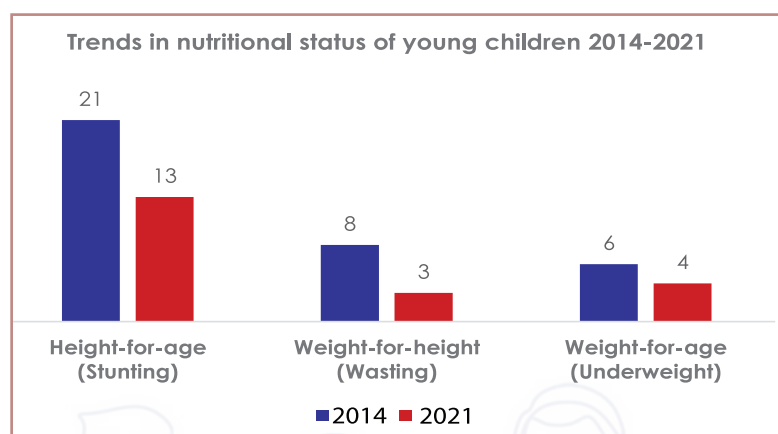
Acute Respiratory Infection

The results show that 11% of the children under the age of five had respiratory infection during the two weeks preceding the survey. There are significant differences, as in the case of diarrhea, by age; the percentage of infected children aged 6-11 months increases to reach 16.1%. The results also indicate a higher prevalence of acute respiratory diseases in rural than urban areas. The percentage of those who consulted a health service provider is less than what was observed for diarrhea, as only 64.5% of the cases of respiratory diseases consulted a health service provider, mostly a private one. The child was given an antibiotic in more than half of the cases (57.4%) with no differences by background characteristics.

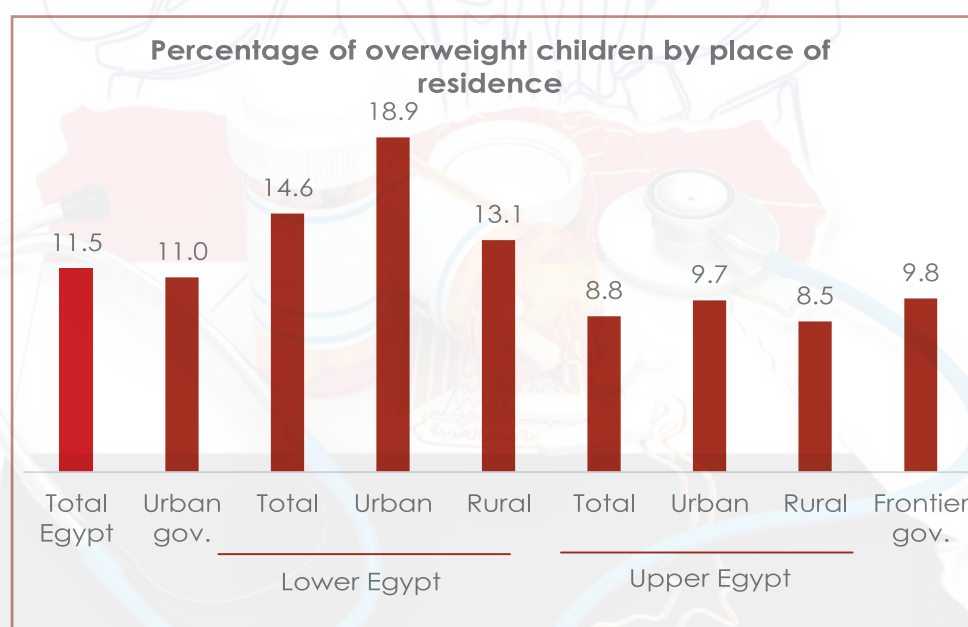


Nutritional Status

The nutritional status of children is the primary determinant of their health and development. The anthropometric data were collected during the EFHS-2021 for children under five years of age. Weight and height were measured for all children in 75% of households, and weight and height measurements were complete and acceptable for 9,694 children. The results indicate a clear improvement in the indicators of the nutritional status of children. As clearly shown in the figure, the percentage of stunted decreased from 21% in the EDHS-2014 to only 13% in the EFHS-2021. Also, the percentage of children suffering from underweight for height (wasting) decreased from 8% in 2014 to 3% in 2021. As for weight-for-age (underweight), the percentage of underweight decreased from 6% to 3.7% between 2014 and 2021. The results indicated some differentials by region. For example, stunting in rural Upper Egypt reaches 16%, compared to less than 10% in urban Lower Egypt.



Another encouraging result is the decrease in the percentage of children who are overweight, reaching about 12%, three points lower than what was recorded in the EDHS-2014 (15%). The percentage of overweight children in Upper Egypt decreases to 9% compared to 15% in Lower Egypt. And the percentage of children who are overweight reaches 19% among children in urban Lower Egypt.



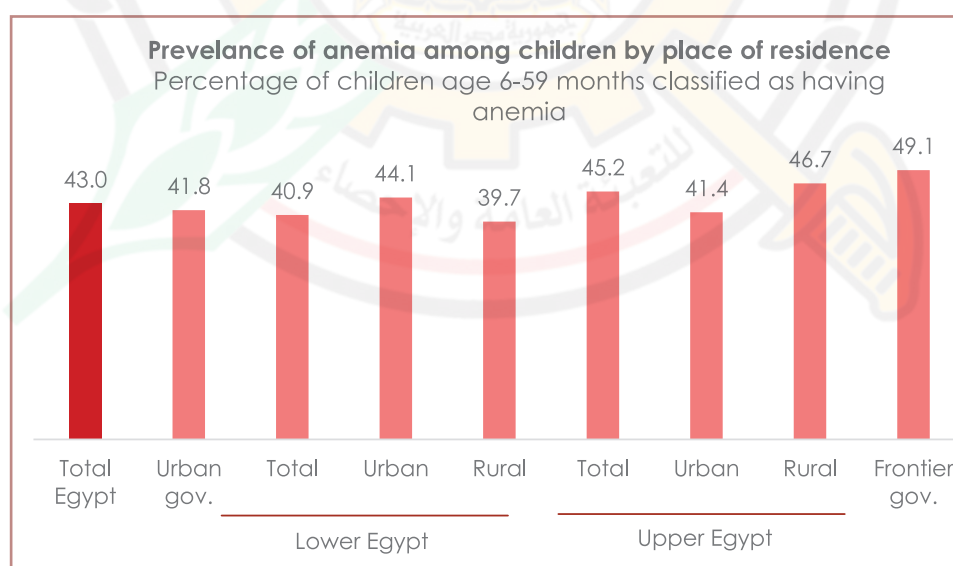
Despite the improvement in anthropometric indicators, the results indicate an increase in the percentage of children with anemia between 2014 and 2021, as the percentage increased among children aged 6-59 months from 27.2% to 43%. The percentage of mild anemia reaches 20%, in 2021 compared to about 18% in 2014. The clear increase was observed in the percentage of children with moderate anemia that reached about 21%, more than double the percentage observed in 2014 (10%). There are limited variations in anemia prevalence by urban-rural residence, by place of residence, and by gender.

Table (8): Prevalence of anemia in children age 6-59 months

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anemia, by background characteristics, Egypt 2021

Background characteristics	Anemia status by hemoglobin level				Number of children
	Any anemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Mild anemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anemia (<7.0 g/dl)	
Age in months					
6-8	64.8	26.0	37.7	1.1	195
9-11	67.3	27.3	39.7	0.2	231
12-17	60.8	21.6	37.7	1.5	588
18-23	50.1	21.5	26.9	1.7	548
24-35	43.8	23.1	19.6	1.1	1162
36-47	37.3	21.6	14.3	1.3	1265
48-59	29.7	15.7	12.3	1.7	1343
Sex					
Male	43.5	20.6	21.3	1.6	2721
Female	42.5	21.1	20.2	1.2	2613
Total	43.0	20.9	20.8	1.4	5334

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview and who were tested for anemia. Prevalence of anemia, based on hemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude. Hemoglobin is measured in grams per deciliter (g/dl).



VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

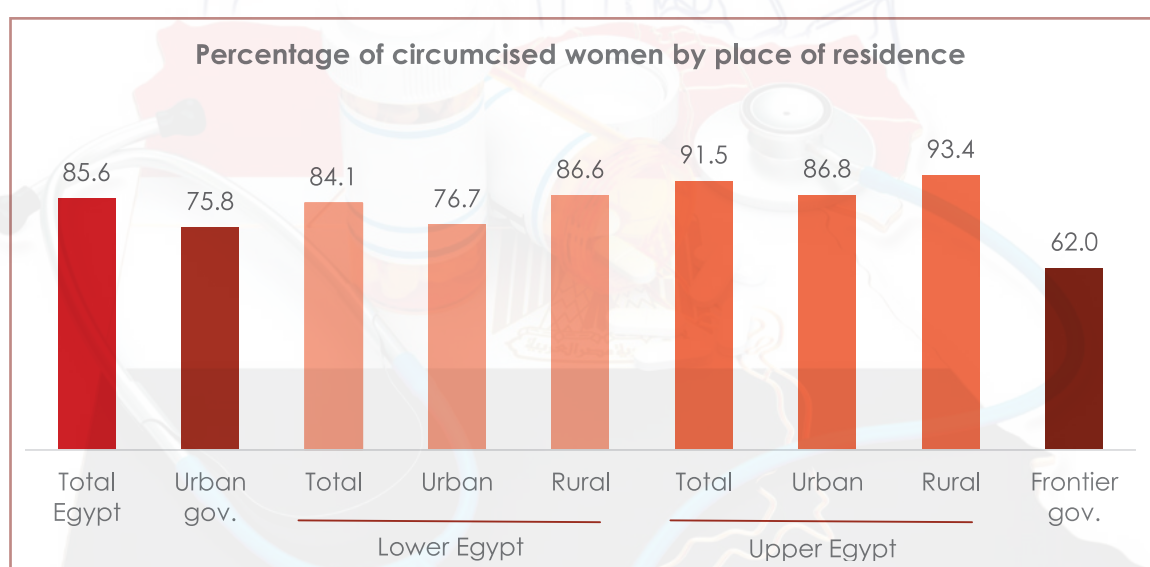
Violence is one of the phenomena that is considered a violation of human rights, which has negative effects on society, especially the vulnerable groups. Violence has many forms, including domestic violence, especially against women, harassment, early marriage of girls, and female circumcision. Data were collected during the EFHS-2021 about female circumcision and the extent of women's exposure to violence inside the home, especially from the husbands, was studied. The following is a presentation of the most important results.

Female Circumcision

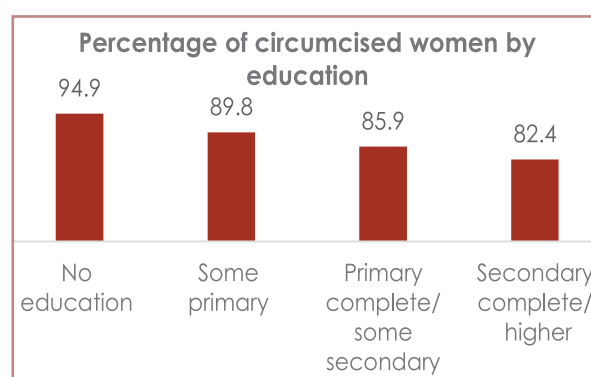
Female circumcision is one of the widely spread traditions in Egypt, and despite the efforts made since the nineties, indicators still confirm the continuation of this phenomenon, with a slowly declining rate among women and a faster declining rate among girls.

Female Circumcision Among Ever Married Women

The EFHS-2021 results show a decrease in the prevalence of circumcision among ever-married women, reaching about 86%, compared to 92% in the EDHS-2014. The proportion of circumcised women in rural is higher than in urban areas by more than 10 percentage points (90% versus 79%, respectively). The results also indicate a higher prevalence of circumcision in Upper Egypt (92%) compared to the Urban Governorates and Lower Egypt.



Circumcision is negatively correlated with education, the proportion of circumcised women reaches 82% among women who have completed secondary school or higher, which is 13 percentage points lower than the percentage among women who have never been to school (95%).



Female Circumcision Among Girls

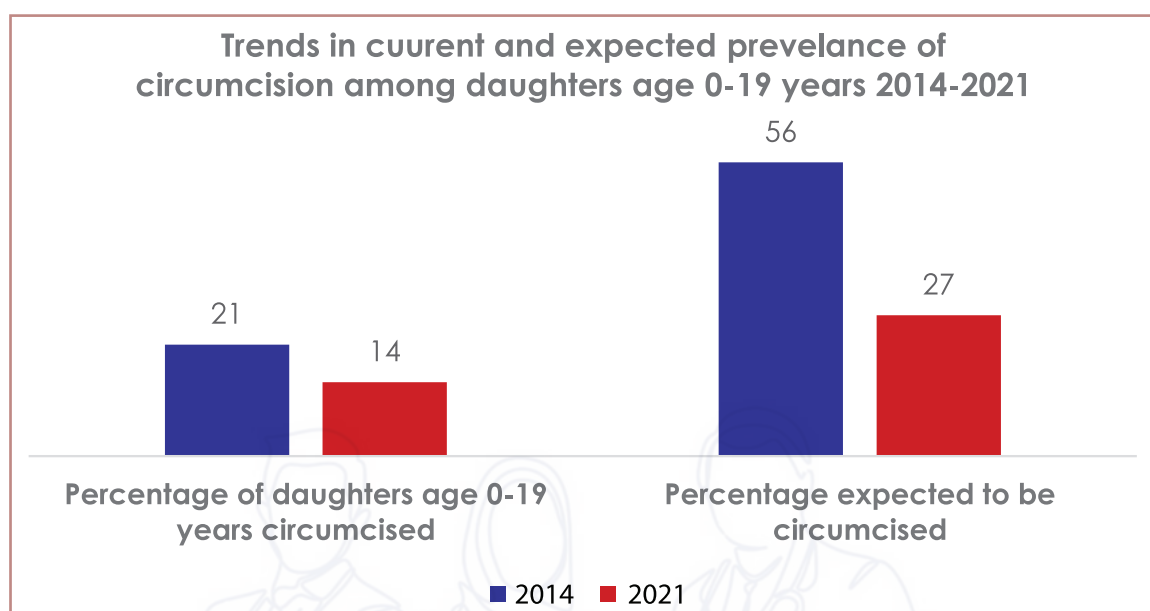
The results indicate a lower prevalence rate of circumcision among girls aged 0-19 than among ever married women, the proportion of circumcised girls has declined to 14%, about 8 points lower than the level observed in the EDHS-2014. Also, the percentage of mothers who intend to circumcise their daughters in the future has declined to only 13% compared to about 35% in 2014. The data indicate that the expected prevalence rate of female circumcision will reach only 27%, which is a great achievement for the efforts made in this field.

The results show that female circumcision among girls aged 0-19 is mostly performed by a doctor (74%), in addition to about 10% performed by a nurse, and this pattern prevails in all geographical regions.

Table (9): Current and expected prevalence of female circumcision among daughters

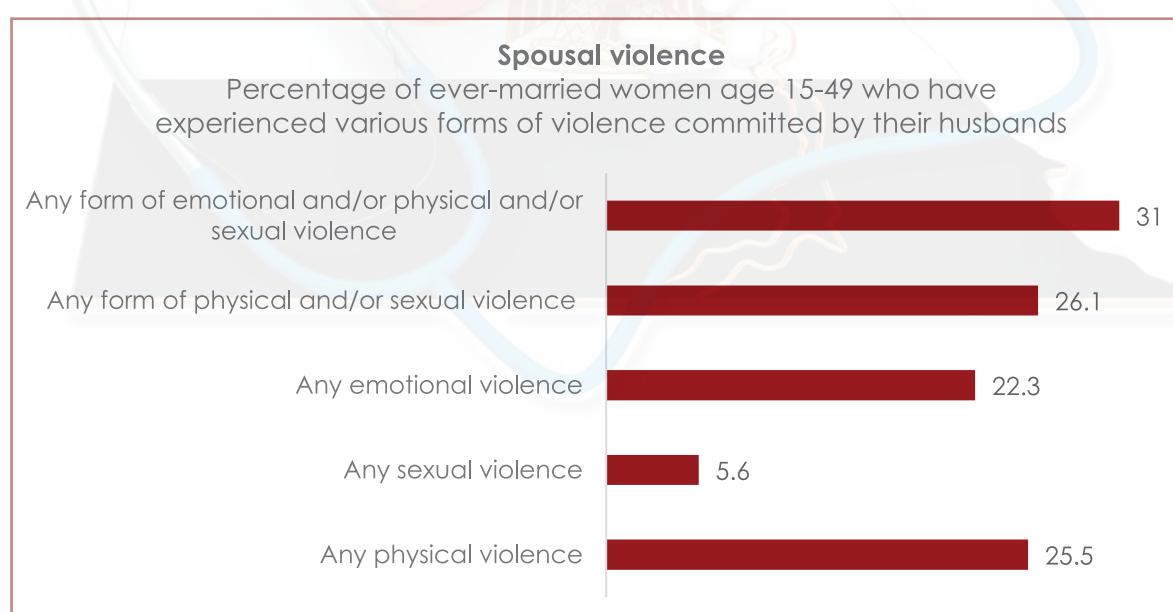
Percentage of daughters age 0-19 years who are reported by their mother to be currently circumcised, percentage who are not yet circumcised but whose mothers intend that they will be circumcised in the future, and percentage expected to be circumcised taking into account the current circumcision status and mother's intention, by daughter's age, Egypt 2021

Daughter's current age	Percentage circumcised	Percentage whose mothers intend the daughter to be circumcised in the future	Percentage expected to be circumcised	Number of daughters
0-2	0.4	20.4	20.8	3489
3-4	1.7	19.9	21.6	2686
5-6	3.0	20.1	23.1	2979
7-8	5.1	15.4	20.5	2966
9-10	9.4	13.8	23.3	2787
11-12	17.4	9.7	27.1	2586
13-14	27.5	4.3	31.8	2344
15-17	36.8	2.1	38.9	2775
18-19	45.8	1.1	46.8	1570
Total	14.2	12.8	27.0	24182



Domestic violence

The results indicate that about a third of ever married women aged 15-49 had experienced some form of violence from their husbands during the 12 months preceding the interview. Looking at the rates of exposure to violence by the type of violence committed, it becomes clear that women are exposed to physical violence more than any other type of violence. A quarter of ever married women have been subjected to physical violence, about 6% have been subjected to sexual violence, and 22% have been subjected to psychological violence. In general, 31% of women have been subjected to any form of violence, whether psychological, physical or sexual.

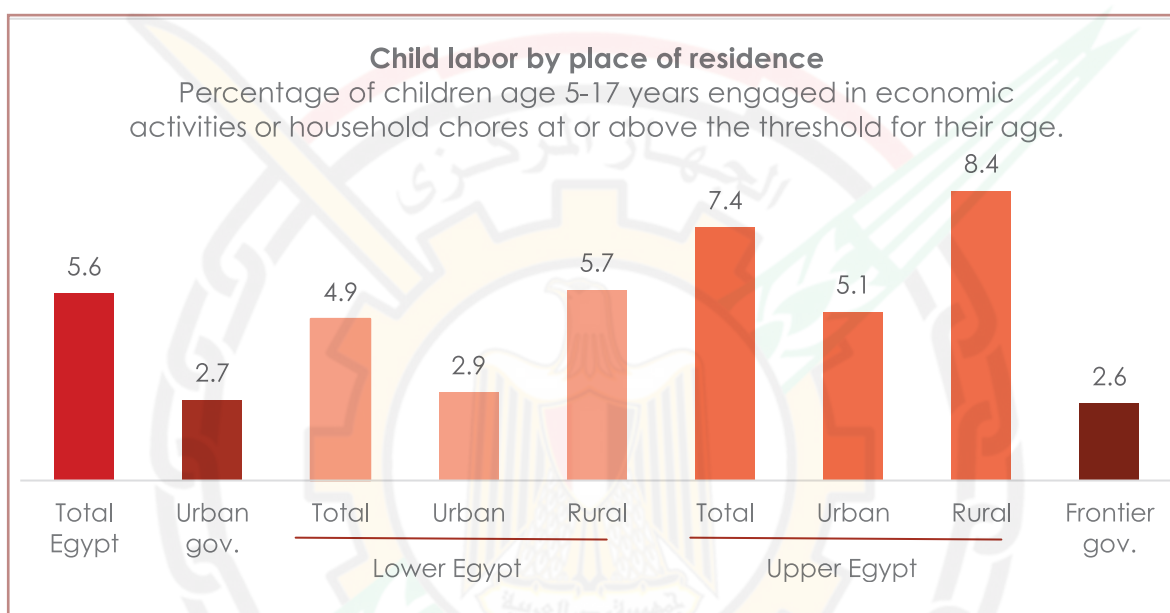


CHILD LABOR AND CHILD DISCIPLINE

Child Labor

The EFHS-2021 results indicate that about 6% of children aged 5-17 years have been involved in child labor, that is, doing economic activities or household chores for a period that exceeds the appropriate limit for their age and/or have worked in hazardous conditions. On the other hand, 5% of children aged 5-17 years participated in economic activities or household chores appropriate for their age.

Child labor rates vary by place of residence, reaching the highest rate in the rural Upper Egypt, while the lowest rate of child labor is among children residing in Urban Governorates. It is worth noting that 3% of children work in hazardous conditions.



Child Discipline

There are various methods that were used to discipline children aged 1-14 years, during the month preceding the survey.

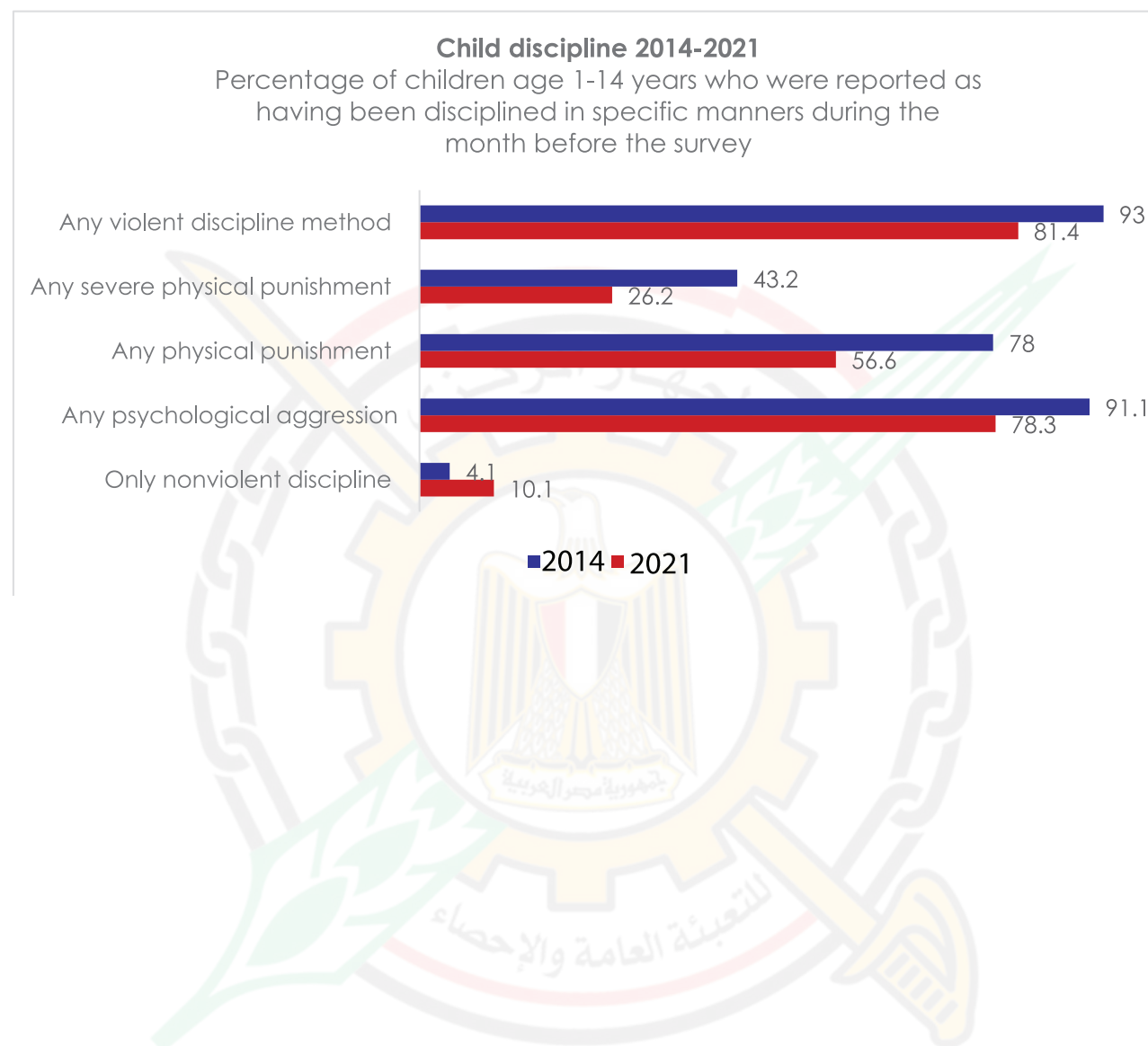
The most non-violent method used was explaining to the child why his behavior was wrong (81%). As for violent methods, shouting or yelling at the child was the most used method (75%). The most common method of physical violence that was used was hitting the child on his hand or arm, as 4 out of 10 women mentioned hitting the child on his hands, arm or leg as a method to discipline child during the month preceding the survey. Women reported some methods of severe physical violence, the most common of which was "hitting or slapping a child on the face, head or ears" (25%). The data indicate that no discipline method was used with about 8.5% of the children during the month preceding the survey.

Table (10): Child discipline

Percentage of de jure children age 1-14 years reported as having been disciplined in specific manners during the month before the survey, Egypt 2021

Manner of discipline	Total
Nonviolent disciplinary approaches	
Taking away privileges, forbidding something the child liked, or not allowing the child to leave the house	39.5
Explaining that the child's behavior was wrong	81.2
Giving the child something else to do	38.1
Violent discipline approaches	
<i>Psychological aggression</i>	
Shouting, yelling, or screaming at the child	74.9
Calling the child dumb, lazy, or a similar term	47.8
<i>Physical punishment</i>	
Shaking the child	32.1
Hitting the child on the hand, arm, or leg	39.8
Spanking, hitting, or slapping the child on the bottom with a bare hand	18.9
Hitting the child on the bottom or other part of the body with a belt, hair-brush, stick, or other similar hard object	14.2
<i>Severe physical punishment</i>	
Hitting or slapping the child on the face, head or ears	25.0
Beating up the child, that is, hitting the child over and over as hard as one can	5.3
Not disciplined with any of the approaches/missing	8.5
Number of children	8381

The results of the EFHS-2021 indicate a decline in the use of violent discipline methods compared to what was observed in the EDHS-2014, with an increase in the use of non-violent discipline methods. The percentage of using any violent child discipline method decreased from 93% in 2014 to 81.4% in 2021, while the percentage of using non-violent methods of discipline increased from 4% to 10.1% between 2014 and 2021, respectively.



Youth

Youth Background Characteristics

The results presented in Table (11) indicate that more than half of the never married youth interviewed in the survey are less than 20 years old (55%). About a third of those interviewed are 20-24 years old, and only about 13% are 25 or older. Males represent 58.6% of the youth interviewed, while females represent 41.4%. The reason for the low percentage of females is that a higher percentage of female youth marry at a younger age compared to males. About 45% of youth live in urban areas, while 55% live in rural areas. The distribution of youth by place of residence differs slightly from that of ever married women, where about 19% of youth live in Urban Governorates, 41% in Lower Egypt, and 39% in Upper Egypt.

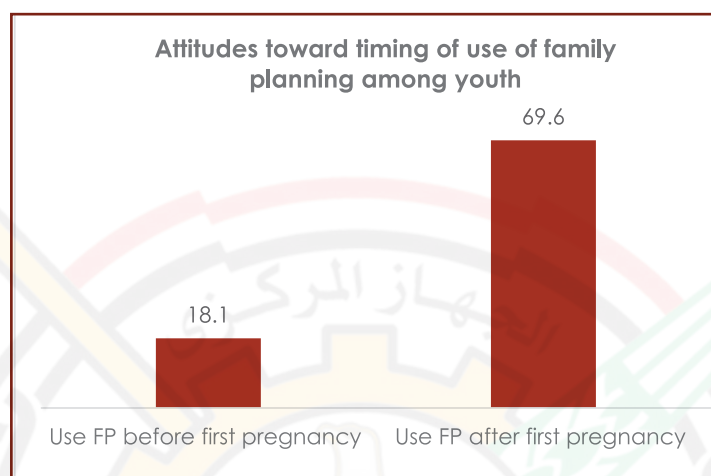
Table (11): Background characteristics of youth

Percent distribution of never-married youth age 15-29 by selected background characteristics, Egypt 2021

Background characteristics	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Age			
15-19	54.7	9622	9389
20-24	32.3	5694	5792
25-29	13.0	2287	2422
Sex			
Male	58.6	10319	10381
Female	41.4	7284	7222
Urban-rural residence			
Urban	45.5	8007	8384
Rural	54.5	9596	9219
Place of residence			
Urban Governorates	18.5	3265	3222
Lower Egypt	41.4	7281	6276
Urban	12.6	2212	2069
Rural	28.8	5070	4207
Upper Egypt	38.9	6854	7091
Urban	13.5	2385	2353
Rural	25.4	4469	4738
Frontier Governorates ¹	1.1	202	1014
Total	100.0	17603	17603
¹ Does not include North Sinai governorate			

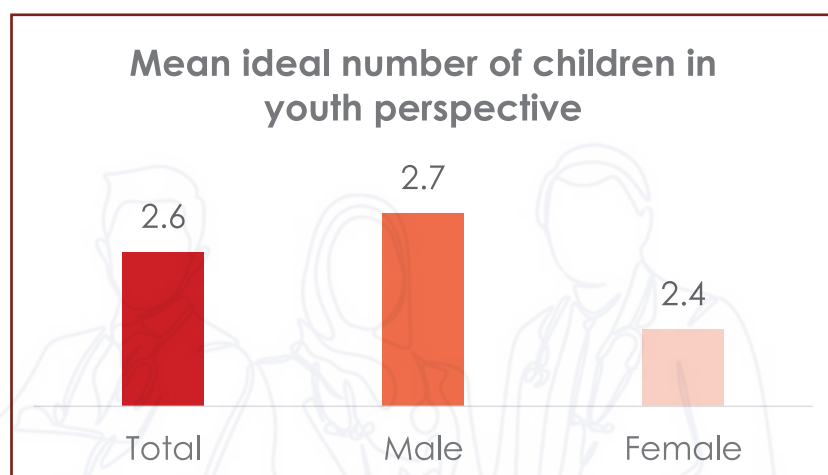
Youth Attitudes Toward the Timing of Family Planning Use

As for the attitudes of youth towards the timing of using family planning methods, the results indicate that, as is the case with ever married women, the vast majority of youth (males and females) still prefer to use family planning methods after the first child (70%), and this percentage is higher in urban than rural areas (71% versus 68%, respectively). Also, the percentage of youth who prefer to use family planning methods after having the first child increases with educational level from 56% among those who have never been to school to 75% among those who have completed secondary or higher.



Youth Opinion About Ideal Number of Children

Never married youth were asked about the ideal number of children, it was found that the mean ideal number of children is still high, reaching 2.6 children. The mean ideal number of children is higher among male youth by about 0.3 children compared to females (2.7 versus 2.4 children, respectively).



MAIN INDICATORS

Indicator	SDG Goals	EFHS 2021	EDHS 2014
Fertility			
Total fertility rate (mean number of births per woman)		2.85	3.5
Fertility rate among teenagers	3.7.2	50	56
Family planning			
Current use to any FP method among currently married women age 15-49 (%)		66.4	58.5
Current use to any modern FP method among currently married women age 15-49 (%)		64.7	56.9
Maternal and child health			
Percentage of pregnant woman who have received regular ANC (4 or more visits) from a skilled provider	3.8.1	89.8	82.8
Delivers in health facility		94.8	86.7
Births who have received a medical assistance during delivery	3.1.2	97.1	91.5
Delivers by caesarean section		72.1	51.8
Childhood mortality (number of deaths per 1000 live birth)			
Neonatal mortality (NN)	3.2.2	18	14
Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$)		25	22
Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$)	3.2.1	28	27
Immunization and child health			
BCG coverage		99.2	99.1
Polio-dose 3 coverage		94.1	96.6
Measles coverage	3.b.1	96.1	95.8
PVT-dose 3 coverage (DPT-dose 3)		94.1	97.1
Children age 18-29 months fully immunized		89.9	91

Indicator	SDG Goals	EFHS 2021	EDHS 2014
Health care for children ill with diarrhea		84.0	55.3
Receiving health care for children with ARI	3.8.1	61.7	68.1
Child nutrition and development			
Children under 5 who suffer from short height for their age (stunting)	2.2.1	12.8	21.4
Children under 5 underweight for their height	2.2.2	3.0	8.4
Children under 5 overweight	2.2.2	11.5	14.9
Children under 5 with any type of anemia		43.0	27.2
Early childhood development index	4.2.1	85.3	-
Birth registration	16.9.1	99.1	99.4
Child violence indicators			
Violent discipline	16.2.1	81.2	93
Child labor	8.7.1	5.6	7.0
Violence against women			
Any form of emotional and/or physical and/or sexual violence		31.0	30.3
Emotional violence committed by husband		22.3	18.8
Physical violence committed by husband		25.5	25.2
Sexual violence committed by husband		5.6	4.1
Prevalence of FGM among women	5.3.2	85.6	92.3
Prevalence of FGM among daughters age 0-19		14.2	21.4
Percentage expected to be circumcised among daughters age 0-19		27.0	56.3

Annex: Tables

TABLES OF EFHS-2021 KEY FINDINGS REPORT

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, eligible ever-married women, never-married youth age 15-29 years by interview results, and response rates, according to urban-rural residence and place of residence (unweighted), Egypt 2021

Results of interview and response rate	Residence		Place of residence								Total
	Urban	Rural	Urban Governorates	Lower Egypt			Upper Egypt			Frontier Governorates¹	
				Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural		
Households											
Selected	16220	18062	6528	13077	4130	8947	12785	4193	8592	1892	34282
Occupied	15371	17541	6115	12618	3949	8669	12353	3992	8361	1826	32912
Interviewed	13860	16807	5448	11904	3586	8318	11750	3717	8033	1565	30667
Household response rate²	90.2	95.8	89.1	94.3	90.8	96.0	95.1	93.1	96.1	85.7	93.2
Eligible women											
Number of eligible women	8610	12657	3218	8286	2214	6072	8627	2389	6238	1136	21267
Number of eligible women interviewed	8138	12343	3007	7986	2103	5883	8399	2276	6123	1089	20481
Eligible women response rate³	94.5	97.5	93.4	96.4	95.0	96.9	97.4	95.3	98.2	95.9	96.3
Eligible youth											
Number of eligible youth	10182	11212	3921	7746	2546	5200	8485	2804	5681	1242	21394
Number of eligible youth interviewed	8384	9219	3222	6276	2069	4207	7091	2353	4738	1014	17603
Eligible youth response rate⁴	82.3	82.2	82.2	81.0	81.3	80.9	83.6	83.9	83.4	81.6	82.3
1 Does not include North Sinai governorate. 2 Households interviewed/households occupied. 3 Women interviewed/eligible women. 4 Youth interviewed/eligible youth.											

Table 2 Household Support

Percentage of households receiving external assistance from government and other non-governmental organizations, by urban-rural residence and place of residence, Egypt 2021

Background characteristic	Taka-ful and Karama	Ration card	Guarantee pension	Other cash support from a gov-ernment source	Pension for temporary workers during COVID pan-demic	Cash support from any NGO	Number
Urban-rural residence							
Urban	6.4	82.5	6.4	7.3	2.2	0.7	13860
Rural	12.3	91.9	6.4	6.0	2.6	0.5	16807
Place of residence							
Urban Governorates	5.4	77.5	6.2	8.6	2.0	0.8	5448
Lower Egypt	6.2	91.0	6.7	7.0	1.7	0.4	11904
Urban	4.3	87.3	6.7	7.4	1.7	0.6	3586
Rural	7.0	92.4	6.7	6.8	1.7	0.4	8318
Upper Egypt	16.1	88.9	6.1	5.1	3.4	0.8	11750
Urban	9.9	84.4	6.5	5.4	2.9	0.8	3717
Rural	19.3	91.2	5.9	5.0	3.7	0.7	8033
Frontier Governorates ¹	5.4	88.0	3.1	4.9	1.9	0.5	1565
Total	9.7	87.8	6.4	6.6	2.4	0.6	30667

¹ Does not include North Sinai governorate.

Household and respondents' characteristics

Table 3 Household characteristics

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household; mean size of households, by urban-rural residence and place of residence, Egypt 2021

	Residence		Place of residence								Total
			Urban Governorates	Lower Egypt			Upper Egypt			Frontier Governorates ¹	
	Urban	Rural		Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural		
Household headship											
Male	80.7	84.2	79.6	83.7	81.0	84.7	82.8	81.5	83.4	88.6	82.7
Female	19.3	15.8	20.4	16.3	19.0	15.3	17.2	18.5	16.6	11.4	17.3
Mean size of households	3.88	4.17	3.77	3.91	3.82	3.95	4.32	4.05	4.45	4.54	4.04
Number	13860	16807	5448	11904	3586	8318	11750	3717	8033	1565	30667
1 Does not include North Sinai governorate.											

Table 4 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Egypt 2021

Background characteristics	Weighted per- cent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Age			
15-19	1.9	397	397
20-24	10.8	2220	2157
25-29	15.9	3247	3267
30-34	20.0	4091	4135
35-39	20.5	4207	4195
40-44	17.6	3595	3586
45-49	13.3	2723	2744
Marital status			
Married	93.0	19044	19018
Divorced/separated	4.0	823	853
Widowed	3.0	614	610
Education			
No education	16.4	3362	3281
Some primary	5.0	1026	892
Primary complete/some secondary	20.8	4257	4216
Secondary complete/higher	57.8	11837	12092
Work status			
Working for cash	16.5	3381	3258
Not working for cash	83.5	17100	17223
Total	100.0	20481	20481

Table 4A Background characteristics of respondents by residence and governorate

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 by (urban-rural) residence, place of residence and governorate, Egypt 2021

Background characteristics	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Urban-Rural residence			
Urban	38.1	7797	8138
Rural	61.9	12684	12343
Place of residence			
Urban Governorates	14.6	2989	3007
Lower Egypt	45.2	9266	7986
Urban	11.3	2308	2103
Rural	34.0	6958	5883
Upper Egypt	39.1	8000	8399
Urban	11.5	2346	2276
Rural	27.6	5655	6123
Frontier Governorates ¹	1.1	226	1089
Governorates			
Urban Governorates			
Cairo	8.4	1723	822
Alexandria	4.8	979	841
Port Said	0.7	144	671
Suez	0.7	143	673
Lower Egypt			
Damietta	1.6	318	733
Dakahlia	6.7	1377	824
Sharkia	8.4	1714	1096
Kalyubia	6.3	1290	942
Kafr El-Sheikh	3.7	750	874
Gharbia	5.3	1083	804
Menoufia	4.4	899	846

Table 4A Background characteristics of respondents by residence and governorate

Background characteristics	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Behera	7.6	1549	1103
Ismailia	1.4	287	764
Upper Egypt			
Giza	9.3	1907	947
Beni Suef	3.7	757	983
Fayoum	4.0	813	991
Menya	5.8	1194	935
Assuit	4.6	947	977
Souhag	5.2	1075	1000
Qena	3.5	713	936
Aswan	1.5	306	804
Luxor	1.4	287	826
Frontier Governorates			
Red Sea	0.3	69	267
New Valley	0.2	50	291
Matroh	0.4	86	336
South Sinai	0.1	21	195
1 Does not include North Sinai governorate			

Fertility

Table 5 Current fertility by place of residence

Age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three years preceding the survey, by urban-rural residence and place of residence, Egypt 2021

Age group	Residence		Place of residence								Total
			Urban Governorates	Lower Egypt			Upper Egypt			Frontier Governorates¹	
	Urban	Rural			Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban		
15-19	27	65	16	51	30	60	61	35	73	32	50
20-24	108	211	100	180	122	202	187	106	222	179	170
29- 25	150	181	147	150	154	149	194	148	212	226	169
30-34	115	111	106	97	110	92	131	128	133	136	112
35-39	55	52	51	42	53	37	67	63	69	89	53
40-44	16	11	15	10	12	9	17	23	14	16	13
45-49	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	2	4	2
(TFR(15-49	2.37	3.16	2.18	2.66	2.41	2.75	3.30	2.52	3.63	3.41	2.85
GFR	77	109	66	89	78	93	114	84	127	113	96
CBR	16.6	24.0	14.6	19.7	17.5	20.6	25.1	18.3	28.1	23.9	21.0

Notes: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Rates for age group 45-49 may be slightly biased due to truncation. Rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to interview.

TFR: Total fertility rate expressed per woman

GFR: General fertility rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15-44

CBR: Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

1 Does not include North Sinai governorate

Table 6 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years, by background characteristics, Egypt 2021

Background characteristics	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49
Urban-rural residence			
Urban	2.37	2.9	3.1
Rural	3.16	4.8	3.7
Place of residence			
Urban Governorates	2.18	2.8	3.0
Lower Egypt	2.66	3.5	3.3
Urban	2.41	2.7	3.1
Rural	2.75	3.7	3.3
Upper Egypt	3.30	5.1	3.9
Urban	2.52	3.9	3.3
Rural	3.63	5.6	4.2
Frontier Governorates ¹	3.41	4.8	3.9
Education			
No education	3.40	2.6	3.9
Some primary	3.58	4.4	3.5
Primary complete/some secondary	3.14	3.9	3.5
Secondary complete/higher	2.64	4.3	3.2
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	2.75	2.5	4.0
Second	3.12	4.3	3.6
Middle	2.92	4.2	3.4
Fourth	2.83	4.9	3.2
Highest	2.66	4.1	3.0
Total	2.85	4.0	3.5

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to interview.

¹ Does not include North Sinai governorate

Table 7 Fertility planning

Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the five years preceding the survey (including current pregnancies), by planning status of the birth, according to birth order and mother's age at birth, Egypt 2021

Birth order and mother's age at birth	Planning status of birth				Total	Number of births
	Wanted then	Wanted later	Wanted no more	Missing		
Birth order						
1	97.6	2.0	.4	0.0	100.0	3466
2	83.5	15.1	1.5	0.0	100.0	3916
3	75.9	10.6	13.5	0.0	100.0	3529
4+	60.0	6.1	33.8	.0	100.0	3459
Mother's age at birth						
<20	93.0	6.3	.8	0.0	100.0	1417
20-24	85.7	11.5	2.8	0.0	100.0	4217
25-29	80.1	9.9	10.0	.0	100.0	4109
30-34	74.1	6.8	19.1	0.0	100.0	2966
35-39	61.1	3.9	34.9	0.0	100.0	1367
40-44	51.2	3.6	45.2	0.0	100.0	273
45-49	*	*	*	*	*	21
Total	79.5	8.7	11.8	.0	100.0	14370

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

Table 8 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Egypt 2021

	Number of living children ¹							Total
<i>Desire for children</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Have another soon ²	85.1	43.0	14.7	5.2	3.0	2.1	0.9	12.9
Have another later ³	3.5	43.9	18.8	5.3	2.2	1.9	0.3	11.2
Have another, undecided when	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Undecided	1.3	2.0	8.3	4.5	2.6	2.4	1.2	4.4
Want no more	0.2	8.2	55.2	81.5	85.0	84.3	84.4	66.3
Sterilized	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.0	3.7	6.3	9.5	2.0
Declared infecund	9.6	2.9	2.9	2.5	3.6	3.0	3.6	3.1
Missing	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
Number	663	1898	4501	5752	3628	1558	1018	19018

1 The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.

2 Wants next birth within 2 years

3 Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years

Family planning

Table 9 Current use of family planning methods by place of residence

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by family planning method currently used by urban-rural residence and place of residence, Egypt 2021

Age group	Residence		Place of residence								Total
			Urban Gover-	Lower Egypt		Upper Egypt		Frontier -Gover			
	Urban	Rural	norates	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	norates ¹	
Any method	68.1	65.3	70.5	71.4	70.3	71.8	59.1	63.1	57.4	65.3	66.4
Any modern method	65.8	64.1	67.8	69.8	67.7	70.5	57.8	61.6	56.3	61.9	64.7
Female sterilization	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.2	1.2	2.0
Pill	18.6	20.0	15.6	21.0	20.9	21.1	19.1	19.9	18.7	21.7	19.5
IUD	34.2	26.6	39.3	34.3	35.0	34.0	20.4	27.5	17.6	26.4	29.4
Injectables	7.3	11.9	7.4	9.5	5.9	10.6	12.1	8.7	13.5	8.6	10.2
Implants	2.2	2.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.7	2.7	4.1	1.7	2.6
Male condom	1.5	0.4	1.6	0.8	1.7	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.3	1.9	0.8
Diaphragm/foam/jelly	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1
Any traditional method	2.3	1.3	2.7	1.6	2.5	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.2	3.4	1.7
Periodic abstinence	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
Withdrawal	1.0	0.2	1.5	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	1.5	0.5
Prolonged breastfeeding	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.6	0.8
Other	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not currently using	31.9	34.7	29.5	28.6	29.7	28.2	40.9	36.9	42.6	34.7	33.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of currently married women	7403	11615	2688	7467	1915	5552	7837	2096	5741	1026	19018

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.

¹ Does not include North Sinai governorate

Table 10 Current use of family planning methods by selected demographic and social characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by family planning method currently used, according to selected demographic and social characteristics, Egypt 2021

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method							Any traditional method	Traditional method				Not currently using	Total	Number of currently married women
			Female sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectable	Implants	Male condom	Diaphragm/foam/jelly		Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Prolonged breastfeeding	Other			
Age																	
15-19	39.0	36.7	0.0	16.1	16.4	3.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.4	1.8	0.0	61.0	100.0	376
20-24	52.3	50.2	0.0	20.6	19.6	7.4	2.4	0.2	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.2	1.9	0.0	47.7	100.0	2082
29-25	61.9	59.1	0.2	21.2	24.7	9.5	2.8	0.6	0.0	2.8	0.1	0.5	2.1	0.0	38.1	100.0	3127
30-34	69.7	68.3	1.2	22.8	29.4	10.6	3.1	1.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.1	30.3	100.0	3933
35-39	75.2	73.8	3.0	20.4	34.3	11.6	3.3	1.1	0.1	1.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.0	24.8	100.0	3918
40-44	74.8	73.7	4.3	17.3	35.8	13.0	2.3	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	25.2	100.0	3239
45-49	57.4	56.0	3.2	12.8	29.7	7.8	1.5	0.8	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.1	42.6	100.0	2343
Number of living children																	
0	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.2	100.0	865
1-2	57.0	54.9	0.1	19.7	26.5	5.9	1.6	0.9	0.1	2.1	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.0	43.0	100.0	6555
3-4	77.0	75.4	2.1	21.2	35.7	12.3	3.2	0.9	0.1	1.6	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.0	23.0	100.0	9094
5+	73.6	72.3	7.7	18.7	23.3	17.3	4.5	0.6	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	26.4	100.0	2504
Education																	
No education	66.0	65.3	3.5	15.0	23.7	18.9	3.7	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	34.0	100.0	2979
Some primary	65.0	63.6	3.4	16.4	27.5	13.6	2.6	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.0	35.0	100.0	800
Primary complete/some secondary	62.3	60.6	1.5	18.5	25.2	11.4	3.2	0.5	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.0	37.7	100.0	3917
Secondary complete/higher	68.0	66.1	1.7	21.4	32.7	7.0	2.2	1.1	0.1	1.9	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.0	32.0	100.0	11322
Work status																	
Working for cash	70.9	69.5	2.5	17.6	36.3	9.3	2.3	1.4	0.1	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.0	29.1	100.0	2816
Not working for cash	65.6	63.8	1.9	19.8	28.2	10.3	2.7	0.7	0.1	1.7	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.0	34.4	100.0	16202
Total	66.4	64.7	2.0	19.5	29.4	10.2	2.6	0.8	0.1	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.0	33.6	100.0	19018

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.

Table 11 Source of modern family planning methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern family planning methods by most recent source, according to specific methods, Egypt 2021

Source	Pill	IUD	Injectable	Implants	Female sterilization	Total ¹
Public sector	54.0	62.8	83.3	95.4	17.3	62.5
Urban hospital (General/district)	1.4	8.4	3.0	14.8	15.0	5.8
Urban health unit	6.6	14.0	9.9	15.2	0.0	10.5
Health office	4.4	4.2	4.1	5.7	0.0	4.1
Rural hospital (Central)	0.7	2.3	2.2	6.0	0.3	1.8
Rural health unit	40.1	30.8	63.2	49.6	0.0	38.1
MCH center	0.7	2.3	0.9	1.5	0.0	1.5
Mobile unit	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.4
University/teaching hospital	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.7	0.1
Health insurance organization	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Other governmental	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Private sector	45.7	37.1	16.5	4.5	81.8	37.4
Non-governmental organization	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Private hospital/clinic	1.5	34.9	1.3	4.2	81.5	19.3
Private doctor	0.4	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.8
Pharmacy	43.7	0.0	14.9	0.0	0.0	16.9
Other private medical (Mosque, Church)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Private non-medical	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Friends/relative	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other/no one	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	3747	5264	1902	506	355	11442

¹ Includes users of male condom and vaginal methods (diaphragm/foam/jelly) for whom the source distribution is not shown separately

Table 12 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Egypt 2021.

Background characteristics	Unmet need for family planning			family planning Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	14.9	1.3	16.2	35.7	3.2	39.0	50.6	4.6	55.2	70.6	66.5	376
20-24	11.4	4.1	15.5	33.2	19.1	52.3	44.6	23.2	67.9	77.1	74.0	2082
29- 25	8.0	7.6	15.6	24.6	37.3	62.0	32.7	44.9	77.6	79.9	76.2	3127
30-34	4.0	9.8	13.8	12.1	57.6	69.7	16.1	67.4	83.5	83.5	81.8	3933
35-39	1.5	10.5	12.0	5.2	70.0	75.2	6.7	80.5	87.2	86.3	84.7	3918
40 44-	0.7	10.9	11.6	1.4	73.4	74.8	2.1	84.4	86.4	86.6	85.3	3239
45 49-	0.3	15.2	15.5	0.4	57.0	57.4	0.7	72.3	73.0	78.7	76.8	2343
Urban-rural residence												
Urban	3.5	10.0	13.5	11.3	56.9	68.2	14.8	66.9	81.7	83.4	80.5	7403
Rural	4.5	9.4	13.9	12.9	52.5	65.4	17.4	61.9	79.3	82.4	80.8	11615
Place of residence												
Urban Governorates	3.1	9.5	12.6	11.3	59.5	70.8	14.4	68.9	83.3	84.9	81.4	2688
Lower Egypt	3.4	8.2	11.6	12.4	59.0	71.4	15.8	67.2	83.0	86.0	84.1	7467
Urban	3.5	9.8	13.3	11.0	59.3	70.3	14.5	69.1	83.6	84.1	81.0	1915
Rural	3.4	7.7	11.1	12.8	59.0	71.8	16.2	66.6	82.9	86.6	85.0	5552
Upper Egypt	5.4	11.4	16.8	12.5	46.6	59.1	17.9	58.0	75.8	77.9	76.2	7837
Urban	4.1	10.8	14.9	11.4	51.7	63.1	15.5	62.6	78.1	80.9	78.9	2069
Rural	5.9	11.6	17.5	12.9	44.5	57.4	18.8	56.1	74.9	76.7	75.1	5741
Frontier Governorates ⁴	3.5	8.8	12.2	15.6	49.7	65.3	19.1	58.4	77.5	84.2	79.9	1026
Education												
No education	2.4	11.3	13.7	5.6	60.4	66.0	8.0	71.7	79.7	82.8	82.0	2,979
Some primary	2.5	9.8	12.3	8.0	58.0	66.1	10.5	67.8	78.4	84.3	82.6	1,032
Primary complete/some secondary	5.4	9.6	15.0	14.8	47.1	61.9	20.2	56.6	76.8	80.5	78.2	3,685
Secondary complete/higher	4.4	9.1	13.6	13.7	54.3	68.1	18.2	63.5	81.6	83.4	81.0	11,322
Total	4.2	9.6	13.8	12.3	54.1	66.4	16.5	63.7	80.2	82.8	80.7	19018

.Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012

.Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need ¹

.Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand ²

.Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, and diaphragm/foam/jelly ³

Does not include North Sinai governorate ⁴

Child and infant mortality

Table 13 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey, Egypt 2021

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN) ¹	Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$)	Child mortality (${}_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$)
0-4	18	7	25	3	28
5-9	16	10	26	4	29
10-14	18	12	30	3	33

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 14 Early childhood mortality rates by residence

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey by background characteristics, Egypt 2021

Background characteristics	Neo-natal mortality (NN)	Postneo-natal mortality (PNN) ¹	Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$)	Child mortality (${}_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$)
Urban-rural residence					
Urban	15	7	22	2	24
Rural	18	9	27	4	31
Place of residence					
Urban Governorates	13	6	19	2	21
Lower Egypt	14	7	21	2	23
Urban	14	5	19	1	20
Rural	14	7	21	3	24
Upper Egypt	21	11	32	5	37
Urban	18	9	27	4	31
Rural	21	12	33	6	39
Frontier Governorates ²	10	4	14	3	17
<p>¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates</p> <p>² Does not include North Sinai governorate</p>					

Maternal Care

Table 15 Maternal health indicators by demographic and social characteristics

Percentage of mothers receiving any antenatal care and regular antenatal care from a skilled provider for last live birth in the five years preceding the survey and who had at least one tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the last live birth and the percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, percentage of live births in the five-year period before the survey who delivered by a skilled provider, delivered in a health facility, delivered by caesarean section, according to background characteristics, Egypt 2021

Background characteristics	Percentage of mothers who have before last live birth:			Percent- age whose last birth was pro- tected against neonatal tetanus ²	Num- ber of moth- ers	Percentage of live births in the five-year period before the survey who delivered			Num- ber of births
	Any ANC	Regular ANC ¹	At least one tetanus toxoid injections			by a skilled provider ³	in a health facility	by cae- sarean section	
Mother's age at birth									
<20	97.4	93.0	78.5	60.5	680	96.8	94.6	67.6	1309
20-34	96.7	90.0	71.5	48.5	7697	97.1	94.6	72.6	10173
35-49	94.8	87.6	54.9	42.8	1351	97.2	95.0	74.2	1485
Birth order									
1	98.7	95.5	77.5	62.3	1778	98.8	97.1	75.8	3314
2-3	96.9	90.8	73.2	41.0	5386	97.4	95.2	73.7	6720
4-5	94.5	84.9	59.2	55.1	2170	94.7	91.0	64.7	2475
6+	90.8	77.0	41.3	56.6	394	91.1	87.0	63.0	458
Urban-rural residence									
Urban	96.0	91.4	58.6	38.9	3487	98.5	97.4	77.4	4528
Rural	96.7	89.1	75.7	53.8	6241	96.4	93.3	69.6	8439
Place of residence									
Urban Governorates	95.4	91.4	57.6	37.0	1161	98.2	97.1	75.0	1515
Lower Egypt	98.0	93.3	71.6	43.3	3472	99.0	97.2	78.5	4429
Urban	98.7	95.6	59.5	34.9	848	99.1	98.7	83.8	1060

Table 15 Maternal health indicators by demographic and social characteristics

Background characteristics	Percentage of mothers who have before last live birth:			Percentage whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ²	Number of mothers	Percentage of live births in the five-year period before the survey who delivered			Number of births
	Any ANC	Regular ANC ¹	At least one tetanus toxoid injections			by a skilled provider ³	in a health facility	by caesarean section	
Upper Egypt	95.4	86.3	71.9	57.2	4550	95.1	91.7	66.4	6261
Urban	94.2	87.9	59.2	44.2	1098	98.4	96.7	76.2	1413
Rural	95.8	85.8	76.4	61.8	3452	94.1	90.2	63.3	4848
Frontier Governorates ⁴	95.5	84.5	48.5	36.1	545	97.1	95.2	53.6	762
Education									
No education	93.3	81.9	67.2	51.2	1069	92.0	88.0	61.6	1417
Some primary	92.5	83.7	66.1	47.5	359	95.2	93.2	67.0	491
Primary complete/some secondary	95.5	86.2	70.0	52.5	2295	96.0	93.5	67.3	3229
Secondary complete/higher	97.7	93.2	70.4	46.7	6005	98.6	96.5	76.6	7830
Total	96.5	89.9	69.8	48.6	9728	97.1	94.7	72.2	12967

Note: The antenatal care (ANC) indicators correspond to the Millennium Development Indicator 5.5: Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits). They refer to antenatal care that the mother received during pregnancy for the last live birth. Similarly, the proportion of mothers receiving at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection refers to the last live birth. In published reports for all previous EDHS surveys, the figures on ANC and TT coverage were in some cases based on all births during the five years before the survey and, thus, may not be comparable to the figures in this table. Because of the differences in the collected information on lifelong tetanus vaccination, the indicator refers to the proportion of mothers whose last live birth were protected from neonatal tetanus, and should not be compared with the estimates of protection of the last live births from neonatal tetanus published in the Egypt Demographic Health Survey Report 2008.

1 A woman is considered to have had regular antenatal care if she had 4 or more visits during the pregnancy.

2 Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

3 Includes doctor and trained nurse/midwife

4 Does not include North Sinai governorate

Table 16 Maternal health indicators by governorate

Percentage of mothers who prior to the last live birth in the five-year period before the survey received regular antenatal care from a trained medical provider, percentage of mothers whose last live birth in the five-year period before the survey was protected from neonatal tetanus, and percentage of births in the five-year period prior to the survey who were delivered by a skilled provider and who were delivered by Caesarean section, by governorate, Egypt 2021

Governorates	Percentage of mothers who had regular ANC prior to the last birth ¹	Percentage of mothers whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ²	Number of mothers	Percentage of births in the five-year period before the survey delivered by:		Number of births
				Skilled provider ³	Caesarean section	
<u>Urban Governorates</u>	91.4	37.0	1161	98.2	75.0	1515
Cairo	88.2	30.8	331	97.7	73.7	438
Alexandria	97.2	46.7	321	98.8	76.1	419
Port Said	95.7	57.4	230	99.3	91.3	300
Suez	89.2	31.5	279	99.2	69.0	358
<u>Lower Egypt</u>	93.3	43.3	3472	99.0	78.5	4429
Damietta	96.6	32.1	269	100.0	82.5	350
Dakahlia	93.9	34.2	348	99.5	82.3	446
Sharkia	94.6	47.7	503	98.7	72.3	636
Kalyubia	94.0	42.2	399	99.0	79.5	518
Kafr El-Sheikh	88.9	44.2	385	99.4	88.4	480
Gharbia	91.6	36.6	333	99.8	84.3	433
Menoufia	94.1	55.9	374	99.4	73.0	471
Behera	92.7	44.2	509	97.6	77.8	656
Ismailia	93.2	50.5	352	99.8	64.7	439
<u>Upper Egypt</u>	86.3	57.2	4550	95.1	66.4	6261
Giza	86.7	33.8	428	97.8	67.3	538

Table 16 Maternal health indicators by governorate

Governorates	Percentage of mothers who had regular ANC prior to the last birth ¹	Percentage of mothers whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ²	Number of mothers	Percentage of births in the five-year period before the survey delivered by:		Number of births
				Skilled provider ³	Caesarean section	
Fayoum	85.5	72.7	578	89.3	67.0	790
Menya	83.8	63.5	505	95.5	68.5	691
Assuit	83.6	49.9	548	95.3	66.6	805
Souhag	84.4	69.1	553	95.4	65.1	800
Qena	88.0	68.7	549	94.3	63.3	785
Aswan	94.3	53.3	421	99.8	68.3	541
Luxor	93.6	63.1	421	99.7	77.3	562
<u>Frontier Governorates</u>	84.5	36.1	545	97.1	53.6	762
Red Sea	93.2	48.9	133	100.0	70.8	168
New Valley	88.3	51.9	124	97.4	66.0	159
Matroh	75.7	20.8	206	95.2	39.3	333
South Sinai	94.0	41.5	82	100.0	66.7	102
Total	89.9	48.6	9728	97.1	72.2	12967

1 A woman is considered to have had regular antenatal care if she had 4 or more visits during the pregnancy.

2 Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

3 Includes doctor and trained nurse/midwife

Immunization and Child health and development

Table 17 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 18-29 months with a vaccination card, and percentage who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), by background characteristics, Egypt 2021

Background characteristics	Re-cord seen	BCG	PVT ¹				Polio				Mea-sles	Fully im-munized ³	No vac-cinations	Num-ber of chil-dren
			1	2	3	Acti-vated	0	1	2	3				
Sex														
Male	70.0	98.9	98.7	96.7	95.9	65.2	98.5	96.8	95.4	94.3	96.8	91.6	1.0	1292
Female	66.1	99.5	99.4	96.4	93.8	60.0	99.2	96.7	95.5	93.9	95.4	88.1	0.4	1237
Urban-rural residence														
Urban	61.7	98.8	98.9	95.1	92.3	56.2	98.7	97.1	94.9	92.9	93.8	85.6	1.1	895
Rural	71.6	99.5	99.1	97.4	96.3	66.1	99.0	96.5	95.7	94.7	97.4	92.2	0.5	1634
Place of residence														
Urban Gov- ernorates	57.6	97.2	97.6	93.3	88.7	51.5	97.2	96.2	94.5	91.9	90.8	80.3	2.4	296
Lower Egypt	69.3	99.2	99.0	96.5	96.1	63.3	98.6	96.7	96.2	95.6	97.1	93.2	0.8	847
Urban	62.9	99.5	99.5	95.9	95.9	57.0	99.5	96.1	94.6	94.6	97.4	92.4	0.5	222
Rural	71.6	99.1	98.9	96.8	96.2	65.5	98.3	96.9	96.7	95.9	97.0	93.5	0.9	625
Upper Egypt	69.9	99.9	99.5	97.5	95.5	64.9	99.6	97.0	95.1	93.4	96.7	89.5	0.0	1237
Urban	64.6	100.0	100.0	96.3	92.9	60.1	99.7	99.3	96.0	92.6	93.7	84.8	0.0	277
Rural	71.6	99.8	99.3	97.9	96.4	66.5	99.6	96.3	94.8	93.6	97.7	91.0	0.0	960
Frontier Gov- ernorates ⁴	68.8	97.7	98.4	97.6	95.4	67.0	97.7	96.1	93.8	93.8	96.3	92.4	1.6	149

Table 17 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Background characteristics	Re-record seen	BCG	PVT ¹				Polio				Measles	Fully immunized ³	No vaccinations	Number of children
			1	2	3	Activated	0	1	2	3				
No education	65.7	98.6	98.6	96.2	92.7	60.0	98.0	96.3	95.9	94.1	94.1	86.9	1.4	245
Some primary	62.1	99.6	98.8	91.6	91.6	55.0	98.2	94.8	91.2	90.6	90.1	84.1	0.4	121
Primary complete/some secondary	72.1	99.1	98.9	96.0	94.5	65.2	98.5	96.2	94.9	93.6	96.4	90.0	0.5	630
Secondary complete/higher	67.3	99.4	99.2	97.3	95.7	62.6	99.2	97.3	96.0	94.6	96.9	90.8	0.6	1533
Work status														
Working for cash	58.9	98.9	98.9	97.1	93.4	56.5	98.9	98.4	98.4	94.8	96.7	89.0	1.1	230
Not working for cash	69.0	99.3	99.1	96.5	95.0	63.2	98.9	96.6	95.1	94.0	96.0	89.9	0.6	2299
Total	68.1	99.2	99.1	96.6	94.9	62.6	98.9	96.8	95.4	94.1	96.1	89.9	0.7	2529

Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth; PVT- Activated PVT; Activated Polio; measles or MMR.

1 Children receiving DPT include children given pentavalent vaccine.

2 Available only from data collected from vaccination card.

3 A child is considered to be fully immunized if the child has received BCG, a measles vaccination or MMR, three DPT vaccinations, and three polio vaccinations.

4 Does not include North Sinai governorate

Table 18 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under two years who are living with their mother by breastfeeding status and the percentage currently breastfeeding; and the percentage of all children under two years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Egypt 2021

Age in months	Breastfeeding status						Total	Percent- age currently breast- feeding	Number of young- est child under two years living with their mother	Percent- age using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under two years
	Not breast- feed- ing	Exclusively breastfed	Breast- feeding and consuming plain water only	Breast- feeding and consuming non-milk liquids ¹	Breast- feeding and consuming other milk	Breast- feeding and consuming comple- mentary foods					
0-1	1.7	57.8	7.7	3.1	19.5	10.1	100.0	98.3	286	36.0	287
2-3	5.1	45.0	11.4	5.4	25.9	7.1	100.0	94.9	395	42.6	404
4-5	7.0	20.7	18.9	4.6	16.9	31.8	100.0	93.0	354	39.9	357
6-8	8.9	6.4	13.3	3.1	5.8	62.6	100.0	91.1	487	36.8	509
9-11	6.3	2.0	6.3	1.5	3.0	81.0	100.0	93.7	498	25.9	512
12-17	21.8	0.9	1.9	1.2	0.5	73.7	100.0	78.2	1188	23.0	1219
18-23	65.3	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.3	33.4	100.0	34.7	1113	12.8	1108
0-3	3.7	50.4	9.9	4.4	23.2	8.4	100.0	96.3	681	39.9	691
0-5	4.8	40.2	13.0	4.5	21.1	16.4	100.0	95.2	1035	39.9	1048
6-9	8.9	5.5	11.8	2.8	5.5	65.5	100.0	91.1	639	34.1	657
12-15	16.6	1.3	2.2	1.3	0.7	77.8	100.0	83.4	790	25.1	814
12-23	42.8	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.4	54.2	100.0	57.2	2301	18.1	2327
20-23	73.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	25.7	100.0	26.2	729	9.0	727

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Children who are classified as breastfeeding and consuming plain water only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories of not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfed, breastfeeding and consuming plain water, non-milk liquids, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semi-solids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100 percent. Thus children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.

¹ Non-milk liquids include juice, juice drinks, clear broth or other liquids.

Table 19 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhea

Percentage of children under five years with diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey, and among children with diarrhea, the percentage receiving treatment, by selected background characteristics, Egypt 2021

Background characteristics	Percentage of children with diarrhea	Number of children	Health provider consulted			ORT ¹			Number of children with diarrhea
			Any	Public	Private	ORS packet/ pre-packaged liquid	Home-made solution	Either ORS or HS	
Age in months									
<6	14.6	1072	75.4	5.6	69.8	35.9	1.1	35.9	146
6-11	23.0	1040	85.7	4.8	80.9	38.4	4.6	38.6	220
12-23	18.4	2482	86.3	9.6	77.5	44.3	4.5	44.9	426
24-35	10.7	2529	85.5	8.5	77.8	40.8	4.8	41.7	246
36-47	7.0	2614	83.1	6.4	77.5	39.2	3.0	39.7	170
48-59	3.8	1277	(76.5)	(1.7)	(74.8)	(20.3)	(0.3)	(20.3)	47
Sex									
Male	12.6	5597	82.8	7.7	75.6	43.5	4.3	43.9	639
Female	12.1	5417	85.3	7.1	78.8	36.5	3.4	37.0	616
Urban-rural residence									
Urban	12.5	3817	79.5	9.8	70.2	36.0	4.1	36.5	407
Rural	12.3	7197	86.3	6.2	80.7	42.2	3.7	42.6	848
Place of residence									
Urban Governorates	11.4	1282	79.4	10.5	69.0	40.0	6.8	40.1	130
Lower Egypt	10.0	3715	85.3	8.7	77.6	40.3	5.8	41.4	358
Urban	12.2	880	82.5	13.8	68.8	35.1	4.0	36.6	96
Rural	9.4	2835	86.3	6.8	80.9	42.3	6.4	43.2	262
Upper Egypt	14.9	5355	84.3	6.0	78.6	40.2	2.1	40.4	730
Urban	14.6	1185	77.4	6.7	71.9	33.5	1.8	33.5	153
Rural	15.0	4170	86.3	5.8	80.7	42.2	2.2	42.5	577
Frontier Governorates ²	5.7	662	(78.5)	(7.1)	(71.4)	(21.4)	(5.1)	(21.4)	37
Education									
No education	11.6	1127	85.3	10.1	77.2	46.3	4.3	46.3	119
Some primary	13.6	409	(68.6)	(10.1)	(58.5)	(32.3)	(9.4)	(34.7)	49
Primary complete/ some secondary	15.2	2814	84.4	10.7	74.5	41.7	5.2	42.4	377
Secondary complete/ higher	11.2	6664	84.8	4.8	80.3	38.7	2.5	39.0	710
Total	12.4	11014	84.0	7.4	77.2	40.1	3.9	40.6	1255

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Rehydration solution includes a solution prepared in a rehydration solution package and household liquids, i.e. a solution of sugar, salt and water.

² Does not include North Sinai governorate

Table 20 Prevalence and treatment of ARI symptoms by background characteristics

Percentage of children under five ill with ARI symptoms in the two weeks before the survey, and, among ill children, percentage receiving medical care, given antibiotics, receiving no treatment/consultation, by background characteristics, Egypt 2021

Background characteristics	Percent- age ill with ARI symp- toms	Num- ber of chil- dren	Health provider con- sulted			Among children with ARI symptoms, percentage:		Number of chil- dren ill with ARI symp- toms
			Any ^{1,2}	Pub- lic ¹	Pri- vate ^{1,2}	Given antibi- otic	No con- sultation/ treatment	
Age in months								
<6	13.4	1072	69.2	5.8	68.3	44.0	10.1	133
6-11	20.5	1040	72.5	9.3	66.5	54.8	2.2	208
12-23	17.0	2482	64.0	8.3	60.9	53.8	4.5	439
24-35	14.4	2529	58.5	8.2	54.4	56.6	3.6	350
36-47	11.5	2614	53.6	7.7	47.6	55.0	3.7	299
48-59	8.8	1277	55.6	7.9	48.7	56.1	1.8	106
Sex								
Male	14.8	5597	61.3	7.1	58.1	55.3	4.7	819
Female	13.5	5417	62.2	9.1	56.7	52.6	3.6	716
Urban-rural residence								
Urban	10.8	3817	61.5	9.8	55.4	53.0	4.9	416
Rural	15.8	7197	61.8	7.4	58.1	54.4	3.9	1119

Table 20 Prevalence and treatment of ARI symptoms by background characteristics

Background characteristics	Percentage ill with ARI symptoms	Number of children	Health provider consulted			Among children with ARI symptoms, percentage:		Number of children ill with ARI symptoms
			Any ^{1,2}	Public ¹	Private ^{1,2}	Given antibiotic	No consultation/treatment	
Urban Governorates	7.0	1282	48.9	3.4	47.5	50.1	8.8	90
Lower Egypt	12.7	3715	64.4	8.5	58.6	54.1	4.4	470
Urban	12.8	880	67.5	12.7	57.9	53.2	3.2	110
Rural	12.7	2835	63.5	7.2	58.8	54.3	4.8	360
Upper Egypt	17.4	5355	61.5	8.3	57.8	54.4	3.6	907
Urban	13.4	1185	64.1	11.7	57.4	54.7	4.2	167
Rural	18.6	4170	60.9	7.6	57.8	54.4	3.4	740
Frontier Governorates ³	10.3	662	56.8	4.9	57.0	55.7	3.2	68
Education								
No education	13.8	1127	49.5	12.2	41.9	55.2	9.2	155
Some primary	9.2	409	(44.7)	(4.7)	(41.9)	(42.9)	(17.3)	40
Primary complete/some secondary	15.2	2814	61.6	12.8	52.0	55.2	3.7	399
Secondary complete/higher	14.1	6664	64.7	5.2	63.3	53.9	2.9	941
Total	14.2	11014	61.7	8.0	57.4	54.1	4.2	1535
<p>Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.</p> <p>1 May include more than one source as more than one response possible</p> <p>2 Excludes pharmacy and non-medical sources</p> <p>3 Does not include North Sinai governorate</p>								

Table 21 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Egypt 2021.

Background characteristics	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Age in months												
<6	7.8	16.9	0.4	3.2	7.0	24.8	6.5	1.1	4.8	4.8	0.3	767
6-8	3.9	12.5	0.3	1.1	3.3	15.4	3.1	1.7	4.6	4.8	0.5	388
9-11	6.0	16.6	0.5	1.2	3.7	15.8	2.3	1.7	4.7	4.5	0.1	397
12-17	5.6	18.5	0.6	2.3	4.8	12.7	1.5	0.7	4.3	4.4	0.3	987
18-23	4.7	17.2	0.9	1.5	2.9	11.9	1.1	1.1	4.4	3.4	0.2	943
24-35	4.2	14.8	0.8	1.0	2.1	9.6	1.3	1.0	3.8	3.8	0.5	1,963
36-47	2.7	9.8	0.6	0.9	2.7	9.1	1.9	0.4	2.8	3.9	0.3	2,121
48-59	1.9	7.9	0.4	0.8	2.0	9.2	2.6	0.6	3.0	4.5	0.2	2,451
Sex												
Male	3.8	12.9	0.6	1.3	3.2	12.9	2.4	0.8	3.5	4.5	0.3	5099
Female	3.9	12.7	0.6	1.3	2.9	10.2	2.1	0.9	3.8	3.8	0.3	4918
Birth interval in months ³												
First birth ⁴	3.0	11.6	0.5	1.3	2.2	12.4	2.2	0.5	2.9	4.7	0.3	2488
<24	5.1	15.4	0.8	1.3	2.9	10.3	2.3	0.8	4.1	3.0	0.1	1416
24-47	4.3	13.3	0.6	1.4	3.8	11.4	1.9	0.9	3.5	3.8	0.3	3389
48+	3.6	12.3	0.5	1.2	2.6	11.6	2.7	1.0	4.4	4.5	0.6	2573
Size at birth ³												
Very small	5.5	17.9	0.9	1.7	4.6	9.2	1.4	1.1	7.1	2.4	0.2	683
Small	4.2	15.0	0.8	1.3	3.6	9.7	1.9	1.3	5.4	3.2	0.0	1287
Average or larger	3.7	12.1	0.5	1.3	2.9	12.1	2.4	0.7	3.1	4.4	0.4	7781
Missing	3.0	12.5	0.5	0.2	2.2	9.9	1.6	0.7	3.1	5.8	0.1	115
Interviewed	3.9	12.9	0.6	1.3	3.1	11.6	2.2	0.8	3.7	4.1	0.3	9866
Not interviewed but in household	1.5	7.7	0.5	0.2	1.6	21.7	2.1	0.3	1.2	6.1	0.0	123
Not interviewed and not in the household ⁵	(3.3)	(11.6)	(0.6)	(8.3)	(8.3)	(0.7)	(0.3)	(8.3)	(8.3)	(0.0)	(0.1)	28
Mother's nutritional status ⁶												
Thin (BMI <18.5)	5.3	18.1	1.0	0.0	6.4	5.2	0.0	3.1	12.2	0.0	0.6	59
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	5.1	16.0	0.7	1.3	3.6	10.3	1.8	0.9	3.8	3.4	0.1	1940
Overweight/obese (BMI ≥25)	3.5	11.7	0.5	1.3	3.0	11.7	2.3	0.7	3.4	4.3	0.4	7129
Urban-rural residence												
Urban	3.9	11.9	0.5	1.7	4.1	12.8	2.7	1.2	4.5	5.1	0.3	3598
Rural	3.8	13.4	0.6	1.0	2.4	10.8	1.9	0.6	3.1	3.5	0.3	6419

Table 21 Nutritional status of children

Background characteristics	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Percent-age above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Percent-age above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Urban Governorates	4.8	12.7	0.6	1.6	4.4	11.0	2.9	2.2	5.9	4.2	0.1	1196
Lower Egypt	3.2	10.2	0.4	1.1	2.1	14.6	2.7	0.3	2.1	6.1	0.8	3386
Urban	3.0	9.5	0.3	1.2	2.3	18.9	3.2	0.3	2.3	8.5	1.1	863
Rural	3.3	10.4	0.4	1.1	2.1	3.1	2.6	0.3	2.0	5.1	0.7	2,523
Upper Egypt	4.1	15.2	0.8	1.4	3.5	8.8	1.5	0.9	3.4	2.3	0.1	4,903
Urban	3.6	12.8	0.6	2.4	5.5	9.7	2.1	0.9	4.9	3.4	0.0	1170
Rural	4.3	16.2	0.8	0.9	2.8	8.5	1.3	0.9	4.1	1.9	0.1	3733
Frontier Governorates ⁷	4.9	16.3	0.8	1.3	2.0	9.8	1.1	1.0	4.3	2.5	0.1	532
Education												
No education	7.2	19.1	0.9	1.0	2.5	9.8	2.9	1.5	6.1	1.7	0.2	1075
Some primary	4.8	15.2	0.8	1.9	4.8	8.7	1.4	1.3	5.2	3.5	0.7	499
Primary complete/ some secondary	4.0	14.0	0.7	1.2	2.8	11.2	2.0	0.4	3.1	3.8	0.4	2,389
Secondary complete/ higher	3.2	11.2	0.5	1.3	3.1	12.3	2.3	0.8	3.4	4.7	0.4	5903
Total	3.8	12.8	0.6	1.3	3.1	11.5	2.2	0.8	3.7	4.1	0.3	10017

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards adopted in 2006. The indices in this table are NOT comparable to those based on the previously used NCHS/CDC/WHO reference. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

1 Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 centimeters; standing height is measured for all other children.

2 Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth standards population median

3 Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

4 First-born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval.

5 Includes children whose mothers are deceased

6 Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index)

7 Does not include North Sinai governorate

8 For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Children whose mothers were not listed in the Household Questionnaire are not included.

Table 22 Prevalence of anemia among children age 6-59 months

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anemia, by background characteristics, Egypt 2021.

Background characteristics	Anemia status by hemoglobin level				
	Any anemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Mild anemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anemia (<7.0 g/dl)	Number of children
Age in months					
6-8	64.8	26.0	37.7	1.1	195
9-11	67.3	27.3	39.7	0.2	231
12-17	60.8	21.6	37.7	1.5	588
18-23	50.1	21.5	26.9	1.7	548
24-35	43.8	23.1	19.6	1.1	1162
36-47	37.3	21.6	14.3	1.3	1265
48-59	29.7	15.7	12.3	1.7	1343
Sex					
Male	43.5	20.6	21.3	1.6	195
Female	42.5	21.1	20.2	1.2	231
Urban-rural residence					
Urban	42.5	21.0	19.4	2.1	1861
Rural	43.3	20.7	21.6	0.9	3473
Place of residence					
Urban Governorates	41.8	19.5	20.0	2.2	580
Lower Egypt	40.9	21.0	19.2	0.7	1811
Urban	44.1	22.9	19.8	1.4	453
Rural	39.7	20.3	18.9	0.4	1358
Upper Egypt	45.2	21.0	22.4	1.8	2608
Urban	41.4	21.1	17.8	2.6	598
Rural	46.7	20.9	24.2	1.5	2010
Frontier Governorates ¹	49.1	25.2	23.5	0.5	335
Mother's education²					
No education	47.6	21.7	24.1	1.8	622
Some primary	42.1	20.0	18.6	1.6	238
Primary complete/some secondary	45.1	22.9	21.9	0.3	1284
Secondary complete/higher	41.5	20.0	19.9	1.6	3105
Total	43.0	20.9	20.8	1.4	5334

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview and who were tested for anemia. Prevalence of anemia, based on hemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude. Hemoglobin is measured in grams per deciliter (g/dl).

¹ Does not include North Sinai governorate

² For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Children whose mothers were not listed in the Household Questionnaire are not included.

Table 23 Prevalence of female circumcision among ever-married women age 15-49

Percentage of ever-married women 15-49 who have been circumcised, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt 2021.

Background characteristics	Percentage who have been circumcised	Number of ever-married women age 15-49
Age		
15-19	66.5	397
20-24	71.3	2157
29- 25	77.5	3267
30-34	85.2	4135
35-39	89.4	4195
40-44	93.0	3586
45-49	94.4	2744
Urban-rural residence		
Urban	79.2	8138
Rural	89.5	12343
Place of residence		
Urban Governorates	75.8	3007
Lower Egypt	84.1	7986
Urban	76.7	2103
Rural	86.6	5883
Upper Egypt	91.5	8399
Urban	86.8	2276
Rural	93.4	6123
Frontier Governorates ¹	62.0	1089
Education		
No education	94.9	3281
Some primary	89.8	892
Primary complete/some secondary	85.9	4216
Secondary complete/higher	82.4	12092
Work status		
Working for cash	85.3	3258
Not working for cash	85.6	17223
Total	85.6	20481

¹ Does not include North Sinai governorate

Table 24 Current and expected prevalence of female circumcision among daughters

Percentage of daughters age 0-19 years who are reported by their mother to be currently circumcised, percentage who are not yet circumcised but whose mothers intend that the girl will be circumcised in the future, and percentage expected to be circumcised taking into account the current circumcision status and mother's intention, by daughter's age, Egypt 2021

Daughter's current age	Percentage circumcised	Percentage whose mothers intend the daughter to be circumcised in the future	Percentage expected to be circumcised	Number of daughters
0-2	0.4	20.4	20.8	3489
3-4	1.7	19.9	21.6	2686
5-6	3.0	20.1	23.1	2979
7-8	5.1	15.4	20.5	2966
9-10	9.4	13.8	23.3	2787
11-12	17.4	9.7	27.1	2586
13-14	27.5	4.3	31.8	2344
15-17	36.8	2.1	38.9	2775
18-19	45.8	1.1	46.8	1570
Total	14.2	12.8	27.0	24182

Table 25 Person performing circumcision among daughters by residence

Percent distribution of daughters age 0-19 years reported by their mother to have been circumcised by persons performing the circumcision, by urban-rural residence and place of residence, Egypt 2021

Person performing circumcision	Residence		Place of residence								Total
	Ur-ban	Rural	Frontier Governorates ¹	Lower Egypt			Upper Egypt			Frontier Governorates ¹	
				Total	Ur-ban	Rural	Total	Ur-ban	Rural		
Doctor	78.1	72.4	75.6	72.1	63.6	73.4	74.1	81.2	72.1	79.3	73.8
Nurse/other health worker	6.9	10.0	6.6	10.0	7.8	10.4	9.3	7.1	9.9	3.8	9.3
Daya	14.1	16.4	17.5	15.7	28.6	13.8	15.7	10.4	17.3	16.9	15.8
Barber	0.5	1.0	0.2	1.8	0.0	2.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.9
Barber	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1090	2903	165	713	97	616	2932	709	2223	183	3993

¹ Does not include North Sinai governorate

Table 26 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence committed by their husbands ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey, Egypt 2021.

Type of violence	Ever	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or some- times
SPOUSAL VIOLENCE COMMITTED BY CURRENT/MOST RECENT HUSBAND				
Physical violence				
Any physical violence	25.5	5.6	10.1	15.8
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	14.8	3.7	5.1	8.7
Slapped her	21.9	4.1	6.6	10.7
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	13.2	3.1	4.1	7.2
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	8.1	2.1	2.2	4.3
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	6.0	1.6	1.4	3.0
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	2.0	0.5	0.5	1.0
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or other weapon	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.6
Sexual violence				
Any sexual violence	5.6	1.8	2.1	3.9
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not want to	4.9	1.6	1.6	3.2
Physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to	2.6	1.0	0.7	1.6
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.8
Emotional violence				
Any emotional violence	22.3	7.0	9.6	16.7
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	13.5	3.8	4.7	8.4
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone she cared about	6.0	2.0	1.8	3.8
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	19.3	6.0	6.7	12.7
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	26.1	6.2	10.9	17.1
Any form of emotional and/or physical and/or sexual violence	31.0	9.0	15.3	24.4
SPOUSAL VIOLENCE COMMITTED BY ANY HUSBAND				
Physical violence	26.0	na	na	15.8
Sexual violence	5.9	na	na	3.9
Physical and/or sexual violence	26.6	na	na	17.1
Number of ever-married women	9071	9071	9071	9071

Note: Detailed information on the forms of spousal violence were obtained only for violence perpetrated by the current or, in the case of women who were divorced, separated or widowed, the most recent husband. For women who married more than once, information on violence perpetrated by former husbands was limited to physical or sexual violence ever experienced and experienced at any time during the year before the survey.

na = Not applicable

Table 27 Child labor

Percentage of never-married children 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the week before the survey, percentage working under hazardous conditions during the last week, and percentage engaged in child labor during the last week, by background characteristics, Egypt 2021.

Background characteristics	Children involved in economic activities for a total :number of hours		Household chores for a :total number of hours		Percent- age of children working under hazardous conditions²	Percent- age consid- ered to be involved in child labor	Num- ber of children age 5-17 years
	Below the age specific threshold¹	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold¹	At or above the age specific threshold			
Sex							
Male	94.4	5.6	99.3	0.7	5.4	7.7	8383
Female	97.8	2.2	98.9	1.1	1.1	3.4	8012
Age							
5-11	97.7	2.3	99.3	0.7	1.1	3.0	9109
12-14	98.0	2.0	98.3	1.7	3.8	5.5	4111
15-17	89.0	11.0	99.6	0.4	8.9	13.1	3175
Urban-rural residence							
Urban	97.7	2.3	99.3	0.7	1.8	3.5	6913
Rural	95.1	4.9	98.9	1.1	4.2	6.9	9482
Place of residence							
Urban Governorates	98.5	1.5	99.6	0.4	1.7	2.7	2560
Lower Egypt	96.3	3.7	99.6	0.4	2.6	4.9	6158
Urban	97.5	2.5	99.7	0.3	1.1	2.9	1767
Rural	95.9	4.1	99.5	0.5	3.2	5.7	4391
Upper Egypt	94.9	5.1	98.4	1.6	4.6	7.4	6690
Urban	96.8	3.2	98.6	1.4	2.7	5.1	1901
Rural	94.1	5.9	98.3	1.7	5.4	8.4	4789
Frontier Governorates³	98.9	1.1	99.4	0.6	1.2	2.6	987
School attendance							
Attending school	96.2	3.8	99.1	0.9	3.1	5.3	14427
Not attending school	95.1	4.9	98.8	1.2	4.6	7.7	1968
Mother's education							
No education	93.6	6.4	98.7	1.3	5.9	8.9	3032
Some primary	90.7	9.3	99.1	0.9	9.5	12.7	629
Primary complete/some secondary	96.2	3.8	99.4	0.6	4.3	5.5	2388
Secondary complete/higher	98.6	1.4	99.5	0.5	0.8	2.2	3158
Not determined⁴	96.6	3.4	99.0	1.0	2.2	4.9	7188
Father's education							
No education	93.5	6.5	99.0	1.0	6.3	8.5	1840
Some primary	94.9	5.1	98.7	1.3	5.6	8.6	872
Primary complete/some secondary	94.5	5.5	99.0	1.0	5.2	7.4	2209
Secondary complete/higher	97.9	2.1	99.4	0.6	1.1	2.8	3135
Not determined⁴	96.6	3.4	99.1	0.9	2.6	5.1	8339
Total	96.1	3.9	99.1	0.9	3.3	5.6	16395

Note: The age-hour categories used in this table are based on the classifications developed by UNICEF in the MICS program. For more information on the MICS program and the Child Labor module, see <http://mics.unicef.org>.

1 Includes those not involved at all

2 Work was considered hazardous if it involved carrying heavy loads, working with dangerous tools or operating heavy equipment, working at heights, working with chemicals or explosives, exposure to dust, fumes, gas, extreme heat or humidity, loud noise or vibrations, or any other working conditions considered to be bad for the child's health and safety.

3 Does not include North Sinai governorate

4 Not collected because individual is deceased or is not a usual member of the household or a visitor

Table 28 Child discipline

Percentage of de jure children age 1-14 years reported as having been disciplined in specific manners during the month before the survey, Egypt 2021.

Manner of discipline	Total
Nonviolent disciplinary approaches	
Taking away privileges, forbidding something the child liked, or not allowing the child to leave the house	39.5
Explaining that the child's behavior was wrong	81.2
Giving the child something else to do	38.1
Violent discipline approaches	
Psychological aggression	
Shouting, yelling, or screaming at the child	74.9
Calling the child dumb, lazy, or a similar term	47.8
Physical punishment	
Shaking the child	32.1
Hitting the child on the hand, arm, or leg	39.8
Spanking, hitting, or slapping the child on the bottom with a bare hand	18.9
Hitting the child on the bottom or other part of the body with a belt, hairbrush, stick, or other similar hard object	14.2
Severe physical punishment	
Hitting or slapping the child on the face, head or ears	25.0
Beating up the child, that is, hitting the child over and over as hard as one can	5.3
Not disciplined with any of the approaches	8.5
Number of children	8381

Table 29 Birth registration of children under age five

Percentage of de jure children under five years of age whose births are registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Egypt 2021

Background characteristic	:Children whose births are registered			Number of children
	Percentage who had a birth certificate	Percentage who did not have birth certificate	Percentage registered	
Age				
<2	97.1	1.2	98.3	4788
2-4	99.2	0.3	99.5	8217
Sex				
Male	98.5	0.6	99.1	6633
Female	98.3	0.7	99.0	6372
Urban-rural residence				
Urban	98.8	0.5	99.3	4733
Rural	98.2	0.7	98.9	8272
Place of residence				
Urban Governorates	99.0	0.2	99.2	1573
Lower Egypt	98.8	0.6	99.4	4469
Urban	98.6	0.6	99.2	1130
Rural	98.9	0.6	99.5	3339
Upper Egypt	97.9	0.8	98.7	6177
Urban	98.8	0.7	99.5	1472
Rural	97.6	0.8	98.5	4705
Frontier Governorates ¹	99.0	0.3	99.3	786
Total	98.4	0.6	99.1	13005

1 Does not include North Sinai governorate

Table 30 Early child development index

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, by background characteristics, Egypt 2021

Background characteristic	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning	Early child development index score	Number of children
Child's age						
36-47	47.1	93.8	97.2	85.7	85.4	2400
48-59	(58.4)	(96.2)	(95.2)	(78.0)	(80.7)	37
Sex						
Male	45.3	94.6	97.2	85.8	85.4	1272
Female	49.6	93.0	97.2	85.2	85.2	1165
Urban-rural residence						
Urban	49.2	94.5	96.9	86.2	85.9	879
Rural	46.3	93.5	97.3	85.2	85.0	1558
Place of residence						
Urban Governorates	49.5	93.6	97.2	82.4	81.4	296
Lower Egypt	46.5	95.0	97.3	83.4	84.8	872
Urban	45.7	97.5	97.9	85.4	86.6	208
Rural	46.7	94.2	97.2	82.8	84.3	664
Upper Egypt	47.8	92.9	97.0	88.4	86.8	1143
Urban	51.7	93.2	95.6	90.7	89.6	285
Rural	46.3	92.8	97.5	87.6	85.7	858
Frontier Governorates ¹	39.0	93.2	100.0	85.2	86.5	126
Mother's education						
No education	29.6	93.2	98.6	81.3	81.7	264
Some primary	36.7	89.6	95.2	79.8	75.5	79
Primary complete/some secondary	41.1	91.9	97.2	84.2	82.5	577
Secondary complete/higher	53.4	94.9	97.1	87.1	87.6	1517
Total	47.3	93.8	97.2	85.5	85.3	2437
Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. 1 Does not include North Sinai governorate.						

Table 31 Background characteristics of youth

Percent distribution of never married youth age 15-29 by selected background characteristics, Egypt 2021

Background characteristics	Weighted per- cent	Weighted number	Unweighted num- ber
Age			
15-19	54.7	9622	9389
20-24	32.3	5694	5792
25-29	13.0	2287	2422
Sex			
Male	58.6	10319	10381
Female	41.4	7284	7222
Urban-rural residence			
Urban	45.5	8007	8384
Rural	54.5	9596	9219
Place of residence			
Urban Governorates	18.5	3265	3222
Lower Egypt	41.4	7281	6276
Urban	12.6	2212	2069
Rural	28.8	5070	4207
Upper Egypt	38.9	6854	7091
Urban	13.5	2385	2353
Rural	25.4	4469	4738
Frontier Governorates ¹	1.1	202	1014
Total	100.0	17603	17603
1 Does not include North Sinai governorate.			

Table 32 Attitudes toward timing of use of family planning by background characteristics

Percentage of never married youth age 15-29 who believe it is appropriate for a couple to use family planning before the first pregnancy and after the first birth, according to gender and background characteristics, Egypt 2021

Background characteristic	Females age 15-29			Males age 15-29			Total		
	Use FP before first pregnancy	Use FP after first birth	Number	Use FP before first pregnancy	Use FP after first birth	Number	Use FP before first pregnancy	Use FP after first birth	Number
Urban-rural residence									
Urban	19.6	79.4	3606	23.5	65.2	4778	21.9	71.3	8384
Rural	15.2	77.0	3616	14.7	62.4	5603	14.9	68.2	9219
Place of residence									
Urban Governorates	20.2	79.7	1408	26.0	63.5	1814	23.5	70.6	3222
Lower Egypt	18.3	82.0	2537	16.3	72.0	3739	17.1	76.1	6276
Urban	20.2	82.6	892	18.9	73.8	1177	19.5	77.7	2069
Rural	17.4	81.7	1645	15.2	71.2	2562	16.1	75.4	4207
Upper Egypt	14.9	73.3	2824	17.9	55.6	4267	16.7	62.8	7091
Urban	18.8	76.2	970	24.9	60.8	1383	22.4	67.1	2353
Rural	12.8	71.7	1854	14.2	52.9	2884	13.6	60.4	4738
Frontier Governorates ¹	10.9	72.2	453	11.7	40.4	561	11.3	54.5	1014
Education									
No education	14.1	63.1	83	14.3	49.0	77	14.2	56.0	160
Some primary	10.6	66.3	87	13.6	53.4	354	13.0	55.9	441
Primary complete/some secondary	13.2	74.2	3358	14.1	55.9	4126	13.7	64.1	7484
Secondary complete/higher	21.4	82.5	3694	22.4	70.3	5824	22.0	75.1	9518
Work status									
Working for cash	23.0	81.4	755	19.0	65.3	6040	19.5	67.2	6795
Not working for cash	16.6	77.7	6467	18.0	61.4	4341	17.2	71.1	10808
Total	17.3	78.1	7222	18.6	63.6	10381	18.1	69.6	17603

¹ Does not include North Sinai governorate.

Table 33 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of youth age 15-29 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children for never-married males and females, Egypt 2021

Ideal number of children	Female	Male	Total
0	1.2	0.2	0.6
1	3.5	2.4	2.9
2	61.9	46.1	52.6
3	21.3	32.3	27.7
4	8.6	12.4	10.8
5	0.8	1.8	1.4
6 +	0.6	1.2	1.0
Non-numeric responses	2.1	3.6	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean ideal number of children ¹	2.4	2.7	2.6
Number of respondents	7222	10381	17603

¹ Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

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