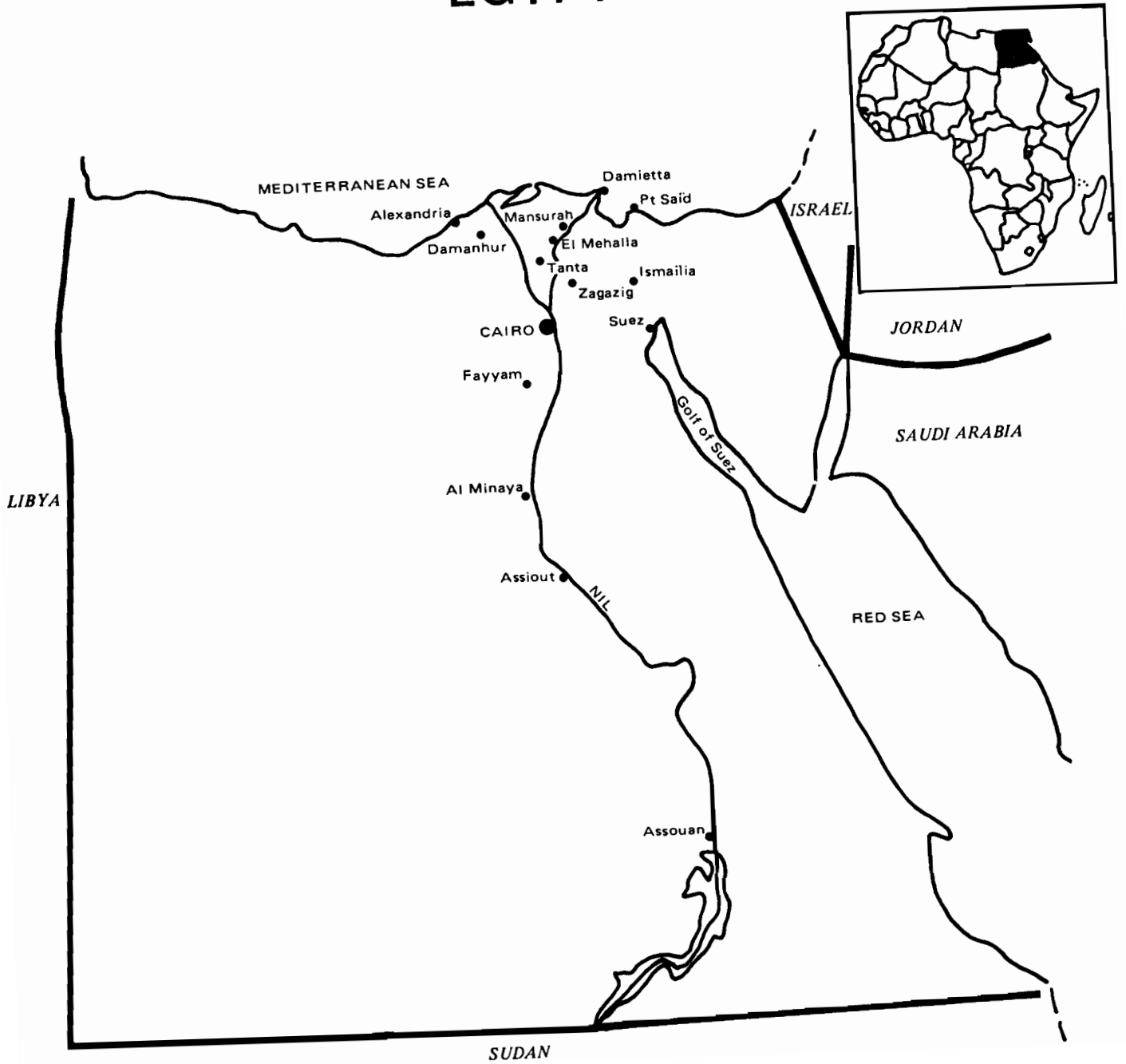


**EGYPT**  
**Ferial Drosso**

**S E P T E M B E R 1 9 7 9**

aire

# EGYPT



## E G Y P T

I. INTRODUCTION

In terms of contemporary history - references have been found to censuses dating back to the time of the Pharaohs, the tax and military reasons for which are apparent - one must go back to 1897 to find the first serious census to be carried out in Egypt.(1) From that date, censuses took place every ten years until 1947. The one which was scheduled for 1957 took place in 1960, followed by a less complete one in 1966 and finally, the latest was carried out on 22-23 November 1976. (2) According to this census, the population of Egypt amounted to 38 228 000 of which 36 656 180 present at census time, 1 425 000 resident abroad and 147 000 living in the Sinai occupied zone. (3) By 24 January, 1979 it would be expected to have reached 40.5 million including Egyptians living abroad (figure obtained from "El Ahram el Iktissadi", the economic supplement of the daily paper "El Ahram").

On the other hand, as far as the 19th Century is concerned one is reduced to estimates; those used here are those of D. Panzac [17] who evaluated the total population of Egypt at 4 500 000 in 1800. He based this estimate on a statement made in 1833 to a French diplomat by Mohamed Ali that he had at his disposal 870 000 men over 17 years old, which would approximately correspond to a total population of this order. Furthermore, this figure would provide Cairo with a demographic base commensurate with its importance in the country, that is 5.7% for most of the century (4) [20]. This would provide a sound and plausible basis for the subsequent evolution of Egyptian population as shown by D. Panzac in the following table.(5)

- 
- (1) There was a previous one in 1882 but it was carried out during the unsettled period of nationalist opposition to the recent English occupation. It was also the first attempt to carry out a census using modern methods and the figures obtained are still greatly underestimated.
  - (2) Some of the results are not yet available, which explains why some of the calculations do not take it into account.
  - (3) See Table 28 for a population breakdown by governorate.
  - (4) Today, with nearly 9 million inhabitants, the conurbation of Greater Cairo accounts for almost 22% of the population of the country.
  - (5) With these annual growth rates the Egyptian population by 1975 would be 37 016 000 persons, including those living abroad.

Table 23  
EGYPT - EVOLUTION OF THE POPULATION FROM 1800 TO 1975

| Year     | Population | Annual rate of increase (in ‰) |
|----------|------------|--------------------------------|
| 1800 (E) | 4 500 000  | -                              |
| 1846 (E) | 5 400 000  | 5                              |
| 1882 (E) | 7 800 000  | 12                             |
| 1897 (C) | 9 734 000  | 15                             |
| 1907 (C) | 11 191 000 | 15                             |
| 1917 (C) | 12 670 000 | 13                             |
| 1927 (C) | 14 217 000 | 12                             |
| 1937 (C) | 15 921 000 | 12                             |
| 1947 (C) | 18 967 000 | 19                             |
| 1960 (C) | 26 085 00  | 26                             |
| 1966 (C) | 30 076 000 | 26                             |
| 1976 (C) | 36 656 000 | 23                             |

E = estimate; C = census

Source: [18]

It should be noted that the spectacular growth of the Egyptian population must be considered in the context of the characteristics of this country: the disparity between its physical area (1 million km<sup>2</sup>) and its populated area (36 000 km<sup>2</sup>); one is faced here with densities which are among the highest in the world.(1)

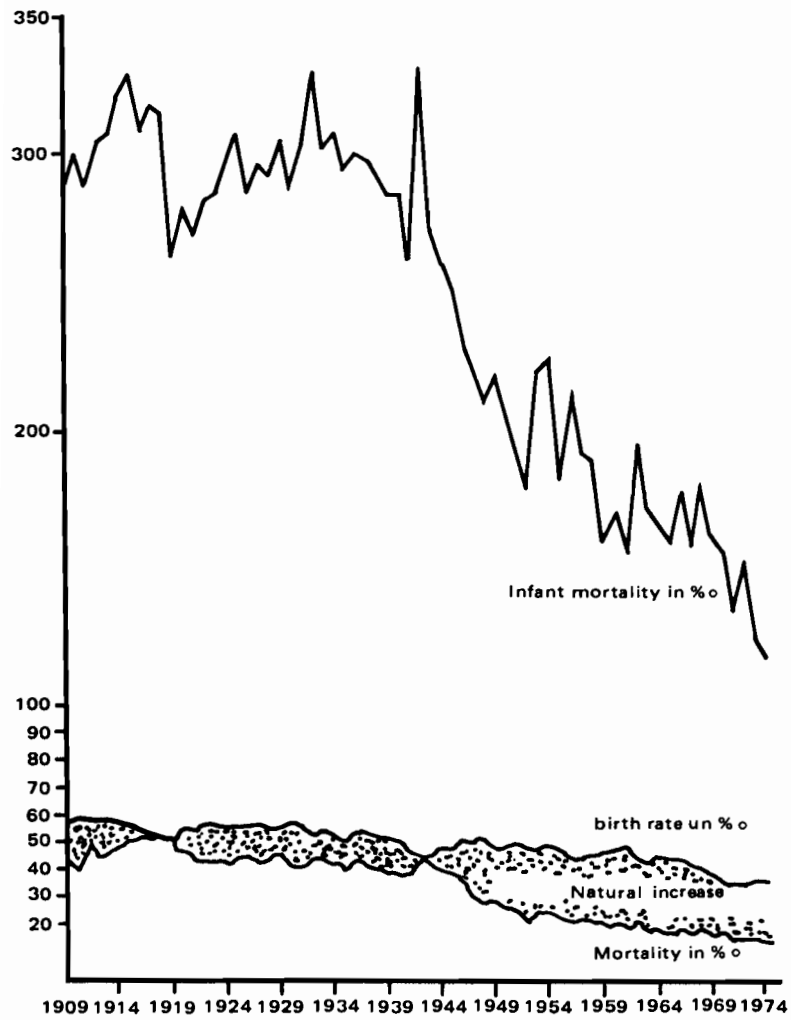
The following chart shows in detail the evolutionary trends in Egypt's population between 1909 and 1974. (2)

An important progress in infant mortality is evident (although the ratio remains high : 120 per 1000) as is a rapid fall in the death rate and a gradual decline in the birth rate (about 35 per 1000). Life expectancy at birth has increased from 24 years in 1936-1938 to 52 years in 1970-1972. The population is obviously young,

(1) See Table 29.

(2) Inadequacies in Civil Registration have been taken into account in the construction of this graph; see further for sources and their reliability.

CHART 3  
EGYPT-POPULATION TRENDS 1909-1974



Source : (17)

those less than 20 years of age constituting more than half of the population. However, although this trend continued upward until 1970 (47.6% in 1937, 48% in 1947, 51.1% in 1960 and 52.6% in 1970), it has more recently started to decline: the under-20 year olds constituted 51.6% of the population in 1973 (1).

Another characteristic aspect of the evolution of the Egyptian population is the strong trend to urbanisation (one could even say the "ruralisation of Cairo", since half the population of the metropolis is of rural origin). There is also important internal migration, particularly from the south of the country towards the north (2).

In addition, we show in the appendix a few tables on the distribution of population between rural and urban areas labour force, income and the level of education of the Egyptians. From these one should be able to get an idea of the demographic situation in Egypt.

## II. SOURCES AND THEIR RELIABILITY

The information available for Egypt is derived from three sources: census, Civil Registry and demographic surveys. It must be noted that compared with other Arab or African countries, Egypt is distinguished by the quality of its demographic data. A number of factors certainly contribute to this:

- a long-established tradition of state control and centralisation
- a population almost entirely sedentary or sedentarised (3)
- clearly defined boundaries (even if there has been since 1967 the problem of enumeration in the territories occupied by Israel)
- emigration which has been negligible for a long time (4)

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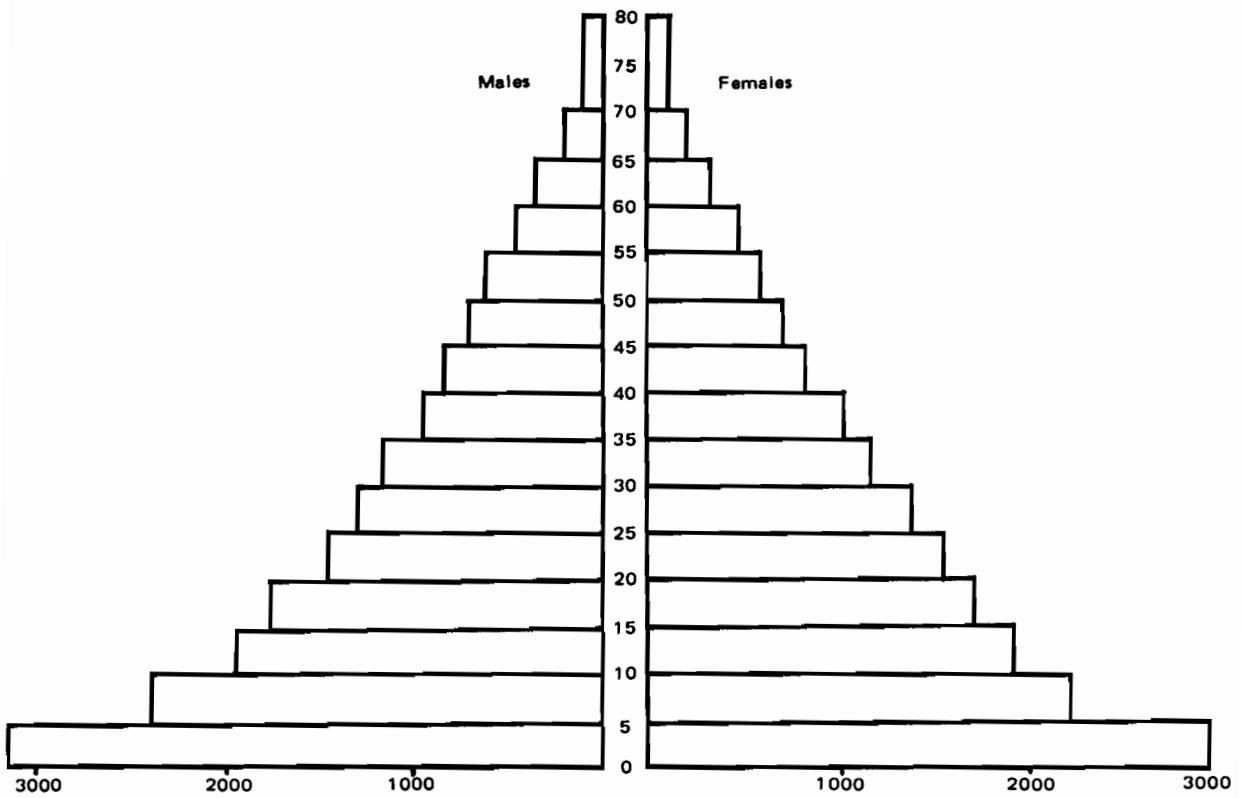
(1) See Chart 4 for the age pyramid in 1973 and Table 30 for the development of the age structure since 1927.

(2) See Tables 31 and 32. In Egypt, as elsewhere, it is not easy to define a rural zone. The definition used in Egypt is primarily administrative which means that it is likely to be submitted to modifications without any direct connection with demography.

(3) Egypt has no more than a few thousand nomads.

(4) Today, however, because of the economic and demographic situation the Egyptian Government authorises and even encourages the emigration of Egyptians, in particular towards the countries of the Arabian Gulf.

CHART 4  
EGYPT-AGE PYRAMID 1973  
Population in thousands



Source : Central Agency for public mobilisation and statistics

- an ethnically homogenous population; it is calculated that nowadays only 6% of the population is of Arabic origin and 2% of Berber origin (1). It must be added that Egypt is also spared the problems of linguistic minorities and that foreigners, the proportion of which has never exceeded 1.5% (in 1937), represented only 0.5% of the population in 1960. Since then their number has continued to decrease, reaching 0.26% in 1976. There is, however, the resurgence of the Copt problem. Though officially denied, this problem expressed itself, among other things, in a war of numbers: government statistics give a figure of 2½ million Copts, the Copts themselves estimate their numbers at 6 million. How numerous they are in reality is not known, but it is certain that 2½ million is below the true figure.

### 1) Surveys

A great many demographic household surveys have been made during the last few years; some were sample surveys based on censuses, others were exhaustive surveys (2). They have been for the most part carried out in the context of policy on the family and birth control. Most of the time scientific work is coupled with social work with, from 1953 onwards, particular emphasis on the necessity to control population growth. To this effect the National Committee for Population Studies is equipped with sub-committees working in the fields of health, public hygiene and social welfare.

### 2) Censuses

It has been noted that these have been frequent. They have been held about every ten years. They have also improved with time. However, they do not escape the inadequacies which characterise operations in developing countries, in particular under-enumeration and above all under-enumeration of children under 10. Such gaps obviously affect the evaluation of the growth rate, and consequently all other measures derived from it.

Censuses are the responsibility of the Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics, an organisation created in 1964 by presidential decree which brings together all statistical work carried out in Egypt. As one can imagine, such control by a state organisation facilitates neither access to information nor its collection by independent researchers.

Some details concerning recent censuses follow.

-----  
 (1) Islamisation should not be confused with Arabianisation.

(2) Among the most recent and valuable was the one carried out in three villages of the Menoufeia Governorate by the Social Research Centre of the American University of Cairo in conjunction with the Health Ministry and the Population and Family Planning Board. [11]



### 1947 Census

This census has been the subject of much controversy but it remains of great importance as there were no further censuses until 1966. El Badry can be safely followed in his estimation that the figure of almost 19 million inhabitants is too high. In his opinion, this figure can only have resulted from over-estimation (see p.77 note (1)) otherwise a very high increase rate for the period 1937-1947 would be implied; there is no reason to believe that there were during that period significant changes in mortality, birth rates or migrations.

### 1966 Census

This was the first census in which sampling was used, and was based on the de facto population.

### 1976 Census

There are still not enough results on this census to form an accurate picture, but it appears that, while being more ambitious in its objectives, its quality was inferior to that of its predecessors.

It included exhaustive data on the number of inhabitants, their main age characteristics, marital status, nationality, social status, economic characteristics as well as data on housing conditions of families and the extent to which they benefited from existing infrastructure, accompanied by a general census of property to establish its quantitative and qualitative importance. All business enterprises were the subject of a parallel census.

For the first time, the questionnaires were designed to facilitate the rapid extraction of many preliminary results. The first were published in April 1977. Nevertheless, one should be cautious in comparing global results from this census with those of 1960 and 1966 because of frontier realignments following the war with Israel. This problem will be resolved with the publication of "shiakha" level data. (The shiakha is the smallest administrative unit in the country, the government being the largest.)

Taking account of the under-enumeration of children below the age of 10, N. Fargany [9] has corrected the data provided by the censuses: only the 1947 figure borrowed from El Badry is lower than the one given by the census (1). The revised data are shown in the following two tables and graphs.

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(1) See above the paragraph on the 1947 census.

CHART 5  
EGYPT TRENDS OF POPULATION GROWTH (ENUMERATED AND ADJUSTED)

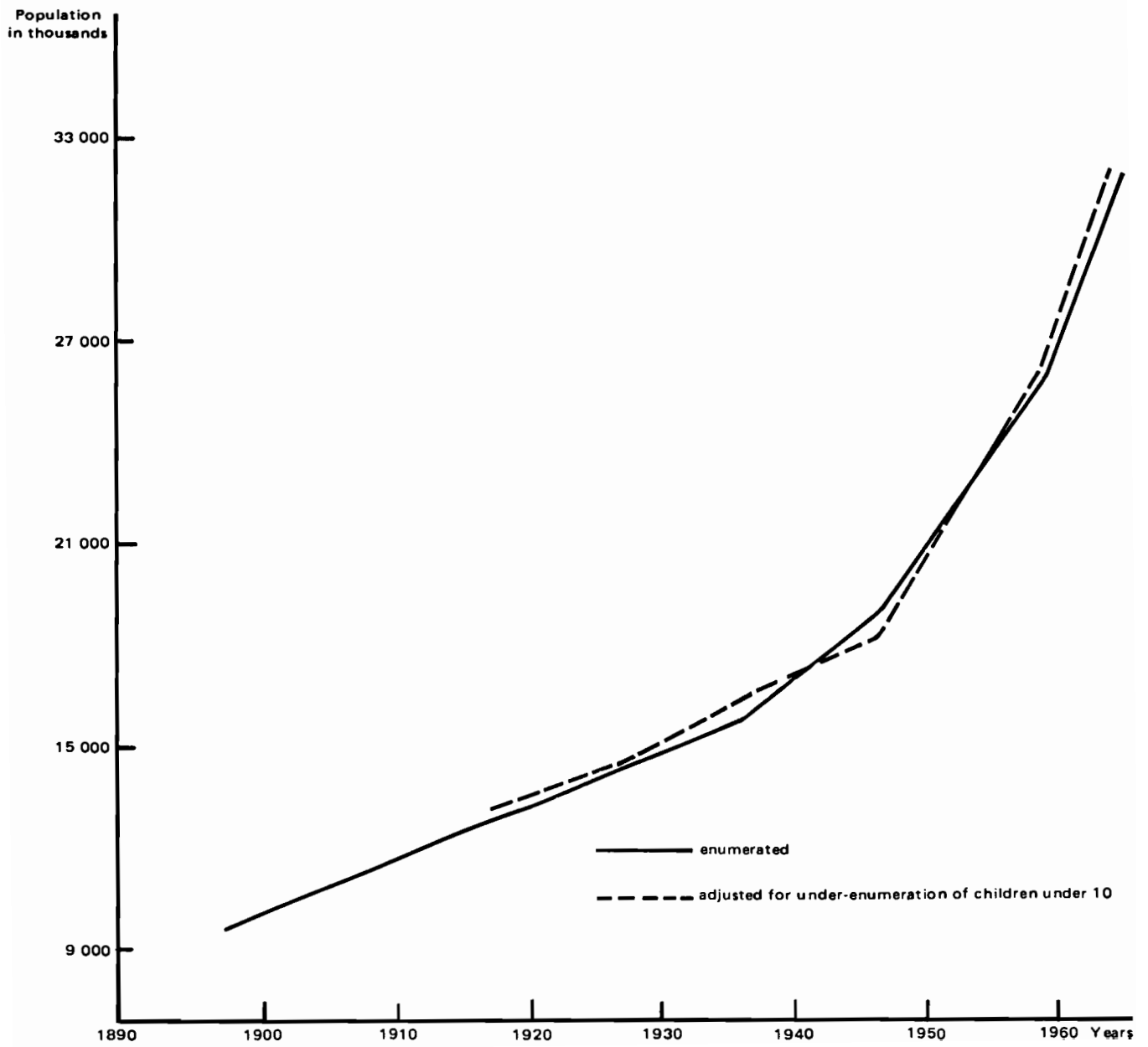


Table 24  
EGYPT - CENSUS POPULATION  
ADJUSTED FOR THE UNDER-ENUMERATION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10

| Year    | Population by 000's |        |        | Sex ratio |
|---------|---------------------|--------|--------|-----------|
|         | M                   | F      | Total  |           |
| 1917    | 6 586               | 6 514  | 13 100 | 101.1     |
| 1927    | 7 287               | 7 274  | 14 561 | 100.2     |
| 1937    | 8 274               | 8 170  | 16 444 | 101.3     |
| 1947(*) | 9 152               | 9 111  | 18 263 | 100.6     |
| 1960    | 13 156              | 13 147 | 16 303 | 100.1     |
| 1966    | 15 580              | 15 499 | 31 079 | 100.5     |

\*El Badry's estimate

The adjusted data result in particular in sex ratios which are more acceptable than those obtained from the censuses, especially for the year 1947 (1). These ratios are presented in Table 26.

---

(1) This abnormal ratio as with the over-estimation of the total population is probably a sequel to a census carried out in 1945 to produce ration books: the number of households had been inflated by a large number of servants who were for the most part of female sex.

TABLE 25  
EGYPT-ANNUAL INCREASE RATE ADJUSTED  
FOR UNDER-ENUMERATION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10

| Interval  | Annual growth rate (%) |      |       |
|-----------|------------------------|------|-------|
|           | M                      | F    | Total |
| 1917-1927 | 1.02                   | 1.13 | 1.08  |
| 1927-1937 | 1.25                   | 1.14 | 1.20  |
| 1937-1947 | 1.01                   | 1.09 | 1.05  |
| 1947-1960 | 2.49                   | 2.52 | 2.50  |
| 1960-1966 | 2.98                   | 2.90 | 2.94  |

CHART 6

EGYPT ANNUAL INCREASE RATE (ENUMERATED AND ADJUSTED)

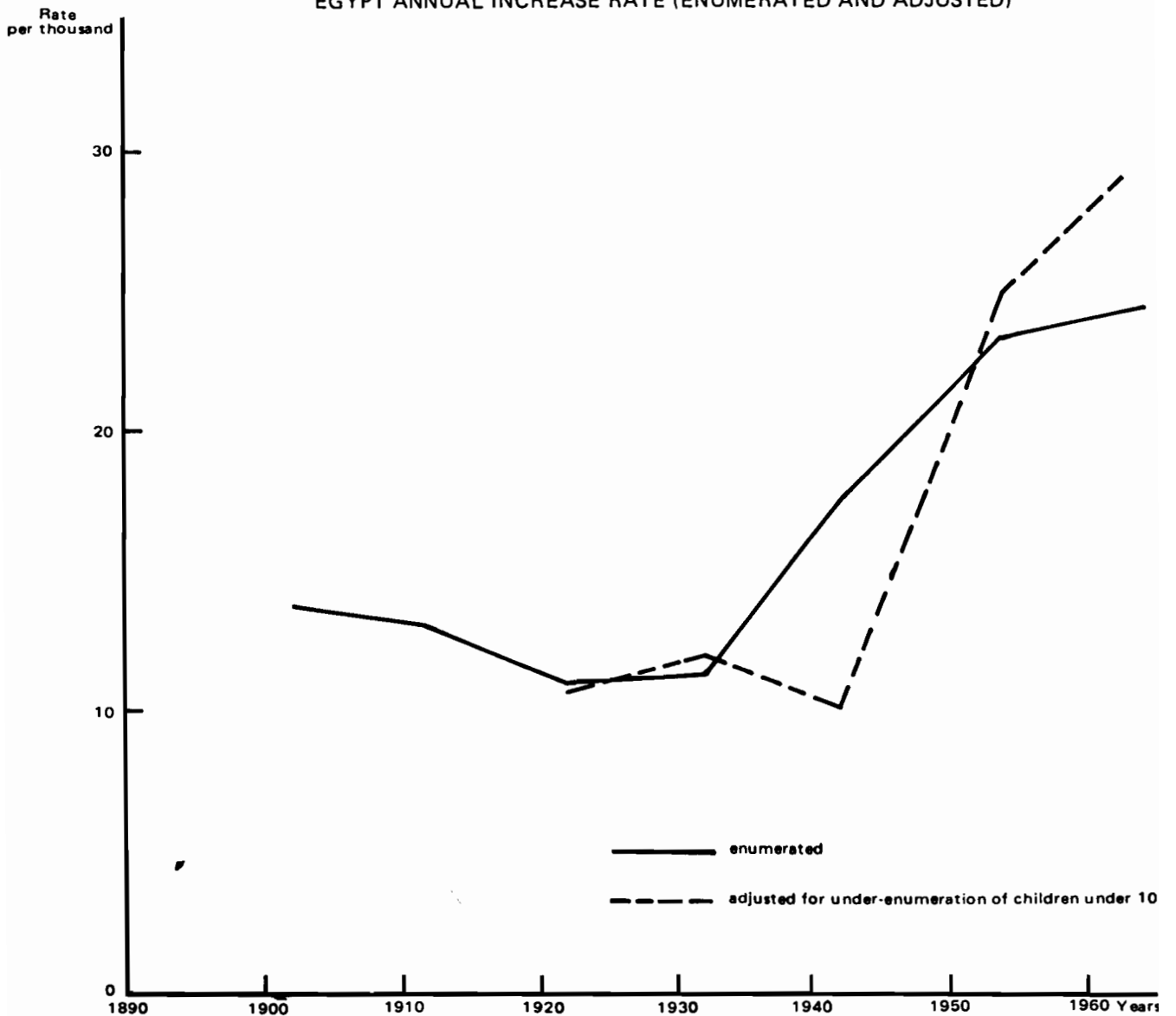


Table 26  
EGYPT - SEX RATIOS  
UNCORRECTED FOR UNDER-ENUMERATION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10

| YEAR | SEX RATIO | YEAR | SEX RATIO |
|------|-----------|------|-----------|
| 1897 | 103.4     | 1937 | 100.2     |
| 1907 | 100.8     | 1947 | 98.1      |
| 1919 | 100.0     | 1960 | 101.2     |
| 1927 | 99.1      | 1966 | 101.8     |

### 3) Civil Registration

Born in practice in 1898, the Egyptian Civil Registration was modified in 1912 and reorganised in 1962. For a long time, it suffered from a very serious degree of under-estimation, mainly in the countryside. It is estimated that around 1940-1941 only three-quarters of births and half of infant mortality below the age of one are recorded in the books. Continuous efforts made it possible to progressively close the gaps: in 1964-69, recorded births represented 93% of actual births but infant deaths registered represented only 73% of the total figure. The fact remains that the quality of birth and death registration always depends on the place where the event happens, as well as on the sex involved.

As far as the place where the event happens is concerned, great disparities are to be observed between Upper Egypt (south of Cairo) and Lower Egypt (north of Cairo) and the urban governorates: Cairo, Alexandria, Port-Said, Ismaleia and Suez. It is obviously the latter regions which enjoy the best enumeration, followed by Lower Egypt which, though it is as rural as Higher Egypt, benefits from the proximity of Cairo and Alexandria. Equally crucial to the quality of registration is the vicinity of a clinic. Thus, El Badry compared four villages similar from a geographical point of view and obtained the results shown in Table 27.

The influence of the place where the event happens is particularly pronounced in the area of infant mortality.

Table 27

EGYPT - INFLUENCE OF DISTANCE ON CRUDE DEATH RATES  
ACCORDING TO CIVIL REGISTRATION

| VILLAGE | DISTANCE TO THE<br>CLINIC IN KM. | CRUDE DEATH RATES |      |
|---------|----------------------------------|-------------------|------|
|         |                                  | 1948              | 1951 |
| 1       | 0                                | 32                | 38   |
| 2       | 2                                | 19                | 33   |
| 3       | 2                                | 23                | 28   |
| 4       | 6                                | 12                | 29   |

The study of sex ratios at birth and at death throws light on differences in the quality of registration according to sex. Births and deaths of women are not as well recorded as those of men and this is not surprising given the place women occupy in Egyptian society. In addition, it should be noted that improvements achieved in Civil Registration are more notable in the case of men than of women and that differences in registration according to sex must be considered in conjunction with the regional differences mentioned earlier.

Table 33 gives rates of birth, death, growth and infant mortality between 1906 and 1973 calculated on the basis of registrations and subsequently corrected by Fergany.

### III. CONCLUSIONS

The 1976 census has uncovered certain new elements :

- For the first time in history, a large number of Egyptians living and working abroad were counted. These are 1 425 000, or 3.7% of the population .
- The annual growth rate between 1966 and 1976 was 2.31%. This represents a significant decline compared with the previous decade, but it remains high and signifies that the Egyptian population increased by one person every 41 seconds during the past ten years.
- The fall in infant mortality has modified the age structure of the population: the proportion of under 12 year-olds has risen from 35.5 in 1960 to 31.6% in 1976.

- The number of unmarried adults has risen in a spectacular fashion, especially in towns. It can be supposed that this is only a calendar phenomenon: the housing crisis and economic difficulties oblige many young people to postpone their marriage. This phenomenon will probably also have an impact on the infant mortality rate.

Table 28  
EGYPT - BREAKDOWN OF POPULATION BY GOVERNORATE, 1976

| GOVERNORATE    | POPULATION | GOVERNORATE | POPULATION |
|----------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| Cairo          | 5 084 463  | Behera      | 2 545 246  |
| Alexandria     | 2 318 655  | Ismalia     | 351 889    |
| Port Saïd      | 262 620    | Giza        | 2 419 247  |
| Suez           | 194 001    | Beni Suef   | 1 108 615  |
| Damietta       | 557 115    | Fayoum      | 1 140 245  |
| Dakhalia       | 2 732 756  | Minya       | 2 055 739  |
| Sharkia        | 2 621 208  | Assyout     | 1 695 378  |
| Kalyubia       | 1 674 006  | Souhag      | 1 924 960  |
| Kafr El Sheikh | 1 403 468  | Kena        | 1 705 594  |
| Gharbia        | 2 294 303  | Assouan     | 619 932    |
| Menoufia       | 1 710 982  |             |            |

Source: Preliminary results of 1976 census, Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics, CAPMAS

Table 29  
EGYPT - TRENDS OF DENSITY

| CENSUS | DENSITY WITH REGARD<br>TO TOTAL AREA | DENSITY WITH REGARD<br>TO INHABITED AREA |
|--------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1928   | 14.2                                 | 273                                      |
| 1937   | 15.8                                 | 306                                      |
| 1947   | 18.9                                 | 365                                      |
| 1960   | 25.9                                 | 499                                      |
| 1966   | 30                                   | 578                                      |
| 1976   | 38.2                                 | 735                                      |

Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics, CAPMAS



Table 30  
EGYPT - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE  
SINCE 1927

| AGE     | 1927  | 1937  | 1947  | 1960  | 1970  |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 0 - 4   | 14.4  | 13.2  | 13.6  | 15.9  | 16.8  |
| 5 - 9   | 13.1  | 13.9  | 12.7  | 14.6  | 13.8  |
| 10 - 14 | 11.1  | 12.0  | 11.7  | 12.3  | 11.8  |
| 5 - 14  | 24.2  | 25.9  | 24.4  | 26.9  | 25.6  |
| 15 - 19 | 9.1   | 8.5   | 10.0  | 8.3   | 10.2  |
| 20 - 24 | 7.8   | 8.0   | 7.3   | 6.9   | 8.7   |
| 25 - 29 | 8.6   | 8.2   | 7.8   | 7.4   | 7.5   |
| 15 - 29 | 25.5  | 23.7  | 25.1  | 22.6  | 26.4  |
| 30 - 34 | 7.5   | 7.5   | 6.9   | 6.4   | 6.4   |
| 35 - 39 | 6.6   | 7.2   | 6.9   | 6.7   | 5.4   |
| 40 - 44 | 5.6   | 5.9   | 6.0   | 4.9   | 4.6   |
| 45 - 49 | 3.8   | 3.1   | 4.4   | 4.4   | 3.8   |
| 30 - 49 | 23.5  | 24.7  | 24.2  | 22.4  | 20.2  |
| 50 - 54 | 4.0   | 4.2   | 4.6   | 3.8   | 3.2   |
| 55 - 59 | 1.6   | 1.7   | 1.8   | 2.4   | 2.6   |
| 60 - 64 | 2.8   | 2.7   | 2.9   | 2.6   | 2.0   |
| 65 - 69 | 0.9   | 0.9   | 0.9   | 1.3   | 1.5   |
| 50 - 69 | 9.3   | 9.5   | 10.2  | 10.1  | 9.3   |
| 70 +    | 3.1   | 3.0   | 2.5   | 2.1   | 1.7   |
| TOTAL   | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics, CAPMAS

Table 31

EGYPT - URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION FROM 1887 TO 1974

| YEAR     | URBAN POPULATION |      | RURAL POPULATION |      | TOTAL      |
|----------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------|
|          | Inhabitants      | %    | Inhabitants      | %    |            |
| 1897 (R) | 1 655 000        | 17.0 | 8 079 000        | 83.0 | 9 734 000  |
| 1907 (R) | 2 125 000        | 19.0 | 9 058 000        | 81.0 | 11 191 000 |
| 1917 (R) | 2 640 000        | 20.9 | 10 029 000       | 79.1 | 12 670 000 |
| 1927 (R) | 3 715 000        | 26.1 | 10 502 000       | 74.9 | 14 217 000 |
| 1937 (R) | 3 995 000        | 27.4 | 11 926 000       | 72.6 | 15 921 000 |
| 1947 (R) | 6 259 000        | 33.0 | 12 708 000       | 67.0 | 18 967 000 |
| 1960 (R) | 9 863 000        | 38.0 | 16 222 000       | 62.0 | 26 085 000 |
| 1966 (R) | 12 385 000       | 41.2 | 17 691 000       | 58.8 | 30 076 000 |
| 1976 (R) | 16 092 000       | 43.9 | 20 564 000       | 56.1 | 36 656 000 |

Source: [ 18 ]

Table 32  
EGYPT - INTERNAL MIGRATION 1965-1970 (1)

| GOVERNORATES   | MIGRATION<br>(in 000's) |        |        |                | PERCENTAGE OF<br>URBAN POPULATION |       |       |
|----------------|-------------------------|--------|--------|----------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
|                | M                       | F      | Total  | Annual<br>rate | 1966                              | 1970  | 1973  |
| Cairo          | +222.6                  | +205.7 | +428.3 | + 2.1          | 100.0                             | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Alexandria     | + 24.9                  | + 23.1 | + 48.0 | + 0.5          | 100.0                             | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Port-Saïd (2)  | - 87.7                  | - 85.0 | -172.7 | -12.5          | 100.0                             | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Suez (2)       | -130.2                  | -121.9 | -252.1 | -19.8          | 100.0                             | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Damietta       | + 13.2                  | + 12.9 | + 26.1 | + 1.2          | 26.5                              | 27.8  | 28.5  |
| Dakahliyah     | + 33.9                  | + 45.3 | + 79.2 | + 0.7          | 20.6                              | 20.3  | 20.2  |
| Sharkiyah      | + 54.7                  | + 64.3 | +119.0 | + 1.1          | 18.5                              | 20.0  | 21.2  |
| Qaliubiyah     | + 62.2                  | + 59.1 | +121.3 | + 2.1          | 31.4                              | 34.7  | 37.2  |
| Kafr-El-Sheikh | - 2.8                   | + 6.7  | + 3.9  | + 0.1          | 19.0                              | 20.3  | 21.4  |
| Gharbiyah      | + 14.3                  | + 26.6 | + 40.9 | + 0.4          | 31.5                              | 31.6  | 31.7  |
| Munufiyah      | - 25.1                  | - 20.1 | - 45.2 | - 0.6          | 16.3                              | 17.0  | 17.5  |
| Beherah        | + 28.9                  | + 46.4 | + 75.3 | + 0.8          | 17.9                              | 17.4  | 17.0  |
| Ismailiyah (2) | -104.5                  | -100.6 | -205.1 | -12.2          | 100.0                             | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Giza           | + 91.6                  | + 78.1 | +169.7 | + 2.1          | 39.2                              | 43.0  | 45.1  |
| Beni-Suef      | - 31.3                  | - 24.5 | - 55.8 | - 1.2          | 22.0                              | 22.4  | 22.7  |
| Fayoum         | - 7.9                   | - 1.7  | - 9.6  | - 0.5          | 21.6                              | 21.9  | 22.4  |
| Minyah         | - 35.1                  | - 28.0 | - 63.1 | - 0.7          | 19.9                              | 20.4  | 20.7  |
| Assiout        | - 29.6                  | - 31.0 | - 60.6 | - 0.9          | 23.7                              | 24.8  | 25.6  |
| Suhag          | - 42.3                  | - 52.8 | - 95.1 | - 1.1          | 20.2                              | 20.0  | 20.0  |
| Qena           | - 29.2                  | - 27.4 | - 56.6 | - 0.8          | 19.0                              | 19.4  | 19.8  |
| Assouan        | + 52.3                  | + 44.8 | + 97.1 | + 3.9          | 35.1                              | 39.6  | 39.8  |

Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics, CAPMAS

- (1) - = net emigration  
+ = net immigration

- (2) The 1967 war was responsible for the massive emigration from these governorates.

Table 33

EGYPT - BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE, AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE  
(ENUMERATED AND ADJUSTED, 1906-1973)

| YEAR | Crude birth rate |          | Crude death rate |          | Rate of natural increase |          | Infant mortality rate |          |
|------|------------------|----------|------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|
|      | Enumerated       | Adjusted | Enumerated       | Adjusted | Enumerated               | Adjusted | Enumerated            | Adjusted |
| 1906 | 43.0             | 60.3     | 23.6             |          | 19.4                     |          |                       |          |
| 1907 | 42.8             | 59.8     | 27.0             |          | 15.8                     |          |                       |          |
| 1908 | 44.4             | 61.6     | 24.8             |          | 19.6                     |          |                       |          |
| 1909 | 41.6             | 57.7     | 26.4             | 48.5     | 15.2                     | 9.21     | 128                   | 282.6    |
| 1910 | 43.1             | 59.5     | 20.0             | 39.3     | 23.1                     | 20.20    | 137                   | 300.6    |
| 1911 | 42.7             | 58.7     | 27.5             | 50.0     | 15.2                     | 8.7      | 133                   | 289.9    |
| 1912 | 42.5             | 58.5     | 24.0             | 44.8     | 18.5                     | 13.7     | 140                   | 303.2    |
| 1913 | 41.8             | 58.8     | 25.0             | 46.6     | 16.8                     | 12.2     | 143                   | 307.7    |
| 1914 | 42.5             | 57.8     | 27.4             | 49.9     | 15.1                     | 7.9      | 150                   | 320.7    |
| 1915 | 41.8             | 56.6     | 28.2             | 50.8     | 13.6                     | 5.8      | 155                   | 329.2    |
| 1916 | 40.3             | 54.4     | 29.9             | 52.1     | 10.4                     | 2.3      | 146                   | 308.1    |
| 1917 | 40.1             | 53.9     | 29.5             | 51.3     | 10.6                     | 2.6      | 152                   | 318.6    |
| 1918 | 38.9             | 52.1     | 39.4             | 65.3     | - 0.5                    | -13.2    | 151                   | 314.4    |
| 1919 | 37.8             | 50.4     | 29.4             | 48.9     | 8.4                      | 1.5      | 128                   | 264.7    |
| 1920 | 42.2             | 56.1     | 28.0             | 47.8     | 14.2                     | 8.3      | 137                   | 281.4    |
| 1921 | 41.8             | 55.3     | 25.5             | 43.5     | 16.3                     | 11.8     | 133                   | 271.3    |
| 1922 | 43.1             | 56.8     | 25.1             | 43.2     | 18.0                     | 13.6     | 140                   | 283.6    |
| 1923 | 43.1             | 57.1     | 25.8             | 44.3     | 17.3                     | 12.8     | 143                   | 287.7    |
| 1924 | 43.9             | 57.4     | 24.9             | 43.0     | 19.0                     | 14.4     | 150                   | 299.7    |
| 1925 | 43.5             | 56.6     | 26.4             | 44.9     | 17.1                     | 11.7     | 155                   | 307.5    |
| 1926 | 44.3             | 57.4     | 26.9             | 44.9     | 17.4                     | 12.5     | 146                   | 287.6    |
| 1927 | 44.1             | 56.9     | 25.3             | 42.6     | 18.8                     | 14.3     | 152                   | 297.3    |
| 1928 | 43.8             | 56.3     | 26.9             | 44.3     | 16.9                     | 12.0     | 151                   | 293.2    |
| 1929 | 44.6             | 57.1     | 27.9             | 46.0     | 16.7                     | 11.1     | 159                   | 306.5    |
| 1930 | 45.4             | 57.9     | 24.9             | 41.3     | 20.5                     | 16.6     | 151                   | 289.0    |
| 1931 | 44.5             | 56.5     | 26.6             | 43.5     | 17.9                     | 13.0     | 160                   | 304.0    |
| 1932 | 42.5             | 53.7     | 28.5             | 45.9     | 14.0                     | 7.8      | 174                   | 328.2    |
| 1933 | 43.8             | 55.1     | 27.5             | 44.0     | 16.3                     | 11.1     | 162                   | 303.3    |
| 1934 | 42.2             | 52.9     | 27.8             | 44.0     | 14.4                     | 8.9      | 166                   | 308.4    |
| 1935 | 41.3             | 51.6     | 26.4             | 41.4     | 14.9                     | 10.2     | 161                   | 296.9    |
| 1936 | 44.2             | 55.0     | 28.8             | 44.7     | 15.4                     | 10.3     | 164                   | 300.1    |
| 1937 | 43.4             | 54.0     | 27.1             | 42.1     | 16.3                     | 11.9     | 165                   | 299.6    |
| 1938 | 43.2             | 53.3     | 26.3             | 40.5     | 16.9                     | 12.8     | 163                   | 293.7    |
| 1939 | 42.0             | 51.6     | 25.9             | 39.5     | 16.1                     | 12.1     | 161                   | 287.9    |
| 1940 | 41.3             | 50.5     | 26.3             | 39.6     | 15.0                     | 10.9     | 162                   | 287.4    |
| 1941 | 40.4             | 49.2     | 25.7             | 39.9     | 14.7                     | 9.3      | 150                   | 264.0    |
| 1942 | 37.6             | 44.4     | 28.3             | 44.2     | 9.3                      | 0.2      | 168                   | 330.8    |
| 1943 | 38.7             | 45.3     | 27.7             | 41.1     | 11.0                     | 4.2      | 160                   | 275.3    |
| 1944 | 39.8             | 49.7     | 26.0             | 40.2     | 13.8                     | 9.5      | 152                   | 262.3    |
| 1945 | 42.7             | 48.9     | 27.7             | 39.7     | 15.0                     | 9.2      | 153                   | 255.4    |
| 1946 | 41.2             | 51.9     | 25.0             | 35.7     | 16.2                     | 16.2     | 141                   | 233.2    |
| 1947 | 43.7             | 50.4     | 21.4             | 30.0     | 22.3                     | 20.4     | 127                   | 226.5    |
| 1948 | 42.6             | 52.8     | 20.4             | 28.0     | 22.2                     | 24.8     | 139                   | 214.6    |
| 1949 | 41.6             | 48.8     | 20.6             | 28.7     | 21.0                     | 20.1     | 135                   | 221.8    |
| 1950 | 44.2             | 51.5     | 19.0             | 26.5     | 25.2                     | 25.0     | 130                   | 208.2    |
| 1951 | 44.6             | 51.4     | 19.2             | 26.5     | 25.4                     | 24.9     | 129                   | 196.2    |
| 1952 | 45.2             | 50.7     | 17.8             | 22.8     | 27.4                     | 27.9     | 127                   | 180.4    |
| 1953 | 42.6             | 48.8     | 19.6             | 26.0     | 23.0                     | 22.8     | 146                   | 223.2    |
| 1954 | 42.6             | 49.7     | 17.9             | 24.8     | 24.7                     | 24.9     | 138                   | 229.0    |
| 1955 | 40.3             | 49.5     | 17.6             | 23.8     | 22.7                     | 25.7     | 136                   | 184.9    |
| 1956 | 40.7             | 46.4     | 16.4             | 22.4     | 24.3                     | 24.0     | 124                   | 214.1    |
| 1957 | 38.0             | 42.8     | 17.8             | 22.6     | 20.2                     | 20.2     | 130                   | 195.0    |
| 1958 | 41.1             | 45.3     | 16.6             | 22.4     | 24.5                     | 22.9     | 112                   | 191.6    |
| 1959 | 42.8             | 47.1     | 16.3             | 21.0     | 26.5                     | 26.1     | 109                   | 161.9    |
| 1960 | 43.1             | 47.7     | 16.9             | 22.2     | 26.2                     | 25.5     | 109                   | 170.6    |
| 1961 | 44.1             | 49.0     | 15.8             | 20.1     | 28.3                     | 29.9     | 108                   | 159.8    |
| 1962 | 41.5             | 45.9     | 17.9             | 22.6     | 23.6                     | 23.3     | 134                   | 196.4    |
| 1963 | 43.0             | 43.3     | 15.5             | 18.8     | 27.5                     | 24.5     | 118                   | 171.3    |
| 1964 | 42.3             | 46.3     | 15.7             | 19.5     | 26.6                     | 26.8     | 117                   | 168.3    |
| 1965 | 41.7             | 45.2     | 14.0             | 17.3     | 27.7                     | 27.9     | 113                   | 160.9    |
| 1966 | 41.2             | 44.5     | 15.9             | 19.4     | 25.3                     | 25.1     | 127                   | 179.1    |
| 1967 | 39.2             | 42.1     | 14.2             | 17.0     | 25.0                     | 25.1     | 116                   | 161.9    |
| 1968 | 38.2             | 40.8     | 16.1             | 19.1     | 22.1                     | 21.7     | 131                   | 181.0    |
| 1969 | 37.0             | 39.1     | 14.5             | 16.9     | 22.5                     | 22.2     | 119                   | 162.8    |
| 1970 | 35.1             | 37.1     | 15.1             | 17.2     | 20.0                     | 19.9     | 116                   | 157.1    |
| 1971 | 34.6             | 36.4     | 13.1             | 14.8     | 21.5                     | 21.6     | 103                   | 138.0    |
| 1972 | 34.1             | 35.7     | 14.4             | 16.0     | 19.7                     | 19.7     | 116                   | 153.8    |
| 1973 | 35.4             | 36.9     | 12.8             | 14.1     | 22.6                     | 22.8     | 98                    | 128.6    |

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**POPULATION SIZE  
IN AFRICAN COUNTRIES :  
AN EVALUATION**

Volume I

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## **Le groupe de Démographie africaine IDP - INED - INSEE - MINCOOP-ORSTOM**

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