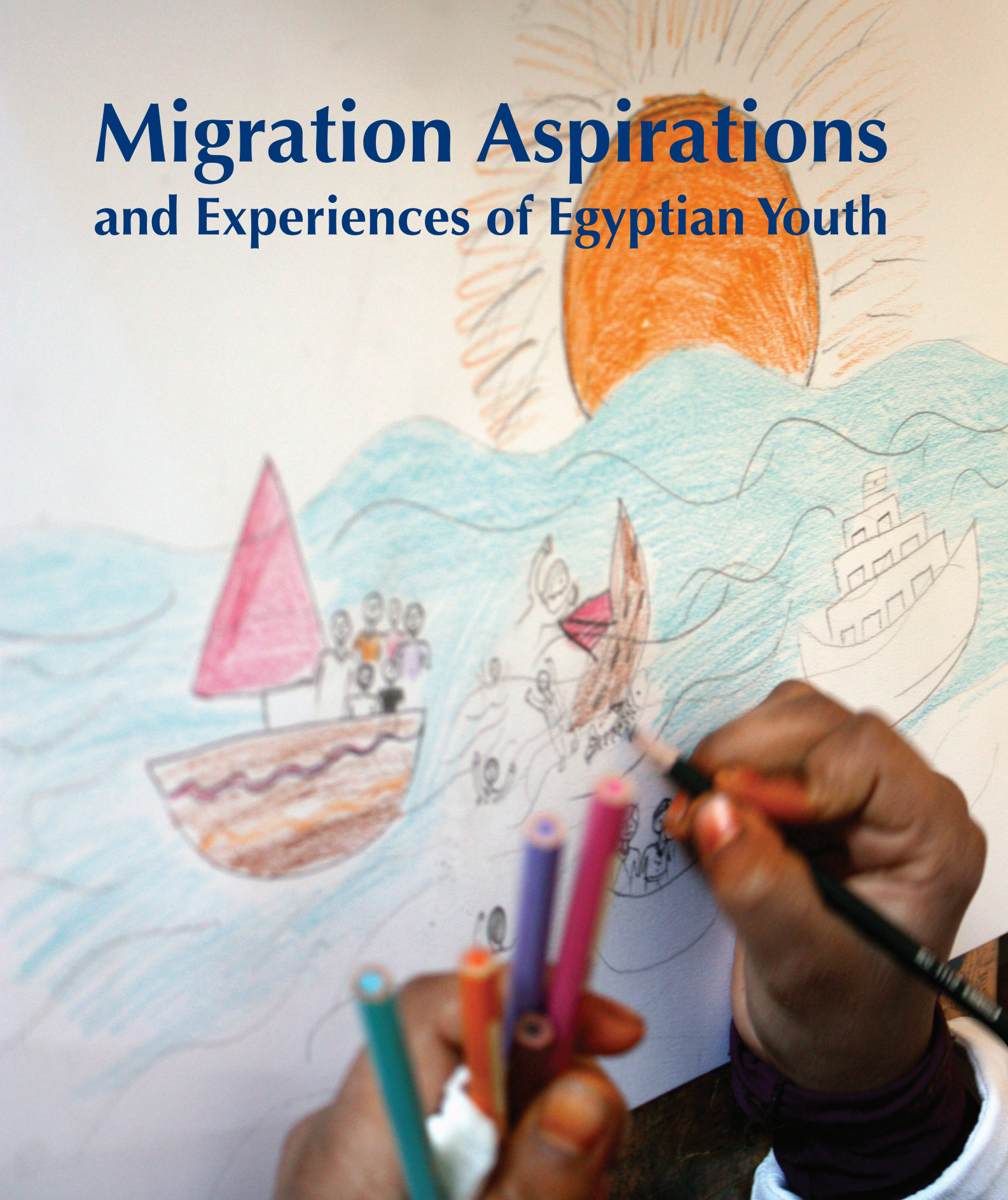


Migration Aspirations and Experiences of Egyptian Youth



**Migration
Aspirations
and
Experiences of Egyptian Youth**

February 2011

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TABLE OF CONTENT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	1
LIST OF TABLES	3
LIST OF FIGURES	4
LIST OF ACRONYMS	5
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	6
1. INTRODUCTION	10
2. DATA	11
3. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH	12
4. LITERATURE REVIEW	14
4.1 Overview of migration in Egypt	14
4.2 Trends in Egyptian international migration	14
4.3 Characteristics of international migrants	15
4.4 Impact of migration and remittances in Egypt	17
4.5 Literature on migration aspirations	20
4.6 Literature on internal migration	20
5. MIGRATION ASPIRATIONS	21
5.1 Incidence of migration aspirations	21
5.2 Migration aspirations and education	25
5.3 Variations in migration aspirations by wealth and employment	28
5.4 Quality of life in Egypt and its effect on migration aspirations	30
5.5 Reasons for migration aspirations	32
5.6 Role of networks	35
5.7 Desired destinations for migration	36
5.8 Attitudes toward migration	40
5.9 Irregular migration	43
6. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION EXPERIENCE	47
7. INTERNAL MIGRATION EXPERIENCE	54
8. CONCLUSION	57
References	59
Appendix I: Tables	62
Appendix II: Fact Sheets on Migration in Egyptian Regions	76
Appendix III: Maps	83

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1:	Percentage of youth aged 15–29 years intending to migrate, by Arab/Western destination, urban/rural residence and background characteristic -----	22
Table 2:	Quality of life in Egypt and the incidence of migration aspiration -----	31
Table 3:	Percentage of aspiring migrants aged 18–29 years citing selected reasons for migration, by sex and urban/rural residence-----	33
Table 4:	Percentage of aspiring migrants aged 18–29 years citing selected reasons for migration, by educational attainment -----	34
Table 5:	Desired destination of aspiring migrants aged 15–29 years, by urban/rural residence (%)-----	36
Table 6:	Willingness of aspiring migrants aged 18–29 years to accept unsuitable jobs, by Arab /Western destination, urban/rural residence and background characteristic (%)-----	40
Table 7:	Percentage of aspiring migrants aged 18–20 years who know person(s) who can help with irregular migration, by background characteristic-----	44
Table 8:	Percentage of youth aged 18–29 years with actual international migration experience, by current background characteristic -----	48
Table 9:	Destination of young migrants, by urban/rural residence (%)-----	50
Table 10:	Destination of young migrants, by educational attainment (%)-----	51
Table 11:	Percentage of migrants citing selected reasons for migration, by urban/rural residence-----	52
Table 12:	Selected indicators of migration experience -----	53
Table 13:	Percentage of youth aged 18–29 years with internal migration experience, by current background characteristic -----	54
Table 14:	Direction of flows of internal migrants, by region of origin and current residence (%)-----	56

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Migration intentions of respondents by region (%) -----	24
Figure 2: Migration intentions of respondents in the top 10 governorates, by governorate of origin and destination (%) -----	25
Figure 3: Migration intentions of respondents by educational attainment (%)-----	26
Figure 4: Migration intentions of university graduates by educational specialization (%) -----	27
Figure 5: Migration intentions of vocational graduates by educational specialization (%) -----	28
Figure 6: Migration intentions of respondents by wealth quintile (%) -----	29
Figure 7: Migration intentions of respondents by employment status (%) -----	30
Figure 8: Desired destination of aspiring migrants aged 15–29 years, by urban/rural residence (%) -----	38
Figure 9: Desired destination of aspiring migrants aged 15–29 years, by educational attainment (%) -----	39
Figure 10: Destinations perceived as easy for regular migration by aspiring migrants aged 15–29 years, by educational attainment (%) -----	39
Figure 11: Percentage of aspiring migrants aged 18–29 years who perceive irregular migration as easy, by Arab/Western destination, urban/rural residence and background characteristic -----	46

LIST OF ACRONYMS

EHDR	Egypt Human Development Report
ELMPS	Egypt Labour Market Panel Survey
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
PSU	Primary Sample Unit
SYPE	Survey of Young People in Egypt
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UAE	United Arab Emirates

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report examines Egyptian youth's international migration intentions as well as past migration experience, both international and internal. According to the United Nations Development Programme's 2010 Egypt Human Development Report (EHDR) there are 19.8 million young men and women in Egypt in the age group 18–29. This is close to one quarter of the total population, which represents both a risk and an opportunity for the nation. While faced with challenges in terms of poverty, employment, socio-economic development and exclusion, young Egyptians have a vast potential that can represent a significant factor in the growth and development of the country as a whole.

The 2010 EHDR shows that supporting and regulating migration in a holistic and institutionalized approach can play an important role in tapping the potential of Egyptian youth. In addition, as youth are more likely to migrate than other age groups, their migration intentions give important insights into demand for migration and future migration outflows.

Using data from the 2009 Survey of Young People in Egypt (SYPE), a nationally representative survey of a sample of 15,029 young people aged 10–29 years conducted in 2009, this report studies the migration experiences and aspirations of Egyptian youth aged 15–29 years.

Various patterns emerge from analysis of the data. Among all youth aged 15–29 years, 18.4 per cent reported having migration aspirations. There is, however, a notable difference in the migration aspirations of male and female youth, as 29.7 per cent of male youth had intentions to migrate, compared with 6.7 per cent of female youth.

Migration aspirations decrease as age increases. Twenty-two per cent of youth aged 15–17 years planned to migrate, compared with 18.8 per cent of youth aged 18–24 years and 14.7 per cent of youth aged 25–29 years. Unmarried youth have a higher likelihood of considering leaving Egypt.

Arab countries are the most favoured destination for Egyptian youth (14.3%), whereas only 3.9 per cent preferred to migrate to a Western country. While both urban and rural youth generally prefer to migrate to Arab countries, urban youth are more likely to want to move to Western countries. Willingness to migrate is not homogenous and there were certain governorates in which the percentage of youth intending to migrate was higher than average, such as Port-Said (30.4%), Dakahlia (29.1%), Kafr El Sheikh (25.9%), Menoufia (26.2%) and Asyout (25.1%).

Among youth who wished to migrate, 68.4 per cent chose Gulf Arab countries as their favoured destination, followed by 9.6 per cent of all aspiring migrant youth interested in moving to Arab countries outside the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), such as the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Jordan and Lebanon. Saudi Arabia was the most popular destina-

tion among aspiring migrant youth from both urban and rural areas; Kuwait (18.1%) and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) (16.7%) were the second and third most common destinations. Twenty-two per cent of youth and one third of urban youth preferred Western countries, and the countries most frequently listed were Italy (6.4%), France (3.1%) and the United States of America (4.6%).

Perceptions of the ease of migrating regularly reveal striking differences between Western and Arab countries. Youth largely perceive Gulf countries to be the easiest destinations for regular migration. Forty-seven per cent of youth stated that Saudi Arabia is the easiest migration destination, while 13.6 per cent and 10.8 per cent listed Kuwait and the UAE, respectively. At the same time, Mediterranean and Western countries are perceived to be the easiest destinations for irregular migration. Thirty-six per cent and 34.7 per cent of all aspiring migrants named Italy and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, respectively, to be the easiest irregular migration destinations, followed by Greece (5.6%), Sudan (5%), United States (2.6%), and France (2.1%). Despite these results, only 16.4 per cent of aspiring migrants thought irregular migration was easy, and only 4.1 per cent of youth hoping to migrate claimed to know a person or a broker who can help with irregular migration.

Educational attainment and wealth also represent important factors for youth aspiring to migrate. Among all university graduates, 22.9 per cent, on average, had a desire to migrate. Higher demand for certain occupations in Egypt or abroad seems to influence the willingness to migrate. For instance, while 29.2 per cent of education graduates and 28.5 per cent of agriculture and veterinary school graduates hoped to move abroad, only 7 per cent of graduates from computer studies intended to pursue jobs abroad, which may be explained by the availability of job opportunities in Egypt in their field. Similarly, migration aspirations vary by specialization among students in vocational secondary schools. While 25.1 per cent of all vocational secondary school students, on average, indicated plans to migrate, 30 per cent of students from the industrial sub-track and 34.7 per cent of tourism/hospitality students expressed intention to move abroad. In turn, only 18.5 per cent of commercial students and 8.1 per cent of nursing students planned to live or work abroad. This may be because the majority of students in these specializations are females and, concurrently, females tend to have lower migration aspirations due to social and cultural norms.

Unemployment and lack of job opportunities in Egypt are significant push factors for migration. The desire to migrate was highest among the group of unemployed youth (29.9% of all youth). While 73.1 per cent of both male and female youth cited low income as the major push factor out of Egypt and 64.1 per cent of youth also named lack of available work, there are slight differences in motivations across gender lines. Work availability is relatively less important for females than males. Eighteen per cent of females reported non-economic reasons for wanting to migrate, in comparison with 1.8 per cent of males. Similar differences appear in terms of pull factors. An overwhelming 94.6 per cent of males cited interest in earning money abroad. Meanwhile, females were interested in gaining international work experience (44.8%) and earning money (37.5%).

Also, females were more likely than males (9.8 per cent compared with 5.1 per cent, respectively) to report that friends or family living abroad were motivators to migrate. A remarkable 79.4 per cent of aspiring migrants reported that they would accept an unsuitable job abroad.

While a fifth of youth have migration intentions, only 1.8 per cent of youth aged 18–29 years migrated to other countries in the past. The small incidence of migration among youth is not surprising given their young age, which may not have allowed them to have migrated and returned. Importantly the survey does not distinguish between youth who migrated with their families as children and those who migrated independently. Similarly, youth currently abroad are not represented in the sample.

There is a significant discrepancy in regard to international migration by wealth: 3.5 per cent of youth living in the wealthiest households migrated in the past, compared with 1.3 per cent of youth from the lowest household wealth quintile. However, it is unclear if household wealth drives migration or if it is a result of past migration. Three per cent of employed youth migrated internationally in the past, compared with only 0.4 per cent of unemployed youth. A possible explanation for this discrepancy is that return migrants are more likely to be employed if, for instance, they can afford to start their own businesses, or they are more likely to come from wealthier households that have access to better job opportunities. In this scenario, employment may be affected by past migration and not the other way around. The overall top five migration destinations were the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (38%), Saudi Arabia (29.4%), Kuwait (8.5%), UAE (6.5%), and Jordan (5.4%). Saudi Arabia was the top destination among youth in urban areas, whereas the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was the top destination among youth in rural areas.

The median cost of actual migration among young international migrants was 2,000 livres (LE) (USD 450). There was a significant discrepancy in median costs borne by migrants in rural and urban areas: the median cost in urban areas was LE 9,000 (USD 1,640), compared with LE 1,500 in rural areas (USD 270). The most expensive destination to migrate to was Kuwait for both urban and rural migrants (LE 30,000 and LE 7,000, respectively). It is important to note, however, that only 52 per cent of past migrants reported bearing costs and because of the small sample size, these figures may not be statistically reliable.

When asked about travel permits, 68.5 per cent of youth who migrated internationally reported that they migrated with a valid visa, while 21.5 per cent had a work contract before reaching their destination country. Forty-two per cent of youth who migrated internationally sent remittances and 42.7 per cent indicated that they want to migrate again. This is consistent with the finding that the majority of young migrants (77.4%) assessed their migration experience positively. Approximately one third of past migrants indicated that they worked in a job they considered to be unsuitable.

Looking at actual internal migration, we see that 5.1 per cent of youth have moved between governorates since their birth, with 8.1 per cent of youth currently residing in

urban areas migrating internally, in comparison with only 3 per cent of youth currently residing in rural areas. The higher incidence of internal migration among youth in urban areas is expected, as urban areas are normally pull areas. Moreover, females currently residing in either urban or rural areas are more likely than males to have moved between governorates. This may be because females are more likely than males to move farther from their homes when they get married. Similar to the findings of international migration experience, the likelihood of internal migration increased with age and was higher among youth who ever married. This is particularly evident in urban areas, where only 5 per cent of those who had never married migrated, but 16.4 per cent of those who had ever married migrated.

1. INTRODUCTION

International migration has been an integral part of the Egyptian economy and, more generally, of economies throughout the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). Remittances play an important role in sustaining Egypt's economy. According to recent estimates, more than 4 per cent of the Egyptian population currently live abroad and Egypt is one of the top remittance recipients among developing countries. Remittances from abroad surpassed USD 7 billion in 2007, or 6 per cent of Egypt's gross domestic product (GDP) (World Bank, 2008; Roushdy et al., 2009). Migration issues are high on the policy agenda, and the Egyptian government is taking steps to ensure a successful international migration experience for Egyptians. There is also ongoing policy discussion about the incidence of irregular migration and its consequences for Egyptian migrants. All of the above has renewed interest in studying Egyptian migration patterns and trends.

This report examines Egyptian youth's international migration intentions as well as past migration experience, both international and internal. Due to the small sample size of youth who migrated in the past and returned, the majority of our discussion focuses on migration aspirations. While migration intentions and actual migration behaviour can diverge, the study of current youth migration intentions offers an important insight into trends of future Egyptian migration outflows. This study discusses the incidence of migration aspiration by youth characteristic. It also looks at aspired migration destinations, reasons for migration aspirations, permanent migration aspirations, and attitudes surrounding regular and irregular migration. The analysis in this report draws from the 2009 SYPE, a nationally representative survey of adolescents and youth aged 15–29 years. The bulk of information on migration applies only to youth aged 18–29 years.

Throughout the report, migration data is frequently presented by current residence at the time of the survey (urban or rural) and regional destination for migration (Arab or Western countries). Findings are often further disaggregated by background characteristic, including gender, age, governorate, region, educational attainment, student and marital status, household wealth, and employment status.

Overall, the incidence of migration aspirations is higher among males than females and decreases with age. Arab countries are overwhelmingly more popular desired destinations than Western countries and are also perceived as easier to (regularly) migrate to, although we see some variation according to background characteristic.

We find that youth intentions to migrate are closely linked to the costs and benefits associated with living in the home country relative to living abroad. For example, low income and lack of work opportunities are the major reasons that youth cite for aspiring to migrate. Consistently, intention to migrate increases as the perceived quality of life in Egypt decreases. Quality of life includes factors such as the extent of social networks in Egypt, levels of self-esteem, certainty about the future and ability to find a job in Egypt. The incidence of migration aspiration grows as the benefits and ease of moving abroad

increase. Migration aspirations increase as wealth and educational attainment level rise, which may be linked to migration being easier for the wealthier and more educated.

This report is organized as follows. Section 2 describes the SYPE, the report's primary data source. Section 3 presents the demographic characteristics of youth in Egypt. In Section 4, we provide a literature review of past research on migration in Egypt. Section 5 discusses the SYPE findings on migration aspirations. Sections 6 and 7 present findings on the international and internal migration experience of Egyptian youth, respectively.

Additional tables are compiled in Appendix I. Appendix II presents six regional fact sheets summarizing the international migration intentions and experiences of youth in each of the Egyptian geographic regions. Appendix III shows maps that display the distribution by governorate of youths who aspire to migrate or those who have international or internal migration experience. For internal migrants, both the maps of the governorate of birth and current governorate are shown. Since information shown in the maps is based on data at the governorate level, it is only meant to be indicative and is not statistically representative.

2. DATA

This paper uses data from the 2009 SYPE, a household survey of adolescents and youth that was conducted by the West Asia and North Africa office of the Population Council. The survey was fielded in May 2009 on a nationally representative sample of 15,029 young people aged 10–29 years. The SYPE covers all governorates of Egypt, including the border governorates. This is relatively unusual, as most surveys in Egypt exclude the border governorates due to their relatively small population size. The Population Council partnered with the Information and Decision Support Centre (IDSC), the research branch of the Egyptian Cabinet, in collecting and processing the SYPE data.

The SYPE employed a stratified, cluster, multistage sampling design. The sample included 455 primary sample units (PSUs), 239 of which were rural and 216 of which were urban. The survey was designed to include adequate representation of slum areas. The urban PSUs were divided into 44 PSUs in slum areas and 172 in non-slum areas. In order to reach 15,000 young people, the sample included 11,372 randomly selected households. Within these households, 20,200 eligible young people were identified and 16,061 were selected to be interviewed.¹

The SYPE collected data on five key areas relating to young people's lives in Egypt: education, work, family formation, health and sexuality, and civic and political participation. In addition, the SYPE gathered data about youth migration. This data on migration includes information about young people's intention to migrate abroad, as well as their interna-

¹ This number of youth was selected to take into account oversampling of the border governments and non-response. For further details on the sampling procedure, please refer to the SYPE Preliminary Report (Population Council, 2010).

tional and internal migration experiences, if any. A large part of this report discusses the SYPE data on migration aspirations, rather than actual migration. This is because among youth aged 15–29 years, the incidence of migration experience is limited.

Information on youth migration aspirations include desired destination, reasons behind intentions to migrate and attitudes regarding irregular migration. Information on youth migration experiences include country of destination, reasons behind migration, main sources of information/assistance with migration, cost of migration, legality of status while living abroad (e.g. visa availability, contract, work permit) as well as remittance-sending behaviour. The full set of migration questions apply to youth aged 18–29 years. For youth aged 15–17 years, however, the only information available was whether they aspire to migrate and their desired country of destination. Where relevant we analyse three age groups (15–17 years, 18–24 years, and 25–29 years) within this range separately. All tables and figures in this report are population-weighted, unless otherwise specified.

3. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH

Throughout the following chapters, we look at migration and migration aspirations according to urban/rural residence and migration destination. For the purposes of this report, we often categorize migration destinations as Arab and Western countries. We also look at the incidence of migration aspirations and migration by reasons for migration, attitudes towards migration and irregular migration. Within each sub-section, we focus on attributes including, but not limited to, sex, age, geographic region, education attainment, household wealth, and student employment² and marital status.

Currently, 62 per cent of Egyptian youth live in rural areas: 34 per cent in rural Lower Egypt and 28 per cent in rural Upper Egypt. Rural Lower Egypt has the largest population of youth in Egypt. Nineteen per cent of youth live in the urban governorates, 10 per cent in urban Lower Egypt and 8 per cent in urban Upper Egypt. In contrast, 1.4 per cent of youth live in the frontier governorates. In looking at marital status, an estimated 36 per cent of women aged 18–24 years are currently married. Approximately 79 per cent of women aged 25–29 years are married. Male Egyptian youth are less likely to be married than their female counterparts; 5 per cent of males aged 18–24 years and 42 per cent of those aged 25–29 years are currently married.

Throughout the report, we discuss the relationship between education level and youth migration. It is worth noting that students' educational attainment levels represent an individual's highest completed level of education, not their current education level at the time of the survey. We define education categories as illiterate, read and write (which

² Throughout this report, we focus on market work, i.e. economic activity engaged in for the purpose of market exchange. We also use the standard definition of unemployment which requires that the individual has actively searched for work in the three months prior to the interview.

includes those who are literate but have not completed any stage of education), primary and preparatory. After the preparatory stage, the secondary stage is divided into general (academic) and vocational tracks. Which secondary track a student joins entirely depends on the score obtained in the end-of-preparatory-stage standardized exams. The vocational secondary track is essentially a terminal degree while the more prestigious general track usually leads to university. The categories we use to indicate higher educational levels are general secondary, vocational secondary, post-secondary vocational institutes, and university and above.

The discussion in this report focuses on the following three education categories: illiterate, vocational secondary and university (and above). While the data for other defined categories (read and write, primary, preparatory, general secondary and post-secondary vocational institutes) can be found in accompanying tables and appendices, we do not focus on these outcomes because they represent a small percentage of our sample size of youth.

Table A1.1 shows the educational attainment distribution of youth aged 15–29 years. Across all age groups, young females are notably more likely to be illiterate than young men, particularly in rural areas (see Tables A1.1 and A1.2 in Appendix 1). Among younger cohorts, however, the gender gap in illiteracy rates is narrowing. While nearly 21 per cent of young women aged 25–29 years were illiterate compared with 4.6 per cent of men in this age group, among females and males aged 15–17 years, the percentages were 6.7 per cent and 0.9 per cent, respectively. The gender gap in illiteracy is often related to females' disadvantage in education-ever enrolment rates (school entry). According to the results of the SYPE, 14 per cent of female youth have never been to school, in comparison with 4 per cent of males. When disaggregated by age group, school entry rates also suggest that Egypt is working towards universal school enrolment. Whereas 21 per cent of women aged 25–29 years had never been to school, this was true for only 13 per cent and 7 per cent of those aged 18–24 years and 15–17 years, respectively. Never-enrolled rates declined among younger age groups for males as well, and particularly for 15–17 year olds.

The SYPE data reflects the expansion of vocational education in Egypt over the past several decades (Elbadawy, 2009). Forty-one per cent of males aged 25–29 years and 35 per cent of females said they had completed vocational secondary education. While this is the largest educational attainment group for both males and females, there is still gender segregation within vocational education. The industrial, agricultural and tourism and hospitality sub-tracks each had a student body that was between 70 per cent and 80 per cent male. The commercial and nursing sub-tracks, in contrast, each had a student body that was 60 per cent and 100 per cent female, respectively.

There is an approximately equal number of young men and women who completed university education in Egypt. The combined distribution of current university students and university graduates aged 18–29 years shows that 53 per cent were female and 47 per cent were male (UNDP, 2010). Higher education attainment often correlates with wealth; almost half of those currently or formerly enrolled in university came from the wealthiest 20 per cent of families (UNDP, 2010).

Table A1.2 (see Appendix 1) further breaks down these educational categories by urban and rural residence. Rural youth of both genders are more likely to have a vocational secondary education than their urban peers, while urban youth are more likely to have a university education. The rural–urban gap is largest for women at the university level.

4. LITERATURE REVIEW

4.1 Overview of migration in Egypt

International migration has long had an important impact on the Egyptian economy and Egyptian society, as well as Egypt's integration into the Arab region and beyond. Since the early 1970s, when the Government of Egypt eliminated barriers to temporary and permanent migration (Zohry, 2003), millions of Egyptians have gone abroad to work or to settle. In this section, we review general trends in Egyptian migration patterns over the past 40 years, addressing the origins and characteristics of migrants, their destinations, and their employment characteristics when abroad as well as after returning to Egypt. We then turn to the effects of migration – particularly the effects of remittances that migrants send back to Egypt – on a variety of social and economic outcomes, including poverty, entrepreneurship, women's status and children's schooling. Finally, we discuss the factors that motivate temporary and permanent migration from Egypt, focusing on youth and their aspirations for migration.

4.2 Trends in Egyptian international migration

Based on the 2006 census, CAPMAS estimates that there are approximately 4 million Egyptians living abroad, an increase of nearly 80 per cent over the 1996 census figure of 2.2 million (CAPMAS, 2008, cited in Roushdy et al., 2009).³ As this rapid increase demonstrates, migration patterns in Egypt have always been closely tied to the regional economic and political situation. Large-scale labour migration from Egypt began following the 1973 war. During this period, the rapid increase in oil prices created great demand for labour in the Arab Gulf countries, while demographic pressures and unemployment at home created a supply of Egyptian workers willing to travel. These factors combined to increase the stock of Egyptian international migrants from about 70,000 in the early 1970s to nearly 1.5 million in 1976 (Assaad, n.d.).

3 It is important to note, however, that estimates of the stock of Egyptian migrants vary widely across different statistical sources (Roushdy et al., 2009).

In the 1980s, however, the pace of labour migration slowed due to a variety of political and economic factors. Early in the decade, the Iran–Iraq war caused many Egyptian migrants to return home. Reduced labour demand due to falling oil prices and new laws regulating the hiring of foreign versus national labour in Gulf countries further reduced the flow of migrants from Egypt. The First Gulf War in 1990, which led to the return of almost all migrants located in Iraq and Kuwait, was the final step in this long series of events that dramatically reduced the stock of migrants abroad (Fergany, 2001; Zohry, 2003; Roushdy et al., 2009). The total number of Egyptian migrants abroad, which had reached approximately 2.2 million in 1985, decreased to 1.96 million in 1989 and 1.54 million in 1991 (Nassar, 2005).

The subsequent two decades have been marked by considerable fluctuation in the stock of Egyptian migrants abroad. Following the end of the First Gulf War and the improvement in regional economic conditions, the stock of migrants increased to 2.90 million in 1997. However, with the slowdown in the world economy that began with the Asian Financial Crisis of 1997, the flow of migrants began to decline again in 1998 (Nassar, 2005). This downturn was short-lived, however, as the stock of migrants abroad increased rapidly during the 2000s to reach the current figure of 4 million.

4.3 Characteristics of international migrants

Recent data from the Egypt Labour Market Panel Survey 2006 (ELMPS) indicate that approximately 4.8 per cent of Egyptian households were estimated to have a member living abroad, although this figure is underestimated because it does not include cases in which the entire household migrates. This figure is down from 1988, when an estimated 9.9 per cent of households had a migrant (Wahba, 2007).⁴

The vast majority of Egyptian migrants are male; just over 90 per cent of return migrants were male in 2006, compared with 94 per cent in 1988. The proportion of migrants from rural areas relative to urban areas has been increasing. Whereas in 1998, 49 per cent of return migrants resided in urban areas, in 2006 only 43 per cent did. Correspondingly, 68 per cent of current migrants are from rural areas. The percentage of return migrants residing in Cairo also declined substantially from 27 per cent in 1988 to 12 per cent in 2006 (Wahba, 2007).

There is well-known selectivity in the migration process in terms of age, education, and occupation.⁵ Young adults are much more likely to migrate; Nassar (2005) found that while the average age of the non-migrant Egyptian is 35 years, the average age of the migrant Egyptian is just under 30 years. Migrants are also more educated than the non-migrant population (Roushdy et al., 2009). Although a significant number of migrants do not have any formal education (approximately 15%), overall, the majority of migrants

4 Note that this decline is due to population growth as well as migration trends.

5 See Roushdy et al. (2009), Elbadawy and Assaad (2009), and Elbadawy and Roushdy (2009) for further discussions of the implications of this selection process for studying migration in Egypt.

have completed at least secondary education. As of 2006, 37 per cent of return international migrants had a vocational secondary degree and 25 per cent had a university degree. Furthermore, the percentage of migrants with high educational attainment has been increasing over time (Wahba, 2007).

The educational profile of Egyptian migrants is closely linked both to their migration destinations and occupations while abroad. The vast majority of migrants work in other Middle Eastern countries: as of 2006, 46 per cent of Egyptian migrants had been to Gulf countries; 41 per cent, to other Arab states; and only 3 per cent to other parts of the world (Roushdy et al., 2009). As of 2006, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya were the most popular destinations, absorbing 37 per cent, 16 per cent and 14 per cent of migrants, respectively. Kuwait and the UAE each received approximately 12 per cent of migrants (Wahba, 2007). Egyptian migrants often fulfil labour demand that is not being met by the local labour market in the destination country. Thus, in general, current skilled labour migrants tend to concentrate in the GCC countries and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Unskilled labourers are more distributed across destinations, migrating to both the GCC and other Eastern Arab countries, such as Lebanon and Jordan, in fairly high numbers (Nassar, 2005).

Increasing educational attainment among migrants, along with competition from South Asian labour for low-skilled jobs in the GCC, has corresponded to an upward shift in the occupational distribution of migrants abroad. In 1985, 20 per cent of migrants worked as scientists or technicians, 9 per cent in clerical work, 19 per cent in sales and services, 9 per cent in agriculture and 43 per cent in production. By 2006, this occupational profile had changed considerably, with the percentage of Egyptian migrants working as scientists or technicians doubling to 41 per cent. Meanwhile the percentage of Egyptian migrants working in clerical work, sales and services, and production declined to 2 per cent, 13 per cent, and 34 per cent, respectively. Figures for Egyptian migrants working in agriculture were roughly the same during the two periods (Nassar, 2010a). Wahba (2007) also shows that, compared with the occupational profile of non-migrants, return migrants were more likely to work in technical and managerial fields and less likely to engage in production, agriculture or services.

Nassar (2005, 2010a) and Sika (2010) both attribute the increasingly educated profile of migrants to the oversupply of highly educated workers in the Egyptian labour market and the low returns of educational credentials. This association between high education and migration from Egypt has led to some concern over the potential negative effects of “brain drain”. Furthermore, while two thirds of Egyptian migrants move abroad temporarily, the remainder move permanently, and these permanent migrants are particularly likely to be highly educated. Permanent migrants, in contrast to temporary migrants, are also more likely to move to OECD countries (Nassar, 2005). Nevertheless, a recent analysis by Sika (2010) concludes that migration of highly skilled workers contributes positively to national economic development through remittances and “brain circulation”, as well as by relieving pressure on the domestic labour market. The aspiration to migrate in the

future may also create an incentive for youth to invest more in education. Not all of these youth will actually migrate, so their human capital will ultimately benefit the domestic economy. Remittances may also contribute to households' ability to pay for the education of their children, as will be discussed further below.

4.4 Impact of migration and remittances in Egypt

Many of the most significant effects of migration on Egyptian society and the Egyptian economy are a result of the flow of remittances that migrants send back to their home country. Egypt has long been one of the top recipients of remittances among less developed countries; remittances reached USD 6 billion in 1992, accounting for about 14 per cent of GDP. Although the flow of remittances subsequently slowed considerably throughout the 1990s, it began to pick up again in the mid-2000s, reaching almost USD 7.7 billion in 2007, or 6 per cent of Egypt's GDP (World Bank, 2008; Roushdy et al., 2009), consistent with the increase in the outflow of migrants during this period.

Five countries account for over 80 per cent of remittances to Egypt. These include the United States (33%), Kuwait (18%), the UAE (16%), Saudi Arabia (4%) and Switzerland (4%) (Nassar, 2009). These figures indicate that remittances from the United States, in particular, are disproportionately high relative to the percentage of total Egyptian migrants who work there, whereas remittances from Saudi Arabia are relatively low. This may be attributable to differences in the occupations and incomes of migrants in these two destinations, or it could possibly be related to the propensity of migrants in these countries to remit funds back to Egypt.

Remittances thus constitute one of the most important – and, after Suez Canal dues, the most stable – sources of foreign currency in Egypt. The importance of export goods as a source of foreign currency has increased relative to that of remittances since the early 1990s, but remittances still constitute a larger source of foreign currency than either foreign direct investment (FDI) or official aid (Nassar, 2009). Furthermore, labour migration is one of the most significant channels of regional economic exchange in the Arab States, including Egypt (Nassar, 2010b).

Given the importance of remittances to Egypt's economy, as well as other parts of the developing world, the role of migration in reducing poverty has been a topic of much research interest. Yet as Adams and Page (2003, 2005) demonstrate, there are complicated causal pathways between remittances and poverty. They argue that middle-income developing countries in MENA actually produce more migrants than low- or high-income countries. This may be because, while remittances can reduce poverty, migration itself can be expensive and is sometimes only open to skilled workers, most of whom are not poor. Nevertheless, Adams and Page (2003) find that in MENA, a 10-percentage-point increase in remittances' share of GDP is associated with a 5.7 per cent decline in the population living in poverty.

The effect of remittances at the micro level has also been widely debated in Egypt and elsewhere. Many early analyses argued that remittances were largely used for consumption rather than productive activities that could generate income and jobs. Remittances were also argued to create household dependency on an uncertain source of income (see Wahba (2003) and Roushdy et al. (2009) for a review of relevant literature). However, a number of studies have highlighted the importance of the consumption uses of remittances, as well as the finding that some remittances are in fact invested (Adams, 1991; Eurostat, 2000; McCormick and Wahba, 2001; Wahba, 2003; IOM, 2010). According to Eurostat (2000), daily household consumption accounts for how 74 per cent of remittance-receiving households use remittance money, but 7.3 per cent use the money for real estate and 3.9 per cent use it for educational expenses. IOM (2010) similarly found that 80 per cent of remittance-receiving households used the money primarily to cover household expenses, including education and health care, while 20 per cent invested the funds. Among those who invested, 39 per cent did so in real estate, and the remainder in small enterprises and agriculture. Furthermore, McCormick and Wahba (2001) and Wahba (2003) found that temporary migration has a positive effect on the accumulation of capital and skills that increase entrepreneurial investment upon return to Egypt. Furthermore, return migrants were more likely than non-migrants to start enterprises that create good jobs (Wahba, 2003).

Serious selection and endogeneity problems are inherent in research on the effects of migration. Selection bias can result from the fact that migrants are not a random sample of the population; they may differ systematically by observed characteristics, such as age and education, or unobserved factors such as ability and risk aversion. Endogeneity can result from reverse causality, measurement error, or omitted variable bias. Reverse causality poses a particularly difficult problem for models of the effects of remittances, as households simultaneously make decisions about migration, labour supply, and consumption, among others. For example, households that are sliding into poverty may decide to have a member migrate, leading a correlation between migration and poverty status to appear, but this correlation should not be interpreted causally (Roushdy et al., 2009).

Unlike the studies cited above, Roushdy et al. (2009) therefore adopted an instrumental variable (IV) approach to estimating another important outcome of migration: its impact on household poverty status. Using the percentage of households in the shiakha with at least one current migrant as an instrument for migration, the authors found that migration and remittances have a moderate impact on poverty. Specifically, having a migrant in the household or receiving remittances appeared to reduce the likelihood of household poverty by 8 percentage points.

Employing the same IV design, Elbadawy and Assaad (2009) also examined the impact of remittances on child schooling and work. They found that remittances had a positive and significant effect on boys' likelihood of attending university, but not on prior levels of schooling. For girls, however, remittances had a positive effect on ever-enrolling in school and some effect on school attendance among girls aged 15–17 years and on uni-

versity attendance. Girls in remittance-receiving households also appeared to benefit from reduced domestic work, possibly because migrant households use remittances to purchase time-saving devices. Remittances also had a negative impact on market work among boys aged 6–14 years, but a positive impact on domestic work among boys aged 15–17 years, which may indicate that males in this age group are substituting for their absent fathers.

As the vast majority of migrants in Egypt are men, there has also been considerable interest in how the absence of the male head impacts the dynamics of the migrant household. In particular, the husband's absence may have an empowering effect on the wife left behind, as she takes up more of the responsibilities and decisions that would normally fall to the male head of the household. However, a variety of factors, including the household composition, the wife's age, and the husband's location and type of work, may influence the direction of this relationship. It is also possible that any empowerment gains women make in their husbands' absence are reversed upon their return (Elbadawy and Roushdy, 2009).

A number of studies have found that migration is associated with joint financial decision-making between the husband and the wife in a migrant household (IOM, 2010) – or, in other cases, an increase in the likelihood that the wife will maintain complete control of the household budget (Louhichi, 1997) – and increased decision-making power and mobility on the part of women left to head households in the migrant's absence (Khafagy, 1984; Brink, 1991). Yet Brink (1991) also argues that these gains do not last after the migrant's return to the household. Taylor (1984) furthermore finds that when the wife left behind has not yet borne children or is living with extended family, she does not experience empowerment gains from her husband's absence from Egypt. It is also important to note that most of these studies are based on local village ethnographies, and thus their findings cannot be generalized.

Using the same IV design as Roushdy et al. (2009), Elbadawy and Roushdy (2009) conducted a preliminary multivariate analysis of the impact of migration on several indicators of women's empowerment. They found no evidence of gains in either *de facto* decision-making and mobility, or attitudes on gender roles. Furthermore, there was some evidence that both current and return migration were associated with less gender-equitable views among women.

Again using this IV design, Binzel and Assaad (2009) also found that a male migrant's absence may create an additional labour burden for the women left behind in migrant households in Egypt. The authors found that the significant increase in women's unpaid family work accounts for a large part of the rise of women's participation in the labour force among migrant households in rural areas. Meanwhile, women's wage work decreased, suggesting that rural women who are left behind take on family work to compensate for the male migrant's lost labour. In urban areas, there was a decrease in women's wage work among migrant households, at the same time that the likelihood that

migrant wives engaged in subsistence production increased. Overall, however, there was no change in urban women's labour force participation rate among migrant households.

4.5 Literature on migration aspirations

Despite the importance of migration in the Egyptian economy and society over the past 40 years, thus far there has been little research on whether, where, and why Egyptian youth hope to migrate in the future. The exception is Zohry's (2006) study of migration to Europe, which surveyed 1,552 males aged 18–40 years about their actual migration experience and aspirations for migration to Europe. In addition to Cairo and Alexandria, the study was conducted in localities known for having established migration streams, which were located in four governorates in Lower Egypt and two in Upper Egypt.

Zohry (2006) found that while 87 per cent of youth in the study aspired to migrate to Europe (mostly to Italy or France), they intended to migrate to fulfil specific financial goals and then return to Egypt, following the longstanding pattern of temporary migration to the GCC. However, youth are quite aware of the difficulties of migrating to Europe, as well as the potential negative consequences of illegal migration.

Information about migration, and the process of migration itself, also appears to largely operate through friend and family networks rather than through official sources. Networks were also an important part of youth motivations for migration, along with economic conditions in Egypt. The main push factors leading youth to consider migration were poorer income, living conditions and job opportunities in Egypt, whereas the main pull factors were the presence of friends and family or a job offer in the destination country. Finally, the majority of youth who had already experienced migration to Europe aspired to return for another period of work abroad.

4.6 Literature on internal migration

There has also been fairly little research conducted on internal migration in Egypt. The main exception is Wahba's (2007) study using the ELMPS, which found that rates of internal migration are quite low, although they have increased since the 1990s. Between 1990 and 1998, less than 0.25 per cent of rural residents moved to an urban area, a rate that rose to 1.5 per cent between 1998 and 2006. During this more recent period, 80 per cent of migration was within the same governorate, compared with 52 per cent from 1990 to 1998.⁶ Approximately 40 per cent of rural-to-urban migration was to Greater Cairo during both periods.

Urban-to-rural migration actually proved to be a more significant phenomenon in Egypt during this period: 1.1 per cent of urban residents moved to a rural area between 1990 and 1998, and 4.3 per cent moved between 1998 and 2006. Thirty-two per cent and

⁶ Wahba (2007) notes that some of this apparent increase may be due to changes in administrative jurisdiction, as well as movement into new cities.

79 per cent of the moves during these two periods were within the same governorate, respectively. Overall, 7.7 per cent of the population migrated from an urban to a rural area, and 8.6 per cent migrated from a rural area to an urban one. Of the latter, nearly a third migrated to the Greater Cairo area.

Wahba (2007) also found that approximately 60 per cent of lifetime migrants are women, likely reflecting the tradition of women leaving their natal families to live near their husbands' families upon marriage. Urban-to-rural migrants tend to be both younger and better educated than rural-to-urban migrants, suggesting, along with the findings above, that urban-to-rural migration is becoming the new trend in internal migration in Egypt. Rural-to-Greater Cairo migrants in particular tended to be older and more likely to be illiterate than other migrants.

5. MIGRATION ASPIRATIONS

5.1 Incidence of migration aspirations

Table 1 presents the incidence of migration aspirations organized by urban and rural residence, and Arab and Western country destination, disaggregated by youth characteristic. These background characteristics include sex, age group, region of origin, educational attainment, student status, marital status, household wealth categorization, and employment status.

Among all youth aged 15–29 years, 18.4 per cent reported having migration aspirations. We did not find a significant difference in intentions between rural and urban youth. There is, however, a notable difference in the migration aspirations of male and female youth, as male Egyptian youth were overwhelmingly more likely to consider moving outside Egypt than female Egyptian youth; 29.7 per cent of male youth had intentions to migrate, compared with 6.7 per cent of female youth.

Table 1: Percentage of youth aged 15–29 years intending to migrate, by Arab/Western destination, urban/rural residence and background characteristic

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Arab countries	Western countries	Total	Arab countries	Western countries	Total	Arab countries	Western countries	Total
Sex									
Male	19.7	8.1	28.1	26.3	4.4	30.7	23.8	5.8	29.7
Female	5.4	3.6	9.2	4.1	1.1	5.3	4.6	2.0	6.7
Age group									
15–17	13.8	9.0	23.0	17.0	4.1	21.2	15.9	5.8	21.8
18–24	12.4	6.3	18.9	16.1	2.7	18.8	14.7	4.0	18.8
25–29	12.1	2.8	15.2	12.5	1.8	14.3	12.4	2.2	14.7
Region									
Urban governorates	12.3	5.1	17.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12.3	5.1	17.6
Urban Lower Egypt	13.0	5.9	19.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13.0	5.9	19.2
Rural Lower Egypt	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15.1	3.0	18.2	15.1	3.0	18.2
Urban Upper Egypt	13.4	7.9	21.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13.4	7.9	21.6
Rural Upper Egypt	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15.9	2.5	18.5	15.9	2.5	18.5
Frontier governorates	8.2	3.8	12.4	15.4	0.9	8.3	7.8	2.2	10.1
Education									
Illiterate	7.9	1.8	9.7	4.2	0.3	4.5	4.9	0.6	5.5
Read and write	8.3	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	5.8
Primary	10.6	5.8	16.5	14.0	1.6	15.6	12.9	2.9	15.9
Preparatory	12.3	5.7	18.4	16.3	3.8	20.2	14.9	4.5	19.5
General secondary	11.5	9.8	21.6	18.1	5.0	23.3	14.5	7.6	22.4
Vocational secondary	14.3	4.3	18.6	18.1	2.0	20.2	16.8	2.8	19.6
Post-secondary institute	11.5	7.2	18.7	16.1	4.5	20.6	13.9	5.8	19.7
University and above	14.8	5.5	20.8	18.9	6.7	25.6	16.4	6.0	22.7

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Arab countries	Western countries	Total	Arab countries	Western countries	Total	Arab countries	Western countries	Total
Student status									
Non-student	14.4	3.9	16.9	14.7	1.9	16.6	17.2	2.6	16.7
Student	7.1	9.7	22.3	17.3	5.1	22.5	7.0	7.1	22.4
Marital status									
Never married	14.4	7.4	22.1	19.0	3.7	22.8	17.2	5.2	22.5
Ever married	7.1	1.2	8.3	7.0	0.5	7.6	7.0	0.8	7.8
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	15.7	2.5	18.2	14.9	2.0	16.9	15.0	2.0	17.1
Second	10.3	4.8	15.3	14.2	2.0	16.2	13.5	2.5	16.0
Third	12.5	4.7	17.3	17.0	2.7	19.8	15.7	3.3	19.1
Fourth	14.6	5.7	20.5	15.1	5.0	20.4	14.8	5.4	20.5
Highest	11.1	7.6	19.1	17.2	5.4	22.6	12.2	7.2	19.7
Employment status									
Employed	17.7	4.8	22.9	24.9	3.2	28.1	22.1	3.8	26.1
Unemployed	21.5	7.7	29.2	22.3	8.1	30.5	22.0	7.9	29.9
Economically inactive	6.7	2.6	9.5	6.6	0.6	7.3	6.7	1.3	8.0
Student	12.0	9.7	22.0	16.2	4.7	21.0	14.4	6.9	21.5
Out of manpower	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.0	1.2	1.2
Total (%)	12.6	5.9	18.7	15.4	2.8	18.2	14.3	3.9	18.4
N	4,875	4,875	4,875	5,986	5,986	5,986	10,861	10,861	10,861

Table 1 shows that migration aspirations decrease as age increases. Among youth aged 15–17 years, 21.8 per cent planned to migrate, compared with 18.8 per cent of youth aged 18–24 years and 14.7 per cent of youth aged 25–29 years. Along the same lines, unmarried youth have a higher likelihood than married youth of considering leaving Egypt. Among never-married youth, 22.5 per cent had aspirations to move abroad, while only 7.8 per cent of married youth intended to migrate. It is worth noting that the marriage effect is interrelated with the age effect, as married youth tend to be older.

Table 1 also presents data on migration intentions according to desired destination regions. Throughout the report, we group responses into two destination regions: Arab countries and Western countries. A total of 14.3 per cent of all youth chose an Arab country as their destination, compared with 3.9 per cent of youth who chose a Western country. We find that while both urban and rural youth generally prefer to migrate to Arab

countries, urban youth are more likely to want to move to Western countries. With an incidence of 7.9 per cent, youth in urban Upper Egypt were the most likely to aspire to move to the West in comparison with youth from other regions. Consistently, youth from rural Lower Egypt and rural Upper Egypt were the most likely to favour Arab regions, with around 15 per cent of youth from each region indicating this preference.

Figure 1: Migration intentions of respondents by region (%)

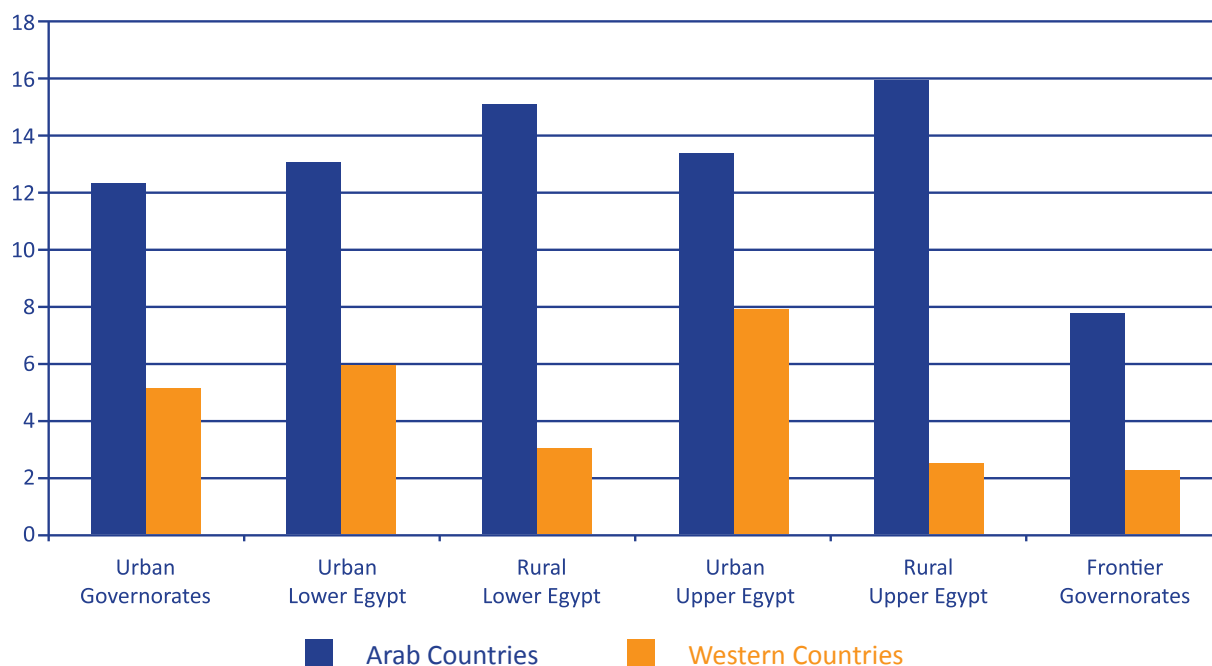


Table A1.3 (see Appendix I) and Figure 2 provide the percentage of youth intending to migrate by governorate.⁷ There were certain governorates in which the percentage of youth intending to migrate was relatively high. Notable examples include Port-Said (30.4%), Dakahlia (29.1%), Kafr El Sheikh (25.9%), Menoufia (26.2%) and Asyout (25.1%). Map A3.1 in Appendix III shows estimates of the young population aspiring to migrate by governorate.⁸ The figures in the map are only meant to be indicative and are not statistically representative.

⁷ Due to small cell sizes, these findings may not be statistically representative.

⁸ It is worth noting that the governorates with the highest propensity for migration (see Map A3.1 in Appendix III) do not necessarily correspond to the governorates that report the highest percentage of actual migration experience (see Map A3.3 in Appendix III). For example, while the governorates of 6th of October, Suhag, Giza and Behera report the highest incidence of international youth migration, they did not report the highest likelihood of migration aspirations.

Figure 2: Migration intentions of respondents in the top 10 governorates, by governorate of origin and destination (%)

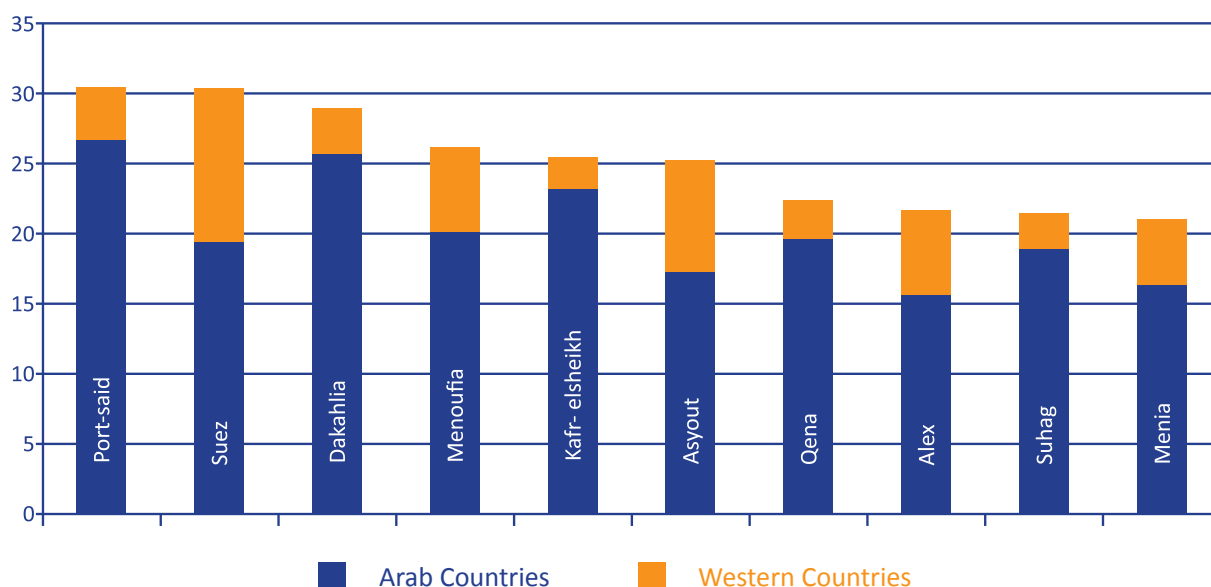


Table A1.4 (see Appendix I) presents the composition of youth with migration aspirations according to residence and desired destination. Although males are more likely to have migration intentions, as discussed earlier, we find that females aspire to move to Western countries relatively more than their male counterparts, especially in urban areas. While only 18 per cent of all youth aspiring to migrate were females, 30 per cent of urban youth aspiring to migrate to the West were females.

Returning to Table 1, we see that there is a higher likelihood of intentions to move to Western countries among younger youth compared with older youth; the incidence of migration intentions to the West decreased from 5.8 per cent of youth aged 15–17 years to 2.2 per cent of youth aged 25–29 years. This difference in age groups may be explained by the awareness youth gain as they get older about the logistical challenges and legal requirements of moving to Western countries.

5.2 Migration aspirations and education

We also see in Table 1 that individuals with student status are overall more likely to want to migrate than non-students. Again, this finding may be linked to the effect age has on migration aspirations. As only 1 per cent of youth aged 25–29 years were still in school, compared with 23 per cent of those aged 18–24 years and 77 per cent of youth aged 15–17 years, we focus here on educational attainment among the oldest group which has largely completed its education.

Aspiration tendencies between students and non-students vary according to destination. While the percentage of individuals who aspire to migrate to Western countries decreased from 7.1 per cent of students to 2.6 per cent of non-students, interest in moving to an

Arab country rose from 7 per cent to 17.2 per cent of non-students. Non-students may be more interested in Arab countries than students, as Arab countries are relatively popular for low-educated youth who are more likely to be non-students.

As we continue to look at education as a variable in the migration aspirations of youth, we find that as educational attainment rises among youth, the tendency to aspire to migrate also increases. The percentage of youth interested in Arab countries rose from 4.9 per cent among illiterate individuals to 16.4 per cent among university graduates (see Figure 3). While there was little difference in the percentages of vocational secondary graduates and university graduates who wanted to move to Arab countries (16.8% and 16.4%, respectively), university graduates were the group most likely to want to migrate to Western countries (6.0%), in comparison with vocational secondary graduates (2.8%) and illiterate youth (0.6%).

Figure 3: Migration intentions of respondents by educational attainment (%)

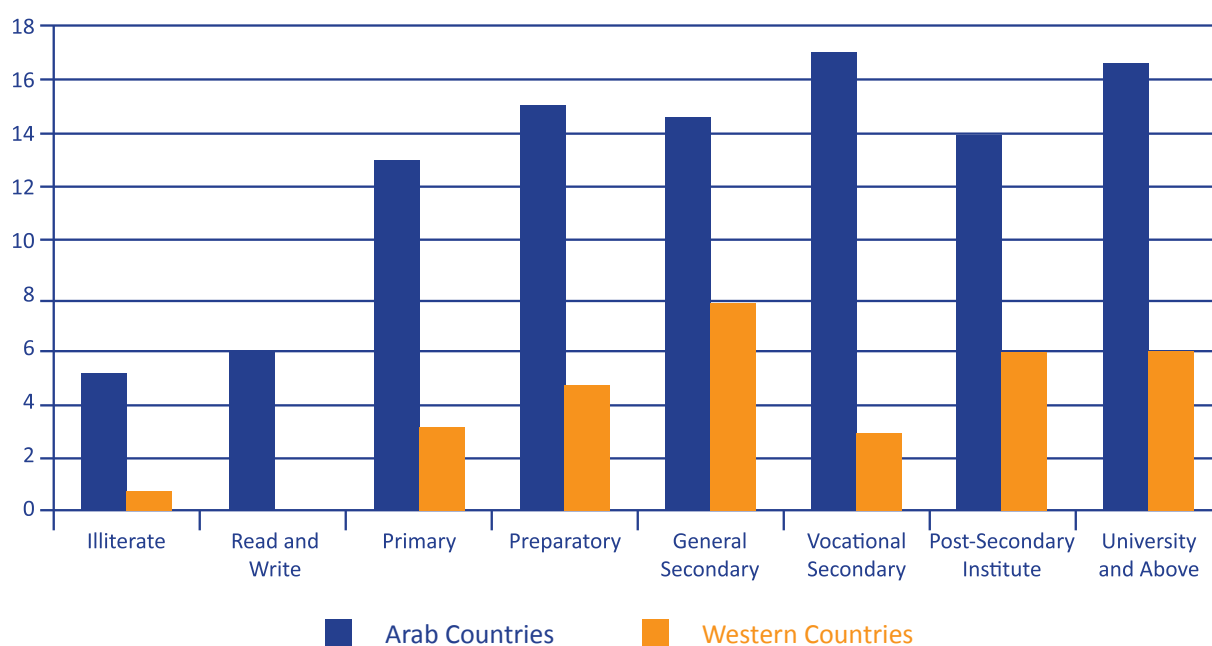


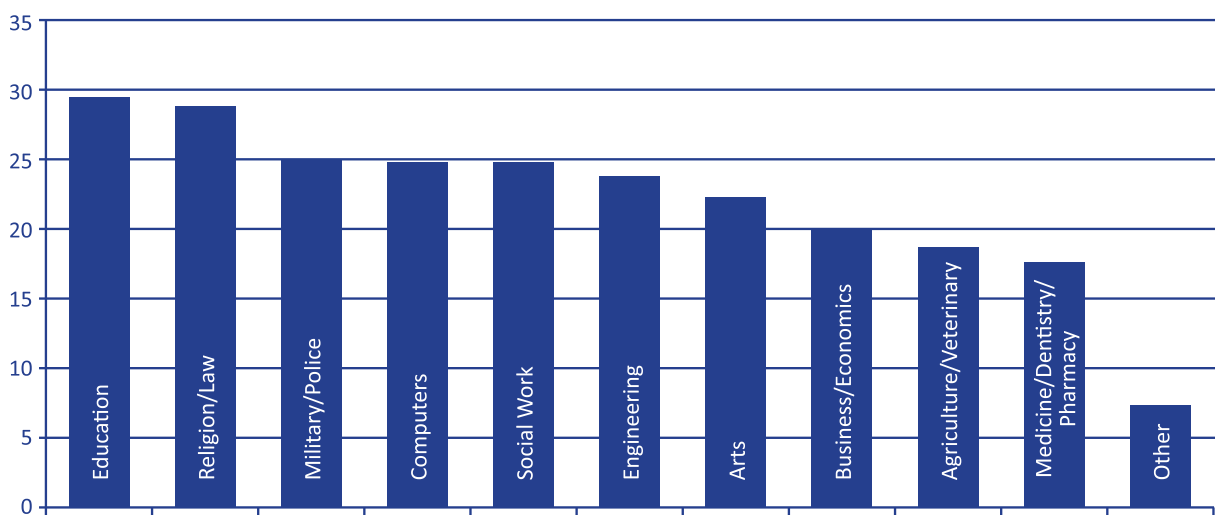
Table A1.5 (see Appendix I) shows the relationship between scores on the Thanawiyya Amma exam⁹ and migration aspirations. Note that Table A1.5 applies only to a sub-sample of individuals who are general secondary graduates, university graduates or university students. The table compares the average scores on the Thanawiyya Amma of youth who aspire to migrate with the scores of all youth in the subgroup in order to determine whether or not the most academically successful students are considering migration. Table A1.5 also compares the scores of youth who aim to move to a Western country with the scores of aspiring migrants to Arab countries.

⁹ The Thanawiyya Amma Exam is an exam administered to all general secondary students throughout Egypt. The exam is standardized at the national level and is the sole determinant of which university the student will attend and the discipline he/she will study.

Youth with intentions to move to a Western country had a slightly higher average score on the exam (76.1%), compared with both youth who aspire to move to an Arab country (72.5%) and the total average of the sub-sample (74.3%). However, this difference was small. Therefore, while university graduates are the group most likely to want to migrate, there is no strong evidence that it is the top university students who want to migrate. Consequently, the overall potential of brain drain is not clear.

We find that university students' specialization field helps to shape their interest, or lack thereof, in working and living outside Egypt. Table A1.6 (see Appendix I) and Figure 4 show the percentage of students in each specialization track who aspired to migrate. Among all university graduates, 22.9 per cent, on average, reported a desire to migrate. In comparison, 29.2 per cent of education graduates and 28.5 per cent of agriculture and veterinary school graduates hoped to move abroad. The higher percentage of aspiring migrants from these categories may be explained by the job characteristics specific to their specializations. For example, some education specialists may intend to pursue teaching jobs in Gulf countries and agriculture students may perceive their corresponding job opportunities to be limited in Egypt. In contrast, the small percentage of graduates from computer studies who intended to pursue jobs abroad (7%) may be explained by available job opportunities in Egypt in their field.

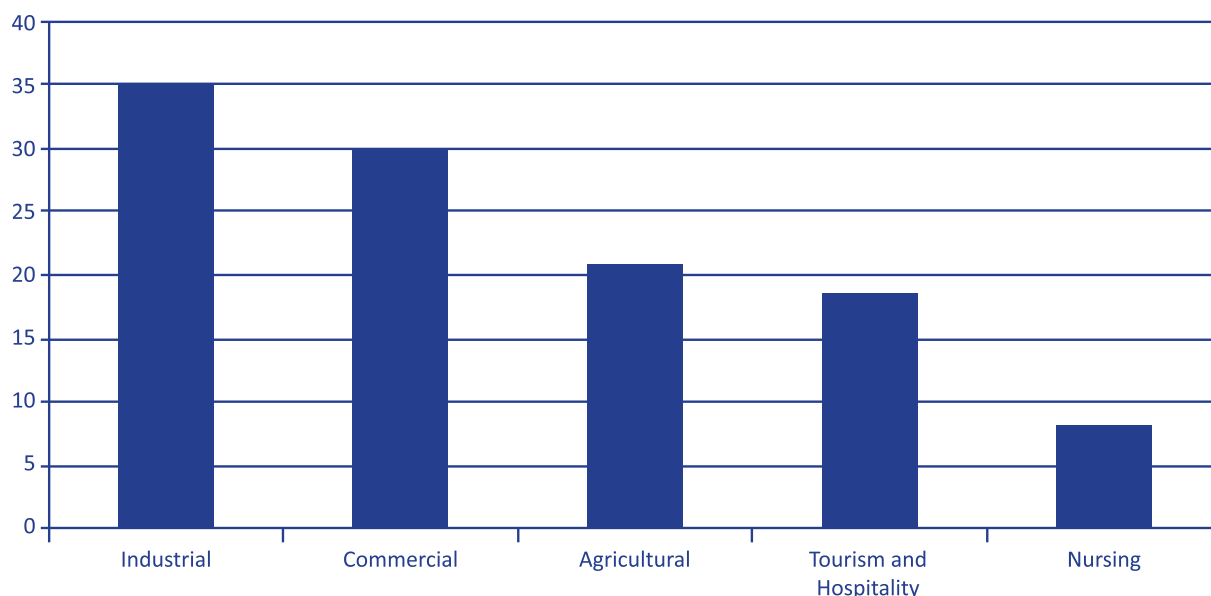
Figure 4: Migration intentions of university graduates by educational specialization (%)



Similarly, migration aspirations vary by specialization among students in vocational secondary schools (see Figure 5). While 25.1 per cent of all vocational secondary school students, on average, indicated plans to migrate, 30 per cent of students from the industrial sub-track and 34.7 per cent of tourism/hospitality students expressed intention to move abroad. In turn, only 20.7 per cent of agriculture students, 18.5 per cent of commercial students and 8.1 per cent of nursing students planned to live or work abroad. This may be because the majority of students in these specializations are females and, concurrently,

females have lower migration aspirations, as discussed previously in this section.

Figure 5: Migration intentions of vocational graduates by educational specialization (%)



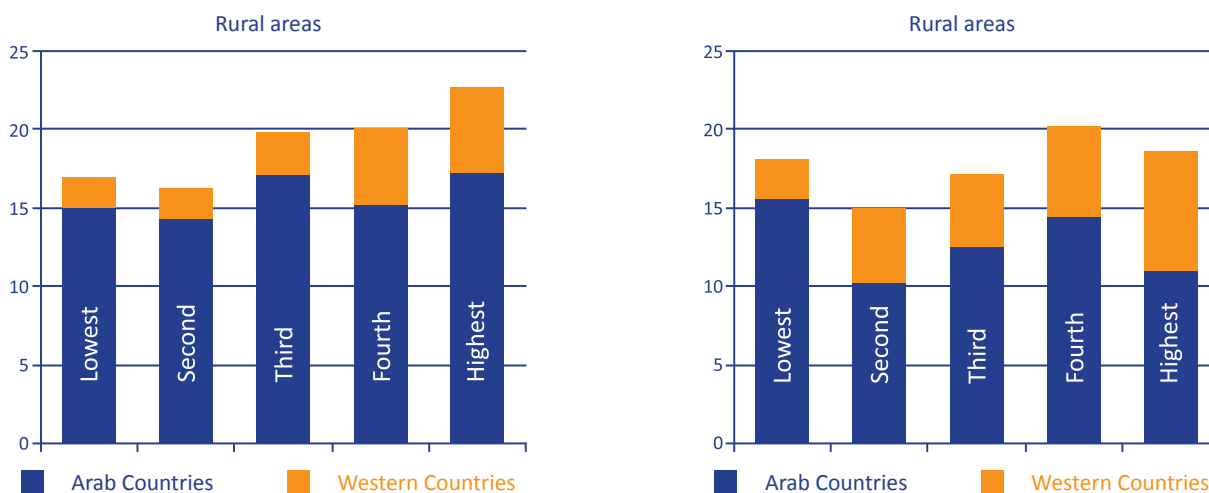
5.3 Variations in migration aspirations by wealth and employment

Returning to Table 1, we see various trends emerge around wealth and migration aspirations. Although there was a rise in migration aspiration likelihood as wealth increased, the difference between individuals from least-wealthy households and youth from wealthier backgrounds was not large. Turning to findings presented in the regional fact sheets (see Appendix II), we see that in urban governorates, the differential by wealth is more pronounced as the wealthiest are much more likely to migrate. Migration aspirations decreased from 45.7 per cent of aspiring migrants from the wealthiest households to 4.52 per cent of migrants from the least wealthy households. In contrast, in rural Upper Egypt, it is the poorest who want to migrate; the likelihood of migration intentions increased from 3.6 per cent of youth from the wealthiest quintile to 40.7 per cent of youth from the poorest backgrounds. The difference in trends according to wealth in these two regions may be because less wealthy youth from rural areas have fewer work opportunities within their communities than their counterparts in urban areas. Similarly, rural youth from wealthy backgrounds may have less exposure to opportunities abroad, and consequently less interest in moving out of Egypt than urban youth from wealthy households.

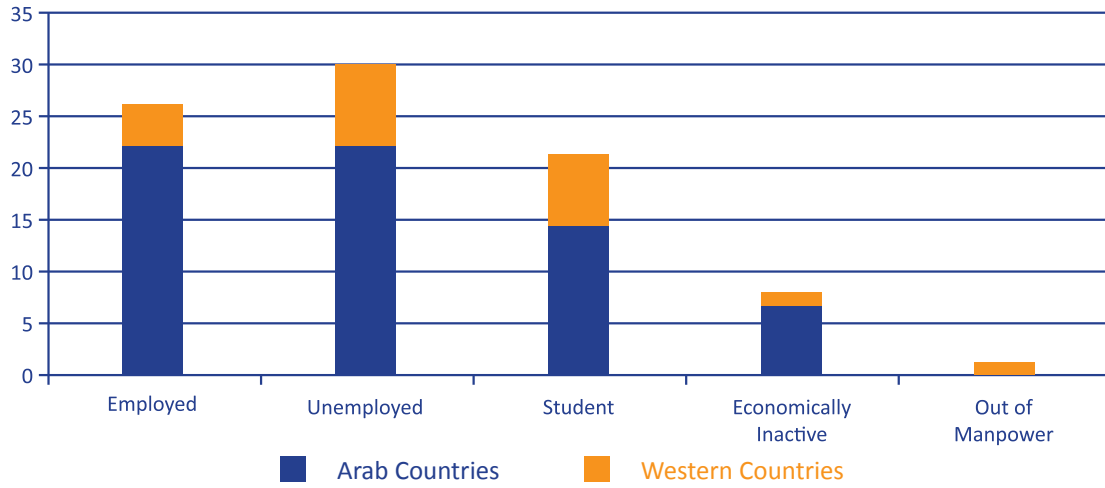
In Figure 6, we look at migration aspirations according to quintiles for rural and urban youth. Arab countries are more attractive for rural youth than urban youth, while the opposite is true for Western countries. It is the top two quintiles that have the highest propensity to migrate (20.5 per cent of youth in the fourth quintile and 19.7 per cent

for the fifth quintile) and propensity to migrate to Western countries is higher as wealth increases.

Figure 6: Migration intentions by wealth quintile (%)



Once again, referring to Table 1, we are able to make certain conclusions about the influence of employment status on migration aspirations. Unemployment and lack of job opportunities in Egypt are significant push factors for migration. The desire to migrate was highest among the group of unemployed youth (29.9% of all youth), as shown in Figure 7. The discrepancy between the employed and the unemployed was most pronounced in urban areas, with rates of 22.9 per cent and 29.2 per cent, respectively. A possible explanation for this is that because employed youth in rural areas are more likely to have low-quality jobs than employed urban youth, their employed status does not discourage them from seeking jobs abroad. Finally, the economically inactive population showed little overall interest in migration. This finding is expected because the majority of the economically inactive youth are females and, as discussed earlier, females generally are less likely to aspire to migrate than males.

Figure 7: Migration intentions by employment status (%)

We also examined the percentage of aspiring migrant youth that wanted to migrate temporarily/permanently by background characteristics (results not shown). Consistent with the literature, the overwhelming majority of youth with migration aspirations wanted to stay abroad only temporarily (89%). Youth aspiring to migrate to Arab countries are more likely to want to stay abroad temporarily (91%) compared to those aspiring to migrate to the West (82%). Also, there is some variation by education. Low-educated youth are generally more likely to want to migrate temporarily. University-educated youth aspiring to migrate to the West are the least likely to want to migrate temporarily (78%).

5.4 Quality of life in Egypt and its effect on migration aspirations

Quality of life in Egypt is an influential push factor in the development of migration plans. Determinants we examine include whether or not youth live in households that own agricultural land, have friends in Egypt, are certain about their future, maintain a positive self-image and find general satisfaction in daily life. As seen in Table 2, land ownership in rural areas dissuades youth from wanting to migrate, although the effect is minimal. In fact, 21.1 per cent of youth living in households that own land indicated a desire to migrate, while only 17.2 per cent of non-land owners reported migration aspirations. This effect may be explained by wealth as landowners are likely to have more resources to leave the country. Household water shortages do not have a significant effect on youth's desire to migrate.

Table 2: Quality of life in Egypt and the incidence of migration aspiration

	Percentage aspiring to migrate
Total	18.4
Household owns agricultural land (in rural areas)	
Yes	21.1
No	17.2
Total percentage of youth in rural areas	18.2
Household experiences water shortages	
Yes	18.8
No	18.1
Has friends in Egypt	
Yes	13.1
No	24.9
Uncertainty about the future	
1 (Low)	28.9
2	21.3
3	19.1
4	14.4
5	14.5
6	14.3
7	17.3
8	23.9
9	25.5
10 (High)	18.4
Psychological health	
Do you feel unhappy?	
Yes	18.5
No	18.4
Do you find it difficult to enjoy daily activities?	
Yes	17.8
No	18.5
Are you unable to play a useful part in life?	
Yes	14.8
No	19.0
Do you feel that you are worthless?	
Yes	8.5
No	19.2

Youth with existing social networks were significantly less likely to want to leave Egypt (13.1%) than those with fewer friends and less established social connections (24.9%). Additionally, self-worth plays a role in developing migration aspirations. A total of 19.2 per cent of youth who reported positive self-worth indicated plans to move abroad, while only 8.5 per cent of youth who reported feeling worthless showed a desire to leave Egypt. On the other hand, we find that general unhappiness and satisfaction with daily activities have little effect on migration desires.

General uncertainty about one's future has a U-shaped effect on youth; among individuals who indicated great uncertainty about their future, 28.9 per cent reported a desire to migrate. This percentage dropped to 14.3 per cent among youth with moderate levels of uncertainty, but rose again to as high as 25.5 per cent among youth who expressed marked certainty about their futures.

5.5 Reasons for migration aspirations

In Table 3, we list the reasons youth want to migrate according to their sex and residence. In the SYPE, respondents were allowed to cite multiple answers and 73.1 per cent of both male and female youth said low income was the major push factor out of Egypt, while 64.1 per cent of youth also named lack of available work. Work availability, however, was relatively less important for females than males. A total of 18.4 per cent of females reported "other reasons" for wanting to migrate, in comparison with the 1.8 per cent of males who cited "other reasons." These "other reasons" include escaping from family problems, household pressures and helping other family members.

Table 3: Percentage of aspiring migrants aged 18–29 years citing selected reasons for migration, by sex and urban/rural residence

	Males			Females			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Push factors									
No work available in Egypt	63.9	69.7	67.5	40.7	54.5	47.7	58.9	67.5	64.1
Low income in Egypt	81	71.9	75.3	65.2	60.1	62.6	77.6	70.3	73.1
Other push factors	3	1	1.8	20.9	15.9	18.4	6.9	3.2	4.6
Pull factors									
To live abroad	11.9	5.6	7.9	40.8	27.5	34.1	18	8.7	12.4
Have relatives or friends abroad	6.9	4	5.1	12.5	7.3	9.8	8.1	4.4	5.9
To gain work experience	8.8	8.8	8.8	37.3	52	44.8	14.9	14.9	14.9
To earn money	92.5	95.8	94.6	37	37.9	37.5	80.7	87.6	84.9
To study	3.4	1.5	2.2	12.7	5.7	9.1	5.4	2.1	3.4
N	430	527	958	148	120	268	958	268	1,226

Among the different pull factors to destination countries abroad, an overwhelming 94.6 per cent of males cited interest in earning money abroad. Meanwhile, females were interested in gaining international work experience (44.8%) and earning money (37.5%). Also, females were more likely than males – 9.8 per cent compared with 5.1 per cent, respectively – to report that friends or family living abroad were motivators to migrate. There is no notable difference in dominant push and pull factors for urban and rural youth.

Furthermore, we look at the different reasons youth offered for wanting to migrate, reported by levels of completed education and gender in Table 4. We see that while low income and lack of work remain to be the dominant variables across all education levels, university-educated males reported that low income affects migration plans more frequently than lack of work. While the majority of males in each education level reported earning money as their main reason for wanting to work abroad, gaining work experience and living abroad were comparatively more important for those with higher levels of education. Similarly, female university graduates were more likely to favour work experience than females with lower levels of education. Notably, females were significantly more interested in studying abroad than males. Fourteen per cent of females cited study abroad as a reason to leave Egypt, in comparison with 6.1 per cent of males.

Table 4: Percentage of aspiring migrants aged 18–29 years citing selected reasons for migration, by educational attainment

Males	Illiterate	Read and write	Primary	Preparatory	General secondary	Vocational secondary	Post-secondary institute	University and above	Total
Push factors									
No work available in Egypt	62.8	n.a.	65.4	63.9	69.0	72.4	57.4	59.3	67.5
Low income in Egypt	63.4	n.a.	77.2	76.8	81.3	71.1	78.5	81.4	75.3
Other push factors	5.6	n.a.	0.5	0.0	2.5	1.8	0.0	3.0	1.8
Pull factors									
To live abroad	5.3	n.a.	4.3	4.7	13.8	6.5	4.0	12.9	7.9
Have relatives or friends abroad	6.2	n.a.	8.3	3.0	8.6	4.0	2.8	4.8	5.1
To gain work experience	8.3	n.a.	1.1	5.5	17.8	4.4	7.9	20.7	8.8
To earn money	91.9	n.a.	92.4	96.7	90.2	96.9	100.0	90.6	94.6
To study	5.6	n.a.	1.1	0.0	5.6	0.6	0.0	6.1	2.2
N	35	n.a.	77	137	148	385	30	146	958
Females	Illiterate	Read and write	Primary	Preparatory	General secondary	Vocational secondary	Post-secondary institute	University and above	Total
Push factors									
No work available in Egypt	32.7	n.a.	33.0	34.2	50.4	50.3	52.2	45.4	47.7
Low income in Egypt	33.2	n.a.	67.2	82.2	67.1	60.1	54.0	63.2	62.6
Other push factors	66.8	n.a.	50.5	19.0	15.3	12.1	23.9	19.9	18.4
Pull factors									
To live abroad	34.2	n.a.	16.4	52.3	33.8	32.1	32.6	36.3	34.1
Have relatives or friends abroad	0.0	n.a.	0.0	12.1	5.5	16.0	8.0	8.8	9.8
To gain work experience	33.2	n.a.	33.0	26.6	38.4	48.0	29.0	55.1	44.8
To earn money	32.6	n.a.	50.6	32.5	53.4	32.2	39.1	26.3	37.5
To study	0.0	n.a.	0.0	0.0	16.6	2.2	0.0	14.4	9.1
N	7	n.a.	5	11	71	85	13	76	268

Total	Illiterate	Read and write	Primary	Preparatory	General sec- ondary	Vocational secondary	Post-secondary institute	University and above	Total
Push factors									
No work available in Egypt	57.9	n.a.	63.7	62.6	63.8	69.4	56.2	55.5	64.1
Low income in Egypt	58.5	n.a.	76.7	77.0	77.3	69.6	73.2	76.4	73.1
Other push factors	15.5	n.a.	3.2	0.8	6.1	3.2	5.2	7.6	4.6
Pull factors									
To live abroad	10.0	n.a.	4.9	6.8	19.4	10.0	10.2	19.3	12.4
Have relatives or friends abroad	5.2	n.a.	7.8	3.4	7.7	5.7	3.9	5.9	5.9
To gain work experience	12.4	n.a.	2.8	6.4	23.6	10.4	12.5	30.1	14.9
To earn money	82.2	n.a.	90.2	93.9	80.0	88.0	86.8	73.0	84.9
To study	4.7	n.a.	1.0	0.0	8.7	0.8	0.0	8.4	3.4
N	42	n.a.	82	148	219	470	43	222	1,226

5.6 Role of networks

As seen in the previous subsection, networks of relatives and friends living abroad was not found to represent an important reason for aspiring to migrate. Aspiring migrants were asked about whether they expected to receive help from anyone and from whom. It was not specified what kind of help is expected so it could either be help to finance migration or help to obtain required documents. Forty per cent of aspiring migrants stated that they expected help from someone. Of those who expected help, 75 per cent expected help from relatives in Egypt. Only 18 per cent of those expecting help from someone mentioned that the source of help was relatives or friends abroad. No significant variation in sources of expected help was found by Arab/West destination.

Aspiring migrants were also asked about their sources of information about their aspired destination country. Eighty per cent expressed that friends and relatives were their sources of information. This was even more pronounced among youth aspiring to migrate to Arab countries: 85 per cent of those aspiring to migrate to Arab countries said friends and relatives were their sources of information, while 64 per cent of those aspiring to migrate to Western countries said so. Based on the above, networks of relatives and friends do not seem to play an important role in motivating migration or in providing actual help for Egyptian youth aspiring to migrate. However, networks are important when it comes to obtaining information on desired country of destinations, especially for youth wanting to go to Arab countries.

5.7 Desired destinations for migration

Trends in desired migration destinations among youth aspiring to migrate vary between rural and urban youth. Table 5 summarizes the relationship between residence and preferred countries and regional destinations. A total of 68.4 per cent of all aspiring migrant youth chose the Gulf Arab countries. Moreover, the majority of youth in both the urban and rural groups favoured the Gulf Arab countries. While 9.6 per cent of all aspiring migrant youth are interested in moving to Arab countries outside the GCC, rural youth preferred this more (11.1%) than urban youth (7.0%).

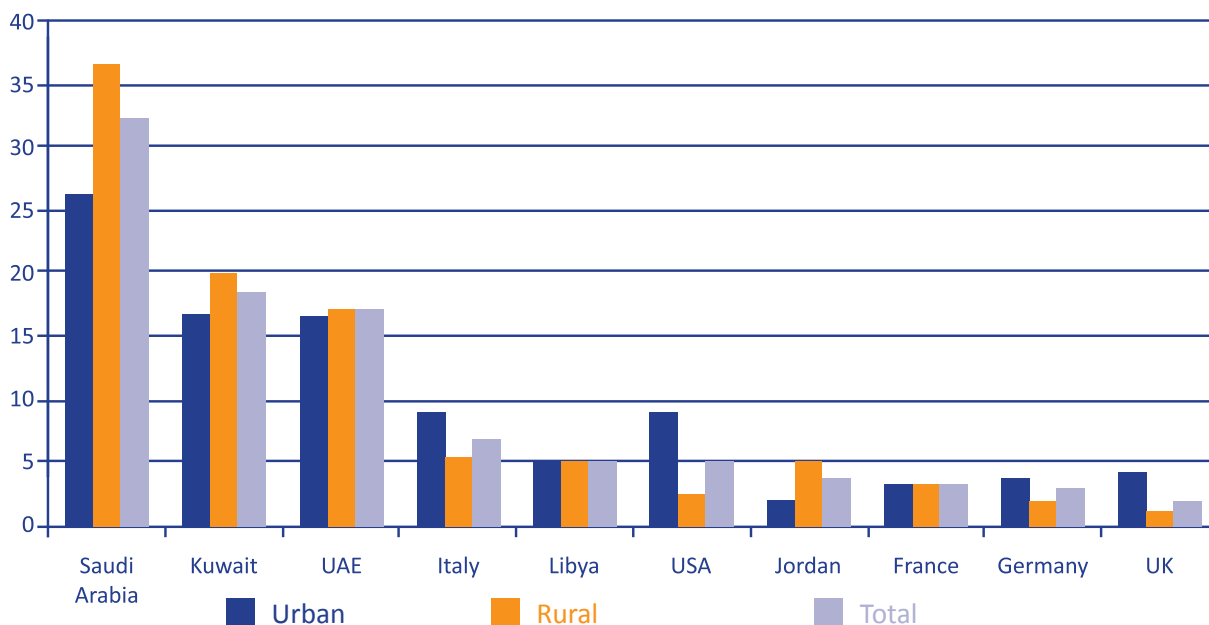
Table 5: Desired destination of aspiring migrants aged 15–29 years, by urban/rural residence (%)

	Urban	Rural	Total
Gulf Arab countries	60.4	73.4	68.4
Saudi Arabia	25.6	36.0	32.0
Kuwait	16.3	19.3	18.1
UAE	16.5	16.9	16.7
Qatar	1.7	1.0	1.3
Bahrain	0.2	0.2	0.2
Oman	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Arab countries	7.0	11.1	9.6
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	4.1	5.0	4.6
Jordan	1.8	4.8	3.6
Lebanon	0.3	0.6	0.5
Sudan	0.3	0.3	0.3
Algeria	0.1	0	0.1
Tunisia	0.2	0	0.1
Comoros	0	0.2	0.1
Syrian Arab Republic	0.2	0	0.1
Iraq	0	0.2	0.1
Yemen	0.1	0	0
Western countries	31.3	15.2	21.4
Italy	8.4	5.1	6.4
USA	8.5	2.3	4.6
France	3.2	3.1	3.1
Germany	3.3	1.8	2.4

UK	3.7	0.7	1.9
Greece	1.2	1.1	1.2
Australia	0.9	0	0.3
Spain	0.2	0.4	0.3
Switzerland	0.4	0.2	0.3
Denmark	0	0.2	0.2
Canada	0.3	0.1	0.2
Netherlands	0.4	0.2	0.2
Austria	0.4	0	0.1
Belgium	0.1	0	0.1
Belarus	0	0.1	0.1
Latvia	0.1	0	0.1
Sweden	0	0	0
Slovakia	0.1	0	0
Cyprus	0.1	0	0
Other countries	1.3	0.3	0.7
Turkey	0.6	0.2	0.3
South Africa	0	0.1	0.1
Nicaragua	0.1	0	0.1
China	0.3	0	0.1
Republic of Korea	0	0.1	0.1
Costa Rica	0.1	0	0.1
Papua New Guinea	0.1	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0
Total (%)	100	100	100
N	809	943	1,7521

Saudi Arabia was the most popular destination among aspiring migrant youth from both urban and rural areas (see Figure 8), although a higher percentage of rural youth (36.0%) preferred Saudi Arabia than urban youth (25.6%). Kuwait (18.1%) and the UAE (16.7%) were the second and third most common destinations. A total of 21.4 per cent of youth and one third of urban youth preferred Western countries. The most frequent countries listed were Italy (6.4%), France (3.1%) and the United States (4.6%).

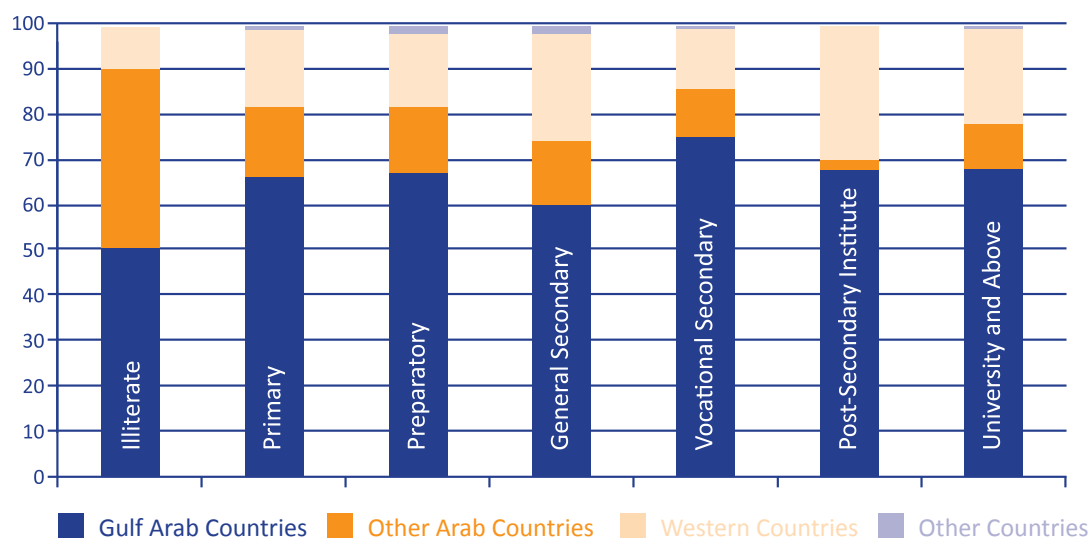
Figure 8: Desired destination of aspiring migrants aged 15–29 years, by urban/rural residence



In Table A1.7 (see Appendix I) and Figure 9, we see the effect of education level on preferred countries of migration. There was a higher percentage of illiterate youth compared with vocational secondary and university graduates, who preferred to move to “other Arab countries”. For example, 25 per cent of illiterate individuals indicated that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was their primary goal destination, compared with 2.6 per cent and zero per cent of vocational and university graduates, respectively. This trend could explain a large movement of low-skilled labour from Egypt to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

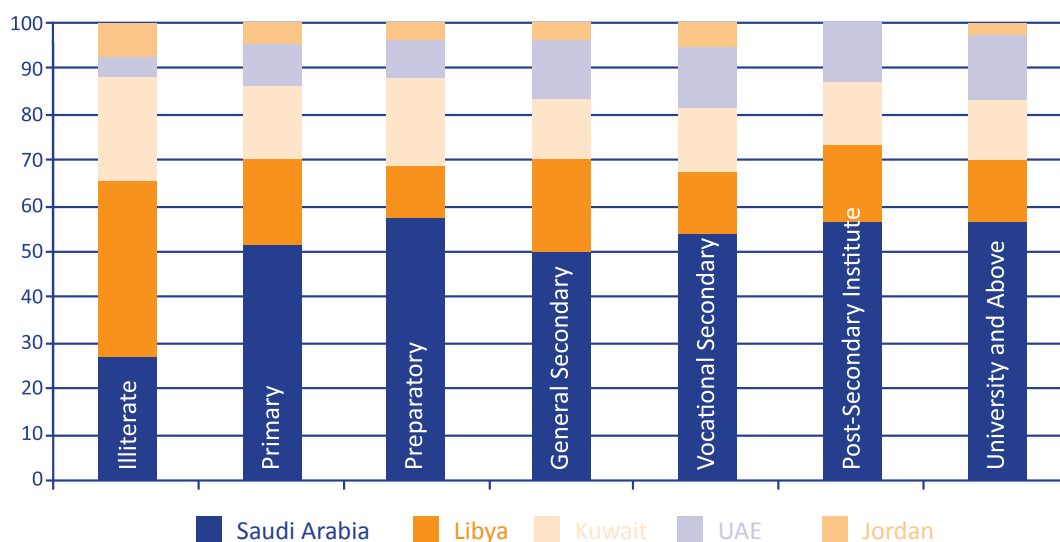
While Arab countries were also the preferred destination of vocational and university graduates, a considerable number of those graduates said they hoped to move to a Western country. A total of 21.4 per cent of university graduates and 14.1 per cent of vocational graduates said they preferred Western countries to Arab countries.

Figure 9: Desired destination of aspiring migrants aged 15–29 years, by educational attainment (%)



Youths were asked what countries they thought were “easy” regular migration destinations. Table A1.8 (see Appendix I) and Figure 10 show us that youth largely perceive select Gulf countries and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to be the easiest destinations for regular migration.¹⁰ A total of 46.9 per cent of youth stated that Saudi Arabia was the easiest migration destination, 14 per cent chose the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, 13.6 per cent said Kuwait, and 10.8 per cent listed the UAE.

Figure 10: Destinations perceived as easy for regular migration by aspiring migrants aged 15–29 years, by educational attainment (%)



¹⁰ In accordance with the IOM Glossary on Migration (2004), we use the term “regular migration” to refer to migrants who possess the necessary authorization or documents required in order to enter, stay or work in a given country. Alternatively, we refer to “irregular migration” for individuals not in possession of these legal documents.

5.8 Attitudes toward migration

In this section, we look at the expectations youth have about migration and their perceptions of the migrating outside Egypt. Youths with migration intentions were asked about their willingness to accept an unsuitable job abroad. Table 6 presents the findings from this question, disaggregated by different background characteristics. We find that youths hoping to migrate are more willing to accept unsuitable jobs if they come from settings with limited opportunities, in comparison with youths with more resources. This trend carries out along the lines of education level, residence (urban vs. rural), household wealth, and employment status.

Table 6: Willingness of aspiring migrants aged 18–29 years to accept unsuitable jobs, by Arab/Western destination, urban/rural residence and background characteristic (%)

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Arab countries	Western countries	Total	Arab countries	Western countries	Total	Arab countries	Western countries	Total
Sex									
Male	79.8	72.0	77.7	88.5	90.1	88.7	85.7	80.2	84.6
Female	50.7	47.9	49.7	57.7	55.5	58.0	54.6	50.4	53.9
Age group									
15–17	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
18–24	73.9	66.2	71.1	84.9	82.1	84.5	81.3	72.7	79.3
25–29	73.9	67.1	73.1	82.6	93.4	84.0	79.3	80.0	79.5
Region									
Urban governorates	74.2	62.1	71.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	74.2	62.1	71.8
Urban Lower Egypt	61.6	73.0	65.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	61.6	73.0	65.3
Rural Lower Egypt	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	81.6	89.5	82.9	81.6	89.5	82.9
Urban Upper Egypt	87.4	63.5	79.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	87.4	63.5	79.1
Rural Upper Egypt	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	87.5	76.6	86.3	87.5	76.6	86.3
Frontier governorates	82.7	85.1	82.1	89.5	100.0	90.0	85.9	86.8	85.3
Education									
Illiterate	88.9	100.0	91.0	94.8	100.0	95.2	93.0	100.0	93.7
Read and write	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Primary	94.7	89.4	94.1	98.4	82.8	97.3	97.3	85.9	96.3

Preparatory	86.7	89.3	87.4	93.9	100.0	94.6	91.9	95.6	92.5
General secondary	51.3	49.8	49.8	60.3	87.3	66.1	56.6	60.7	57.7
Vocational secondary	85.0	93.7	87.0	91.7	92.8	91.9	89.8	93.3	90.3
Post-secondary institute	96.5	69.3	86.0	73.2	100.0	79.0	82.5	81.6	82.2
University and above	56.0	47.4	54.9	50.1	58.2	52.2	53.4	52.2	53.7
Student status									
Non-student	79.0	77.4	78.8	88.0	83.3	87.5	85.0	80.1	84.2
Student	50.1	46.8	48.2	62.8	89.8	68.8	58.0	61.7	59.0
Marital status									
Never married	73.3	64.4	70.5	85.2	86.1	85.4	81.1	73.6	79.5
Ever married	76.4	91.0	78.5	79.6	72.0	79.2	78.6	82.3	79.0
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	89.5	84.8	88.9	94.0	82.5	92.6	93.2	83.0	91.9
Second	89.7	84.0	88.5	83.6	89.8	84.1	84.5	87.6	85.0
Third	81.0	100.0	86.2	83.2	83.9	83.2	82.7	90.8	84.0
Fourth	78.1	89.2	80.5	80.3	85.9	81.9	79.1	87.8	81.1
Highest	55.0	38.4	48.9	59.4	80.6	63.4	56.1	42.8	51.7
Employment status									
Employed	80.9	68.8	78.5	89.5	83.2	88.8	86.8	75.7	85.1
Unemployed	72.6	84.6	75.8	85.9	95.8	88.6	80.1	91.0	83.0
Economically inactive	76.2	85.2	78.9	83.7	76.6	83.3	81.2	82.3	81.5
Student	48.5	47.8	47.4	60.7	87.7	66.3	56.1	60.6	57.2
Out of manpower	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total (%)	73.9	66.4	71.7	84.2	85	84.4	80.7	74.3	79.4
N	412	159	578	559	86	648	971	245	1,226

A remarkable 79.4 per cent of aspiring migrants reported that they would accept an unsuitable job abroad. There was higher likelihood among youth interested in Arab countries (80.7 %) than those planning to move to Western countries (74.3%). This disparity is even greater amongst youth in urban areas: 73.9 per cent of urban youth who preferred Arab countries said they would accept an unsuitable job, compared with 66.4 per cent of urban youth interested in moving to the West. This is possibly explained by the different profiles of urban youth depending on their desired destinations. As discussed in previous sections of this report, urban youth who are better educated and wealthy, two characteristics that are usually correlated, are more likely to want to move to a Western country. In turn, these youth are less willing to accept jobs abroad that seem inappropriate for their qualifications. This is apparent in the education section of Table 6: only 53.7 per cent of university graduates said they would accept an unsuitable job, compared with 90.3 per cent of vocational graduates and 93.7 per cent of illiterate youth.

We find a similar pattern when comparing the responses of students and non-students. A total of 84.2 per cent of non-students were significantly more open to the notion of an unsuitable job, compared with 59.1 per cent of students, suggesting that non-students are more aware of the difficulty of finding desirable employment in Egypt and thus are more prepared to accept unsuitable jobs abroad. It is important to note, however, that since the SYPE incorporated answers from youth aged 18–29 years for this research question, most youth with student status in this age group are most likely university students because youth tend to have completed lower-levels of education by the time they are 18 years of age (and will therefore be non-students by then). Consequently, this data supports the previous finding that university students are less likely to accept a job that does not meet their personal criteria. A notable exception in the student/non-student analysis is the attitude among rural youth with aspirations to work abroad; students from rural areas are more willing than non-students to work in a below-standard job.

Similarly, rural youth were more willing to take unsuitable jobs (84.4%) than urban youth (71.7%). Turning to the data for specific regions presented in Table 6, we find that willingness to take an unsuitable job is more likely among youth from rural areas than youth from urban areas. Among aspiring migrants, the likelihood of taking unsuitable jobs according to region is as follows: urban Lower Egypt (65.3%), urban governorates (71.8%), urban Upper Egypt (79.1%), urban Frontier governments (82.1%), rural Lower Egypt (82.9%), rural Upper Egypt (86.3%) and rural Frontier governments (90.0%).

Table 6 also shows that male youth are more willing to accept unsuitable jobs: 84.6 per cent of males, compared with 53.9 per cent of females, indicated that they would work in a job that they do not think is good enough for them. Additionally, while age is not a significant factor when comparing total opinion between groups, age is important when the groups are subdivided by residence: 93.4 per cent of rural aspiring migrants aged 25–29 years said they would take an unsuitable job, compared with only 82.1 per cent of rural youth aged 18–24 years.

We find that marital status is not a significant factor. In contrast, we see in Table 6 that wealth plays an important role in influencing opinions. The percentage of youth willing to work in unsuitable jobs abroad drops as wealth increases; 51.7 per cent of aspiring migrants in the highest quintile of wealth, compared with 91.9 per cent in the lowest wealth quintile, said they would take an unsuitable job.

Lastly, while there is no general difference in responses between employed and unemployed youth hoping to move abroad, there is some variance by employment status when separated by desired destinations. Unemployed youth interested in migrating to Arab countries were less willing to sacrifice job quality (80.1%) in comparison with employed youth who hope to migrate to Arab countries (86.8%). In contrast, unemployed aspiring migrants who hope to move to Western countries were more willing to accept unsuitable jobs (91.0%) than those who are employed (75.7%).

In Table A1.9, we see the percentage of aspiring migrants who thought (regular) migration is easy, organized by destination region, residence and background characteristics. A total 16.4% of aspiring migrants thought migration is easy, with a higher likelihood among urban youth (18.8%) than rural youth (14.4%) and among females (23.8%) than males (14.9%).

The notion of migration being easy was most prevalent in urban Governorates (21.1%). Prevalence declined in the following order: rural Lower Egypt (18.7%), urban Upper Egypt (17.6%), urban Lower Egypt (16.3%), rural Upper Egypt (9.8%) and Frontier Governorates (9.3%).

Youth with built-up communication networks, such as youth who are older or married, are more likely to perceive migration as easy. Youth aged 25-29 were more likely to hold this belief (19.8%) than individuals aged 18-24 (14.9%). Incidence of easy migration also increased from 14.6% among unmarried youth to 25.6% among married youth who were interested specifically in Western countries. We also see that education level had an effect; 13.4% of illiterate youth indicated that migration is easy compared to 19.1% of university graduates and above. As we might expect, we also find that prevalence rises in accordance with wealth.

Finally, while employment status was not a significant factor for youth on the whole, there was a slight variation between the employed and unemployed when broken down by destination and residence. Among those interested in moving to Arab countries, unemployed youth were more likely to believe migration is easy (19.7%) compared to employed youth (15.5%). In contrast, 15.3% of employed youth who want to move to the West held this belief, in comparison with 10.8% of unemployed youth. Similarly, while more unemployed youth from rural areas than employed rural youth perceived migration to be easy (17.8% and 13.3%, respectively), 19.2% of employed youth from urban regions compared to 16.6% of unemployed urban youth shared this perception.

5.9 Irregular migration

The SYPE also asked the respondents which countries they thought were easy to move to without the necessary legal documentation, a process referred to as irregular migration (results are not shown in the table). We organized responses according to residence and completed education levels and found that 36.4 per cent and 34.7 per cent of all aspiring migrants named Italy and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, respectively, to be the easiest irregular migration destinations. Greece (5.6%), Sudan (5%), the United States (2.6%), and France (2.1%) were the next most common responses for countries considered to be easy irregular migration destinations.

Perceptions vary, however, according to residence and educational attainment. We did not find a significant difference between urban and rural individuals. However, as the survey participants had the option to say “I don’t know”, 60.8 per cent of youth who listed any country for easy irregular migration were from rural areas (results are not shown in the table). Less educated youth more commonly thought of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya as an easy irregular migration destination than their more educated counterparts; 45.8 per cent of illiterate aspiring migrants listed the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in comparison with 28.0 per cent of university graduates. On the other hand, higher percentages of university and vocational graduates – 42.9 per cent and 52.2 per cent, respectively – said Italy was an easier destination for irregular migration, compared with 30.4 per cent of illiterate youth planning to migrate.

Table 7 reports the percentages of aspiring migrants who reported knowing person(s) who could help them with irregular migration, once again subdivided by background characteristic and Arab/Western destination. We found that 4.1 per cent of youth hoping to migrate claimed to know a person, hereby referred to as a broker, who can help with irregular migration. Among youth with migration objectives, more youth interested in moving to Western countries knew a broker (5.9%) than youth aspiring to move to Arab countries (3.7%).

Table 7: Percentage of aspiring migrants aged 18–29 years who know person(s) who can help with irregular migration, by background characteristic

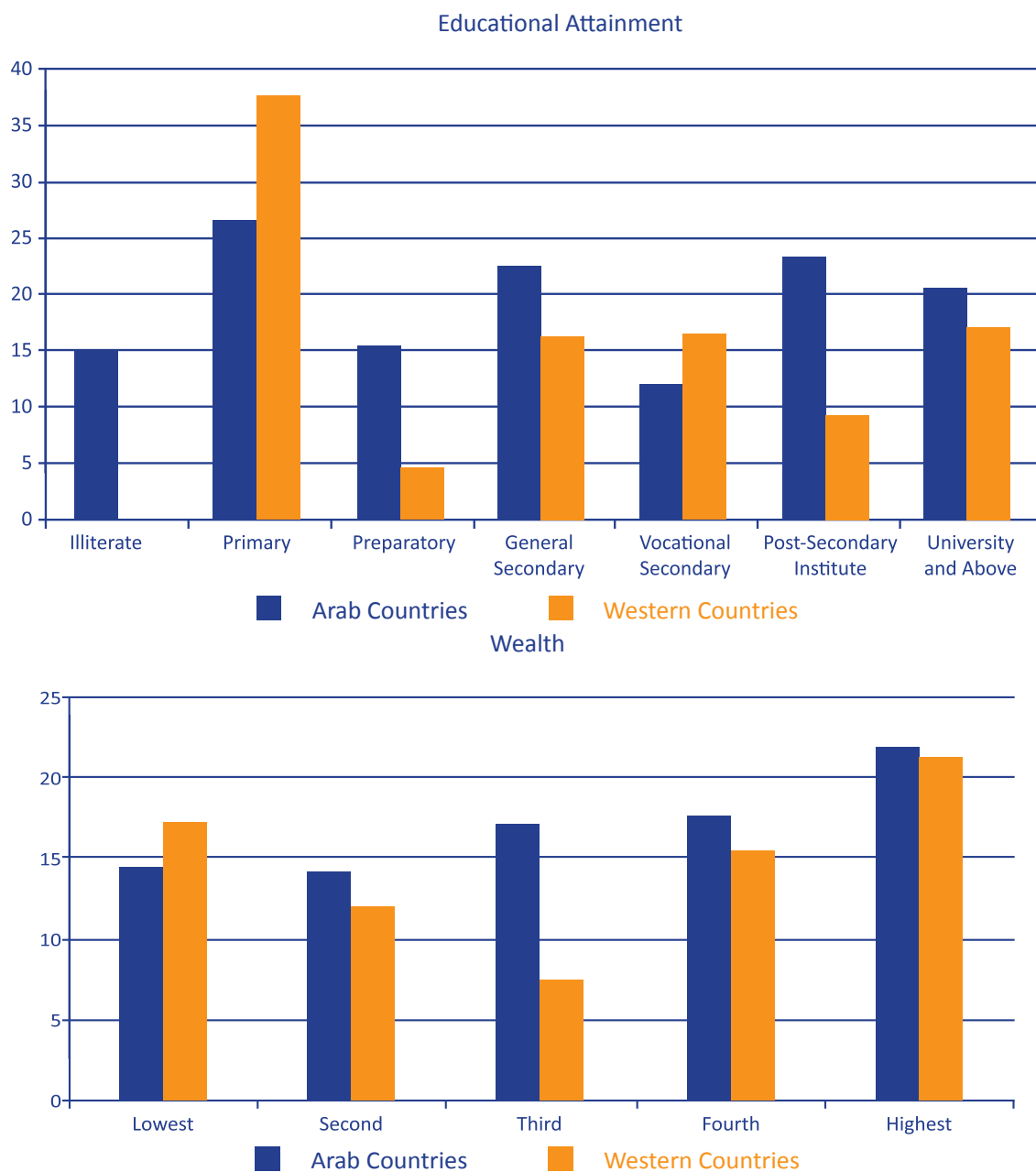
	Arab countries	Western countries	Any destination
Sex			
Male	3.5	6	4
Female	4.6	5.4	4.7
Age group			
15–17	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
18–24	3.6	4.8	3.9
25–29	3.7	9.9	4.6
Urban/rural			
Urban	3.9	5.2	4.2
Rural	3.6	6.9	4
Region			
Urban governorates	5.1	4.7	5
Urban Lower Egypt	1.2	9.8	4.1
Rural Lower Egypt	4.8	9.5	5.5
Urban Upper Egypt	4.2	0	2.8
Rural Upper Egypt	2.1	2	2.1
Frontier governorates	3.1	0	2.5
Education			
Illiterate	2.4	0	2.1
Read and write	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Primary	9.5	0	8.5
Preparatory	2.5	0	2.2
General secondary	2.1	6.5	3.6
Vocational secondary	3.6	8.3	4.3
Post-secondary institute	1.3	16.4	5.7
University and above	4	2.9	3.7
Student status			
Non-student	4	7.5	4.6
Student	1.8	2.3	2
Marital status			

Never married	4	5.2	4.2
Ever married	2.4	14.4	3.5
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	3.2	0	2.8
Second	3.9	3.4	3.8
Third	3.1	10.7	4.2
Fourth	5.6	3.8	5.1
Highest	2.1	8	4.1
Employment status			
Employed	4.3	8.6	4.9
Unemployed	2.2	2.8	2.3
Economically inactive	3.7	7.1	4.2
Student	2	2.6	2.2
Out of manpower	0	0	0
Total (%)	3.7	5.9	4.1
N	971	245	1,226

Among youth intending to migrate to the West, 9.8 per cent from urban Lower Egypt and 9.5 per cent of youth from rural Lower Egypt reported knowing a broker, in comparison with 4.7 per cent of youth from urban Governorates and 2 per cent of youth from rural Upper Egypt.

Youth who are older, married or employed are more likely to have extensive communication networks. These networks increase the likelihood of knowing a person who can assist them in migrating irregularly. Among those interested in Western countries, 9.9 per cent of youth aged 25–29 years said they know a broker, compared with 4.8 per cent of youth aged 18–24 years. Within the same category of aspiring migrants interested in Western countries, 14.4 per cent of married youth knew brokers, in comparison with 5.2 per cent of unmarried youth. Similarly, 8.6 per cent of employed youth, compared with 2.8 per cent of unemployed youth, reported knowing a broker.

Figure 11: Percentage of aspiring migrants aged 18–29 years who perceive irregular migration as easy, by Arab/Western destination, urban/rural residence and background characteristic



6. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION EXPERIENCE

Table 8 shows the incidence of international migration among youth aged 18–29 years by background characteristic. It is useful to note that past migration of youth may have occurred to accompany migrant parents abroad, and does not necessarily reflect youth migrating on their own. In the SYPE, there is no information as to precisely when past mi-

gration took place or for what purpose. Overall, 1.8 per cent of youth aged 18–29 years migrated to other countries in the past. The small incidence of migration among youth is not surprising given their young age, which may not have allowed them to have migrated and returned.¹¹ Migrant youth living abroad during the time of data collection for the SYPE are not captured in the survey. According to ELMPS (2006), youth aged 18–29 years represent about 16.4 per cent of all return migrants. Consistently, the incidence of migration is larger among the older age category of 25–29 years, compared with those aged 18–24 years.

11 We also examined international migration experience among non-students since they are more likely to have been ready to migrate. However, no different patterns were found.

Table 8: Percentage of youth aged 18–29 years with actual international migration experience, by current background characteristic

	Urban	Rural	Total
Sex			
Male	2.3	2.9	2.6
Female	1.6	0.5	0.9
Age group			
15–17	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
18–24	1.6	0.9	1.2
25–29	2.7	3.2	3.0
Region			
Urban governorates	2.1	n.a.	2.1
Urban Lower Egypt	2.1	n.a.	2.1
Rural Lower Egypt	n.a.	1.7	1.7
Urban Upper Egypt	1.8	n.a.	1.8
Rural Upper Egypt	n.a.	1.8	1.8
Frontier governorates	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education			
Illiterate	0.5	0.6	0.6
Read and write	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary	1.9	2.0	1.9
Preparatory	1.6	1.0	1.2
General secondary	2.4	1.6	2.1
Vocational secondary	1.2	1.8	1.6
Post-secondary institute	0.7	2.2	1.5
University and above	3.5	4.0	3.7
Student status			
Non-student	1.8	1.8	1.8
Student	2.6	0.9	1.8
Marital status			
Never married	2.1	1.7	1.9
Ever married	1.8	1.7	1.7
Wealth quintile			

Lowest	0.7	1.4	1.3
Second	0.7	1.0	1.0
Third	1.6	1.5	1.5
Fourth	0.9	3.5	2.1
Highest	3.7	2.4	3.5
Employment status			
Employed	2.2	2.7	2.5
Unemployed	2.0	0.4	1.2
Economically inactive	1.4	1.3	1.3
Student	2.7	0.8	1.8
Out of manpower	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total (%)	2.0	1.7	1.8
N	3,898	4,607	8,505

There is no clear difference in the incidence of international migration between urban and rural backgrounds. In addition, there are no significant disparities between different regions or by student status or marital status. Map A3.1 in Appendix III plots estimates of the young population that internationally migrated in the past by governorate.¹² It is important to note that the figures at the governorate level are not statistically representative.

There is a notable variation, however, when it comes to education level, as those with university degrees are more likely to have migrated than youth without university degrees. However, this variation may also be linked to age as those who have progressed to university are naturally older.

Furthermore, there was a significant discrepancy in regard to international migration by wealth: 3.5 per cent of youth living in the wealthiest households migrated in the past, compared with 1.3 per cent of youth from the lowest household wealth quintile. However, it is unclear if household wealth drives migration or if it is a result of past migration. Table 8 also shows that 2.7 per cent of employed youth migrated internationally in the past, compared with only 0.4 per cent of unemployed youth. A possible explanation for this discrepancy is that return migrants are more likely to be employed if, for instance, they can afford to start their own businesses or are more likely to come from wealthier households that have access to better job opportunities. In this scenario, employment may be affected by past migration and not the other way around.

¹² Some governorates show zero incidence of migration experience because there were zero observations of actual international migration experience among respondents.

Table 9 presents top migration destinations by urban and rural residence. The overall top five migration destinations were: the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (38%), Saudi Arabia (29.4%), Kuwait (8.5%), UAE (6.5%), and Jordan (5.4%). Saudi Arabia was the top destination among youth in urban areas, whereas the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was the top destination among youth in rural areas. In urban areas, 47.2 per cent of young international migrants went to Saudi Arabia, while only 16.6 per cent went to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. In contrast, 55.1 per cent of young international migrants in rural areas travelled to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, while only 14.3 per cent moved to Saudi Arabia. Looking at destinations of international migrants by educational attainment (see Table 10), we find that the majority of the uneducated or unskilled migrant youth went to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, while the destination for the more educated youth was Saudi Arabia: 83.4 per cent of all illiterate young international migrants moved to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, while 46.9 per cent of young international migrants with a university degree migrated to Saudi Arabia.

Table 9: Destination of young migrants, by urban/rural residence (%)

	Urban	Rural	Total
Gulf states			
Saudi Arabia	47.2	16.6	29.4
Kuwait	11.7	6.2	8.5
Oman	8.3	2.0	4.7
UAE	6.7	6.3	6.5
Qatar	2.7	0.0	1.1
Bahrain	1.5	0.0	0.6
Other Arab states			
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	14.3	55.1	38.0
Jordan	3.2	6.9	5.4
Iraq	1.4	3.9	2.8
Sudan	1.7	1.5	1.6
Algeria	0.0	1.5	0.9
Western countries			
Italy	1.4	0.0	0.6
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	65	66	131

Table 10: Destination of young migrants, by educational attainment (%)

	Illiterate	Read and write	Primary	Preparatory	General secondary	Vocational secondary	Post-secondary institute	University and above	Total
Gulf states									
Saudi Arabia	16.6	n.a.	20.4	33.6	39.9	15.4	0.0	46.9	29.4
Kuwait	0.0	n.a.	3.0	0.0	3.5	16.5	23.7	6.7	8.5
Oman	0.0	n.a.	0.0	7.2	13.2	1.8	0.0	4.9	4.7
UAE	0.0	n.a.	7.6	0.0	13.4	4.5	0.0	8.1	6.5
Qatar	0.0	n.a.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1	2.2	1.1
Bahrain	0.0	n.a.	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Other Arab states									
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	83.4	n.a.	54.2	44.4	13.3	44.6	28.1	31.3	38.0
Jordan	0.0	n.a.	14.7	0.0	3.8	8.2	25.1	0.0	5.4
Iraq	0.0	n.a.	0.0	6.2	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	2.8
Sudan	0.0	n.a.	0.0	0.0	5.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.6
Algeria	0.0	n.a.	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Western countries									
Italy	0.0	n.a.	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Total (%)	100.0	n.a.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	5	n.a.	14	14	27	36	4	31	131

Table 11 discusses reasons for youth's past international migration by gender and urban rural residence.¹³ The percentage of youth who mentioned each reason is listed and reasons are categorized as either push factors or pull factors. Multiple reasons were allowed. With respect to push factors, males mostly cited low income and lack of work opportunities as the primary reasons for migration. These two reasons were also cited heavily by youth from rural areas. On the other hand, most males said that gaining experience was a significant pull factor. This finding is different from the data collected about migration aspirations, which showed earning money as one of the most commonly cited reasons (see Table 6). The most common pull factor for females was the fact that they had relatives/friends abroad.

¹³ Table A1.10 (see Appendix I) shows migration reasons by educational attainment. No significant variation was found.

Table 11: Percentage of migrants citing selected reasons for migration, by urban/rural residence

	Males			Females			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Push factors									
No work available in Egypt	39.5	60.4	53.4	0	0	0	23.6	52.4	40.2
Low income in Egypt	37.5	60.3	52.6	13.4	7.8	11.6	27.8	53.3	42.5
Other push factors	2.2	3.4	3	0	0	0	1.3	3	2.3
Pull factors									
To live abroad	19.8	8.7	12.4	31.5	15.3	26.5	24.5	9.6	15.9
Have relatives or friends abroad	40.8	15.1	23.7	75.4	84.8	78.4	54.8	24.4	37.2
To gain work experience	57.3	80.5	72.8	0	7.8	2.4	34.2	70.8	55.4
To earn money	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
To study	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
N	38	53	91	27	13	40	65	66	131

Table A1.11 (see Appendix I) shows the median cost of migration among young international migrants that bore positive costs. Median costs are reported by destination and urban/rural residence. The overall median cost was LE 2,000. There was a significant discrepancy in median costs borne by migrants in rural and urban areas: the median cost in urban areas was LE 9,000, compared with LE 1,500 in rural areas. The most expensive destination to migrate to was Kuwait for both urban and rural migrants (costs were LE 30,000 and LE 7,000, respectively). It is important to note, however, that only 52 per cent of past migrants reported bearing costs and because of the small sample size, these figures may not be statistically reliable.

Table 12 shows indicators of the overall migration experience. When asked about travel permits, 68.5 per cent of the youth who migrated internationally reported that they migrated with a valid visa. Migrants to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya were less likely to have migrated with a visa. A total of 32.5 per cent of youth migrated with work permits, while 21.5 per cent had work contracts before reaching their destination countries. However, the reported percentage may be low because data includes responses from former migrant youth of varying ages, and not all respondents may have migrated in search of job opportunities. Also, it is important to note that the sample size for these findings is small and these numbers may not be statistically significant.

Table 12: Selected indicators of migration experience

	Migrants to Saudi Arabia	Migrants to other Gulf countries (excluding Saudi Arabia)	Migrants to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Migrants to other Arab countries (excluding the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	All migrants
	Percentage answering yes				
Did you enter this country with a valid visa?	79.6	68.3	55.9	92.2	68.5
Did you have a work permit?	29.4	43.0	25.9	46.7	32.4
Did you have a work contract before going to this country?	26.3	36.1	7.7	28.7	21.5
Did you send money to your family in Egypt while working abroad?	35.5	36.1	54.2	27.4	41.7
Do you intend to travel again?	44.6	43.4	41.6	37.4	42.7
Were you working abroad in a job below your qualifications?	33.7	16.5	28.3	48.8	28.3
Good	92.4	72.8	69.8	80.7	77.4
N	43	29	43	15	130,216

As for remittances, 41.7 per cent of youth who migrated internationally sent remittances. A total of 42.7 per cent of youth indicated that they want to migrate again, illustrating an inclination towards repeat migration. This is consistent with the finding that the majority of young migrants (77.4%) reflected positively on their migration experience. Approximately one third of past migrants indicated that they worked in a job they considered to be unsuitable.

7. INTERNAL MIGRATION EXPERIENCE

Table 13 describes the percentage of youth who migrated internally by background characteristic. In this report, internal migration is defined as movement from one governorate to another and which has taken place since birth¹⁴ The region and residence categories in the table reflect youth's current situation and not their situation prior to internal migration. Overall, we see that 5.1 per cent have moved between governorates since birth. Among youth currently residing in urban areas, 8.1 per cent migrated internally, in comparison

¹⁴ This report takes into account the formation of 6th of October and Helwan governorates in April 2008. If participants reported Cairo or Giza as their birth governorate but they were residing in 6th of October or Helwan, they were not considered internal migrants.

with only 3 per cent of the youth currently residing in rural areas. The higher incidence of internal migration among youth in urban areas is expected, as urban areas are normally pull areas. Moreover, females currently residing in either urban or rural areas were more likely than males to have moved between governorates. This may be because females are more likely than males to move farther from their homes when they get married. Similar to the findings of international migration experience, the likelihood of internal migration increased with age and was higher among youth who ever married. This is particularly evident in urban areas, where only 5 per cent of those who had never married migrated, but 16.4 per cent of those who had ever married migrated.

Table 13: Percentage of youth aged 18–29 years with internal migration experience, by current background characteristic

	Urban	Rural	Total
Sex			
Male	5.5	1.1	2.8
Female	11.5	4.8	7.4
Age group			
15–17	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
18–24	6.8	2.2	4.0
25–29	11.5	4.3	7.2
Region			
Urban governorates	12.1	n.a.	12.1
Urban Lower Egypt	4.8	n.a.	4.8
Rural Lower Egypt	n.a.	2.9	2.9
Urban Upper Egypt	2.8	n.a.	2.8
Rural Upper Egypt	n.a.	3.0	3.0
Frontier governorates	22.0	5.9	13.5
Education			
Illiterate	13.4	3.5	5.5
Read and write	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary	10.4	2.7	5.1
Preparatory	6.0	3.4	4.3
General secondary	6.9	1.7	4.6
Vocational secondary	8.6	3.1	4.9
Post-secondary institute	11.4	2.9	7.0

University and above	8.8	2.4	6.3
Student status			
Non-student	9.1	3.2	5.3
Student	6.2	1.5	3.9
Marital status			
Never married	5.0	1.4	2.9
Ever married	16.4	5.3	9.0
Wealth Quintile			
Lowest	6.1	1.7	2.4
Second	6.7	2.0	2.9
Third	7.3	3.1	4.3
Fourth	9.7	5.3	7.7
Highest	9.0	7.0	8.7
Employment Status			
Employed	6.1	1.4	3.2
Unemployed	7.3	0.8	3.8
Economically inactive	12.7	4.9	7.5
Student	6.0	1.6	3.8
Out of manpower	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	8.5	3.0	5.1
N	3,898	4,606	8,504

There were also disparities based on region of origin, as the urban governorates and the frontier governorates had higher percentages of youth who were born in other governorates. Understandably, the urban governorates are viewed as places of opportunity and, therefore, migrants may move to them in search for better opportunities. A possible explanation for the high percentage of migration towards the frontier governorates is because governorates like the Red Sea, North and South Sinai offer jobs in the tourism sector. A total of 13.4 per cent of illiterate youth in urban areas were internal migrants and were likely to be unskilled workers who moved from rural areas to the cities. Finally, internal migration among youth was also higher among those from wealthier households; 9 per cent of youth from the highest wealth quintile had migrated internally, compared with only 6.1 per cent from the lowest wealth quintile.

Table 14 looks at the distribution of internal migrants based on their origin (birth) and current (destination) region. Urban governorates, particularly Cairo and Giza, were major internal destination regions. Migrant youth who were born in Urban Lower Egypt and Urban Upper Egypt mainly migrated to urban governorates, while youth who were born in Rural Lower Egypt and Rural Upper Egypt migrated primarily to other rural regions. This

may be explained by the large number of females who migrated for marriage purposes.

Table 14: Direction of flows of internal migrants, by region of origin and current residence (%)

Region of origin	Current Region of Residence							
	Cairo and Giza	Other urban governorates	Urban Lower Egypt	Rural Lower Egypt	Urban Upper Egypt	Rural Upper Egypt	Frontier governorates	Total
Cairo and Giza	24.2	12.8	18.4	21.7	4.1	18.2	0.6	100.0
Other urban governorates	28.6	20.6	3.4	25.8	2.3	15.8	3.5	100.0
Urban Lower Egypt	38.4	36.4	13.3	0.0	7.2	0.0	4.7	100.0
Rural Lower Egypt	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.5	0.0	13.1	3.4	100.0
Urban Upper Egypt	54.3	21.5	12.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	5.6	100.0
Rural Upper Egypt	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	76.7	3.3	100.0
Frontier governorates	71.0	0.0	0.0	24.3	0.0	0.0	4.7	100.0
Total	29.2	18.1	9.8	19.4	4.3	15.5	3.7	100.0
N	178	87	59	83	19	63	90	579

Due to the restructuring of governorates in April 2008 and the subsequent formation of the 6th of October and Helwan governorates, the new governorates have smaller population sizes than the previous governorates. It should be noted that the patterns revealed in the table should be taken with caution since the sample of internal migrants is quite small, especially when broken down by region of birth and region of destination.

Map A3.3 and Map A3.4 in Appendix III show estimates of the population of youth who migrated internally, by destination governorate and origin governorate, respectively. The results in the maps are meant to be illustrative and may not be statistically representative. Map A3.3 shows that the number of past internal migrants by destination governorate generally clustered around Cairo and its surrounding governorates. In contrast, Map A3.4 shows that the distribution of internal migrants by origin governorate is relatively more scattered throughout the country. This reflects the finding mentioned earlier that urban areas attract more internal migrants than rural areas.

8. CONCLUSION

This report studies migration experiences and aspirations among Egyptian youth aged 15–29 years. The youth are more likely to migrate than other age groups (Nassar, 2005), and hence, focusing on their migration intentions gives important insights into demand for migration and future migration outflows. We analyse the propensity to migrate among youth, their aspired destination countries and regions, perceptions regarding push and pull factors of migration out of Egypt, and attitudes surrounding irregular migration. Our analysis is broken down by youth's demographic characteristics, where relevant. The findings presented are based on the 2009 SYPE and are generally in line with earlier findings in literature.

We see various patterns emerge in the migration aspirations of Egyptian youth according to gender, age, region, educational attainment, student and marital status, household wealth, and employment status. Overall, males are more likely to want to migrate than females, and the incidence of migration intentions decreases with age. Egyptian youth overwhelmingly prefer Arab destination countries, in comparison with Western countries, and generally perceive these countries to be easier regular migration destinations.

Migration intentions are found to be closely tied to push factors out of Egypt and pull factors from abroad. As perceived standards of living in Egypt decrease, the motivation to migrate increases. For example, lack of jobs, low income and limited social networks are significant push factors to leave Egypt. As opportunities in Egypt are widely perceived to be limited for youth, nearly 80 per cent of aspiring migrants indicated that they would accept an unsuitable job abroad. Consistently, this incidence was notably higher among youth with less financial, job and social networking opportunities. Pull factors from abroad often relate to the benefits and ease of moving abroad. Migration aspirations increase as wealth and level of educational attainment rise. This may be due to migration being generally easier for individuals with more education and financial resources.

Despite the small sample size of youth with past international and internal migration experiences, information provided by past migrants offers a basic understanding of the profile of young international and internal migrants. The principal push factors for international migration often include low income and lack of available jobs. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Saudi Arabia were the most common migration destinations. Migration within Egypt is more likely to have taken place among youth who currently reside in urban areas, which is consistent with usual patterns of rural–urban migration. Internal migration is also more likely among women, possibly because women are more likely to move away from their homes when they get married. Urban governorates, particularly Cairo and Giza, were the most common internal destinations.

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Appendix I: Tables

Table A1.1: Educational attainment of youth aged 15–29 years, by sex and age group (%)

Education level	Male				Female				Total			
	15–17	18–24	25–29	Total	15–17	18–24	25–29	Total	15–17	18–24	25–29	Total
Illiterate	1.0	4.4	4.6	3.7	6.7	13.1	20.8	13.9	3.8	8.5	13.0	8.7
Read and write	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary	32.1	9.4	14.5	15.8	30.2	7.5	12.6	14.1	31.1	8.5	13.5	15.0
Preparatory	59.4	17.9	10.6	25.4	54.0	14.1	10.1	21.9	56.7	16.1	10.3	23.7
General secondary	3.8	21.2	2.5	12.5	4.1	18.6	2.0	10.6	4.0	20.0	2.2	11.6
Vocational secondary	3.4	37.2	41.3	30.6	4.7	33.8	35.0	27.6	4.1	35.6	38.0	29.2
Post-secondary institute	0.0	2.5	4.1	2.3	0.0	2.7	2.8	2.1	0.0	2.6	3.4	2.2
University and above	0.0	7.5	22.3	9.6	0.0	10.0	16.7	9.6	0.0	8.7	19.4	9.6
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	1,273	2,988	1,511	5,772	1,308	2,953	1,914	6,175	2,581	5,941	3,425	11,947

Table A1.2: Educational attainment of youth aged 15–29 years, by sex and urban/rural residence (%)

Education level	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Illiterate	2.9	4.1	3.7	5.8	18.9	13.9	4.4	11.3	8.7
Read and write	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Primary	12.8	17.5	15.8	11.6	15.6	14.1	12.2	16.6	15.0
Preparatory	23.4	26.5	25.4	21.8	22.0	21.9	22.6	24.3	23.7
General secondary	16.7	10.1	12.5	16.8	6.8	10.6	16.7	8.5	11.6
Vocational secondary	26.4	33.2	30.6	24.6	29.5	27.6	25.5	31.4	29.2
Post-secondary institute	2.8	2.0	2.3	2.8	1.7	2.1	2.8	1.8	2.2
University and above	14.8	6.5	9.6	16.4	5.5	9.6	15.6	6.0	9.6
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	2,506	3,266	5,772	2,708	3,467	6,175	5,214	6,733	11,947

Table A1.3: Percentage of youth intending to migrate, by Arab/Western destination, urban/rural residence and governorate

	Urban			Rural			Total			N
	Arab countries	Western countries	Any destination	Arab countries	Western countries	Any destination	Arab countries	Western countries	Any destination	
Cairo	9.8	4.2	14.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.8	4.2	14.3	1,143
Alex	15.4	6.3	22.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15.4	6.3	22.2	686
Port-said	26.6	3.8	30.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	26.6	3.8	30.4	74
Suez	19.3	10.9	30.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19.3	10.9	30.2	118
Damietta	20.7	0.0	20.7	19.6	1.4	21.1	19.9	1.0	21.0	186
Dakahlia	18.1	4.8	23.6	27.8	2.8	30.8	25.6	3.3	29.1	655
Sharkia	7.1	4.7	11.8	10.1	2.9	12.9	9.4	3.3	12.7	872
Kalyoubia	11.2	4.8	16.0	6.9	2.3	9.2	8.0	2.9	10.9	551
Kafr-elsheikh	16.0	7.1	24.2	25.3	0.9	26.5	23.0	2.4	25.9	444
Gharbia	4.7	2.5	7.2	2.5	2.7	5.2	3.1	2.6	5.7	625
Menoufia	24.4	11.6	36.1	19.0	5.0	24.2	19.9	6.1	26.2	621
Behera	14.3	12.3	26.6	15.6	3.8	19.5	15.4	5.5	20.9	562
Ismailia	13.0	5.5	19.3	19.6	2.1	21.8	16.9	3.5	20.8	149
Giza	9.6	4.9	14.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.6	4.9	14.5	299
Beni-suef	11.0	11.8	22.8	15.4	2.4	17.8	14.4	4.5	18.9	385
Fayoum	3.8	1.8	7.5	17.7	0.7	18.3	15.5	0.8	16.6	332
Menia	18.0	5.1	23.6	15.8	4.6	20.5	16.3	4.7	21.3	727
Asyout	17.1	18.5	35.6	17.3	4.2	21.4	17.2	7.9	25.1	531
Suhag	16.5	4.4	20.8	19.6	2.0	21.5	18.9	2.5	21.4	586
Qena	10.7	3.4	14.2	21.5	2.4	24.0	19.6	2.6	22.3	470
Aswan	9.4	4.0	13.3	14.9	1.2	16.1	13.0	2.2	15.2	246
Luxur	10.5	9.9	20.4	11.4	3.4	14.8	11.1	5.9	17.0	243
Red Sea	5.1	12.1	17.2	5.2	2.7	7.9	5.1	8.7	13.9	117
El-wadi El-gidid	10.0	0.0	10.0	18.8	0.0	18.8	15.0	0.0	15.0	143
Matrouh	15.7	2.0	18.2	9.2	0.0	9.2	11.8	0.8	12.8	289
North Sinai	2.9	1.0	3.8	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.8	0.4	2.2	261
South Sinai	9.5	5.8	17.2	7.1	9.9	17.0	8.7	7.3	17.1	76
Helwan	11.0	4.0	15.0	8.9	0.0	8.9	10.2	2.5	12.7	178
6th of October	5.0	0.9	5.9	3.8	0.3	4.1	4.1	0.5	4.5	378

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Arab countries	Western countries	Any destination	Arab countries	Western countries	Any destination	Arab countries	Western countries	Any destination
Never married	86.1	95.0	89.1	86.3	94.1	87.5	86.3	94.6	88.1
Ever married	13.9	5.0	10.9	13.7	5.9	12.5	13.7	5.4	11.9
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	9.2	3.1	7.2	26.7	19.5	25.5	20.9	10.3	18.5
Second	8.8	8.8	8.8	26.0	20.6	25.1	20.3	14.0	18.8
Third	16.9	13.9	15.9	28.4	25.4	27.9	24.6	18.9	23.3
Fourth	33.8	28.2	32.0	13.9	25.7	15.9	20.5	27.1	22.1
Highest	31.3	46.0	36.1	5.1	8.8	5.6	13.8	29.7	17.3
Employment status									
Employed	44.6	26.3	38.9	50.8	35.9	48.4	48.7	30.5	44.7
Unemployed	8.7	6.8	8.0	5.7	11.6	6.6	6.7	8.9	7.2
Economically inactive	16.1	13.6	15.2	16.4	8.0	15.2	16.3	11.2	15.2
Student	30.6	53.3	37.9	27.1	44.0	29.7	28.2	49.2	32.8
Out of manpower	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	553	245	809	797	142	943	1,350	387	1,752

Table A1.5: Average score of general secondary graduates and university students/graduates on the Thanawiyya Amma Exam, by desired migration destination and background characteristic

	Arab countries	Western countries	Any destination	Average score
Sex				
Male	71.0	74.3	71.8	72.4
Female	78.4	82.2	79.3	76.6
Age group				
15–17	70.2	73.8	71.2	75.6
18–24	72.6	75.8	73.4	74.4
25–29	72.6	77.6	73.6	73.7
Region				
Urban governorates	75.0	79.2	76.3	76.4
Urban Lower Egypt	76.5	77.1	76.8	77.1
Rural Lower Egypt	72.3	73.7	72.6	73.4
Urban Upper Egypt	76.1	74.3	75.5	75.8
Rural Upper Egypt	67.9	75.4	68.9	70.6
Frontier governorates	71.3	80.1	72.3	71.2
Student status				
Non-student	70.4	74.0	71.1	72.3
Student	80.7	79.4	80.2	80.4
Marital status				
Never married	72.6	75.9	73.5	74.6
Ever married	71.8	78.2	72.5	73.4
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	68.4	74.5	69.1	70.2
Second	69.5	75.1	70.4	70.9
Third	70.6	69.8	70.4	71.8
Fourth	74.2	74.2	74.1	74.1
Highest	78.8	81.3	79.8	79.9
Employment status				
Employed	70.1	74.5	71	71.5
Unemployed	71.7	73.8	72.3	74.1
Economically inactive	70.9	74.2	71.3	72.9
Student	80.9	79.3	80.4	80.6
Out of manpower	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	74
Total average score	72.5	76.1	73.3	74.3
N	655	214	876	4,410

Table A1.6: Educational specialization and the incidence of migration aspiration

	Percentage aspiring to migrate	N
University graduates by faculty type		
Education	29.2	335
Religion/law	18.4	297
Military/police	24.8	25
Computers	7.1	16
Home economics/social work	25.0	76
Urban planning/engineering	22.0	121
Arts	24.6	349
Business/economics	19.6	381
Agriculture/veterinary	28.5	37
Medicine/dentistry/pharmacy	23.7	90
Other	17.4	21
Total	22.9	1,748
Vocational secondary students by broad specialization		
Industrial	30.0	451
Commercial	18.5	267
Agricultural	20.7	70
Tourism and hospitality	34.7	15
Nursing	8.1	13
Total	25.1	816

Table A1.7: Desired destination of aspiring migrants aged 15–29 years, by educational attainment (%)

	Illiterate	Read and write	Primary	Preparatory	General secondary	Vocational secondary	Post-secondary institute	University and above
Region								
Gulf Arab countries	51.1	100.0	66.4	66.8	60.4	74.6	67.9	68.4
Other Arab countries	38.2	0.0	15.1	9.3	4.5	11.0	2.6	9.6
Western countries	10.7	0.0	18.2	23.1	34.1	14.1	29.5	21.4
Other countries	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.7
Country detail								
Sudan	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	25.0	0.0	7.8	4.6	2.6	4.6	0.0	0.0
Algeria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tunisia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Comoros	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lebanon	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5
Saudi Arabia	22.3	0.0	30.9	33.3	25.2	36.1	20.8	32.4
Kuwait	20.3	100.0	19.8	17.3	14.8	19.3	32.6	15.5
Jordan	11.4	0.0	6.6	2.9	1.1	4.8	2.6	0.5
United Arab Emirates	8.6	0.0	14.5	14.9	18.6	18.4	12.2	19.2
Bahrain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Iraq	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oman	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5
Qatar	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	0.5	2.1	2.9
Yemen	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
South Africa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	,17	0.0	0.0
Turkey	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4
China	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Republic of Korea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Australia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.3

Papua New Guinea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italy	6.2	0.0	5.1	6.4	7.4	7.4	6.1	4.1
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5
Denmark	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Sweden	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Germany	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.6	4.3	1.3	9.8	3.2
United Kingdom	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.7	4.4	0.3	1.8	2.4
Austria	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Greece	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	1.6	1.5	0.0	1.4
Belgium	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Belarus	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovakia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Switzerland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1
France	0.0	0.0	3.5	3.5	4.9	1.9	2.7	3.7
Cyprus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Latvia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Netherlands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Mexico	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
USA	4.5	0.0	4.0	6.0	8.1	1.3	9.2	6.2
Canada	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5
Costa Rica	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nicaragua	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	45	1	219	478	250	494	43	222

Table A1.8: Destinations perceived as easy for regular migration by aspiring migrants aged 18–29 years, by urban/rural residence and educational attainment (%)

	Urban/rural		Educational attainment							
	Urban	Rural	Illiterate	Primary	Preparatory	General secondary	Vocational secondary	Post-secondary institute	University and above	Total
Saudi Arabia	43.4	49.1	24.6	44.1	53.0	40.3	49.3	50.7	48.4	46.9
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	14.1	14.0	35.7	16.9	10.5	16.8	12.6	14.5	11.2	14.0
Kuwait	12.3	14.4	21.2	13.2	18.0	11.0	13.5	13.0	11.8	13.6
UAE	12.5	9.8	4.4	7.9	8.3	10.8	12.1	11.2	12.3	10.8
Jordan	2.7	4.0	6.6	3.6	2.8	2.8	4.6	0.0	1.9	3.5
Don't know	3.4	1.3	1.8	5.1	1.9	2.0	1.2	3.6	3.3	2.1
Germany	1.0	1.6	0.0	2.1	0.0	3.0	0.7	4.4	1.3	1.3
Italy	1.8	0.8	5.7	4.0	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.0	1.3	1.2
Sudan	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.7	1.1	0.0	1.3	1.1
Qatar	1.2	0.8	0.0	3.2	0.6	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.9
USA	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.2	0.9	1.4	0.8
France	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	1.8	0.6
Greece	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.4
Bolivia	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
Bahrain	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.3
Syrian Arab Republic	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.8	0.2	0.3
Serbia	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2
Canada	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2
Palestine	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
Lebanon	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2
Austria	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Turkey	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1
Tunisia	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Australia	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Netherlands	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
United Kingdom	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1

South Africa	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Mexico	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
Oman	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
Republic of Korea	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Samoa	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Russian Federation	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Benin	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total (%)										
N	578	648	42	82	148	219	470	43	222	

Table A1.9: Percentage of aspiring migrants aged 18–29 years who perceive regular migration as easy, by Arab/Western destination, urban/rural residence and background characteristic

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Arab countries	Western countries	Any destination	Arab countries	Western countries	Any destination	Arab countries	Western countries	Any destination
Sex									
Male	18.8	12.7	16.8	14.1	11.3	13.7	15.6	12.1	14.9
Female	28.5	21.4	25.9	17.3	45.0	21.7	22.2	29.0	23.8
Age group									
15–17	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
18–24	20.0	13.9	17.8	12.9	15.2	13.2	15.2	14.4	14.9
25–29	22.2	18.2	21.1	18.5	19.8	19.0	19.9	19.0	19.8
Region									
Urban governorates	22.3	18.5	21.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22.3	18.5	21.1
Urban Lower Egypt	19.5	10.7	16.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19.5	10.7	16.3
Rural Lower Egypt	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18.8	18.5	18.7	18.8	18.5	18.7
Urban Upper Egypt	19.0	15.1	17.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19.0	15.1	17.6
Rural Upper Egypt	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.2	12.6	9.8	9.2	12.6	9.8
Frontier governorates	16.7	0.0	12.1	5.4	0.0	5.1	11.4	0.0	9.3
Education									
Illiterate	47.6	0.0	38.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	0.0	13.4
Read and write	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Primary	34.7	10.6	30.1	23.1	61.6	25.9	26.4	37.4	27.2
Preparatory	25.2	10.8	22.1	11.6	0.0	10.3	15.4	4.4	13.8
General secondary	24.5	16.3	20.3	20.9	16.0	19.7	22.4	16.2	20.0
Vocational secondary	13.9	16.1	14.4	11.2	16.5	11.9	11.9	16.3	12.7
Post-secondary institute	9.7	14.9	11.7	32.1	0.0	25.1	23.1	9.0	18.9
University and above	20.1	13.3	17.8	20.6	21.3	20.8	20.3	16.8	19.1
Student status									
Non-student	19.5	13.7	17.9	14.3	17.6	14.7	16.0	15.5	15.9
Student	26.9	16.6	21.8	16.0	12.7	15.2	20.1	15.3	18.3
	Urban			Rural			Total		

	Arab countries	Western countries	Any destination	Arab countries	Western countries	Any destination	Arab countries	Western countries	Any destination
Marital status									
Never married	20.7	13.9	18.3	15.2	15.4	15.2	17.1	14.6	16.4
Ever married	20.9	24.7	21.4	11.5	26.7	13.0	14.7	25.6	16.0
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	17.0	6.2	15.6	13.8	19.9	14.5	14.4	17.2	14.7
Second	36.5	7.4	28.5	9.9	14.7	10.4	14.1	12.0	13.8
Third	17.0	4.7	13.6	17.1	9.5	16.2	17.0	7.4	15.5
Fourth	19.3	14.1	17.9	15.2	16.9	15.9	17.5	15.4	17.0
Highest	21.0	20.0	20.2	24.1	31.0	25.4	21.8	21.2	21.2
Employment status									
Employed	21.0	14.6	19.2	12.9	16.1	13.3	15.5	15.3	15.4
Unemployed	20.2	6.7	16.6	19.2	13.9	17.8	19.7	10.8	17.2
Economically inactive	15.3	13.4	14.6	16.0	23.8	17.1	15.8	16.9	16.1
Student	26.9	18.0	22.5	16.7	15.4	16.3	20.6	17.2	19.3
Out of manpower	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total (%)	20.8	14.7	18.8	14.5	16.4	14.8	16.7	15.4	16.4
N	412	159	578	559	86	648	971	245	1,226

Table A1.10: Percentage of migrants citing selected reasons for migration, by educational attainment

	Males								
	Illiterate	Read and write	Primary	Preparatory	General secondary	Vocational secondary	Post-secondary institute	University and above	Total
Push factors									
No work available in Egypt	33.9	n.a.	46.0	55.0	29.8	68.0	54.8	46.5	53.4
Low income in Egypt	66.1	n.a.	86.3	48.8	8.9	53.5	54.8	53.2	52.6
Other push factors	0.0	n.a.	0.0	0.0	7.3	6.2	0.0	0.0	3.0
Pull factors									
To live abroad	0.0	n.a.	13.8	4.1	27.8	10.9	45.2	10.8	12.4
Have relatives or friends abroad	0.0	n.a.	15.7	35.1	47.7	8.7	0.0	39.2	23.7
To gain work experience	100.0	n.a.	78.3	60.8	40.7	88.3	54.8	63.5	72.8
To earn money	0.0	n.a.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
To study	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
N	3	n.a.	12	12	13	29	2	21	92
	Female								
	Illiterate	Read and write	Primary	Preparatory	General secondary	Vocational secondary	Post-secondary institute	University and above	Total
Push factors									
No work available in Egypt	0.0	n.a.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Low income in Egypt	0.0	n.a.	0.0	0.0	21.3	22.9	0.0	0.0	11.6
Other push factors	0.0	n.a.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pull factors									
To live abroad	0.0	n.a.	0.0	0.0	32.6	45.9	0.0	22.2	26.5
Have relatives or friends abroad	100.0	n.a.	100.0	100.0	89.3	54.3	100.0	69.5	78.4
To gain work experience	0.0	n.a.	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	2.4
To earn money	0.0	n.a.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
To study	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
N	2	n.a.	2	2	14	8	2	10	40

Total									
	Illiterate	Read and write	Primary	Preparatory	General secondary	Vocational secondary	Post-secondary institute	University and above	Total
Push factors									
No work available in Egypt	22.3	n.a.	42.0	48.6	14.5	57.7	28.1	33.5	40.2
Low income in Egypt	43.5	n.a.	78.7	43.1	15.3	48.8	28.1	38.3	42.5
Other push factors	0.0	n.a.	0.0	0.0	3.5	5.2	0.0	0.0	2.3
Pull factors									
To live abroad	0.0	n.a.	12.6	3.6	30.3	16.2	23.1	14.0	15.9
Have relatives or friends abroad	34.1	n.a.	23.1	42.6	69.1	15.6	48.8	47.7	37.2
To gain work experience	65.9	n.a.	71.4	53.8	19.8	76.8	28.1	45.7	55.4
To earn money	0.0	n.a.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
To study	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
N	5	n.a.	14	14	27	37	4	31	132

Table A1.11: Median cost of migration by destination and urban/rural origin (Egyptian pounds)

Destination	Urban	Rural	Median
Sudan	n.a.	1,500.00	1,500.00
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	600.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Saudi Arabia	10,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00
Kuwait	30,000.00	7,000.00	30,000.00
Jordan	7,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
UAE	9,000.00	5,000.00	9,000.00
Median	9,000.00	1,500.00	2,000.00
N	66	66	132

Appendix II:

Fact Sheets on Migration in Egyptian Regions

- Based on the EHDR 2010, GDP per capita used in the fact sheets represents the real GDP per capita (PPPS) of the region. Figures correspond to the year 2007/2008.
- Human development index (HDI) score and rank are also from the EHDR 2010. Figures correspond to the year 2007/2008.
- Population estimates figures are taken from the CAPMAS website and are based on the Egyptian Census of 2006.
- All other figures in the fact sheets are based on the SYPE.

Youth and Migration in Urban Governorates region

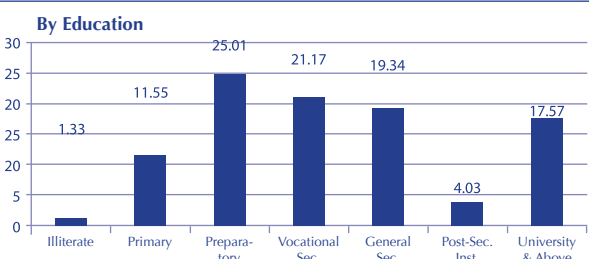
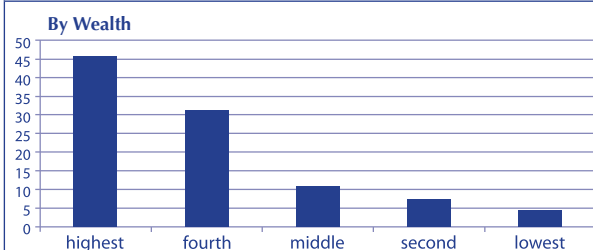
Governorate Information	
Total population	16,804,733
GDP per capita (USD)	7,529.5
HDI score	0.794

Sample Size	
Aspiring migrants	322
Actual international migrant	30
Actual internal migrant	275

Youth with International Migration Aspiration		
	Percentage	Number (Estimate)
Youth aspiring to migrate	17.6	715,106
Percentage of aspiring migrants that are females	25.7	184,083
Breakdown of aspiring migrants by top destinations		
Saudi Arabia	23.9	170,651
UAE	19.7	140,889
Kuwait	15.5	111,121
USA	8.5	60,494
Italy	6.2	44,407
Total EU countries	19.5	139,534
Average age of youth with international migration aspirations	20.8	

Youth with International Migration Experience		
	Percentage	Number (Estimate)
Youth with past international migration experience	1.9	68,151
Percentage of international migrants that are females	43.9	29,943
Breakdown of international migrants by top destinations		
Saudi Arabia	44.6	28,970
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	14.6	9,463
UAE	12.7	8,229
Oman	10.3	6,673
Kuwait	7.7	5,006
Total EU countries	2.6	1,662

Background of Aspiring Migrant Youth



Migration and Environmental Issues

	Aspiring International Migrant	Internal Migrant	Governorate Mean
Percentage living in a household that owns a house	59.9	43.4	58.0
Percentage living in a household that owns agricultural land (in rural areas)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percentage living in a household that experienced water shortages	30.6	28.3	28.6

Irregular Migration Perceptions Among Aspiring Migrant Youth

Percentage knowing of smuggling networks	5.0
Percentage thinking it is easy to migrate irregularly	21.1

Irregular Migration Experience of Youth

Percentage that migrated with a valid entry visa	63.2
Percentage that worked abroad with a work permit	18.7
Median cost of migration* (LE)	4,000

*Note: Median costs are calculated from data of individuals that bore actual cost.

Youth and Migration in Urban Lower Egypt region

Governorate Information	
Total population	8,766,843
GDP per capita (USD)	8,122.5*
HDI score	0.734*

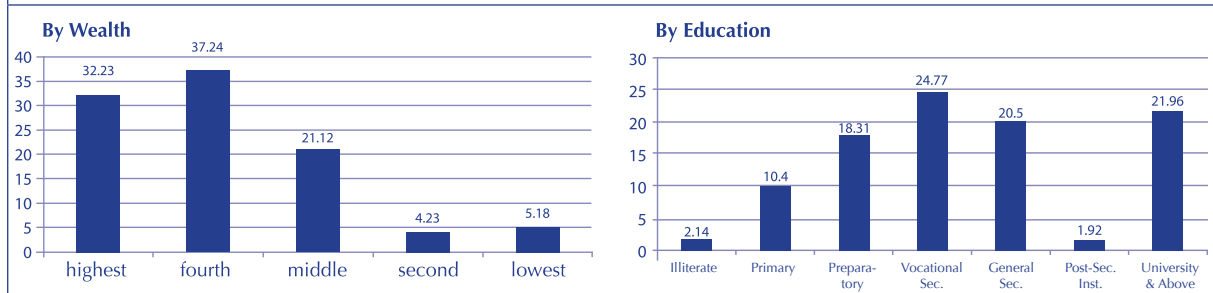
Sample Size	
Aspiring migrants	185
Actual international migrant	16
Actual internal migrant	57

*Note: These figures reflect combined data from Urban and Rural Lower Egypt. Data is not available for individual regions.

Youth with International Migration Aspiration		
	Percentage	Number (Estimate)
Youth aspiring to migrate	19.2	410,478
Percentage of aspiring migrants that are females	20.2	82,927
Breakdown of aspiring migrants by top destinations		
Saudi Arabia	25.8	105,786
UAE	18.5	76,090
Kuwait	15.0	61,433
Italy	10.2	41,857
USA	5.7	23,482
Total EU countries	22.6	92,874
Average age of youth with international migration aspirations		21.5

Youth with International Migration Experience		
	Percentage	Number (Estimate)
Youth with past international migration experience	2.1	35,597
Percentage of international migrants that are females	43.0	15,234
Breakdown of international migrants by top destinations		
Saudi Arabia	48.2	17,154
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	23.0	8,192
Oman	10.1	3,581
Sudan	5.9	2,099
Bahrain	5.3	1,891
Total EU countries	0.0	0

Background of Aspiring Migrant Youth



Migration and Environmental Issues

	Aspiring International Migrant	Internal Migrant	Governorate Mean
Percentage living in a household that owns a house		69.2	59.3
Percentage living in a household that owns agricultural land (in rural areas)		N/A	N/A
Percentage living in a household that experienced water shortages		55.5	55.0

Irregular Migration Perceptions Among Aspiring Migrant Youth	
Percentage knowing of smuggling networks	4.1
Percentage thinking it is easy to migrate irregularly	16.3

Irregular Migration Experience of Youth	
Percentage that migrated with a valid entry visa	59.8
Percentage that worked abroad with a work permit	32.9
Median cost of migration * (LE)	6,000

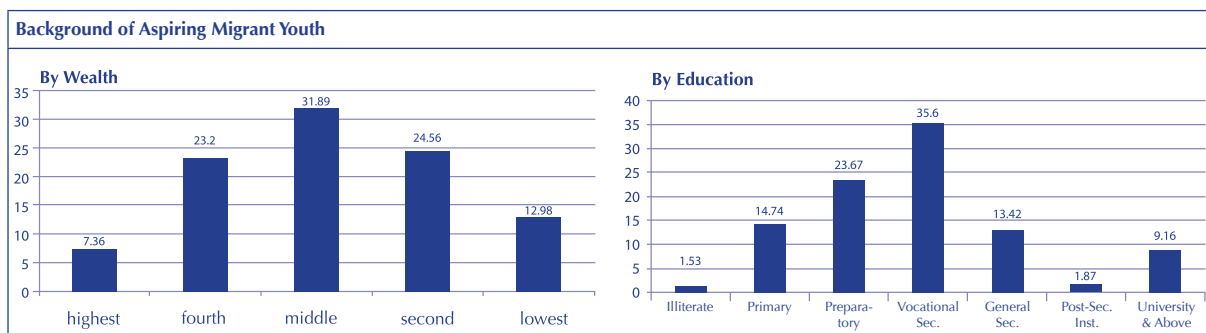
*Note: Median costs are calculated from data of individuals that bore actual cost.

Youth and Migration in Rural Lower Egypt region

Governorate Information		Sample Size	
Total population	22,528,454	Aspiring migrants	586
GDP per capita (USD)	8122.5*	Actual international migrant	43
HDI score	0.734*	Actual internal migrant	113

*Note: These figures reflect combined data from Urban and Rural Lower Egypt. Data is not available for individual regions.

Youth with International Migration Aspiration			Youth with International Migration Experience		
	Percentage	Number (Estimate)		Percentage	Number (Estimate)
Youth aspiring to migrate	18.2	1,304,129	Youth with past international migration experience	1.7	93,698
Percentage of aspiring migrants that are females	13.6	177,835	Percentage of international migrants that are females	16.9	16,134
Breakdown of aspiring migrants by top destinations			Breakdown of international migrants by top destinations		
Saudi Arabia	34	443,987	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	60.4	56,600
UAE	21.5	280,476	Saudi Arabia	16.6	15,565
Kuwait	13	169,618	Jordan	10.1	9,457
Italy	7.1	92,483	UAE	6.8	6,358
Jordan	5.7	76,419	Kuwait	2.3	2141
Total EU countries	15.2	197,808	Total EU countries	0	0
Average age of youth with international migration aspirations 20.9					



Migration and Environmental Issues	Aspiring International Migrant	Internal Migrant	Governorate Mean
	Percentage living in a household that owns a house	95.5	78.4
Percentage living in a household that owns agricultural land (in rural areas)	27.5	13.1	24.5
Percentage living in a household that experienced water shortages	48.3	48	48.4

Irregular Migration Perceptions Among Aspiring Migrant Youth	
Percentage knowing of smuggling networks	5.5
Percentage thinking it is easy to migrate irregularly	18.7

Irregular Migration Experience of Youth	
Percentage that migrated with a valid entry visa	71.3
Percentage that worked abroad with a work permit	35.3
Median cost of migration* (LE)	1,000

*Note: Median costs are calculated from data of individuals that bore actual cost.

Youth and Migration in Urban Upper Egypt region

Governorate Information	
Total population	4,960,942
GDP per capita (USD)	7253.6*
HDI score	0.708*

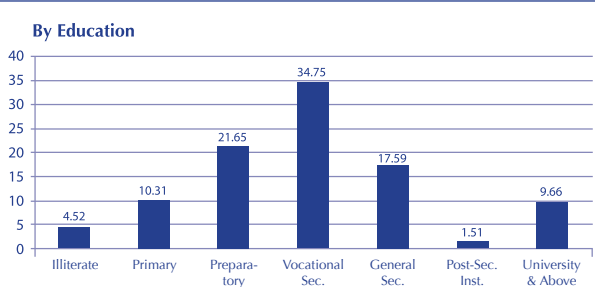
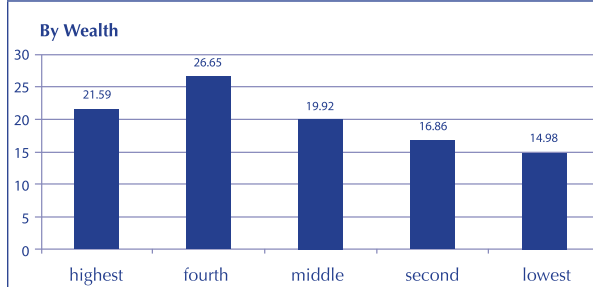
Sample Size	
Aspiring migrants	156
Actual international migrant	10
Actual internal migrant	25

*Note: These figures reflect combined data from Urban and Rural Upper Egypt. Data is not available for individual regions.

Youth with International Migration Aspiration		
	Percentage	Number (Estimate)
Youth aspiring to migrate	21.6	346,134
Percentage of aspiring migrants that are females	25.9	89,642
Breakdown of aspiring migrants by top destinations		
Saudi Arabia	29.2	101,198
Kuwait	19.7	68,040
USA	11.8	40,847
Italy	10.8	37,411
UAE	7.6	26,249
Total EU countries	25.0	86,484
Average age of youth with international migration aspirations	20.6	

Youth with International Migration Experience		
	Percentage	Number (Estimate)
Youth with past international migration experience	1.8	22,882
Percentage of international migrants that are females	29.7	6,793
Breakdown of international migrants by top destinations		
Saudi Arabia	53.0	12,118
Kuwait	37.4	8,549
Jordan	9.7	2,215
Total EU countries	0	0

Background of Aspiring Migrant Youth



Migration and Environmental Issues

	Aspiring International Migrant	Internal Migrant	Governorate Mean
Percentage living in a household that owns a house	72.6	49.4	78.6
Percentage living in a household that owns agricultural land (in rural areas)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percentage living in a household that experienced water shortages	56.2	63.3	57.9

Irregular Migration Perceptions Among Aspiring Migrant Youth

Percentage knowing of smuggling networks	2.8
Percentage thinking it is easy to migrate irregularly	17.6

Irregular Migration Experience of Youth

Percentage that migrated with a valid entry visa	77.8
Percentage that worked abroad with a work permit	65.8
Median cost of migration* (LE)	30,000

*Note: Median costs are calculated from data of individuals that bore actual cost.

Youth and Migration in Rural Upper Egypt region

Governorate Information	
Total population	18,191,774
GDP per capita (USD)	7,253.6*
HDI score	0.708*

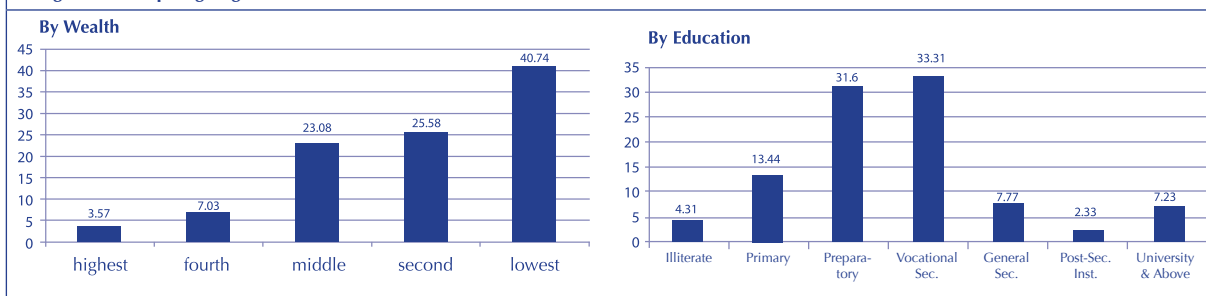
Sample Size	
Aspiring migrants	484
Actual international migrant	35
Actual internal migrant	88

*Note: These figures reflect combined data from Urban and Rural Upper Egypt. Data is not available for individual regions.

Youth with International Migration Aspiration		
	Percentage	Number (Estimate)
Youth aspiring to migrate	18.5	1,075,655
Percentage of aspiring migrants that are females	15.1	161,993
Breakdown of aspiring migrants by top destinations		
Saudi Arabia	38.5	414,232
Kuwait	26.9	289,425
UAE	11.2	120,901
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	4.2	45,013
France	3.7	39,450
Total EU countries	10.1	108,614
Average age of youth with international migration aspirations	20.4	

Youth with International Migration Experience		
	Percentage	Number (Estimate)
Youth with past international migration experience	1.8	77,668
Percentage of international migrants that are females	11.0	8,513
Breakdown of international migrants by top destinations		
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	48.8	37,888
Saudi Arabia	16.6	12,898
Kuwait	11.0	8,501
Iraq	6.3	4,888
UAE	5.8	4,482
Total EU countries	0	0

Background of Aspiring Migrant Youth



Migration and Environmental Issues

	Aspiring International Migrant	Internal Migrant	Governorate Mean
Percentage living in a household that owns a house	96.4	ant 81.8	94.8
Percentage living in a household that owns agricultural land (in rural areas)	32.8	12.8	26.8
Percentage living in a household that experienced water shortages	51.2	36.9	51.7

Irregular Migration Perceptions Among Aspiring Migrant Youth	
Percentage knowing of smuggling networks	2.1
Percentage thinking it is easy to migrate irregularly	9.8

Irregular Migration Experience of Youth	
Percentage that migrated with a valid entry visa	71.0
Percentage that worked abroad with a work permit	30.5
Median cost of migration* (LE)	4,000

*Note: Median costs are calculated from data of individuals that bore actual cost.

Youth and Migration in Frontier Governorates region

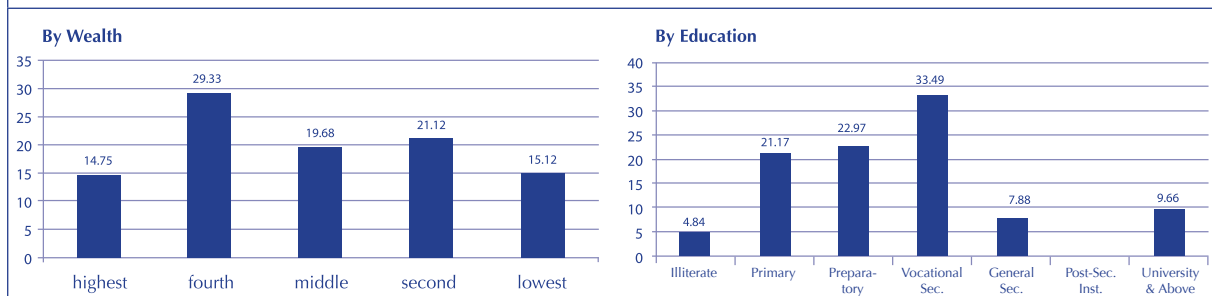
Governorate Information	
Total population	1,293,074
GDP per capita (USD)	9,196.4
HDI score	0.753

Sample Size	
Aspiring migrants	14
Actual international migrant	N/A
Actual internal migrant	21

Youth with International Migration Aspiration		
	Percentage	Number (Estimate)
Youth aspiring to migrate	10.2	31,067
Percentage of aspiring migrants that are females	14.0	4,338
Breakdown of aspiring migrants by top destinations		
Saudi Arabia	22.7	7,045
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	21.3	6,603
Kuwait	13.5	4,202
UAE	12.6	3,923
France	4.4	1,354
Total EU countries	3.5	1,074
Average age of youth with international migration aspirations		19.9

Youth with International Migration Experience		
	Percentage	Number (Estimate)
Youth with past international migration experience	0	0
Percentage of international migrants that are females	N/A	N/A
Breakdown of international migrants by top destinations		
		N/A

Background of Aspiring Migrant Youth



Migration and Environmental Issues

	Aspiring International Migrant	Internal Migrant	Governorate Mean
Percentage living in a household that owns a house	76.6	44.7	80.9
Percentage living in a household that owns agricultural land (in rural areas)	12.0	9.3	21.7
Percentage living in a household that experienced water shortages	70.4	77.7	48.6

Irregular Migration Perceptions Among Aspiring Migrant Youth

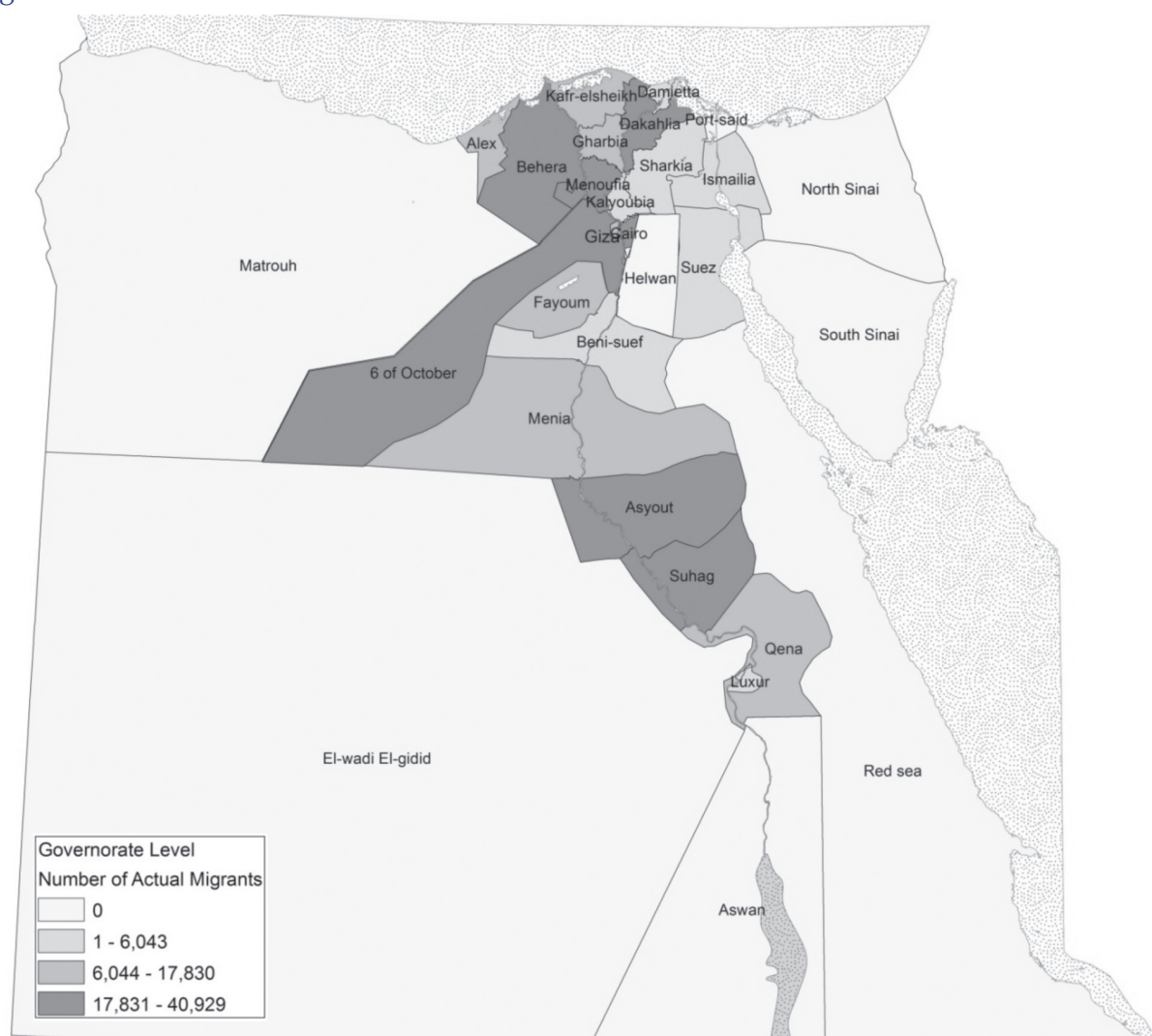
Percentage knowing of smuggling networks	2.5
Percentage thinking it is easy to migrate irregularly	9.3

Irregular Migration Experience of Youth

Percentage that migrated with a valid entry visa	N/A
Percentage that worked abroad with a work permit	N/A
Median cost of migration (LE)	N/A

Appendix III: Maps

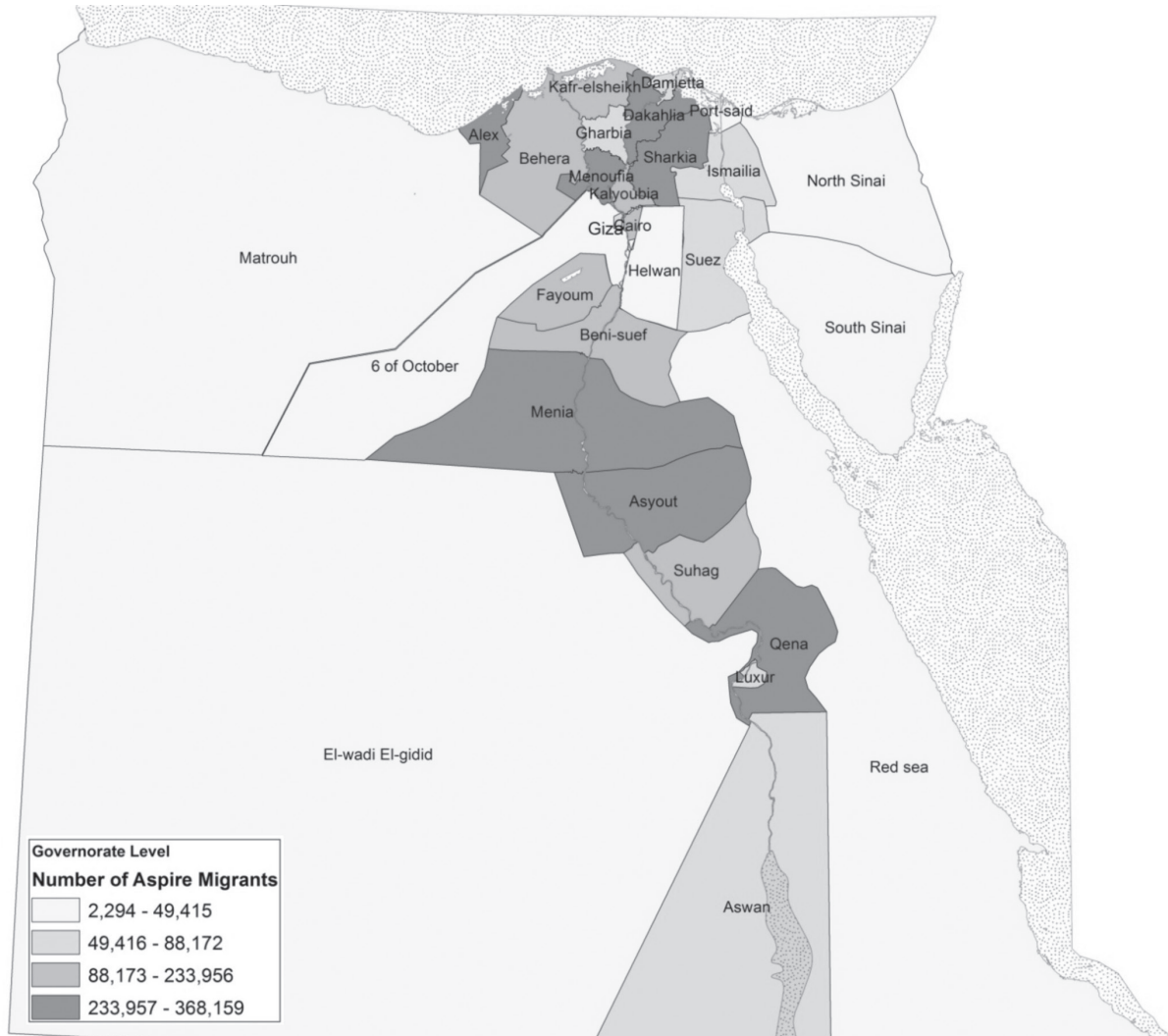
Map A3.1: International migration experience of Egyptian youth aged 18–29 years, by governorate



Population estimates are based on the expansion factor. For details on the methodology used in creating the expansion factor, please refer to the SYPE Preliminary Report (Population Council, 2010).

The map is only meant to provide an approximate indication. The sample sizes by governorate are too small to be statistically reliable.

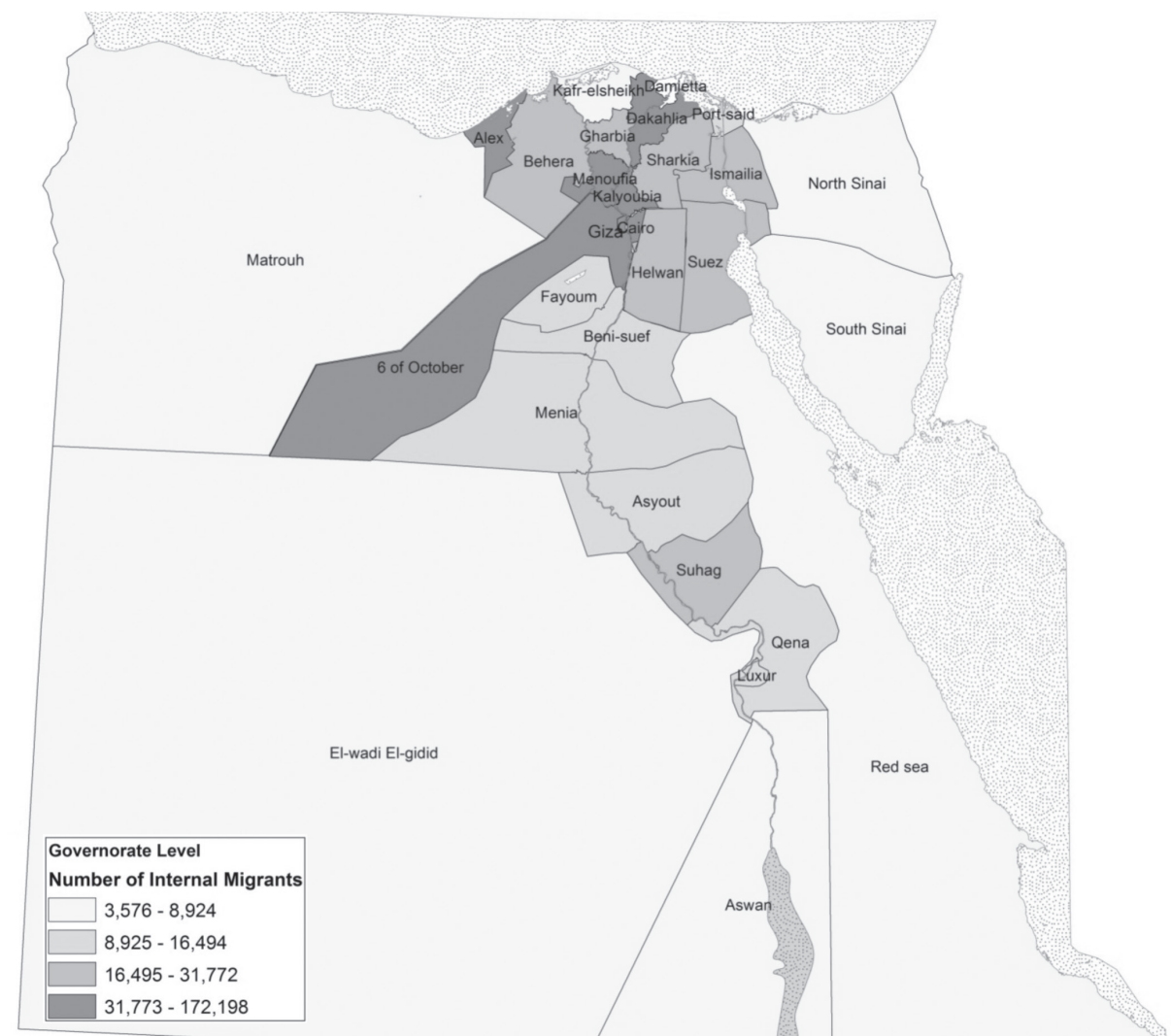
Map A3.2: International migration aspirations of Egyptian youth aged 15–29 years, by governorate



Population estimates are based on the expansion factor. For details on the methodology used in creating the expansion factor, please refer to the SYPE Preliminary Report (Population Council, 2010).

The map is only meant to provide an approximate indication. The sample sizes by governorate are too small to be statistically reliable.

Map A3.3: Internal migration experience of Egyptian youth aged 18–29 years, by destination governorate

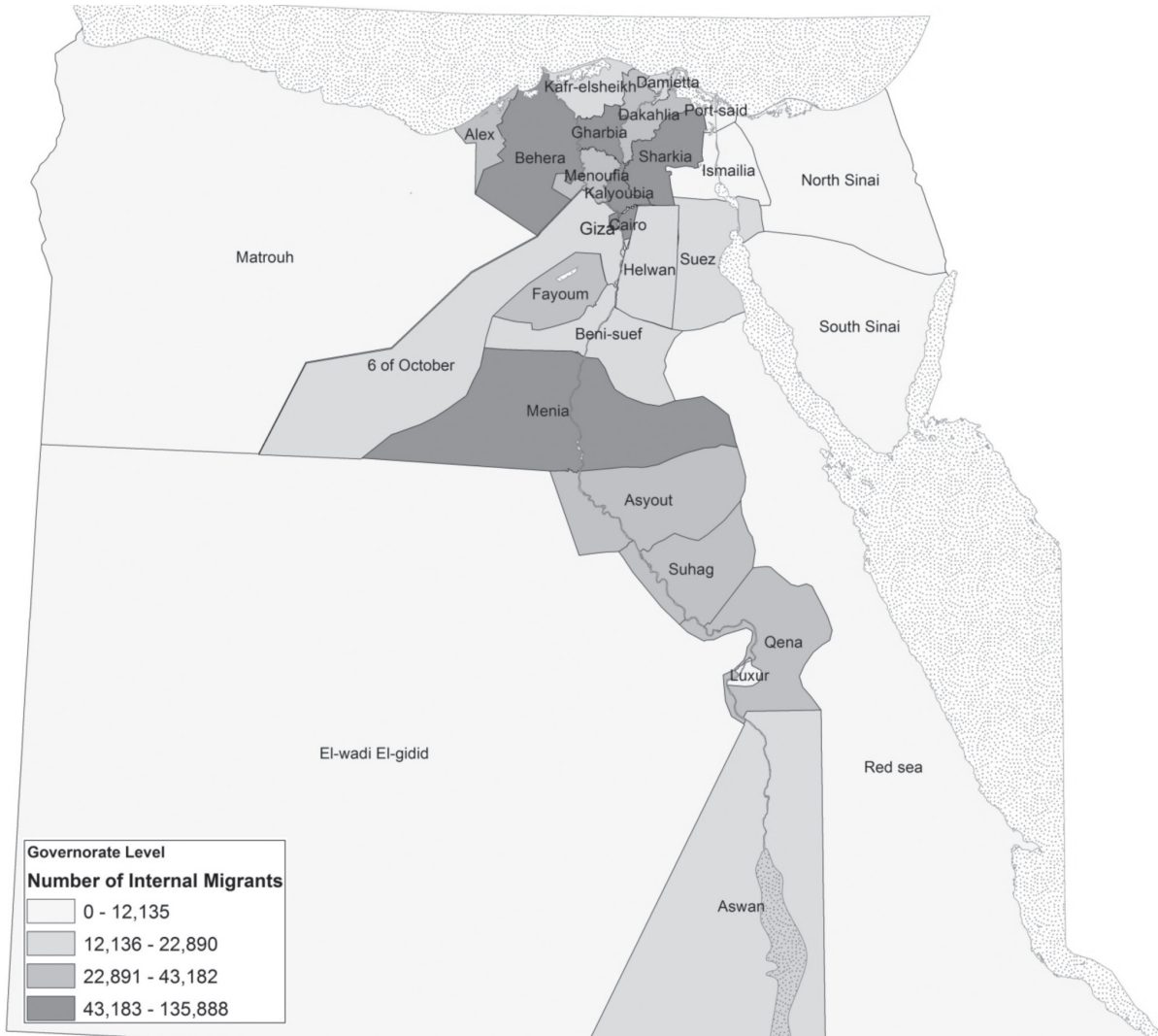


Population estimates are based on the expansion factor. For details on the methodology used in creating the expansion factor, please refer to the SYPE Preliminary Report (Population Council, 2010).

The map is only meant to provide an approximate indication. The sample sizes by governorate are too small to be statistically reliable.

Internal migration is defined as movement from governorate to governorate since birth.

Map A3.4: Internal migration experience of Egyptian youth aged 18–29 years, by governorate of origin



The population estimates are based on the expansion factor. For details on the methodology used in creating the expansion factor, please refer to the SYPE Preliminary Report (Population Council, 2010).

The map is only meant to provide an approximate indication. The sample sizes by governorate are too small to be statistically reliable.

Internal migration is defined as movement from governorate to governorate since birth.

This report examines Egyptian youth's international migration intentions as well as past migration experience, both international and internal. According to 2010 Egypt Human Development Report, there are 19.8 million young men and women in Egypt in the age group 18 to 29 years. This is close to one quarter of the total population, which represents both a risk and an opportunity for the nation. While faced with challenges in terms of poverty, employment, socio-economic development and exclusion, young Egyptians represent a vast potential that can represent a significant factor in the growth and development of the country as a whole.

Data from the 2009 Survey of Young People in Egypt (SYPE) show that among all youth 15-29 years old, 18.4 per cent of youth reported to have migration aspirations, with significant differences across gender, education, place of residence and socio-economic background.

Arab countries are the most favoured destination for Egyptian youth (14.3%) whereas only 3.9 per cent preferred to migrate to a Western country. Youth largely perceive Gulf countries to be the easiest destinations for regular migration and Mediterranean and Western countries to be the easiest ones for irregular migration. However, only 16.4 per cent of aspiring migrants thought irregular migration is easy and only 4.1 per cent of youth hoping to migrate claimed to know a person or a broker who can help with irregular migration.

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