**DEFINITION OF YOUTH**

There is no clear age range for youth. According to the 2010 Euromed report on Egypt, the National Council for Youth (NYC), the precursor to the current Ministry of State for Youth Affairs, defined youth as aged 18-30. However, recent programmes by the ministry, such as the cooperation agreement signed with the Participatory Development Programme in Urban Areas in January 2013, define youth as aged 18-35.

**SITUATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE**

**YOUTH DEVELOPMENT INDEX**

- Egypt: 0.64
- Rank: 86 out of 170 countries.
- Source: Commonwealth Youth Programme

**LITERACY RATES**

- Male: 93.42%
- Female: 88.73%
- Both sexes (15-24) %: 91.12%
- Source: UNESCO

**NET ENROLLMENT RATE**

- Secondary School: 82.50%
- Both sexes %: 82.57%
- Male: 82.52%
- Female: 82.53%
- Source: UNESCO

**PREVALENCE OF HIV**

- Male (15-24) %: 0.1%
- Female (15-24) %: 0.1%
- Source: World Bank

**TOBACCO USE**

- Male (15-19) %: 20.00%
- Female (15-19) %: 3.80%
- Source: WHO

**CORRUPTION PERCEPTION**

- 94 out of 177 countries.
- Source: Transparency International

**PRESS FREEDOM**

- 159 out of 180 countries.
- Source: Reporters Without Borders

**POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX 2010**

- Source: United Nations - Department of Economic and Social Affairs - Population Division

**YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT**

- Source: World Bank

**POLICY & LEGISLATION**

The 2010 Egypt Human Development Report outlines a proposed National Policy for Youth in Egypt, developed in 2009 by the National Youth Council – the apparent predecessor to the current Ministry of State for Youth Affairs. The proposed policy covered 12 areas: Employment; Political Participation; Education; Health; Population; Culture; Mass Media; Social Activities & Volunteer Work; Social Welfare; Sports & Recreation; Environment; and; Studies and Research. However, there is no indication that a national youth policy was adopted. In April 2013, under the first post-Mubarak revolution cabinet, former Minister of Youth Osama Yassin mentioned that the ministry was discussing the development of a Youth Act and this is mentioned as a “priority initiative” on the Ministry of State for Youth Affairs website.
The Ministry of State for Youth Affairs is responsible for child and youth development in Egypt. Its strategic goals for 2013-2017 include enhancing political participation of youth, building cultural awareness, and developing training and research on youth. According to the *Egypt Independent*, the Ministry was a new post within the first cabinet after the 2011 revolution, though seems to have taken over the role of the previous National Council of Youth (NCY), which was the main governmental body in charge of youth programming as described in the 2010 Euromed report.

Prior to the 2011 revolution, there was a National Council for Youth (NCY), however according to *Innovations in Civic Participation*, NCY was the government body responsible for youth, rather than a representative youth council. NCY appears to now be replaced by the Ministry of State for Youth Affairs. It is unclear what formal representation youth will have in post-revolution Egypt. In civil society, the Revolutionary Youth Coalition, composed of youth from a variety of parties and movements, was instrumental in the revolution though was dissolved in July 2012.

The total draft budget for youth, culture and religious affairs for 2012/2013 is EGP 20.4 million (USD 3 million), however it is unclear how much of this budget is spent specifically on youth. According to the World Bank, Egypt spent 11.93% of its government expenditure and 3.76% of its GDP on education provision in 2008. This is the last recorded calculation by the World Bank.

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Source: World Bank
Gaps indicate missing data from the original data source. (Accessed August 2013).

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