Arab Republic of Egypt Central Agency For Public Mobilisation and Statistics CAPMAS

ECONOMIC CENSUS IN EGYPT

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Introduction

In Egypt, the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) have carried out both of Population, housing and establishments Census (as a general census) and Economic Census.

Both of the two censuses are the most important national statistical projects.

According to their results many political, Economic and Social Policies are taken, and also essential action programs for raising the standard of living.

<u>The relationship (or link) between:</u> (General Census) and (Economic Census) in Egypt:

In fact, (Economic Census) depends on <u>Population</u>, <u>Housing and Establishments</u> (General Census). We can say that the General Census is the (root) and the Economic Census is a (Branch) from it. Let us explain <u>quickly</u> this link.

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The General Census contains three censuses at the same time :

1 - Population census and their housing condition.

2 - Housing census and its units.

3 - Establishments census, and obtaining the frame of establishments for conducting the Economic Census.

For Example :



The history of general censuses in Egypt dates back to 1882. The 1996 population, housing and establishment general census is the twelfth in the census series, and we are preparing for conducting the thirteenth census in 2006.

- Egypt consists of 27 governorates - Cairo is the capital.

Cairo, Alexandria, Port said and Suez are considered as urban governorates include cities and towns containing administrative unites (kisms, shiakhas) in each governorate.
The rest of governorates have <u>urban</u> – as well as - <u>rural</u> areas include all villages and their hamlets in each governorate.

There are many stages for carrying out the general population census, but we will <u>briefly</u> explain the stages of field operation (only) to reach to our aim.

The field operation required carrying out the following activities:

1 - <u>First stage</u>

Demarcation the boundaries of shiakhas, roads numbering in urban, and determining the boundaries of villages and its hamlets. About 1000 inspectors – most of them from CAPMAS staff – carried out this task.

2 - <u>Second stage</u>

Numbering and Listing the buildings in cities and blocks in villages. Also, Listing housing units, households and establishments. About 7000 assistant inspectors – From Localities – carried out this stage.

Thus, we obtained two lists:

* Alist of all establishments to select only worked and temporary closed establishments for conducting Economic census after that.

* A list of all households for counting the population.

3- Third stage:

About 15000 registrars – from localities – have taken their task for collecting data about the establishments as the following:

A. For all establishments:

- The address and the location of establishment.
- Description of the place occupied by est.
- Activity status (worked, closed temporarily , closed ... etc.)
- Sector (Gov., Public & Public business, Private....)

B. For worked and closed temporarily est .:

- Est. trade name.
- Owner's or manger's name.
- Owner's nationality.
- Main economic activity (in detail).
- Number of branches.
- Total numbers of workers in the est. are divideal to:
 - Paid and unpaid employers (Male and Female)
 - o Paid and unpaid employees (Male and Female).

This stage is very important for conducting Eco.Census, and we consider it (the link) between General Census and Economic Census.

So, CAPMAS carried out the second Eco. Census in 1996 / 1997

4- Forth stage:

about 60000 enumerators visited all households for counting the population, and collecting data about individuals and their characteristics through direct interview. Also, the housing conditions.

Economic Census in Egypt

Introduction:

- Economic Census is considered as one of the largest statistical operations undertaken by CAPMAS

The history of Economic Census in Egypt dates back to 1942, where the first Establishment Census was undertaken. And was conducted every 3 years or more In 1960, CAPMAS carried out <u>an Establishment Census</u> as a part of the Population Census. The principal objective of this establishment census was obtaining a comperhensive Frame of establishments to be used economic or industrial surveys.

In 1967, CAPMAS carried out <u>an Industrial Production Census</u> covering all Industrial establishments employing (9) or less workers belonging to the Private Sector. It was meant by this census to complement surveys and researches covering industrial establishments belonging to both public and private sectors employing (10) or more workers.

CAPMAS had carried out three Economic Censuses with their comprehensive concept in 1991 / 1992 , 1996/1997 and 2000/2001 , by providing complete , comprehensive and detailed picture for the establishments belonging to the different Economic sectors :

(Governmental, Public business, formal private, informal private and investment sector).

Methods of Collecting Data :

There were two method :

- 1- Full enumcration, for Covering The informal Private Sector Est.
- 2- The Regular Statistics , for Covering :-
 - The formal privat sector Est.
 - The public and public Business Sector Est.
 - Investments Sector Est.

Contents :

Eco . *Census Provids Complete Comperhensive and Detailed Picture on The Structre and Characteristics of the Different economic activities and their Geographical Distribution belonging to different economical Sectors as the Following :*

- 1- Total Number of Establishments.
- 2- Total Number of Worker in The Est. are Divided to :
 - Paid and unpaid employers (Male and Female)
 - Paid and unpaid employees (Male and Female)
- 3. The wages and Salaries for paid workers
- 4. Nature of work (regular, emporary, seasonal,....etc)
- 5. Distribution of workers according to their Main profession and Gender.
- 6. Distribution of workers according to their Education Status and Gender.
- 7. Distribution of workers according to their age groups (less than 15 years, from 15-60 years and 60 years and over).
- 8. Total number of Est. and the value of inputs and outputs For every economic activities .

Coverage :

The Economice Census Covered all worked Establishments Covering all The Economic Activities belonging to :

- 1- Public and public business Sector .
- 2- Investments Sector .
- 3- Formal private Sector .
- 4- Informal private sector .

Notes about Formal Sector :

1- Formal Private Sector Establishment means (Establishment with Legal Status as : Stocks Est., Limited Liability Est., partnership Est., in addition to branches of Foreign Est.).

2- Formal Private Sector Est . that are Covered with the regular CAPMAS Statistics , Including :

- All Construction and building Est.
- Whole sale Establishments.
- Est. employing (10) or more in mining and manufacturing industries .
- Est. employing (5) or more in retail trade

Notes about inFormal Sector :

- Informal private Sector Est., were Covered in the Eonomic Census by Enumerators .
- Nine questionnaires were designed for covering (9) activities, these were :
 - 1- A questionnaire for mining , quarrying activity(for Est. in private Sector , emplying (9) worker or less) .

- 2- A questionnaire for manfacturing industries (For Est., in private Sector , employing (9) workers or less).
- 3- A questionnaire for repairing Carriages with Motors.
- 4- A questionnaire for retail trade (For Est. employing (4) workers or less).
- 5- A questionnaire for restaurants, cofes and beverage Stores.
- 6- A questionnaire for Transport and communication .
- 7- A questionnaire for Services.
- 8- A questionnaire for School Institutes and colleges in private Sector
- 9- A questionnaire for Agricultural Activities inside Est.
