

Example Report

The Quality of Life of People in Egypt

The Management Institute for Quality-of-Life Studies



November 2018

Introduction

This report provides a detailed picture of the quality of life of people in Egypt. To better understand the quality-of-life ratings we provide several benchmarks or comparison groups. These are the EU, OECD, The World at large, Developed Countries, Developing Countries, and Least Developed Countries.

The quality-of-life ratings are based on a well-established quality-of-life index, namely the Estes Weighted Index of Social Progress. See bibliography of well-established works based on the Estes index. The index has an overall quality-of-life rating as well as several subindices: Education, Health, Women Status, Defense Effort, Economic, Demography, Environmental, Social Chaos, Cultural Diversity, and Welfare Effort.

Quality of Life: Overall

Table 1 and Figure 1 show the quality-of-life trend of the people of Egypt. The trend's starting year is 1970 up to 2018. The quality of life trend is clearly positive. In 1970, the quality of life of people in Egypt was rated 42.37 on the Weighted Index of Social Progress (WISP) and 68.12 in 2018, a significant increase. This increase in quality of life is not matched by the EU, OECD, the World at large, and the Developed Countries. Given that Egypt is considered a Developing country, the quality-of-life trend is comparable to the average of all Developing Countries. See Appendix for a detailed explanation of how the composite scores are computed.

TABLE 1

Weighted Index of Social Progress Scores for Selected Countries and Regions, 1970-2018


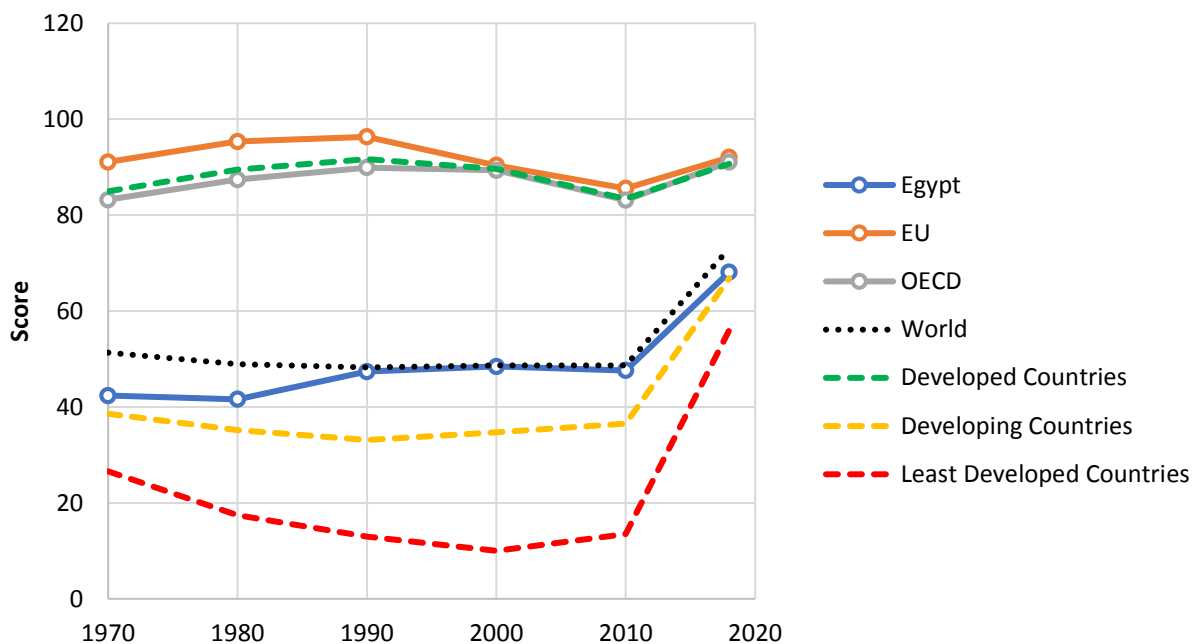
		1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2018
Egypt		42.37	41.59	47.37	48.44	47.6	68.12
EU		91.07	95.33	96.31	90.36	85.56	92.05
OECD		83.19	87.41	89.9	89.34	83.11	91.08
World		51.31	48.91	48.25	48.63	48.66	73.05
Developed Countries		84.98	89.47	91.67	89.64	83.39	90.72
Developing Countries		38.57	35.21	33.11	34.72	36.52	66.86
Least Developed Countries		26.56	17.43	12.99	10.01	13.49	56.03

FIGURE 1

Weighted Index of Social Progress Scores for Selected Countries and Regions, 1970-2018



Quality of Life: Education

The Education Subindex is made up of the following indicators:

- Public Expenditure on Education as Percentage of GDP (+)
- Primary School Completion Rate (+)
- Secondary School Enrollment Rate (+)
- Adult Literacy Rate (+)

Examining the differences between the Education score of Egypt with the benchmarks, we find that Egypt to be significantly lacking, especially compared to the EU, the OECD countries, and the developed world. However, educational well-being in Egypt seems to be comparable to the World average and perhaps slightly better in relation to Developing Countries and much better compared to the Least Developed Countries (see Table 2 and Figure 2).

With respect to the trend in educational well-being, it is clearly positive. In 1970, educational well-being was rated 8.91 on the Education Subindex and 10.50 in 2018, a significant increase. Compared to the benchmarks, the increase in educational well-being is markedly impressive. It is better than the World at large, better the EU, OECD, Developed Countries, and Developing Countries too. However, Egypt's progress in educational well-being cannot be matched to the progress made by the Least Developing Countries (see Table 2 and Figure 2).

TABLE 2

Education Subindex Scores for Selected Countries and Regions, 1970-2018

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2018
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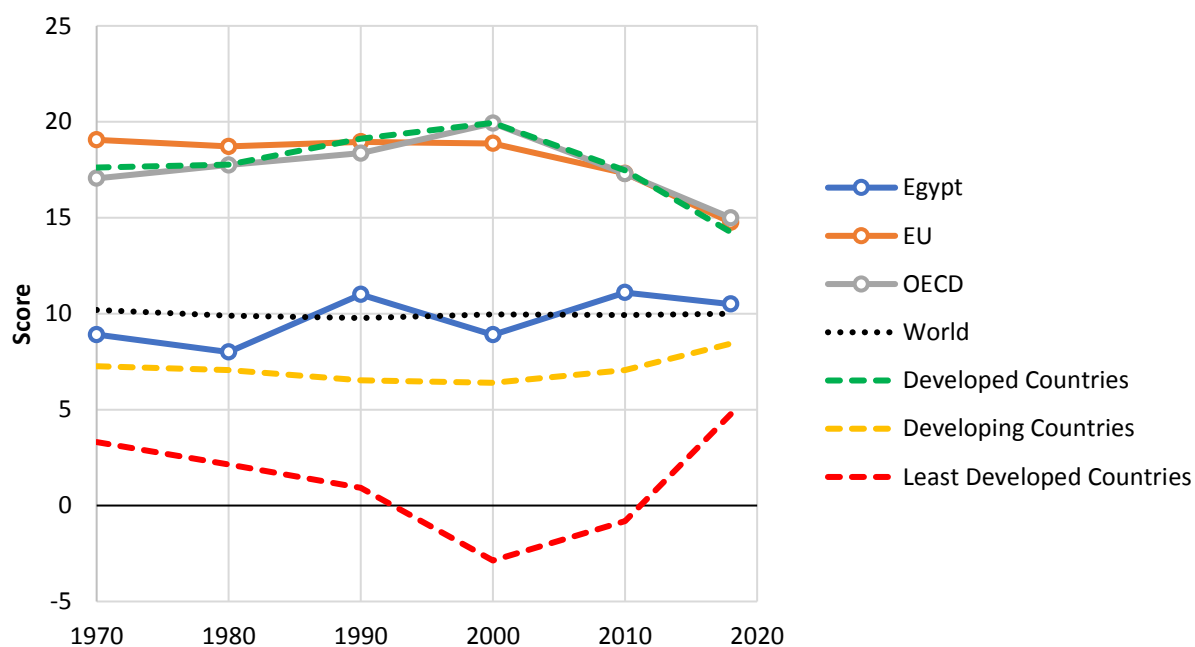
Egypt		8.91	8.00	11.00	8.90	11.10	10.50
EU		19.06	18.71	18.96	18.88	17.31	14.76
OECD		17.06	17.75	18.37	19.93	17.30	15.00
World		10.19	9.89	9.77	9.97	9.94	10.00
Developed Countries		17.62	17.77	19.11	19.95	17.47	14.25
Developing Countries		7.26	7.06	6.52	6.40	7.07	8.44
Least Developed Countries		3.31	2.13	0.92	-2.86	-0.81	4.76

FIGURE 2

Education Subindex Scores for Selected Countries and Regions, 1970-2018

Quality of Life: Health

The Health Subindex is made up of the following indicators:

- Life Expectancy at Birth (+)
- Infant Mortality Rate (-)
- Under-Five Child Mortality Rate (-)
- Physician Per 100,000 Population (+)
- Percent of Population Undernourished (-)
- Public Expenditure on Health as Percentage of GDP (+)

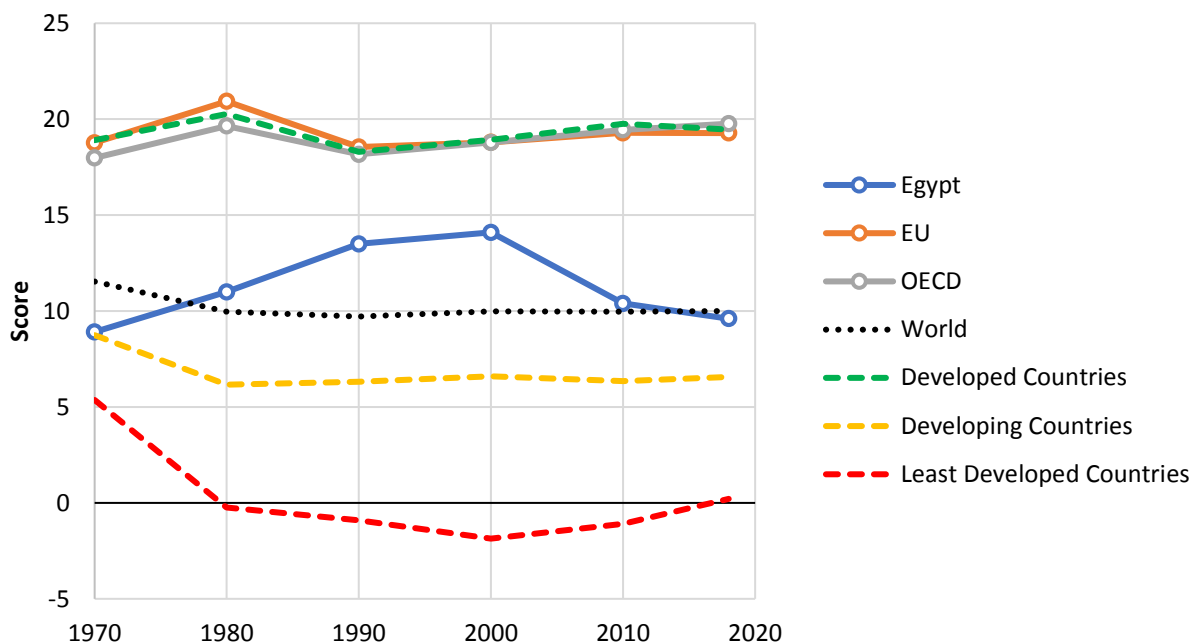
Examining the differences between the Health score of Egypt with the benchmarks, we find that Egypt to be significantly lacking, especially compared to the EU, the OECD countries, and the developed world. However, health well-being in Egypt seems to be comparable to the World average and perhaps slightly better in relation to Developing Countries and much better compared to the Least Developed Countries (see Table 2 and Figure 2).

Table 3 and Figure 3 show the trend in health well-being of the people of Egypt. The trend is somewhat positive. In 1970, health well-being was rated 8.91 on the Health Subindex and 9.60 in 2018, a moderate increase. The trend is evidently curvilinear with increases between 1970 and 2000 followed by a decrease. Compared to the benchmarks, the increase in educational well-being is markedly better compared to the Developing Countries and the Least Developed Countries but on average with the World at large.

TABLE 3
Health Subindex Scores for Selected Countries and Regions, 1970-2018

		1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2018
Egypt		8.91	11.00	13.50	14.10	10.40	9.60
EU		18.77	20.93	18.55	18.80	19.29	19.28
OECD		17.98	19.64	18.17	18.78	19.45	19.77
World		11.54	9.96	9.71	9.98	9.96	10.00
Developed Countries		18.91	20.27	18.30	18.92	19.76	19.46
Developing Countries		8.74	6.16	6.31	6.59	6.35	6.57
Least Developed Countries		5.37	-0.24	-0.91	-1.86	-1.09	0.22

FIGURE 3
Health Subindex Scores for Selected Countries and Regions, 1970-2018



Quality of Life: Women Status

The Women Status Subindex is made up of the following indicators:

- Female Adult Literacy as Percentage of Male Literacy (+)
- Contraceptive Prevalence among Married Women (+)
- Maternal Mortality Ratio (-)
- Female Secondary School Enrollment as Percentage of Male Enrollment (+)
- Seat in Parliament Held by Women as Percentage of Total (+)

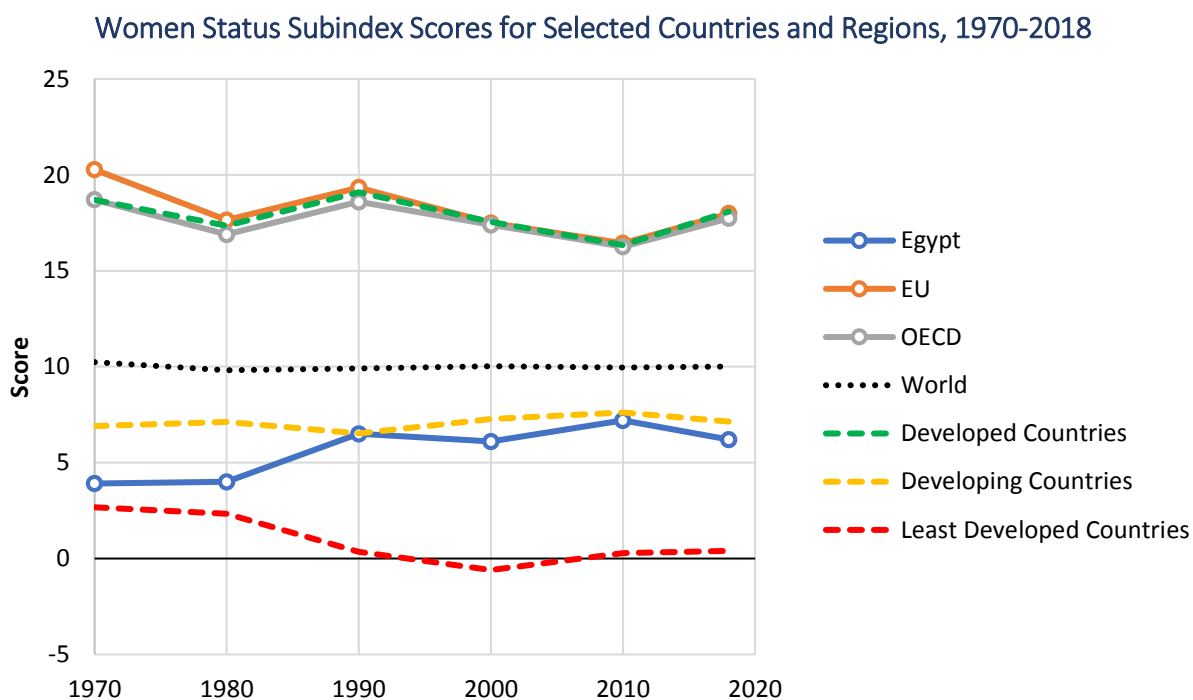
Examining the differences between the Women Status score of Egypt with the benchmarks, we find that Egypt to be significantly lacking, especially compared to the EU, the OECD countries, the Developed Countries, and the World average. However, women well-being in Egypt seems to be comparable to the to Developing Countries and much better compared to the Least Developed Countries (see Table 4 and Figure 4).

Table 4 and Figure 4 show the trend in women well-being of the people of Egypt. The trend is somewhat positive. In 1970, women well-being was rated 3.91 on the Women Status Subindex and 6.20 in 2018, a sizable increase. The trend is slightly curvilinear with increases between 2000 and 2010 followed by a decrease. Compared to the benchmarks, the increase in women well-being is markedly better compared to the Developing Countries and the Least Developed Countries.

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Women Status Subindex Scores for Selected Countries and Regions, 1970-2018

		1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2018
Egypt		3.91	4.00	6.50	6.10	7.20	6.20
EU		20.27	17.64	19.34	17.49	16.43	17.98
OECD		18.70	16.89	18.59	17.39	16.25	17.73
World		10.23	9.81	9.91	10.02	9.95	10.00
Developed Countries		18.70	17.35	19.09	17.54	16.33	18.07
Developing Countries		6.91	7.11	6.52	7.27	7.61	7.13
Least Developed Countries		2.67	2.33	0.35	-0.60	0.28	0.40

FIGURE 4



Quality of Life: Defense Effort

The Defense Effort Subindex is made up one indicator, namely Military Expenditures as a Percentage of GDP (-). It should be noted that this indicator is negative—that is, the higher the score on this indicator the lower its contribution to overall quality of life for the country at large.

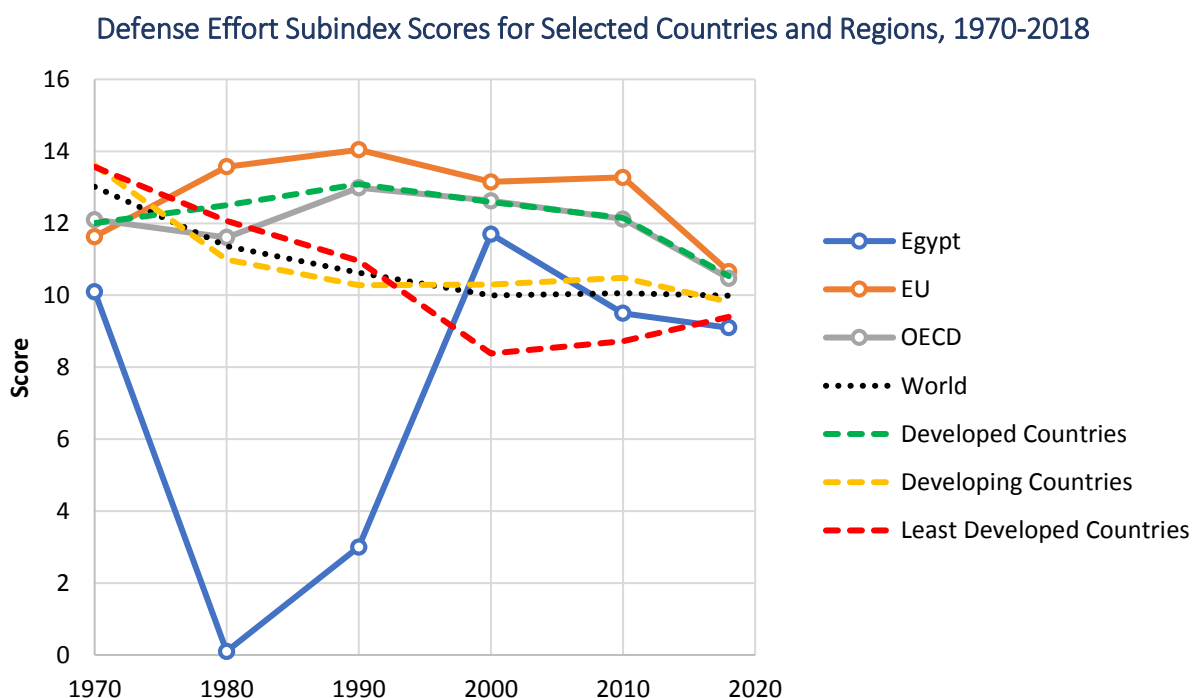
Examining the differences between the Defense Effort score of Egypt with the benchmarks, we find that Egypt is significantly better than the EU, the OECD countries, and the Developed Countries overall. That is, Egypt spend less money on its military than these countries (see Table 5 and Figure 5).

Table 5 and Figure 5 show the trend in defense spending in Egypt. The trend is rather odd. The data show a marked decrease between 1970 and 1980, followed by marked increase in 2000, followed by a slight decrease.

TABLE 5
Defense Effort Subindex Scores for Selected Countries and Regions, 1970-2018

		1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2018
Egypt		10.10	0.10	3.00	11.70	9.50	9.10
EU		11.63	13.57	14.04	13.15	13.28	10.66
OECD		12.10	11.61	12.99	12.63	12.12	10.47
World		13.02	11.36	10.63	10.00	10.05	9.99
Developed Countries		12.01	12.50	13.09	12.59	12.14	10.53
Developing Countries		13.61	10.99	10.28	10.30	10.48	9.82
Least Developed Countries		13.57	12.06	10.96	8.38	8.72	9.40

FIGURE 5



Quality of Life: Economy

The Economy Subindex is made up of the following indicators:

- Per Capita Gross National Income (as Measured by PPP) (+)
- Percent Growth in GDP (+)
- Unemployment Rate (-)
- Total External Debt as Percentage of GDP (-)
- GINI Index Score (-)

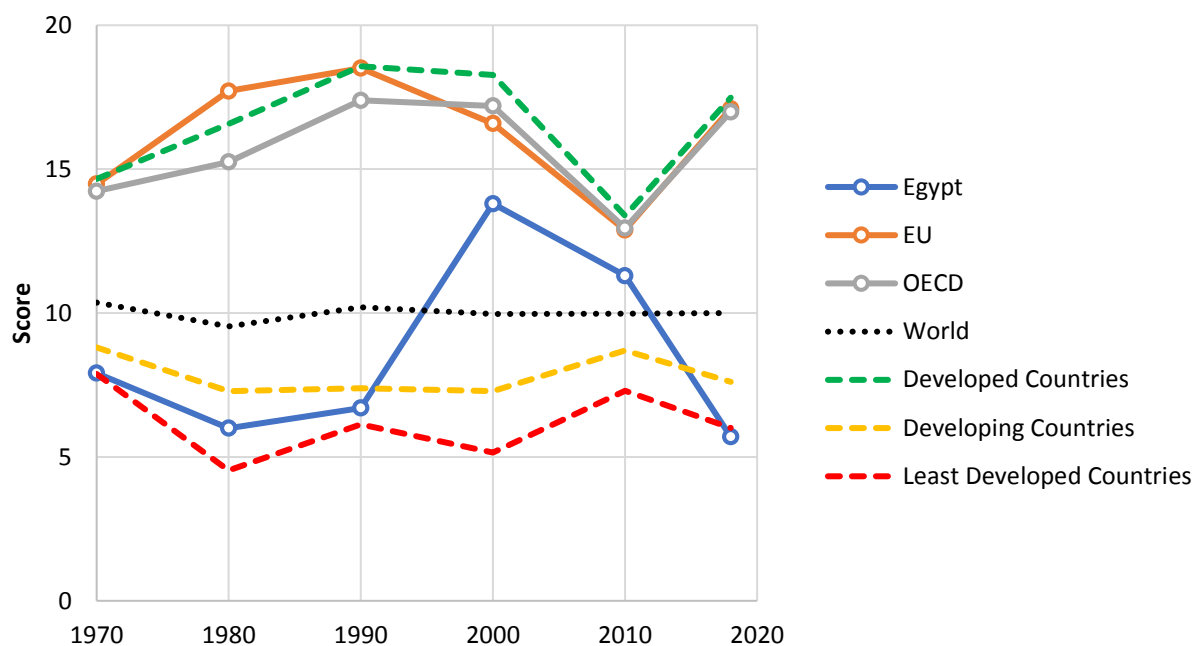
The economy in Egypt has been unstable. Between 1970 and 1990 the economy was poorly performing relative to the World at large and particularly in relation to the EU, the OECD countries, and the developed world. From 1980 to 2000 economic well-being of Egyptians shot up markedly but then declined rapidly thereafter (see Table 6 and Figure 6).

TABLE 6
Economic Subindex Scores for Selected Countries and Regions, 1970-2018

		1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2018
Egypt		7.91	6.00	6.70	13.80	11.30	5.70
EU		14.48	17.71	18.51	16.58	12.88	17.10
OECD		14.23	15.25	17.39	17.20	12.95	16.99
World		10.36	9.54	10.19	9.97	9.98	10.00
Developed Countries		14.66	16.58	18.57	18.28	13.38	17.49
Developing Countries		8.81	7.29	7.38	7.29	8.70	7.61
Least Developed Countries		7.88	4.53	6.13	5.15	7.30	6.01

FIGURE 6

Economic Subindex Scores for Selected Countries and Regions, 1970-2018



Quality of Life: Demography





The Demography Subindex is made up of the following indicators:

- Average Annual Rate of Population Growth (-)
- Percent of Population Aged < 15 Years (-)
- Percent of Population Aged > 64 Years (-)

The demography in Egypt has been unstable too. Between 1970 and 2000 population growth was very much under control; however, this was not the case between 2000 and the present day. Population growth, particularly among the young is especially problematic. Egypt seems to be in the same boat as the World at large, slightly better compared to the developing countries and the least developed but far below the developed countries, the EU, and the OECD countries (see Table 7 and Figure 7).

TABLE 7

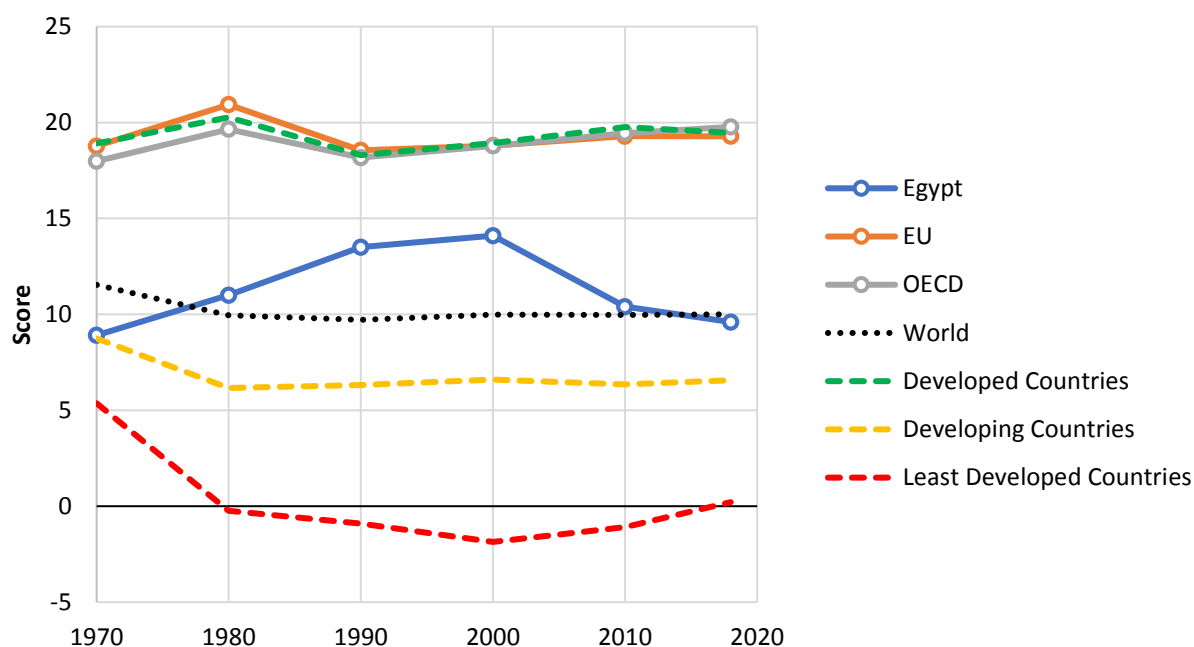
Demography Subindex Scores for Selected Countries and Regions, 1970-2018

		1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2018
Egypt		6.91	9.00	7.90	6.30	6.00	2.40
EU		18.77	20.93	18.55	18.80	19.29	19.28
OECD		17.98	19.64	18.17	18.78	19.45	19.77
World		11.54	9.96	9.71	9.98	9.96	10.00

Developed Countries	DVD	18.91	20.27	18.30	18.92	19.76	19.46
Developing Countries	DVG	8.74	6.16	6.31	6.59	6.35	6.57
Least Developed Countries	LCD	5.37	-0.24	-0.91	-1.86	-1.09	0.22

FIGURE 7

Demography Subindex Scores for Selected Countries and Regions, 1970-2018



Quality of Life: Environment


The Environment Subindex is made up of the following indicators:

- Percentage of Nationally Protected Area (+)
- Average Annual Number of Disaster-Related Death (-)
- Per Capita Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Emissions (-)

Egypt has performed poorly on this dimension (see Table 8 and Figure 8). At one point in time its environmental performance increased to that of the World average (2010) but then it dipped sharply thereafter. Egypt has done more poorly than average of the Developing Countries and the Least Developed too. This is a grim picture of environmental performance.

TABLE 8

Environmental Subindex Scores for Selected Countries and Regions, 1970-2018

		1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2018
Egypt		6.91	9.00	9.20	8.80	10.20	7.50







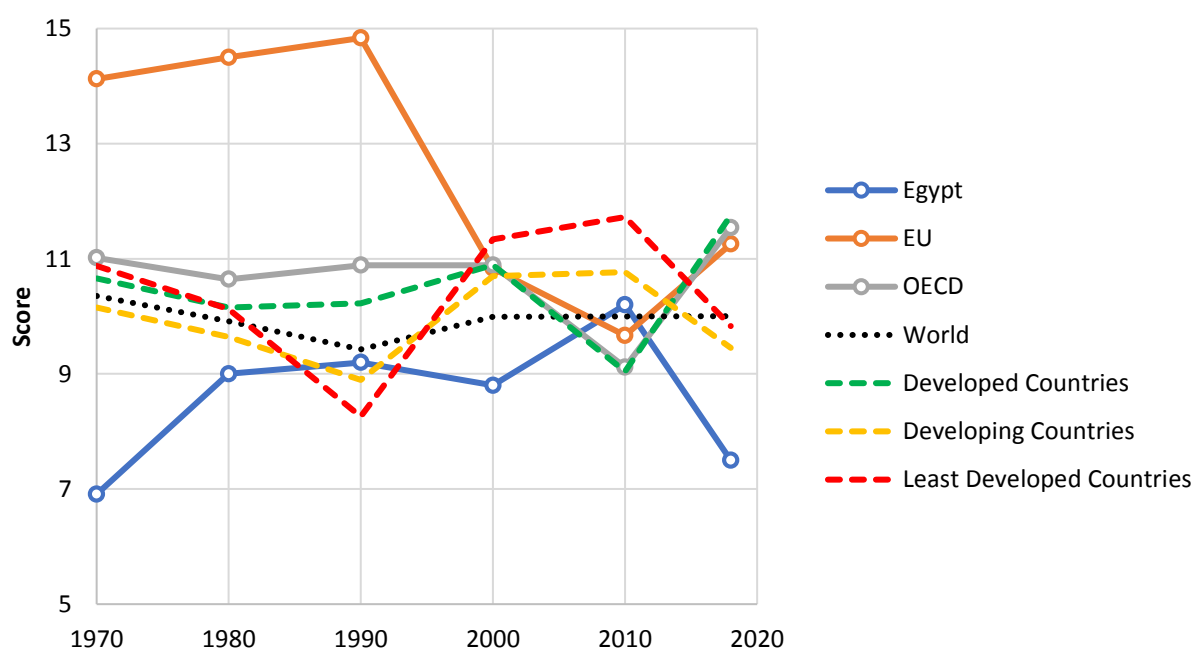
EU		14.12	14.50	14.84	10.83	9.67	11.26
OECD		11.02	10.64	10.89	10.89	9.12	11.54
World		10.35	9.91	9.43	9.99	10.00	10.00
Developed Countries		10.66	10.15	10.22	10.89	9.04	11.75
Developing Countries		10.15	9.64	8.90	10.70	10.77	9.45
Least Developed Countries		10.88	10.13	8.26	11.34	11.73	9.83

FIGURE 8

Environmental Subindex Scores for Selected Countries and Regions, 1970-2018

Quality of Life: Social Chaos

The Social Chaos Subindex is made up of the following indicators:

- Violations of Political Rights (-)
- Violations of Civil Liberties (-)
- Number of Internally Displaced Persons Per 100,000 Population (-)
- Number of Externally Displaced Persons Per 100,000 Population (-)
- Estimated Number of Deaths from Armed Conflicts (-)
- Perceived Corruption Index (-)

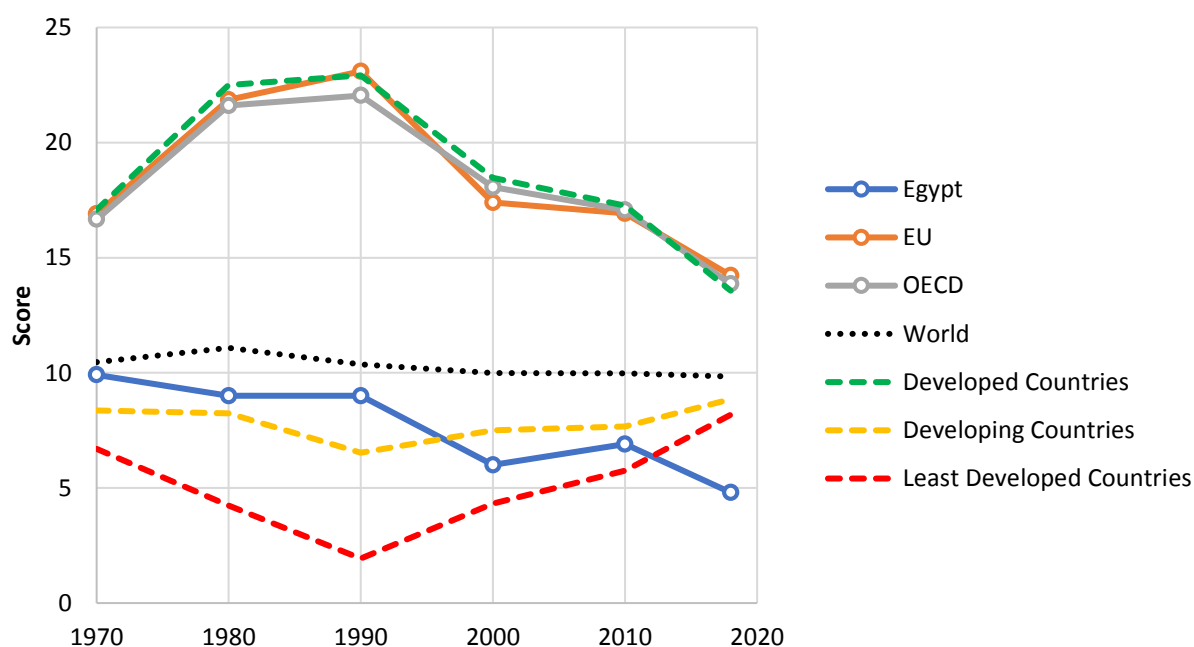
It seems that Egypt has descended into social chaos (see Table 9 and Figure 9). Social chaos was equivalent to the World average in 1970. Since 1970 up to the present time, social chaos has worsened

over time. Currently it is at its lowest level, even lower than the Least Developed Countries. This is another grim picture of Egypt.

TABLE 9
Social Chaos Subindex Scores for Selected Countries and Regions, 1970-2018

		1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2018
Egypt		9.91	9.00	9.00	6.00	6.90	4.80
EU		16.91	21.86	23.09	17.40	16.92	14.23
OECD		16.66	21.61	22.04	18.07	17.07	13.86
World		10.47	11.08	10.37	10.00	9.98	9.84
Developed Countries		17.08	22.50	22.92	18.47	17.26	13.57
Developing Countries		8.37	8.24	6.53	7.50	7.67	8.85
Least Developed Countries		6.70	4.24	1.93	4.32	5.76	8.18

FIGURE 9
Social Chaos Subindex Scores for Selected Countries and Regions, 1970-2018



Quality of Life: Cultural Cohesion

The Cultural Diversity Subindex is made up of the following indicators:

- Largest Percentage of Population Sharing the Same or Similar Racial/Ethnic Origins (+)

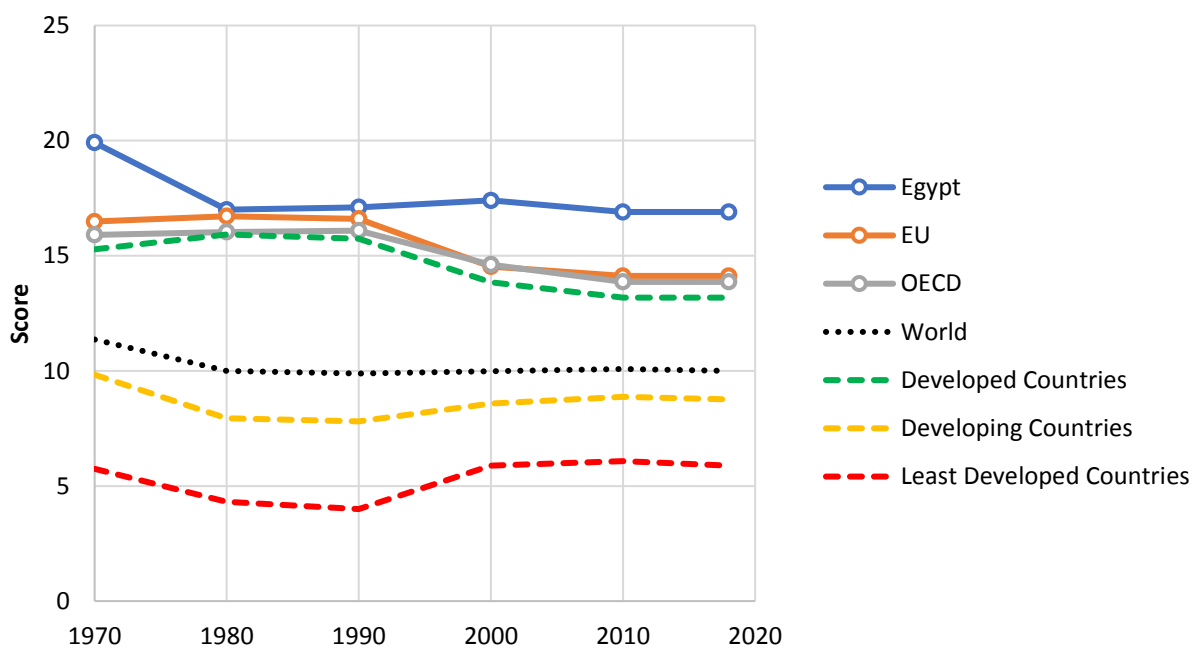
- Largest Percentage of Population Sharing the Same or Similar Religious Beliefs (+)
- Largest Percentage of Population Sharing the Same Mother Tongue (+)

It seems that Egypt is culturally more homogenous compared to much of the rest of the World. It is much more culturally homogenous than the Developed Countries, the EU, and the OECD countries (see Table 10 and Figure 10). Over time, cultural diversity increased between 1970 and 1980 but then stabilized thereafter (see Table 10 and Figure 10).

TABLE 10
Cultural Cohesion Subindex Scores for Selected Countries and Regions, 1970-2018

		1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2018
Egypt		19.91	17.00	17.10	17.40	16.90	16.90
EU		16.48	16.71	16.60	14.53	14.12	14.12
OECD		15.91	16.04	16.09	14.62	13.86	13.86
World		11.36	10.00	9.88	9.99	10.07	10.00
Developed Countries		15.29	15.92	15.74	13.85	13.18	13.18
Developing Countries		9.83	7.94	7.81	8.58	8.88	8.77
Least Developed Countries		5.74	4.32	4.00	5.88	6.08	5.88

FIGURE 10
Cultural Cohesion Subindex Scores for Selected Countries and Regions, 1970-2018



Quality of Life: Welfare Effort

The Welfare Effort Subindex is made up of the following indicators:

- Age First National Law: Old Age, Invalidity & Death (+)
- Age First National Law: Sickness & Maternity (+)
- Age First National Law: Work Injury (+)
- Age First National Law: Unemployment (+)
- Age First National Law: Family Allowance (+)

Egypt's welfare effort is comparable to the World average (see Table 11 and Figure 11). It does better than the Developing and Least Developed countries. But it is far short from the benchmarks set by the Developed Countries, the EU, and the OECD. The good news is that Egypt's welfare effort is on an upward trajectory.

TABLE 11
Welfare Effort Subindex Scores for Selected Countries and Regions, 1970-2018


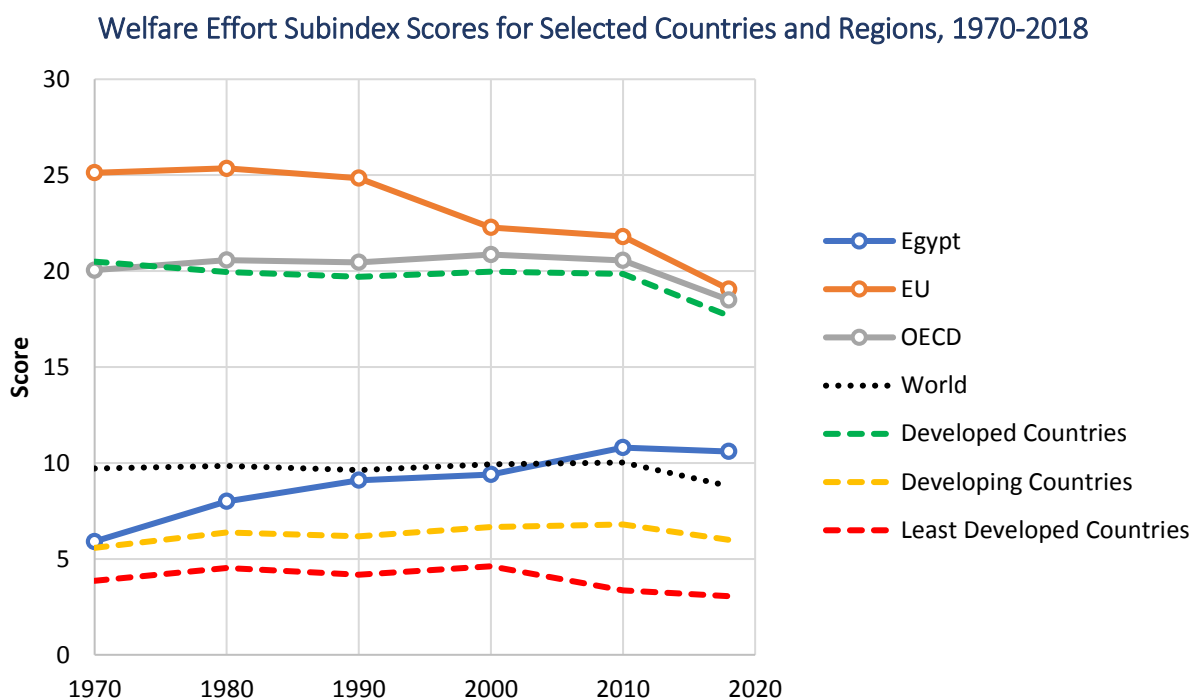
		1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2018
Egypt		5.91	8.00	9.10	9.40	10.80	10.60
EU		25.12	25.36	24.84	22.28	21.80	19.06
OECD		20.05	20.57	20.46	20.86	20.55	18.50
World		9.71	9.85	9.63	9.94	10.02	8.80
Developed Countries		20.49	19.96	19.70	19.98	19.86	17.67
Developing Countries		5.58	6.37	6.18	6.67	6.80	5.99
Least Developed Countries		3.85	4.53	4.18	4.62	3.37	3.06

FIGURE 11



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Appendix

The weighted index of social progress (WISP) score is derived from 10 subindices. The process for deriving the score varies from year to year.

For the **2018 WISP scores**, the subindices are grouped into 4 separate factors. WISP scores are calculated using the following equation:

$$WISP = 0.456 * F_1 + 0.169 * F_2 + 0.128 * F_3 + 0.245 * F_4 + 50$$

Where:

Factor 1: Adequacy of Social Provision

$$F_1 = 0.90 * S_1 + 0.90 * S_2 + 0.89 * S_3 + 0.73 * S_4 + 0.55 * S_5$$

S₁ = Health Status Subindex

S₂ = Women Status Subindex

S₃ = Demography Subindex

S₄ = Education Subindex

S₅ = Welfare Effort Subindex

Factor 2: National Environment and Diversity Resources

$$F_2 = -0.84 * S_6 + 0.81 * S_7$$

S₆ = Environmental Subindex

S₇ = Cultural Diversity Subindex

Factor 3: Defense and Military Expenditures

$$F_3 = 0.97 * S_8$$

S₈ = Defense Effort Subindex

Factor 4: Economic Resources and Stress

$$F_4 = 0.92 * S_9 + 0.75 * S_{10}$$

S₉ = Social Chaos Subindex

S₁₀ = Economic Subindex

Prior to 2018, the following equation is used to calculate WISP scores:

$$WISP = 0.697 * F_1 + 0.163 * F_2 + 0.140 * F_3$$

Where:

Factor 1:

$$F_1 = 0.91 * S_1 + 0.92 * S_2 + 0.91 * S_3 + 0.71 * S_4 + 0.93 * S_5 + 0.84 * S_6 + 0.64 * S_7 + 0.72 * S_8$$

S₁ = Education Subindex

S₂ = Health Subindex

S₃ = Women Status Subindex

S₄ = Economic Subindex

S₅ = Demography Subindex

S₆ = Social Chaos Subindex

S₇ = Cultural Diversity Subindex

S₈ = Welfare Effort Subindex

Factor 2:

$$F_3 = 0.93 * S_9$$

S₉ = Defense Effort Subindex

Factor 3:

$$F_2 = 0.98 * S_{10}$$

S₁₀ = Environmental Subindex