

## REPORT SUMMARY

### Women of Egypt: Survey on Egyptians' Views of the Rights and Duties of Women- August 2017

GISR Institution for Survey Research has conducted a survey on Egyptians' views on the rights and duties of women in society using a sample of Egyptian adults (aged 18 and older). Landline and mobile telephone interviews were used as mode of data collection. Interviews were conducted July 14-21, 2017. For results based on a total sample of 1422 respondents, the margin of error is  $\pm 3$  percentage points at a 95% confidence level. The percentage of refusal is 22.2% in the landline interviews, and 21.8% in the mobile interviews.

#### Survey Findings

##### Respondents' views on some aspects related to women role at home

- 63% agree that men should help women with housework, while 25% don't agree. The percentage of those who don't agree is higher among males (30%) than females (19%), and among respondents who received below secondary education (31%) and those who received secondary (or equivalent) education (26%) than those who received university or higher education (16%).
- 81% agree that wives should participate in taking all house-related decisions, while 16% don't agree. The percentage of those who agree on that is higher among females (92%) than males (70%), and among those who received university or higher education (87%) than those who received secondary (or equivalent) education (81%) and those who received below secondary education (77%).
- 87% don't agree that a husband has the right to prevent his wife from education, while 8% only agree on that.
- 48% don't agree that a husband has the right to prevent his wife from work, while 40% agree on that. The percentage of those who agree is higher among males (49%) than females (30%), and among those who received below secondary education (48%) and those who received secondary (or equivalent) education (40%) than those who received university or higher education (29%).

- 64% refuse a man's marriage to more than one woman if he is well off, while a quarter of the respondents (25%) agree. The percentage of those who don't agree is higher among females (77%) than males (50%), and among urban dwellers (73%) than rural dwellers (59%) while it was almost equal between those who received university or higher education and those with secondary education (or equivalent) and under secondary education as it was 63%, 65% and 66% respectively. Interestingly, the percentage of those who agree that men can marry more than one woman if they are well off has decreased in 2017 compared to last year in which the percentage was 31%, being now closer to the percentage in 2015 and 2014 (23% and 19% respectively)
- 58% agree that a wife should obey her husband in all matters, while 38% don't agree on that. The percentage of those who agree is higher among males (70%) than females (45%), and among those who received under secondary education (69%) than those who received secondary (or equivalent) education (54%) than those who received university or higher education (47%).
- 79% don't agree that a man may beat his wife, while 9% agree and the same percentage (9%) agree that a man may beat his wife but only in some cases when it's necessary, when the wife don't obey her husband, or when not beating hard. The percentage of those who don't agree was higher among females (87%) than males (72%), and among urban dwellers (86%) than rural dwellers (77%), and among those living in urban governorates (92%) than among those living in Lower Egypt governorates (80%) and those living in Upper Egypt governorates (76%), and among those who received university or higher education (85%) and those who received secondary (or equivalent) education (83%) than those who received under secondary education (74%), while the percentage is close among those who are less than 35 years (83%) and those who are 35 years or older (81%).

### **Respondents' views on women's role outside her house**

- 56% of respondents don't agree that a woman can be a president, while 39% agree on that. The percentage of those who agree is higher among females (43%) than males (35%), and among those who received university or higher education (43%) than those who received secondary (or equivalent) education (39%) and those who received under secondary education (36%), and the percentage was almost the same between those who are less than 35 years and those who are 35 years or older (39% for both of them). The percentage of those who don't agree on that has decreased this year compared to year 2014 in which it was 73%.

- 67% agree that a working wife should share in the household expenditures, while 23% don't agree on that. The percentage of those who don't agree has increased among males (33%) than females (14%).
- 70% agree that it is necessary for a girl to complete her education before marriage, and even if she got married, while 22% don't agree. The percentage of those who agree is higher among females (77%) than males (62%), and among those who are 35 years or older (76%) than those who are less than 35 years (65%).
- 63% think that it is better for women not to work if they are well-off, while 32% don't agree. The percentage of those who agree is higher among males (72%) than females (53%), and among rural dwellers (64%) than urban dwellers (58%), and among those who received less than secondary education (72%) than among those who received secondary (or equivalent) education (64%) and those who received university education or higher (43%)
- 88% agree that job opportunities are scarce in the country, men should have the priority to acquire jobs, while 10% only don't agree on that. The percentage of those who agree on that is slightly higher among males (89%) than females (85%), and among rural dwellers (90%) than urban dwellers (86), and between those who received secondary (or equivalent) education and those who received below secondary education (90% both) than among those who received university education or higher (84%).
- 68% agree that a woman has the right to work in any job as long as she has the sufficient experience for it, while 21% agree on that. The percentage is higher among females (74%) than males (62%), and between those who received less than secondary education (75%) than those who received secondary (or equivalent) education and university education or higher (66% and 65% respectively). The percentage of those who agree decreased this year after being 74% in 2014.
- 68% agree that a woman's inappropriate clothing is the main reason she gets harassed, while 29% don't agree. Interestingly, the percentage of those who agree on that was almost the same among males and females (66% and 69% respectively) and between those who are less than 35 years and those who are 35 years or older (68% and 67% respectively), while it is higher among those living in Lower Egypt governorates (71%) and Upper Egypt governorates (68%) than among those living in urban governorates (61%), and it is slightly higher among those who received secondary (or equivalent) education (71%) than those who received less than secondary education (66%) and those who received university education or higher (65%).

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## About GISR

GISR Institution for Survey Research was founded at the beginning of 2014 with the objective of studying citizens' opinions via public opinion surveys conducted using professional and scientifically approved methods in order to serve national and international organizations and in turn benefiting Egyptian citizens. GISR also strive to create an environment that accepts and appreciates opinion surveys in Egypt and the Arab world and participate in spreading and developing field-related knowledge in the region, through GISR Academy; the first survey-specialized academy in the Arab world and through the blog (<http://onsurveys.info>).

GISR follows a statistical methodology in sampling and statistical analysis, developed by the best Egyptian experts in the field. Sample size is determined according to scientific standards and ranges on average between 1000 and 2000.

GISR offers many services including: public opinion surveys, internal corporate surveys (e.g. job satisfaction, job assessment and event assessment), managing focus groups, survey consultancy services, campaign assessment, impact assessment for programs and projects and viewers' assessment of media material. GISR Academy also offers trainings in: survey management and methods, data analysis and presentation, and questionnaire design.

For more information on the survey or  
GISR institution, please email us on  
[info@gisr.org](mailto:info@gisr.org)