



مؤسسة جسر لأبحاث المسوح

GISR INSTITUTION FOR SURVEY RESEARCH

Women of Egypt

How do Egyptians perceive women, their rights and duties - a comparative study

December 2016



About GISR Institution for Survey Research

GISR Institution for Survey Research was founded in 2014 to be a link that connects policy and decision makers at all levels.

The institution aims at studying people's opinion through public surveys conducted professionally and scientifically to serve local and international institutions to benefit the Egyptian citizens, In addition to the contribution in efficient societal dialogue giving an equal opportunity to all Egyptians with different backgrounds to express their opinions.

The institution also aims at creating an atmosphere of understanding and appreciation to the field of survey research in Egypt and the Middle East and contributing to spreading and developing that science in the region through "GISR Academy", the first survey specialized academy in the Middle East.

GISR follows sampling and analysis techniques designed by the best Egyptian specialists in the field, with a sample size drawn according to the scientific standards and varies between 1000-2000 units.

Services provided by GISR:

- Programs and projects' M&E and impact assessment
- Media campaigns' assessment
- Audience assessment for different media material
- In-company surveys (ex: job satisfaction surveys, different events' evaluation)
- Training sessions offered by "GISR academy" about: methods of conducting and managing survey research, results' analysis and presentation, questionnaire design, and survey research methodology.
- Consultancy related to survey research

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Introduction

GISR Institution for Survey Research conducted - for the third year in a row- a survey about Egyptians' perspective about some aspects concerning women rights in the Egyptian society, the extent to which women receive those rights, their employment, their education, and their role in households.* Interestingly, the results of this year's survey don't differ dramatically from those of the two previous years, indicating the necessity of increasing the efforts exerted in this area in order to change the societal stereotypes associated with the role of women in the Egyptian society.

The struggle that Egyptian women face lie in the various battles they have to fight against the society; they struggle against deeply rooted customs and traditions that restrain them and prevent them from reaching out to enjoy all their rights, adding to this the extra burdens they suffer for the mere fact of being women. The results of the surveys conducted over three consecutive years shows their struggle, as there are people who still limit women to their traditional roles, half heartedly accepting their employment or perusing education let alone accepting giving women leadership roles in the government.

Therefore, those pressing questions impose themselves, can Egyptian women change the mindset of the society?, Can they get leadership roles in their government and public institutions?, Can they get a place in the labor market with efficiency as the only criterion in choosing between them and male potential employees? Will they be able to join all kinds of professions without being told that a certain profession is limited only to males? Can they support their cause against sexual harassment, getting the support of the society? Will the society ever change its perception of women, treating them with the same standards with which they treat men, giving them the same support and education and not restraining them to their houses?

Through this report that sheds the light on the current perception of the Egyptian society of the women's cause, we at GISR persuade everyone who support the cause to spread awareness and educate the public about this pressing issue, and on our side, we abide by assessing the situation yearly with sincere hope to witness a positive change in the future.

Preview

The extent to which women receive their rights in the society:

Almost half of the respondents believe that the current situation of women in the society is not very promising, as 44% believe that Egyptian women receive some of their rights, while 20% believe that they don't receive any rights. And about a quarter of the respondents (28%) believe that women receive all their rights which is almost the same percentage got last year (27 %).

The respondents' perception of the role of women in the society:

It is quite relieving to know that the largest percentage of the respondents has taken a stand in support of the Egyptian wife, as the majority of the respondents (83%) believe that a woman should be involved with her husband in making all the decisions related to their household, 62% agreed that a man should help his wife in house work, and about two thirds of the respondents (62%) are against polygamy if the husband can afford this financially.

And concerning the amount of control a husband should hold in his relationship with his wife, the percentage of respondents who believe that a man has the right to prevent his wife from pursuing an education or visiting her relatives has decreased compared to his right to prevent his wife from having a career, as 84% refused the idea that a man has the right to prevent his wife from education, 86% refused that a man has the right to prevent his wife from visiting her relatives whereas, the percentage decreased when it was about permitting her to work as about half the respondents (48%) refused that a man has the right to prevent his wife from having a career.

Respondents' opinions about women employment and education:

The opinions concerning education are very promising in contrast to that concerning women's employment and reaching leadership positions, as the majority of the respondents (91%) think that women should complete their university education, and about three quarters of the respondents (73%) believe that women should complete their university education before getting married, whilst nearly two thirds of the respondents (65%) see that it is better for a woman not to work if she doesn't need it financially, and if she works she should share in the household expenditure as 65% also agreed on that.

Preview- Continued

In addition to this, the majority of the respondents (89%) agreed that in periods of high unemployment rates and the lack of job opportunities, the priority for employment should go to men. Also, an almost two thirds of the respondents (61%) didn't agree that a woman can be a president.

Respondents' opinions about sexual harassment against women:

Concerning harassment, respondents tended to blame the victim rather than the harassers, as nearly three quarters of the respondents (71%) believe that women's inappropriate clothing is the most common reason for harassment.

The bright side is however, that they believe that regardless of what a woman wears, harassers should be punished, as 90% of the respondents believe that if a woman is subjected to sexual harassment she has to report the incident to the police.

Section One

The extent to which women
receive their rights in the society

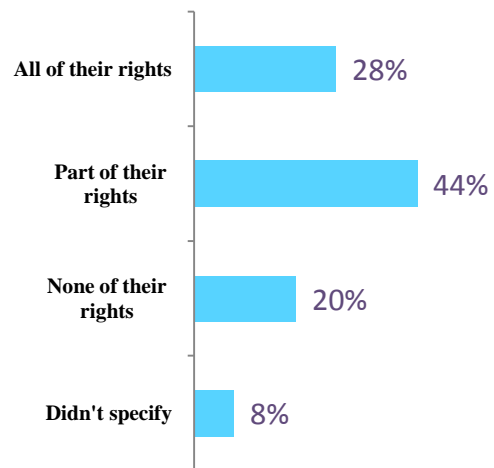


The extent to which women receive their rights in the society

Egyptian women have been fighting for decades to gain their rights in a society that is ruled by obsolete customs and traditions which prevent them from getting them. They managed to pressure enough to change laws and regulations to their advantage and to some extent change the perception of the society towards them. However, they still have a long way to go. So, the question here is how far did they go and how long do they have left?

This year's survey results show that a higher percentage of respondents (44%) believe that Egyptian women receive part of their rights, while 28% believe that Egyptian women receive all their rights and 20% think that they don't get any of their rights.

Do you think women in our society receive all their rights, a part of their rights, or none of their rights ?



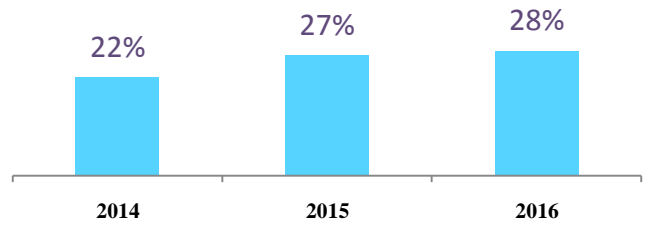
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Regarding the demographics of the respondents, it could be deduced that the percentage of people who believed that Egyptian women receive all their rights is higher among males rather than females, as they were 43% and 13% respectively. In addition to this, the percentage has increased among those who are 35 years and above than it is among those who are under 35 years, as it was 33% and 23% respectively, and among urban dwellers (31%) than rural dwellers (26%) while it was almost equal between those who received university or higher education and those with secondary (or equivalent) and under secondary education as it was 27%, 29% and 28% respectively.

The percentage of respondents who believe that women don't receive any of their rights has decreased between males (15%) compared to females (26%). And it was noticeable also that as the education level increased, the percentage of those who believe that women don't receive any of their rights decreased, as it reached 30% among those who received below secondary education and 20% among those who received secondary education (or equivalent) in contrast with 11% among those who received university or higher education. There wasn't a noticeable difference in the percentages of respondents who believe that women don't receive any of their rights among those who are under 35, and those who are 35 or older, and the same goes to the place of residence, as the percentages has nearly been equal between urban dwellers and rural dwellers, 21% and 20% respectively.

The percentage of those respondents who believed that Egyptian women receive all their rights didn't differ in this year (2016) from the previous year (2015) (28% and 27% respectively) while it changed slightly in 2014 (22%).

The change in percentages of those who agree that women receive all their rights



Section Two

Women in Egyptian Households

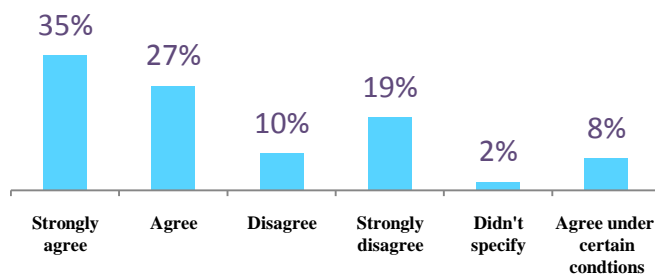


Should a man help his wife with the housework

One of the most deeply rooted beliefs in the mindset of the Egyptian society is that housework should be exclusively done by women let it be the mother, the daughter, or the sister. An Egyptian man can feel very offended if asked to do house work, and if he does, it is usually an act hidden from others in fear of criticism. Although a lot of women work as men do, housework is still considered a woman's duty. As the results of the survey shows that only 62% from the respondents agree that a man should help his wife in housework, while 29% of the respondents didn't agree. It's worth mentioning here that 8% of the respondents believe that a man should help his wife in housework only in some cases, like if she is sick, if he has time, or if he wants to (not an obligation).

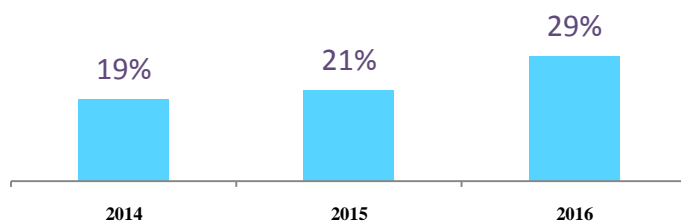
In addition to this, the percentage of respondents who are not in favor (disagreeing or strongly disagreeing) of men's participation in housework has increased among males (37%) more than females (37%), and among respondents who received below secondary education (37%) more than those who received secondary (or equivalent) education (29%) and those who received university or higher education (19%), and between rural dwellers (32%) more than urban dwellers (22%). The percentage was also higher among young people (under 35 years) than older people, as it reached 33% and 23% respectively.

A man should help his wife with the housework



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The change in the percentages of those who disagree that a man should helps his wife with the housework

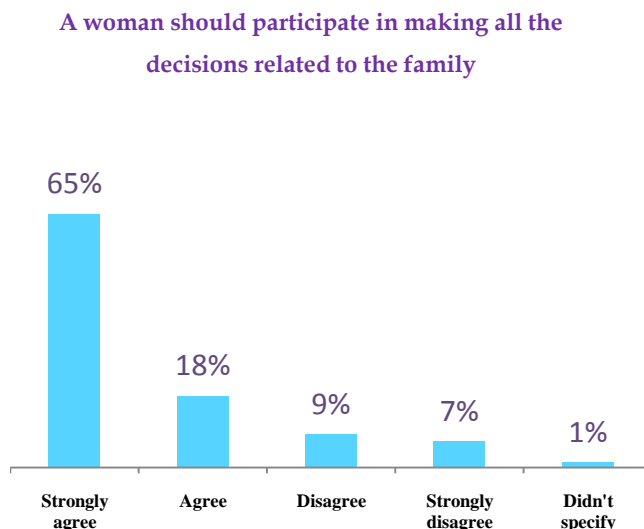


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There was nearly no difference between the results of 2015 and 2014 in the percentages of those who disagree that a man should participate in housework, as 19% and 21% disagreed respectively. However, the percentage has increased in 2016 to reach 29%.

Should a woman participate in making all the decisions related to the family ?

Marriage should be a partnership between a man and a woman that has a basis of compassion, love and mercy. It is a relationship where a woman stands equally side to side with her husband to build a family and carry its burdens together. Despite the fact that the impact of any family related decision affect the whole family, there are people who still believe that the decision making process in a family should be done exclusively by the husband, as they associate the conception of manhood with taking tyrannical decisions that will affect his family without discussing them with his wife.



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The survey shows that 83% of the respondents agree that a wife should participate in the decision making in the family (65% strongly agree), whilst 16% of the respondents didn't agree..

As expected, the percentage of those who agree among females (94%) is higher than males (73%), and there was nearly no difference between percentages according to the level of education, the area of residence (whether rural or urban) and the age group.

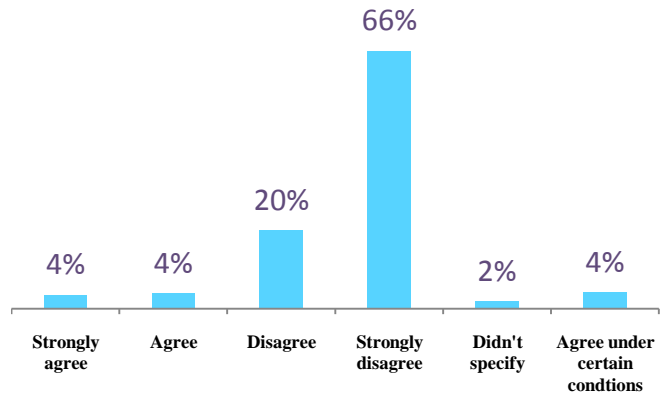
There was no difference in percentages of those who believe that a woman should participate in all the decisions related to the family in 2016 than 2015 (83% and 84% respectively), however it is slightly lower than the results attained in 2014 which reached 89%.

Does a man have the right to prevent his wife from visiting her relatives ?

A husband may have some issues against his wife's relatives, whether they are her parents, siblings or even distant family members. But does that give him the right to prevent her from visiting them?

The survey shows that 7% of the respondents agree that the husband has the right to prevent his wife from visiting her relatives while 86% from the respondents didn't agree (66% disagreed strongly).

A Man has the right to prevent his wife from visiting her relatives



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4% of the respondents believe that a husband has the right to prevent his wife from visiting her relatives if they cause them a lot of problems, or if they aren't her parents, the siblings and very close relatives.

It's worth mentioning here that there wasn't any noticeable difference in the opinion according to gender, educational level, age group or the area of residence (rural/urban).

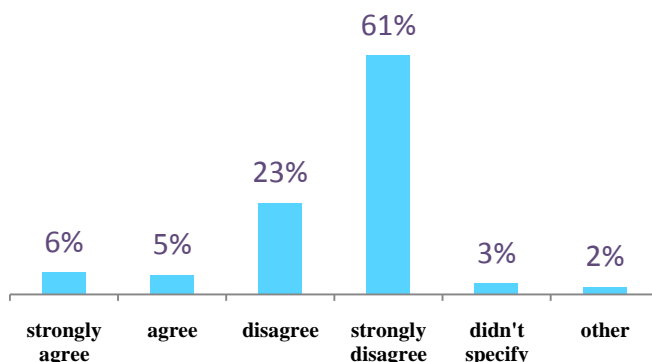
The percentage of those who disagree that a husband has the right to prevent his wife from visiting her relatives didn't differ through the three years 2014, 2015 and 2016, as they reached 86%, 85% and 84% respectively.

Does a man have the right to prevent his wife from education ?

When asked about whether a man has the right to prevent his wife from perusing an education, the majority of them (84%) disagreed that a man has such a right (61% strongly disagreed) while 11% only agreed.

2% of the respondents believe that a man has such a right only if he and his wife have already agreed on this before marriage, or if perusing education will prevent her from doing her role in the family. There are respondents however that refused the very principle of marriage before graduation.

A man has the right to prevent his wife from perusing an education



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The percentage of those who disagreed has increased among females (89%) more than it did among males (80%), and among those who received university education or higher education (91%) and those who received secondary education or equivalent (87%) more than those who only received below secondary education (75%). The percentages have nearly been the same between young people (under 35 years) and older people (35 years or older), as the percentages reached 86% and 83% respectively, and among urban dwellers (87%) and rural dwellers (84%).

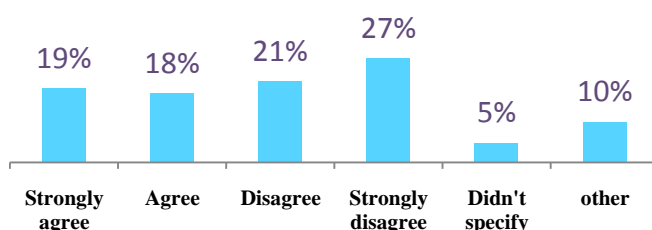
The percentage of disagreement didn't differ through the three years in which the survey was done, as it reached 84%, 84% and 83% during 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively.

Does a man have the right to prevent his wife from working ?

The results of the survey show that the larger percentage of the respondents (48%) do not agree that a husband has the right to prevent his wife from working, whilst 37% agreed on that.

While 10% of the respondents have agreed that a man has the right to prevent his wife from working if they don't need this financially, if she is needed to take care of the household and her job will be an obstacle, or if the job itself is not appropriate.

Does a husband have the right to prevent his wife from working?

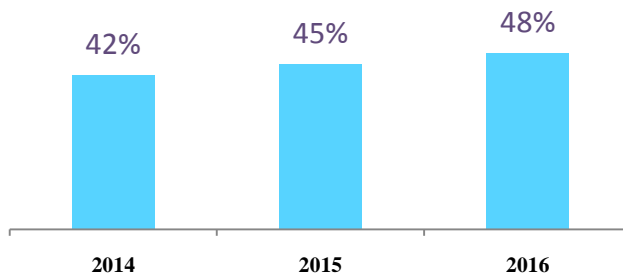


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The percentage of those who agreed among males (46%) has increased more than among females (28%), and between those who only received secondary education or equivalent (40%) and below secondary education (38%) than those who received university education or higher (32%).

Change in the percentages of those who disagree that a husband has the right to prevent his wife from working through the years

The percentage of those who disagree that a husband has the right to prevent working didn't change dramatically through these three years, as it reached 48% in 2016 after it was 42% in 2014.



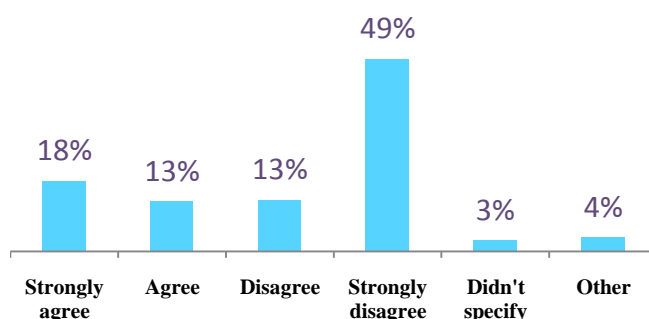
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Should polygamy be related only to a man's financial status ?

Islam permits polygamy under very strict conditions, on top of them is justice. However, this has been abused by the society and a lot of men use this out of those conditions which do nothing but injustice to not only the current wife but also the new wife.

When asked about the possibility to marry another woman if a man can afford this financially, the greater percentage of the respondents (62%) disagreed (49% completely disagreed) while only 31% agreed.

Can a man have more than one wife if he affords it financially ?



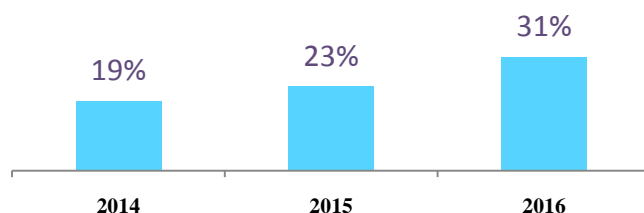
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4% of the respondents agreed if certain conditions were provided, like if he can treat them all with justice, if the wife is not doing her duties fully or if he doesn't feel comfortable with his wife.

As expected, the percentage of those who disagree has increased among females (79%) than males (47%). It also somehow increased among urban dwellers (66%) than rural dwellers (60%) and among those who received university education or higher education (70%) than those who received secondary education or equivalent only (64%) and those with below secondary education (52%).

The change of the percentages of those who approve polygamy through the years

Interestingly, the percentage of those who approved polygamy in 2016 has noticeably increased than in 2015 and 2014 as it reached 31% in 2016 compared to 23% and 19% in the years of 2015 and 2014 respectively.



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Section Three

Women work and education



Completing University education

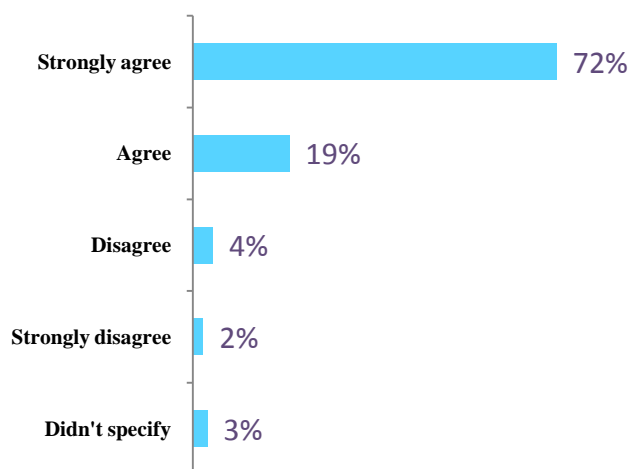
Egyptian universities haven't welcomed female students until the early 20th century. Soheir Al-Qamlawy was the first Egyptian woman to join university and since that time, Egyptian universities are full of aspiring young ladies who had proven distinctive excellence. This survey shows that university education for females is not perceived as a luxury anymore.

The results of the survey show that the higher percentage of the respondents believe that women should complete their university studies, as the percentage of the people who agreed on this has reached 91% (72% of them strongly agreed).

Regarding the demographics of those who agreed, the percentage has increased among females (96%) more than males (87%). While the percentages were close concerning the level of education as it reached 89%, 91% and 94% among those who received below secondary education, secondary education or equivalent, and university or higher education respectively. They were also close between urban and rural dwellers (93% and 90% respectively) and between older people (35 years and above) and younger people (under 35 years) as they reached 93% and 89% respectively.

And by comparing the results with previous years, no difference could be noticed as the percentages were identical in 2014 and 2015 (93%) and barely decreased in 2016 (91%) with a 2% difference.

Should women complete university education?

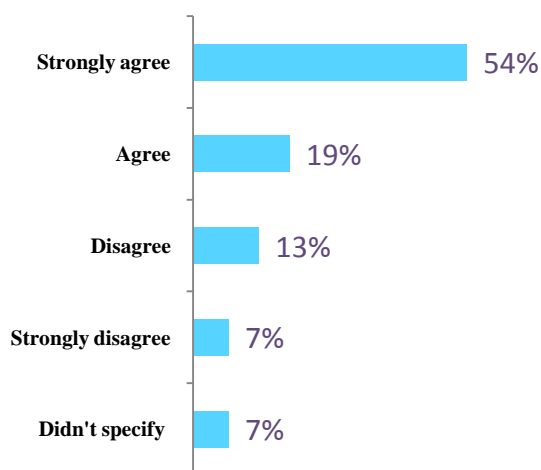


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Women marriage after university

When the respondents were asked whether they agree that a woman must complete her education before considering marriage, 73% of them agreed while 20% didn't agree.

A women should complete university education before considering marriage



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The results of the survey show that the percentage of those who agree that a woman must complete her education before considering marriage increased among females (79%) more than males (66%); it slightly increased among older people more than younger people as it reached 75% and 69% respectively, and among those who received university or higher education (76%) than those who received secondary (or equivalent) or below secondary education (70% and 71% respectively), whereas the percentage didn't differ between urban and rural dwellers (72% each).

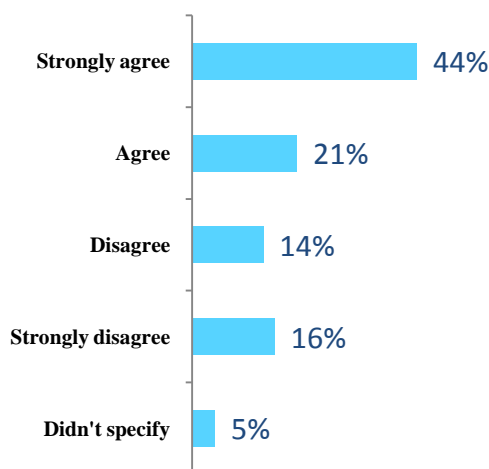
It is worth of mentioning here that the percentage was 72% in 2014 (in 2015 this question weren't asked).

Relating women employment to their financial status

One of the most basic duties of any human being is to work. People work out of the moral obligation to achieve something in their lives regardless of the financial reward they get in return. There's no debate about the necessity of man's work, however, the situation is quite different when it comes to women, and the results of this survey is an alarming proof of this.

The results of the survey show that about two thirds of the respondents (65%) agree or strongly agree that a woman shouldn't work if she doesn't need it financially. Whilst, about 30% didn't agree on this, and only less than one fifth of the respondents didn't agree that a woman shouldn't work if she doesn't need it financially..

Is it better for a woman who doesn't need a job financially to stay at home and not to work?



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Regarding the demographics of those who disagree that it is better for a woman not to work if she doesn't need it financially, it was clear that the percentage has increased among women (40%) more than the percentage among men(22%). The percentage has also increased among those who received university or higher education (42%) more than it did among those who only received secondary education or equivalent (32%) and those who received below secondary education (17%), and among younger people (35%) more than older people (26%), whereas, there was no noticeable difference between urban dwellers (32%) and rural dwellers (30%).

The percentage of people who disagreed that a woman should work even if she doesn't need it financially didn't differ through the previous years, as it reached 65%, 65% and 62% through the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively

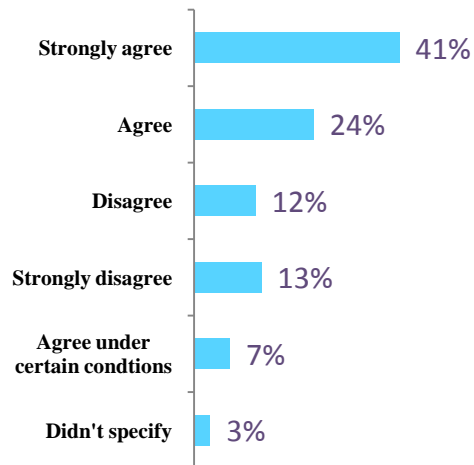
Should a woman share in the household expenditures ?

Some people believe that a woman should share in the expenditures of the household as long as she works and spends a time that otherwise would be spent taking care of the household doing her job.

The results of the survey show that 65% of the respondents believe that a woman who works should have a share in the household expenditures, while 25% from the respondents didn't agree.

In addition to this, 7% of the respondents have agreed on this providing some conditions, like for instance if the household is in financial need.

Should working wives share in the household expenditures?



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The percentage of those who don't agree that a woman should have a share in the household expenditures has increased among males (36%) more than females (16%), and among urban dwellers (31%) more than rural dwellers (22%), and among those who received university or higher education (35%) more than those who received secondary education or equivalent (24%) and below secondary education (19%), and among younger people (29%) more than older people (20 %).

And by comparing the results of the survey through the three years in which it was conducted, we find that the percentage has increased slightly in 2016 compared to 2014 as it reached 65% after it was 60%, respectively.

The priority of employment for men or women in case of jobs scarcity

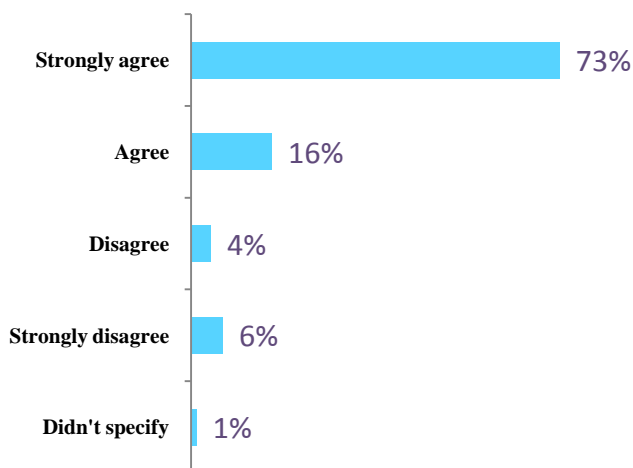
As mentioned before, the society perceives women's employment as something secondary unlike men's employment which is necessary as he carries the burden of supporting the household financially. That is clearly visible in the survey results as the majority of the respondents (89%) believe that the priority of employment should go to men in case of scarcity of job opportunities

The percentage of those who strongly agree that the priority of employment should go to men in case of scarcity of job opportunities has increased among males (79%) more than females (66%), and among those who received secondary education or equivalent (77%) and below secondary education (74%) more than those who received university or higher education (64%).

On the other hand, there was hardly a difference between the percentages of agreement among rural dwellers (72%) and urban dwellers (74%), and no difference among younger people and older people (89% each).

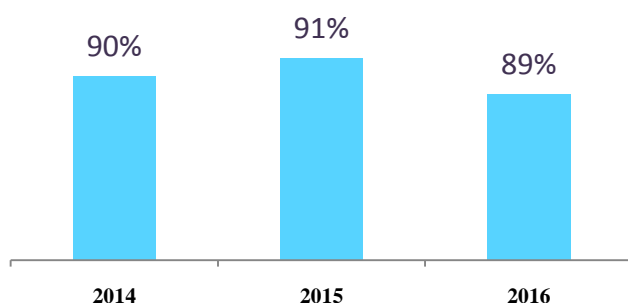
By comparing the survey results through the three years it was conducted in, we can notice no difference in the percentages of those who agree that the priority of employment should go to men in case of scarcity of job opportunities, as they reached 90%, 91% and 89% in 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively.

If job opportunities are scarce in the country the priority of employment should go to men



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Change in the percentages of those who agree that the priority of employment should go to men



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Can a women be president ?

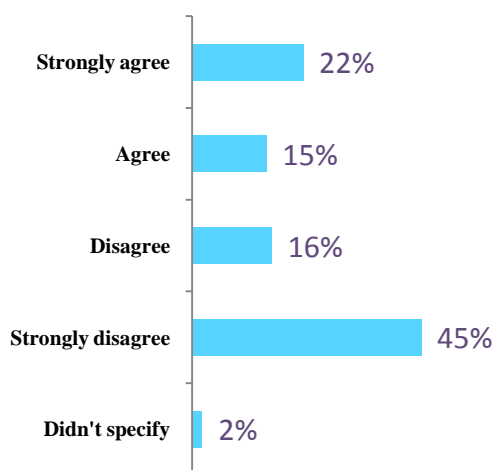
Despite the fact that ancient Egyptian history promotes very plausible examples of women leadership, like Queen Cleopatra and Queen Hatshepsut, and despite the fact that the Egyptian constitution gives Egyptian women the right to run for presidency, the idea remains foreign and not acceptable within the Egyptian society as the only woman who has attempted to run for presidency in 2012 (Ms. Bothaina Kamel) failed to get the signatures required to complete the process.

The survey results show that 61% of the respondents didn't agree that a woman can be a president, whereas 37% agreed.

The percentage of those who agreed that a woman can be a president has increased among females (41%) more than males (32%), and among those who received university or higher (39%) and secondary (or equivalent) education (38%) more than those who received below secondary education (32%), while the percentages where equal among urban and rural dwellers, and older and younger people.

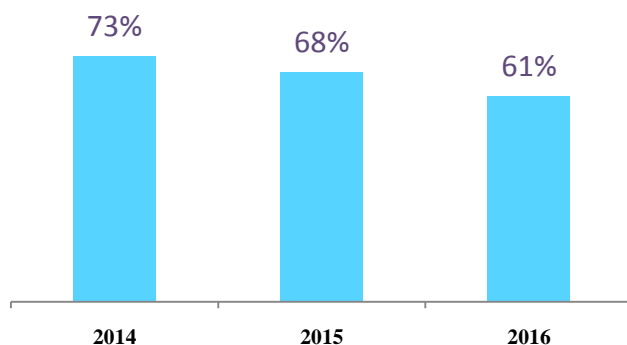
Interestingly, the percentage of those who disagree that a woman can be a president has noticeable decreased in 2016 compared to 2015 and 2014, as it was 61% while it reached 68% and 73% in 2014 and 2015 respectively.

Can a women be a president ?



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The change of the percentages of those who think that a women can't be president through the years



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Section four

Sexual Harassment

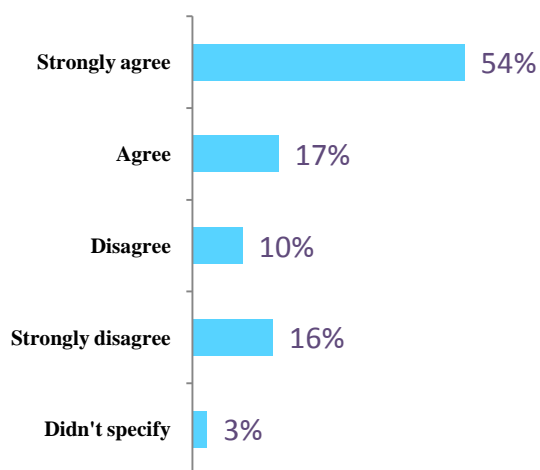



Relating the sexual harassment phenomenon to women's clothing

The society -according to social psychology- prefers to blame the victim, therefore the Egyptian society tend to hold women responsible for sexual harassment incidents. As the results of the survey show that about three quarters of the respondents (71%) agree that women's inappropriate clothing is the main reason they get harassed.

Regarding the demographics, it was concluded that there was no noticeable difference in the percentages of those who agreed among females or males, as the percentages reached 70% and 73% respectively.

A woman's inappropriate clothing is the main reason she gets harassed



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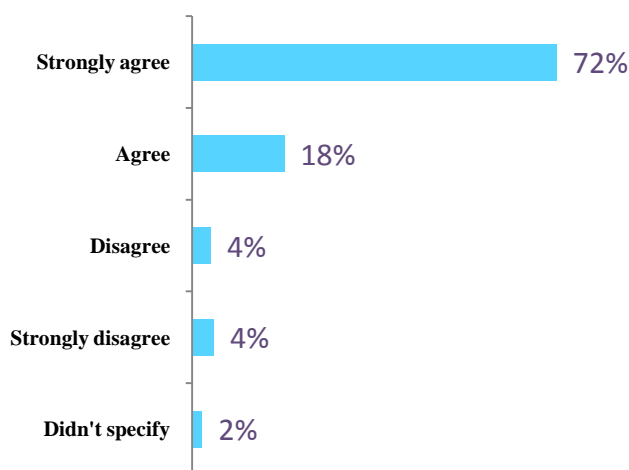
However, the percentage of those who agree among those who are older than 35 years slightly increased more than those who are less than 35 years, as it reached 74% and 69% respectively. Concerning the level of education, the percentage has slightly increased among those who received university or higher (68%) than those who received secondary education or equivalent (73%) and below secondary (72%).

And by comparing the results of the past three years, there was no noticeable difference detected between the percentages of those who agreed that women inappropriate clothing is one of the main reasons they get harassed, as the results were almost the same in 2014, 2015 and 2016 as they reached 72%, 73% and 71% respectively.

Reporting sexual harassment incidents to the police

Since sexual harassment became alarmingly a widely spread social phenomenon, it is becoming more crucial to put it under control in order to stop it. Therefore, some social initiatives have emerged such as “Emsek Motaharesh” (catch the harasser) where a group of volunteers roam the streets and stand up against harassers. Thanks to such initiatives and the effort exerted by civil society organizations, the harassment act was released in 2014 which adds stricter penalties to harassment that includes paying a fine and imprisonment.

Women who are sexually harassed should report the incident to the police ?



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However, for this act to be effective on the ground, women who fall victims of harassment have to report the incidents to the police and insist on the punishment of the harasser without fearing the society which still blames them for the unethical acts of others.

In this regard, the survey shows that the majority of the respondents (90%) believe that a woman should report the incident to the police (72% of them strongly agree).

There wasn't a noticeable difference between the percentages among females and males who agree that a woman should report the incident to the police (91% and 90% respectively), the percentages has been almost equal also among urban dwellers (89%) and rural dwellers (91%), among those who received university or higher education (91%) and those who received secondary education or equivalent (91%) or below secondary (89%), and among older people (89%) and those who are less than 35 years (91%).

By comparing this survey by previous years' surveys, no difference between percentages of those who believe that women should report sexual harassment to the police could be observed, as they reached 90%, 89% and 91% during the years 2016, 2015 and 2014 respectively.

Appendix A: Survey Results

In an attempt to provide guidance to specialized researchers, GISR provides this Appendix to assist whoever may be concerned with doing further research on the subject.

This sign (*) means that statistical results proved no significant correlation between the result and the respective demographic

Questionnaire Results

Do you think that women in our society receive all their rights, a part of their rights, or none of their rights? (%)					
		All of their rights	A part of their rights	None of their rights	Didn't specify
	Total	28	44	20	8
Gender	Males	43	35	15	7
	Females	13	53	25	9
Age groups	18-under 35	23	46	20	11
	35 and more	33	42	20	5
Education Levels	Less than secondary	28	27	30	15
	Secondary and equivalent	29	44	20	7
	University and higher	27	59	11	3
Area of residence	Urban	31	43	21	5
	Rural	26	44	20	10

Women should complete university education (%)						
		Strongly agree	agree	disagree	Strongly disagree	Didn't specify
	Total	72	19	4	2	3
Gender	Males	65	23	6	3	3
	Females	79	17	1	--	3
Age groups	18-under 35	71	18	5	3	3
	35 and more	72	21	3	1	3
Education Levels	Less than secondary	60	29	3	3	5
	Secondary and equivalent	70	21	4	2	3
	University and higher	85	9	4	1	1
Area of residence	Urban	80	13	4	2	1
	Rural	66	24	4	2	4

Questionnaire results- continued

A man has the right to prevent his wife from working (%)							
		Strongly agree	agree	disagree	Strongly disagree	Under a condition	Didn't specify
	Total	19	18	21	27	10	5
Gender	Males	27	19	19	16	13	6
	Females	12	16	22	38	8	4
Age groups	18-under 35	21	18	21	28	8	4
	35 and more	17	17	21	26	13	6
Education Levels	Less than secondary	23	15	19	22	13	8
	Secondary and equivalent	21	19	19	28	10	3
	University and higher	13	19	26	29	9	4
Area of residence	Urban	18	17	22	28	11	4
	Rural	21	18	20	26	10	5

A man has the right to prevent his wife from education (%)							
		Strongly agree	agree	disagree	Strongly disagree	other	Didn't specify
	Total	6	5	23	61	2	3
Gender	Males	9	6	27	53	2	3
	Females	3	4	20	69	2	2
Age groups	18-under 35	5	5	21	65	1	3
	35 and more	6	5	26	57	3	3
Education Levels	Less than secondary	11	6	34	41	3	5
	Secondary and equivalent	5	5	23	64	1	2
	University and higher	2	5	16	75	1	1
Area of residence	Urban	5	4	17	70	2	2
	Rural	6	5	28	56	2	3

Questionnaire results- continued

A man has the right to prevent his wife from visiting her relatives (%)							
		Strongly agree	agree	disagree	Strongly disagree	Under a condition	Didn't specify
	Total	4	4	20	66	4	2
Gender	Males	3	3	22	65	5	2
	Females	4	5	19	67	3	2
Age groups	18-under 35	3	3	19	70	3	2
	35 and more	4	4	22	62	6	2
Education Levels	Less than secondary	4	2	26	61	5	2
	Secondary and equivalent	3	5	18	67	4	3
	University and higher	2	4	20	69	4	1
Area of residence	Urban	2	4	20	67	5	2
	Rural	4	2	21	66	4	2

A woman can be a president (%)							
		Strongly agree	agree	disagree	Strongly disagree	Under a condition	Didn't specify
	Total	22	15	16	45		2
Gender	Males	19	13	12	54		2
	Females	25	16	19	37		3
Age groups	18-under 35	23	17	17	42		1
	35 and more	21	12	15	48		4
Education Levels	Less than secondary	19	13	16	46		6
	Secondary and equivalent	25	13	14	47		1
	University and higher	20	19	18	42		1
Area of residence	Urban	24	14	13	46		3
	Rural	21	16	17	44		2

Questionnaire results- continued

Working wives should have a share in the household expenditures (%)							
		Strongly agree	agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Under a condition	Didn't specify
	Total	41	24	12	13	7	3
Gender	Males	33	19	16	20	7	5
	Females	48	28	9	7	7	1
Age groups	18-under 35	39	23	14	15	6	3
	35 and more	42	25	10	10	9	4
Education Levels	Less than secondary	43	25	6	13	10	3
	Secondary and equivalent	44	22	10	14	7	3
	University and higher	33	25	22	13	5	2
Area of residence	Urban	35	24	15	16	8	2
	Rural	44	24	11	11	7	3

A woman should participate in making all the decisions related to the family (%)							
		Strongly agree	agree	disagree	Strongly disagree	Didn't specify	
	Total	65	18	9	7	1	
Gender	Males	52	21	13	12	2	
	Females	78	16	4	1	1	
Age groups	18-under 35	66	18	9	6	1	
	35 and more	64	19	9	7	1	
Education Levels	Less than secondary	63	23	5	8	1	
	Secondary and equivalent	67	16	9	7	1	
	University and higher	64	18	12	5	1	
Area of residence	Urban	66	18	8	6	2	
	Rural	65	18	9	7	1	

Questionnaire results- continued

A man should help his wife with the housework (%)							
		Strongly agree	agree	disagree	Strongly disagree	In some cases	Didn't specify
	Total	35	27	9	19	8	2
Gender	Males	31	22	12	25	8	2
	Females	38	32	7	13	8	2
Age groups	18-under 35	29	30	11	22	6	2
	35 and more	41	23	8	15	11	2
Education Levels	Less than secondary	30	19	7	30	13	1
	Secondary and equivalent	33	26	11	18	8	4
	University and higher	42	35	9	10	4	0
Area of residence	Urban	41	27	8	14	8	2
	Rural	31	27	10	22	8	2

A woman's inappropriate clothing is the main reason she gets harassed (%)							
		Strongly agree	agree	disagree	Strongly disagree	Didn't specify	
	Total	54	17	10	16	3	
Gender	Males	58	15	10	13	4	
	Females	50	20	10	18	2	
Age groups	18-under 35	49	20	12	17	2	
	35 and more	59	15	8	14	4	
Education Levels	Less than secondary	52	20	4	20	4	
	Secondary and equivalent	57	16	10	14	3	
	University and higher	49	19	15	16	1	
Area of residence	Urban	55	14	11	18	2	
	Rural	53	20	8	15	4	

Questionnaire results- continued

Women who are sexually harassed should report the incident to the police (%)						
		Strongly agree	agree	disagree	Strongly disagree	Didn't specify
	Total	72	18	4	4	2
Gender	Males	75	15	3	4	3
	Females	69	22	4	4	1
Age groups	18-under 35	71	20	4	4	1
	35 and more	73	16	3	5	3
Education Levels	Less than secondary	70	19	3	6	2
	Secondary and equivalent	75	16	3	4	2
	University and higher	69	22	5	2	2
Area of residence	Urban	73	16	5	4	2
	Rural	71	20	3	4	2

A man can have more than one wife if he can afford it financially (%)							
		Strongly agree	agree	disagree	Strongly disagree	Under a condition	Didn't specify
	Total	18	13	13	49	4	3
Gender	Males	29	17	14	33	4	3
	Females	7	8	13	66	3	3
Age groups	18-under 35	17	14	12	53	2	2
	35 and more	19	12	14	46	5	4
Education Levels	Less than secondary	24	14	11	41	3	7
	Secondary and equivalent	16	13	12	52	5	2
	University and higher	16	11	17	53	2	1
Area of residence	Urban	17	12	13	53	3	2
	Rural	19	14	13	47	4	3

Questionnaire results- continued

A woman who doesn't need a job finically better stay at home and not to work.(%)						
		Strongly agree	agree	disagree	Strongly disagree	Didn't specify
	Total	44	21	14	16	5
Gender	Males	50	23	11	11	5
	Females	39	18	18	22	3
Age groups	18-under 35	42	20	16	19	3
	35 and more	47	21	12	14	6
Education Levels	Less than secondary	58	21	6	11	4
	Secondary and equivalent	42	21	15	17	5
	University and higher	34	20	21	21	4
Area of residence	Urban	46	18	14	18	4
	Rural	43	23	14	15	4

If job opportunities are scarce in the country the priority of employment should go to men(%)						
		Strongly agree	agree	disagree	Strongly disagree	Didn't specify
	Total	73	16	4	6	1
Gender	Males	79	11	4	4	2
	Females	66	21	4	8	1
Age groups	18-under 35	71	18	4	6	1
	35 and more	75	14	3	7	1
Education Levels	Less than secondary	74	18	2	5	1
	Secondary and equivalent	77	14	4	4	1
	University and higher	64	18	5	11	2
Area of residence	Urban	74	13	4	8	1
	Rural	72	18	4	5	1

Questionnaire results- continued

a women should complete university education before considering marriage (%)						
		Strongly agree	agree	disagree	Strongly disagree	Didn't specify
	Total	54	19	13	7	7
Gender	Males	46	20	15	10	9
	Females	62	17	11	5	5
Age groups	18-under 35	50	19	17	9	5
	35 and more	57	18	9	6	10
Education Levels	Less than secondary	57	14	8	9	12
	Secondary and equivalent	50	20	15	9	6
	University and higher	57	19	15	4	5
Area of residence	Urban	46	18	14	18	4
	Rural	43	23	14	15	4

APENDIX B Methodology

Landline phones and mobile phones were used in the data collection.

The data collection process was carried out between 1st- 15th of August 2016.

Concerning the landline telephones surveys, the results of the survey are based on a stratified sample of adults (18+) from all Egyptian governorates. The respondents were chosen randomly from the household, and 524 responses were received, with a response rate of 18.6%.

Concerning the mobile surveys, random sample was drawn from all three service providing companies in Egypt, and 1011 responses were received with a response rate of 20.2%.

Weights were used to represent the population demographics (gender, age, education level, area of residence).

Sample error is $\pm 3\%$ with 95% confidence.

APENDIX C

The Questionnaire

1. In general, do you think that women in our society receive all their rights, a part of their rights, or none of their rights?

- All of their rights
- A part of their rights
- None of their rights
- Didn't specify

2. I will tell you some statements and you tell me to what extent do you agree with them :

- 1.2 Women should complete university education
- 2.2 A man has the right to prevent his wife from working
- 3.2 A man has the right to prevent his wife from education
- 4.2 A man has the right to prevent his wife from visiting her relatives
- 5.2 A woman can be a president
- 6.2 Working wives should have a share in the household expenditures
- 7.2 A woman should participate in making all the decisions related to the family
- 8.2 A woman's inappropriate clothing is the main reason she gets harassed
- 9.2 Women who are sexually harassed should report the incident to the police.
- 10.2 A women should complete university education before considering marriage
- 11.2 A man can have more than one wife if he can afford it financially
- 12.2 A man should help his wife with the housework
- 13.2 A woman who doesn't need a job finically better stay at home and not to work.
- 14.2 If job opportunities are scarce in the country the priority of employment should go to men

Personal information:

A) Gender

- Male
- Female

B) Age

C) Governorate

D) City or village

- city
- village
- refused

APENDIX C

The Questionnaire

C) education level

- Illiterate
- Less than primary
- Primary- preparatory
- Secondary and equivalent
- Above average
- University graduate
- Holding a post graduate degree
- refused

F) Employment status

- employed
- unemployed
- refused

•these questions are for the landline telephones surveys:

G) How many family members are there in the house?

H) How many family members are under 18 ?

•These questions are for the mobile surveys :

I) How many mobile lines do you personally have including this line?

J) How many landlines do you have in the house you live in?

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