
Research article

Studying the Relationship Between Trends in Marriage and Divorce Phenomenon Rates in Egypt During 80 Years Ago (1943-2022)

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Abstract

This study focused on a vital aspect in the life of the Egyptian families and Egyptian societies, which is the phenomenon of divorce, by tracking the behavior and general trends of divorce certificates and total divorce cases through the rates in the period from 1943 to 2022 and during selected periods, that is, during 80 years in the history of the Arab Republic of Egypt. The results showed a new facts and secrets over 80 years, also there are four cases of divorce rates in the Arab Republic of Egypt, which are (stability - decrease - increase, and slight differences), and the biggest surprise that the period from 2015 to 2022 occupies the largest position in the increase in the divorce rate. This indicates a lack of awareness of the seriousness of the phenomenon of divorce on the family, society, and children, even though the political leadership and the Egyptian state have paid great attention to reducing the phenomenon of divorce, which was mentioned in details in this work and it became clear from this paper the great similarity between the rates of marriage and divorce for both the time period 2013-2022 with the time period from 1943-1952, and this is proven by the very great convergence in the political events and difficult economic conditions that the country went through and is going through in these periods alike, and this indicates divorce rates have increased significantly in the last ten years. And that the biggest governorate in the number of total divorce cases for the year 2022 is Alexandria Governorate, where the divorce rate reached 24% with 2692 cases of a total of 11077, followed by Cairo Governorate, which has 18.4%, with 2035 cases of total 11077.

Keywords: Marriage, divorce, Marital Mutism, Emotional Divorce, Emotional Depreivation

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1. Introduction

Vital Statistics is considered as one of the most important main sources of population statistics and a main component in studying and analyzing population in studying and analyzing population trends, characteristics and population estimates which help planners and decision makers in setting plans, policies and developmental programs to overcome social and economic problems which are obstacles comprehensive development process in the society .Marriage and divorce statistics are one of the most important statistics that contribute in presentation of some demographic indicators and reflect social and economic conditions.

Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) is keen to issue the “Annual Bulletin of Marriage and Divorce Statistics”, which includes the crude rate of marriage and divorce, distribution of marriage contracts and divorce certificates according to governorates and months, and some other characteristics.

Egyptian society is witnessing many challenges and problems resulting from social and economic changes and tremendous technological development, the most dangerous of which is the collapse of the family, which constitutes the most important building block in societal construction, and the resulting threat to the cohesion of society as a whole, and a certain loss of any efforts aimed at achieving sustainable development and raising the quality of society of the Egyptian citizen.

The recent report issued by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics on the unprecedented rise in divorce rates in Egypt constituted a real shock and an extremely important matter that deserves research and study to determine the extent of this negative phenomenon and search for reasons and solutions with the aim of restoring stability to the family and society.

Marriage and divorce statistics are considered extremely important for those working in demographic studies, as they provide statistical standards that depict the phenomenon of marriage and its relationship to the distinctive characteristics of individuals, such as educational and professional status, etc. It also depicts the extent of the demand for marriage in different age groups for both males and females in the various data.

Divorce statistics examine the extent of the spread of this phenomenon in different segments of society, such as age, profession, and educational status.

Likewise, statistics measure the size and distribution of some social phenomena such as polygamy, divorce, marriage, and others.

The history of marriage and divorce statistics in the Arab Republic of Egypt dates back to the year 1931, when it included major cities (provincial capitals only), and in 1935 its scope expanded until it included all the cities and villages of the Republic as well as its nationals residing abroad.

The annual bulletin of marriage and divorce statistics is announced by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics. Starting in 1962, the bulletin was prepared independently for the first time after it was attached to the second part of the annual bulletin of vital statistics. The bulletin includes three parts, namely:

The first: includes general data, international comparisons, and time series

The second: includes 11 tables related to marriage

Third: It includes 7 tables related to divorce

It is to show a true picture of all official marriage contracts and divorce certificates. That assists policy and decision-makers in the construction planning and allocate resources To accommodate the new marriages on the one hand and confront the phenomenon of divorce to avoid its negative effects on the

family, that impede the process of comprehensive development in society on the other hand.

Based on the unprecedented growth of this phenomenon in Egypt, it was necessary to monitor the reality of the significant increase in divorce rates, shed light on its causes and repercussions, as well as the efforts of the Egyptian state to confront this phenomenon, and finally provide some recommendations through which divorce rates can be reduced and maintained Egyptian family.

2. Background and Reasons

Egyptian society is living in a new reality characterized by an accelerating pace in light of technological and material development that is overriding the value system and principles on which previous generations grew up. Young people found themselves faced with new ideas and trends dominated by loneliness, isolation, and a lack of family warmth and community cohesion, which in turn led to growing divorce rates. In an unprecedented way, it portends a disruption in society and threatens its disintegration.

2.1 Economic Problems: The economy is considered one of the biggest influences on social relations. Lack of income, increased financial burdens, and lack of commitment to spending cause family disputes that end in divorce. In light of the global economic crisis as a result of the Corona pandemic and the resulting imbalance in supply chains, high unemployment rates and high commodity prices, financial pressures have increased and divorce rates have risen with them, as social and economic systems are viewed as reciprocal links that affect each other, so prices increase. High unemployment rates also affect the ability of families to meet their necessary needs.

2.2 Widespread of Social Media: Social media represents an effective factor that cannot be overlooked in shaping social and marital relationships. It is the means that has the most definitive impact currently on the lives of individuals. Many studies have indicated that these means were the main cause of incidents of marital infidelity and the creation of a state of marital muteness in the home due to... Both the husband and wife are busy following these sites for long periods of time and do not need to engage in dialogue with the other partner.

These sites also contributed to raising the expectations that each partner in the relationship wants from the other. The husband sees on the pages of social media the “model” wife and demands that his wife, who bears many responsibilities, emulate this model, and vice versa for women, so each spouse sees that the other partner is no longer the right person to complete the marital life journey with him, and from here many disagreements arise.

2.3 Family Violence: Family violence is one of the most important reasons that lead to divorce. It is not linked to a specific social class and occurs in various environments. This phenomenon has increased recently and has led to many murders of husbands and wives.

The reasons for this phenomenon are due to the social upbringing of males, which establishes the idea that the man is in a better position than the woman and that she has a duty to obey him without any objection, especially in the villages and upper Egypt, where the status of women is declining and customs and traditions contribute to this, and financial pressures also lead to more From domestic violence in addition to poor choices from the beginning

Not only does the increase in rates of family violence lead to divorce, but its negative impact extends to children, who after divorce suffer from depression, poor concentration, loneliness, isolation, and sometimes suicide.

2.4 Marital Mutism: It is an expression of emotional dryness between spouses in terms of feelings - exchange of opinions - advice between them and matters of living - complete silence of speech - lack of sexual intercourse or abandonment in bed without any logical or moral reasons.

Marital silence or marital silence is a problem that some couples suffer from, and it indicates the stagnation and stagnation of the marital relationship, because marital communication has a major impact on the marital relationship, its cohesion and continuity, and the phenomenon of marital silence is considered one of the most dangerous phenomena that is considered a nail in the coffin of marital life because of the implications it carries importance about the cooling of the relationship, the fading of love, and the beginning of the collapse of the marital relationship.

2.5 Culture and Society Differences: Differences between the two parties, such as those related to upbringing, thinking, and education, result in an inability to understand between spouses and end in divorce and the disintegration of the family.

2.6 Declining Ability to Bear Responsibility among Younger Generations: Recent studies indicate that the new generations do not have the appropriate emotional balance or the ability to bear responsibility due to their families meeting all their requests without discussion, in addition to ignorance of the provisions of divorce, its legality, etiquette, and motives. All of these factors lead to young people placing divorce as the first solution to all marital problems with the aim of escaping the responsibilities of marriage and children.

3. The Negative Effects of the Divorce phenomenon on Egyptian Society

Several studies have confirmed that divorce has serious social and psychological effects resulting from the disintegration of families and the dissolution of social relationships and the resulting spread of feelings of hatred among individuals, and psychological disorders may often lead to deviant behavior of individuals, which would have a direct impact on society. Its interconnectedness threatens societal security and peace, and causes the following:

3.1 Increasing rates of crimes: The absence of parental authority usually leads to high rates of violence among children and the tendency to violate laws and social customs, and commit criminal behavior. The harm done to children in being away from the father's supervision if they are with the mother and in being away from the mother's affection if they are with the father makes them They are vulnerable to deviation, especially as they lose the sense of security and stability as a result of the struggle between the two parties to win their affection, even if this leads to distorting the image of the other party.

Here we point to studies that have proven the existence of a direct positive relationship between lack of family adjustment among family members and the commission of crimes, and that parents' ignorance of the serious effects of emotional deprivation is the main reason for children's criminal behavior, especially since emotional deprivation is no less important in satisfying it than deprivation of food and drink, even if it does not. It has a greater impact on neglecting it.

3.2 Increasing rates of dropout from education: The decision to divorce often leads to major economic and psychological problems, which may result in a low level of children's academic achievement and in many cases their resort to leaving education, either financially motivated by the lack of educational expenses or due to the absence of parental control and follow-up of the children.

3.3 High rates of depression and negative feelings: The decision to divorce leads to high rates of depression, especially among children, as a result of their growing feelings of sadness, fear, anger, and this may even go beyond resorting to suicidal thoughts.

Also, when divorce occurs at the age of majority, children may be exposed to serious psychological problems that, in some cases, lead to the need for clinical treatment.

3.4 An imbalance in the value system of society: Divorce contributes to creating a moral imbalance in the behaviors and values that society works to establish in the souls of its members, such as mercy, goodness, tolerance, and cooperation. These values are the primary factor and support for the survival and stability of societies, but divorce creates a general state of feelings of despair, frustration, and blaming. On the society that was unable to prevent this divorce from occurring, and people project their anger onto the values that this society defends and try in every way to break them and depart from them as a form of expression of feelings of anger and dissatisfaction with this social system.

3.5 Reducing work and production rates: The continued increase in divorce rates leads to widespread feelings of depression and frustration and increased financial burdens on separated spouses, and thus these feelings affect their ability to work and increase production.

Since divorce leads to increased rates of dropout from education, children may face the problem of not being able to join jobs, and thus suffer from poor income, and poverty rates increase accordingly.

4. The Egyptian state's efforts to reduce the increasing rates of divorce

The Egyptian political leadership and concerned agencies are aware of the danger that the increasing rates of divorce pose to development efforts and the cohesion and security of society. Therefore, they have undertaken some efforts and initiatives to limit the spread of this phenomenon, including:

The National Project for the Development of the Egyptian Family: The political leadership launched this project with the aim of improving the quality of life of the Egyptian family, preserving it from disintegration, and helping it achieve cohesion among them, through attention to the family, societal, demographic, and cultural dimensions, and economic empowerment.

"Mawaddah" Project: This project was launched by the Ministry of Social Solidarity with the aim of qualifying people of both sexes about to marry and preparing them to begin a successful married life through psychological, health, social and legal rehabilitation and awareness of ways to bear the responsibilities of marriage and the concepts of reproductive health and positive upbringing of children. This project is also directed to university students and citizens of the "Hayat Karima" villages, in cooperation with the United Nations Population Fund, where popular leaders have been formed in the "Hayat Karima" governorates to implement awareness sessions on the most important principles of the initiative, most notably how to manage family disputes.

The program provides interactive training in youth gatherings, such as camps, universities, youth and sports centers, and public service employees. Training has already been completed for 17,000 public service employees in 25 governorates on how to choose a life partner, qualify them for marriage, and family responsibilities.

The initiative also succeeded in concluding an agreement with the Federation of Egyptian Industries to train girls working in factories on the importance of undergoing a pre-marital medical examination and reproductive health concepts.

The Family Insurance Fund: which was established pursuant to Law No. 11 of 2004 under the supervision of Nasser Social Bank, with the aim of assisting families whose breadwinners have

abandoned them without a supporter, as it ensures the speedy implementation of rulings issued to determine expenses, wages, and the like for the benefit of the beneficiaries of the wife, divorced woman, children, or parents, to the extent A maximum of 500 pounds per month without waiting for it to be collected from the person against whom the judgment was issued, or for the full value of the judgment to be disbursed once it is collected from the person against whom the judgment was executed.

Establishing a “Reunification” Unit: Al-Azhar Center for Electronic Fatwa created a “Reunification” Unit with the aim of protecting the Egyptian family from the danger of disintegration, eliminating differences between the two parties, reducing the phenomenon of divorce, spreading community awareness and qualifying those about to get married.

“Mastoura” Project: The project aims to finance Egyptian women in cooperation with the “Long Live Egypt” Fund, where women who are able to work are financed to establish micro-projects that vary between animal productions, commercial, service, industrial, and home projects.

The value of the loan ranges from 4,000 to 30,000 pounds, provided that the woman’s age is not less than 21 years and does not exceed 60 years when granted.

“Live with them honorably” campaign: Al-Azhar launched this media campaign, which includes a group of short videos that are published on social media sites to shed light on the most important causes of divorce and methods of treatment in an effort to reduce this phenomenon.

5. Egypt Divorce Rates Over 80 Years

This section related to the crude rates of marriage and divorce for the Egyptian governorates in rural and urban areas over 80 years during 1943 up to 2022 related to Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) registration and announced official data in the next table to investigate the general trend of divorce rates in the Arab Republic of Egypt over the past 80 years per 1000 population:

Table (1): Growth in the number of divorce cases and rate of divorce during the period (1943-2022)
(Rate per thousand) ‰

Year	Mid-Year Population (15 years +)	Marriage		Divorce	
		Contracts	Percentage ‰	Certificates	Percentage ‰
1943	17814000	277416	15.6	80149	4.5
1944	18134000	278988	15.4	84645	4.7
1945	1846000	275686	14.9	79991	4.3
1946	18792000	287929	15.3	80415	4.3
1947	19068000	260586	13.7	75404	4.0
1948	19494000	272128	14.0	76154	3.9
1949	19888000	280463	14.1	73827	3.7
1950	20393000	272795	13.4	74881	3.7
1951	20871600	252526	12.1	75277	3.6
1952	21473100	231846	10.8	69538	3.2
1953	22002900	210268	9.8	62296	2.8
1954	22557400	219006	9.7	59580	2.6
1955	23062600	226364	9.8	60331	2.6

1956	23643500	222011	9.4	57187	2.4
1957	24217400	241436	10.0	59948	2.5
1958	24666000	228018	9.2	60044	2.4
1959	25324200	229557	9.1	60775	2.4
1960	25951800	282472	10.9	64838	2.5
1961	26556900	228124	8.6	61641	2.3
1962	27243500	228044	8.4	55274	2.0
1963	27963000	274002	9.8	59083	2.1
1964	28699000	302147	10.5	61881	2.2
1965	29497000	288978	9.8	63918	2.2
1966	30114000	294630	9.8	63257	2.1
1967	30912000	224688	7.3	57053	1.8
1968	31639000	273783	8.6	59907	1.9
1969	32501000	307929	9.5	62909	1.9
1970	33329000	325828	9.7	68810	2.0
1971	34076000	347026	10.7	70736	2.1
1972	34839000	363521	10.8	75412	2.2
1973	35619000	339105	9.5	75487	2.1
1974	36417000	368116	10.1	73425	2.0
1975	37233000	383984	10.3	77457	2.1
1976	37866000	391229	10.3	78098	2.1
1977	38794000	368965	9.5	76311	2.0
1978	39819000	375656	9.4	78023	2.0
1979	40983000	386167	9.4	73871	1.8
1980	42289000	384941	9.1	68512	1.6
1981	43465000	385095	8.9	68501	1.6
1982	42840000	413157	9.6	70215	1.6
1983	44018000	430601	9.8	71169	1.6
1984	47191000	418012	8.9	76222	1.6
1985	48503000	414110	8.5	72563	1.5
1986	47624000	405830	8.5	68735	1.4
1987	49064000	402434	8.2	69494	1.4
1988	50413000	412700	8.2	67866	1.4
1989	51896000	391986	7.6	64766	1.3
1990	53223000	405141	7.6	67195	1.3
1991	54581000	400274	7.3	64165	1.2
1992	55739000	396941	7.1	61689	1.1
1993	56984000	431922	7.6	65166	1.1
1994	58272000	451817	7.8	67028	1.2
1995	59597000	470513	7.9	67653	1.1
1996	58701000	488861	8.3	69219	1.2
1997	60080000	493787	8.2	70899	1.2

1998	61421000	503651	8.2	71792	1.2
1999	62549000	525412	8.4	73414	1.2
2000	63697000	592381	9.3	68991	1.1
2001	65362000	457534	7.0	70279	1.1
2002	66300000	510517	7.7	70069	1.1
2003	67986000	537092	7.9	69867	1.0
2004	69710000	550709	7.9	64496	0.9
2005	70642000	522751	7.4	65047	0.9
2006	71628000	522887	7.3	65461	0.9
2007	73196000	614848	8.4	77878	1.1
2008	75018000	660159	8.8	84430	1.1
2009	76667000	759004	9.9	141467	1.8
2010	78623000	864857	11.0	149376	1.9
2011	80176000	897969	11.2	151933	1.9
2012	82359000	922425	11.2	155261	1.9
2013	84986000	909350	10.7	162583	1.9
2014	86649000	953137	11.0	180344	2.1
2015	88936000	969399	10.9	199867	2.2
2016	91119000	938526	10.3	192079	2.1
2017	95063000	912606	9.6	198269	2.1
2018	97507000	887315	9.1	211554	2.2
2019	98707000	927844	9.4	225929	2.3
2020	100691000	876015	8.7	213950	2.2
2021	102330000	880041	8.6	243583	2.5
2022	103270000	929428	9.0	258757	2.6

Source: CAPMAS Arab Republic of Egypt 1943-2022

Does not include Final Divorce Provisions

Numbers Checked by Civil Affairs Authority

Table (1) clarifying the growth in the number of marriage contracts and rate of marriage and the growth in the number of divorce cases and rate of divorce during the period (1943-2022) based on the announced CAPMAS data. These numbers are checked by civil affairs authority and also do not include final divorce provisions.

Table (2): Final Divorce Provisions and Divorce Rates (2001-2022)

Year	Number of Divorce Certificates	Final Divorce Provisions	Number of Divorce Cases	Rate of Divorce
2001	70279	1421	71700	1.1
2002	70069	1123	71192	1.1
2003	69867	1097	70964	1.0
2004	64496	884	65380	0.9
2005	65047	337	65384	0.9
2006	65461	216	65677	0.9

2007	77878	277	78155	1.1
2008	84430	1494	85924	1.1
2009	141467	2815	144282	1.8
2010	149376	5050	154426	1.9
2011	151933	2987	154920	1.9
2012	155261	3514	158775	1.9
2013	162583	4795	167378	1.9
2014	180344	4949	185293	2.1
2015	199867	6125	205992	2.2
2016	192079	6305	198384	2.1
2017	198269	9364	207633	2.1
2018	211554	8542	220096	2.2
2019	225929	11819	237748	2.3
2020	213950	8086	222036	2.2
2021	243583	11194	254777	2.5
2022	258757	11077	269834	2.6

Source: CAPMAS Arab Republic of Egypt 2001-2022

Table (2) shows that the total number of divorce in the Arab Republic of E Egypt in the past 21 years during (2001-2022). The total of divorce cases = (Number of divorce certificates + Number of final divorce provisions) depending on the announced data by CAPMAS to use in determining the general divorce trend during this period in the last 21 years (2001-2022) in Egypt and if these data are compatible with the data in table number 1.

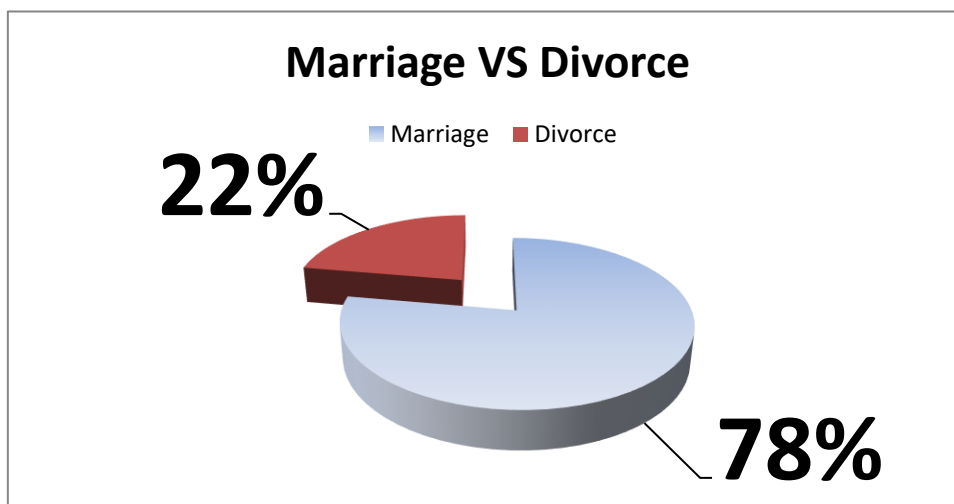
The shadow divorce rate reveals that the same divorce rate for both number of divorce certificates and final divorce provisions by other words there is no difference in the divorce certificates rates and final divorce provision rates.

6. Data Analysis

The following charts and graphs can be shown the general trend of divorce rates over the past 80 years from 1943-2022 in Arab Republic of Egypt.

6.1 The relation between total of marriage contacts and total number of divorce certificates during 1943 up to 1952 can be presented by pie chart as following:

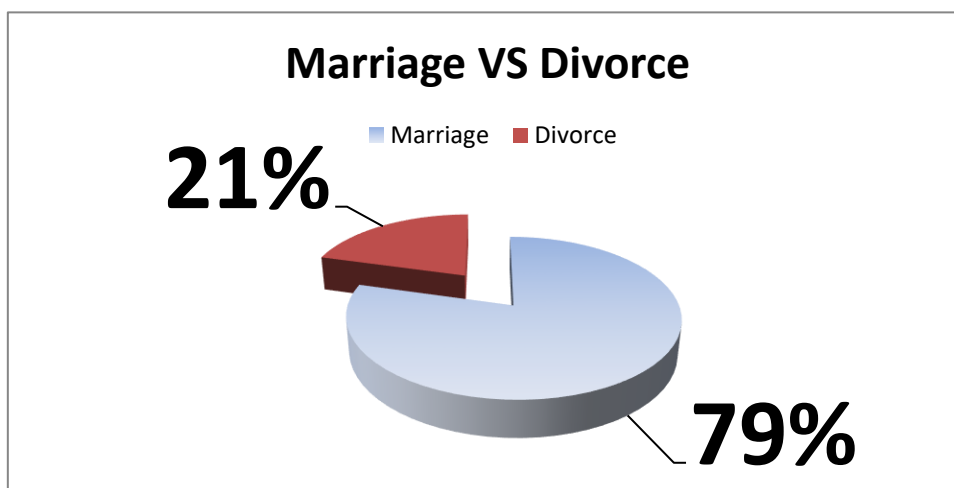
This means that the total number of marriage contract versus the total number of divorce certificates over the 10 years from 1943 up to 1952 and the percentage of each other the total number of marriage contracts are 2690363 is 78% and the total number of divorce certificates are 770281 is 22%.



Graph (1): Total percentage of marriage contracts and divorce certificates 1943-1952

6.2 The relation between total of marriage contacts and total number of divorce certificates during 1953 up to 1962 can be presented by pie chart as following:

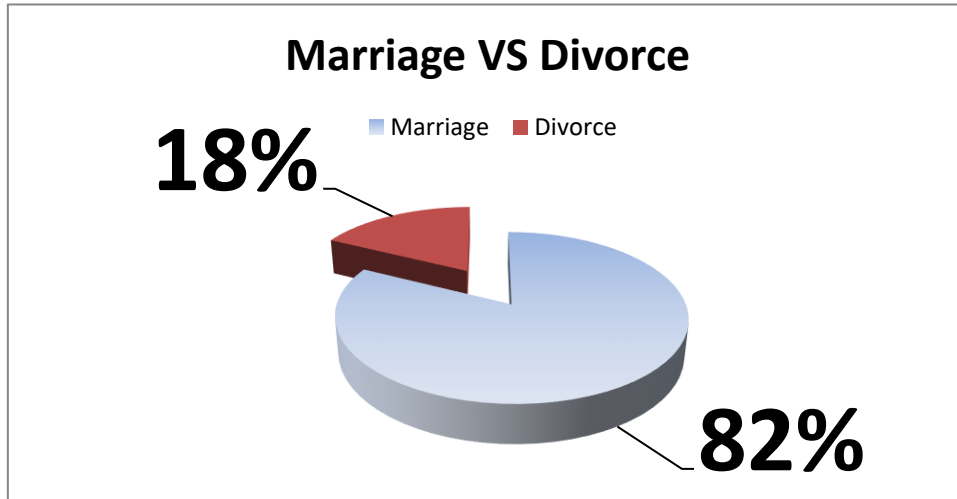
This means that the total number of marriage contract versus the total number of divorce certificates over 10 years from 1953 up to 1962 and the percentage of each other the total number of marriage contracts are 2315300 is 79% and the total number of divorce certificates are 601914 is 21%.



Graph (2): Total percentage of marriage contracts and divorce certificates 1953-1962

6.3 The relation between total of marriage contacts and total number of divorce certificates during 1963 up to 1972 can be presented by pie chart as following:

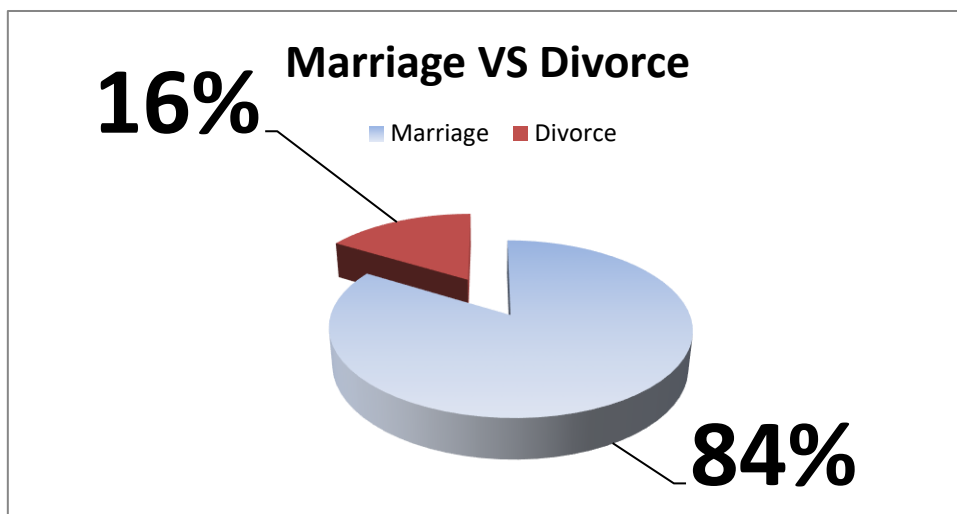
This means that the total number of marriage contract versus the total number of divorce certificates over 10 years from 1963 up to 1972 and the percentage of each other the total number of marriage contracts are 3002532 is 82% and the total number of divorce certificates are 642966 is 18%.



Graph (3): Total percentage of marriage contracts and divorce certificates 1963-1972

6.4 The relation between total of marriage contacts and total number of divorce cases during 1973 up to 1982 can be presented by pie chart as following:

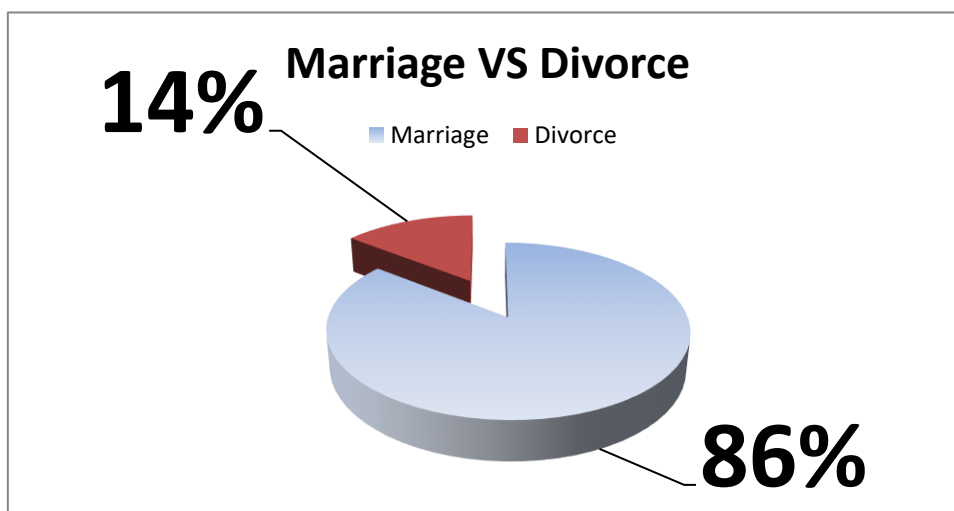
This means that the total number of marriage contract versus the total number of divorce cases over 10 years from 1973 up to 1982 and the percentage of each other the total number of marriage contracts are 3796415 is 84% and the total number of divorce cases are 739900 is 16%.



Graph (4): Total percentage of marriage contracts and divorce certificates 1973-1982

6.5 The relation between total of marriage contacts and total number of divorce cases during 1983 up to 1992 can be presented by pie chart as following:

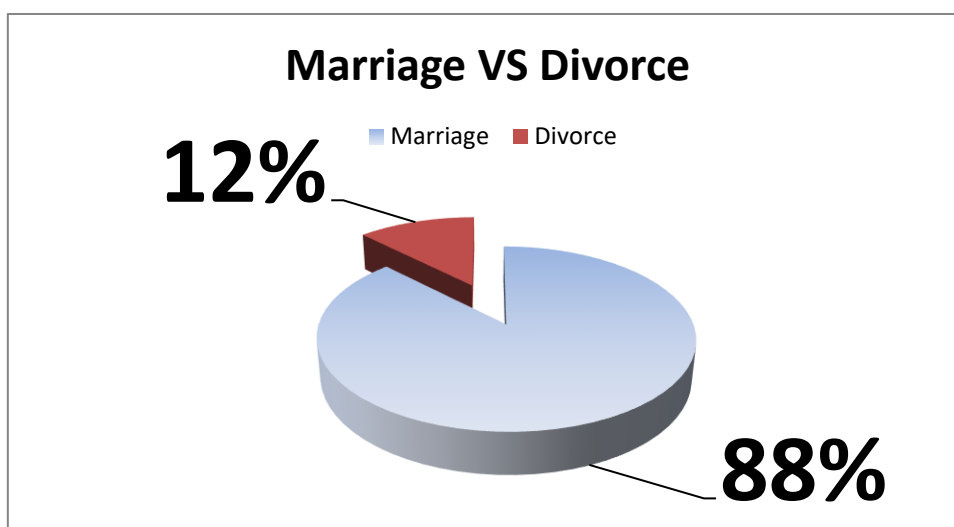
This means that the total number of marriage contract versus the total number of divorce cases over 10 years from 1983 up to 1992 and the percentage of each other the total number of marriage contracts are 4078029 is 86% and the total number of divorce cases are 683864 is 14%.



Graph (5): Total percentage of marriage contracts and divorce certificates 1983-1992

6.6 The relation between total of marriage contacts and total number of divorce cases during 1993 up to 2002 can be presented by pie chart as following:

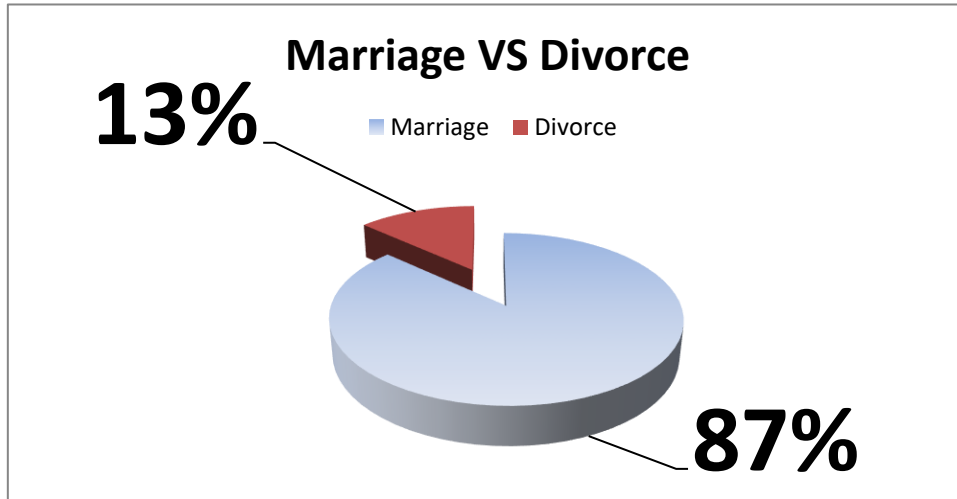
This means that the total number of marriage contract versus the total number of divorce cases over 10 years from 1993 up to 2002 and the percentage of each other the total number of marriage contracts are 4926395 is 88% and the total number of divorce cases are 694510 is 12%.



Graph (6): Total percentage of marriage contracts and divorce certificates 1993-2002

6.7 The relation between total of marriage contacts and total number of divorce cases during 2003 up to 2012 can be presented by pie chart as following:

This means that the total number of marriage contract versus the total number of divorce cases over 10 years from 2003 up to 2012 and the percentage of each other the total number of marriage contracts are 6852701 is 87% and the total number of divorce cases are 1043887 is 13%.

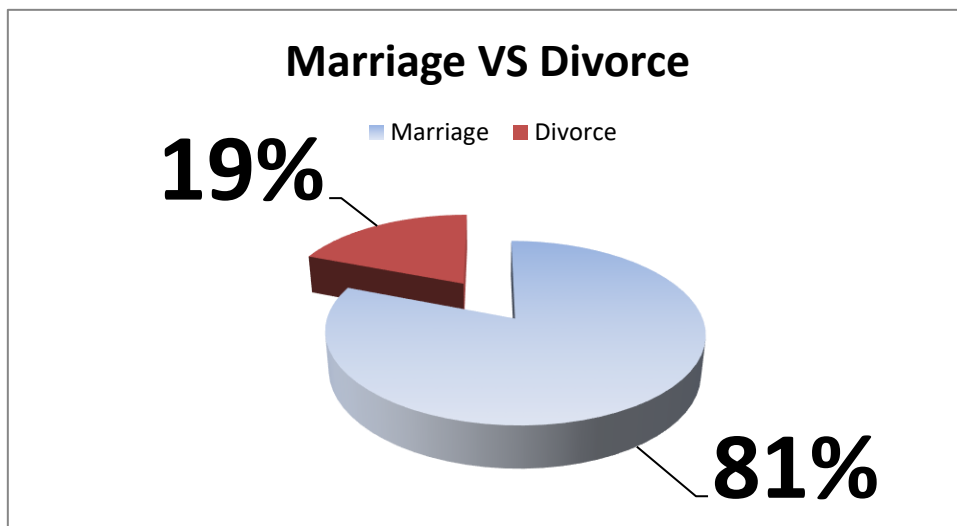


Graph (7): Total percentage of marriage contracts and divorce cases during 2003-2012

6.8 The relation between total of marriage contracts and total number of divorce cases during 2013-2022 can be presented by pie chart as following:

This means that the total number of marriage contract versus the total number of divorce cases over 2013-2022 and the percentage of each other the total number of marriage contracts are 9183661 is 81% and the total number of divorce certificates are 2169171 is 19%.

This indicates that approximately 25% of the marriage contracts are conflicted to divorce cases which means that there are a very big mistake in the Egyptian society toward the life security and there is no any protect against the trend of divorce.



Graph (8): Total percentage of marriage contracts and divorce cases during 2013-2022

7. The Governorates with the Most Divorces Cases in 2022

Governorates	Total	Rank	Rate %
ALEXANDRIA	2692	1	24
CAIRO	2035	2	18.4

GIZA	1567	3	14
SHARKIA	789	4	7
DAKAHLIA	631	5	6
KAFE EL SHEIKH	521	6	5
QENA	482	7	4
MENOFIA	386	8	3.5
BENIE SUEIF	333	9	3
GHARBIA	297	10	3
KALYOUBIA	271	11	2
PORT SAID	215	12	2
NORTH SINAI	184	13	2
SUHAG	130	14	1.2
ISMAILIA	108	15	1
SUEZ	107	16	1
BEHAIRA	96	17	0.9
FAYOUM	94	18	0.8
EL WADI EL GADID	64	19	0.6
MATROH	58	20	0.5
SOUTH SINAI	14	21	0.12
MENIA	2	22	0
ASWAN	1	23	0
TOTAL	11077		

Governorates (Domietta -Asyout- Luxor - Red sea) no data comes until bulletin issued

8. Conclusions and Contributions

From the study and analysis of divorce rates and their relationship to marriage rates in Egypt for 80 years, the following secrets and facts became clear:

The official data issued by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics recorded the data of each of the divorce and marriage rates at the level of the Arab Republic of Egypt as a stimulus without entering into details about the urban and the rural or any other data, and this is what this study was concerned with and the research paper focused on regardless of urban and the rural and for the

period of years Marriage was short, long, or even when the divorce will occur, after the first years of marriage, that is, within a year or two years of marriage, at least, but the focus was on the relationship between the phenomenon of divorce in Egypt and its directions and its relationship to marriage and the results were as follows:

1) Marriage rates decreased in a very clear and noticeable way from 1943 until 1952, when it reached in 1943 to 15.6% and reached in 1952 to 10.8%, and this is very normal because it is a period full of political and economic challenges and a change in the political leadership. As for divorce rates, it also continued to decrease and this is this The opposite of the expected and the stable in the minds is that in periods of economic fluctuations, more divorce rates may occur, and this is what is proven by the decrease in marriage rates in this period, meaning that the relationship in this period between divorce and marriage was a direct relationship in the decline and there is no clear reason for the direction of divorce rates to decline and this may be due to (Awareness of the importance of the family- the existence of a religious culture that prevents this- or otherwise), but by comparing divorce rates in exchange for marriage rates, the study showed that the divorce rate for marriage recorded in this period a percentage of either by comparing the total marriage rate for the total divorce rate in this period, it became clear that the marriage rate is 78% Approximately 22% for the divorce, which is an unfair percentage, that is, almost a quarter of marriage, which turned into a divorce, which is a relatively high percentage.

2) In the period from 1953 to 1962, which was also a period full of economic fluctuations and important political events in the history of the Arab Republic of Egypt, which was the transition from a monarchy to a republic, the clear and continuous decline in marriage rates became clear, which did not exceed 9.8%, and a sudden increase in the year when the marriage rate reached 10% in In 1957, it reached 10.9% in 1960. As for divorce rates, they continued to decline as in the previous period, and this is the opposite of what is expected and established in the mind. In periods of economic fluctuations, higher divorce rates may occur, meaning that the relationship in this period between divorce and marriage was an inverse relationship, and there is no clear reason for this trend. Divorce rates have decreased, and this may be due to (awareness of the importance of the family - the presence of a religious culture that prohibits this - or something else). However, by comparing the total marriage rate to the total divorce rate in this period, it became clear that the marriage rate was 79% compared to 21% for the divorce rate, which is a relative improvement in the decline in divorce rates divorce versus total marriage rates.

3) In the period from 1963 to 1972, it is also a period full of economic fluctuations and important political events in the history of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and it contains the events of the 1967 setback. It became clear a clear increase in marriage rates. Economic may occur more divorce rates, that is, the relationship in this period between divorce and marriage was a counter-relationship and there is no clear reason for the direction of divorce rates to decline and this may be due to (awareness of the importance of the family- the existence of a religious culture that prevents this- or otherwise) either by comparing the total percentage of marriage For the total divorce rate in this period, it became clear that the marriage rate is 82% compared to 18% for the divorce rate, which is a relative improvement in the decrease in divorce rates against the total marriage rates.

4) In the period from 1973 to 1982, which was also a period full of economic fluctuations and important political events in the history of the Arab Republic of Egypt, including the glorious October War in 1973, it became clear that marriage rates continued to clearly rise, while divorce rates continued to decline as in the previous period, and this is the opposite of what was expected and established in the

minds that in Periods of economic fluctuations and wars may cause higher divorce rates, meaning that the relationship in this period between divorce and marriage was an inverse relationship, and there is no clear reason for the trend of divorce rates to decline, and this may be due to To (awareness of the importance of the family - the presence of a religious culture that prohibits this - or something else). By comparing the total marriage rate to the total divorce rate in this period, it became clear that the marriage rate rose to 84% compared to 16% for the divorce rate, which is a relative improvement in the decline in divorce rates compared to the total rates of marriage.

5) In the period from 1983 to 1992, which is also a period full of economic fluctuations and important political events in the history of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and during which there was a period of economic openness, it became clear that marriage rates continued to clearly rise, while divorce rates continued to decline as in the previous period, and this is expected and what is settled in mind is that in periods of economic openness There may be lower divorce rates, meaning that the relationship in this period between divorce and marriage was an inverse relationship. However, by comparing the total marriage rate to the total divorce rate in this period, it became clear that the marriage rate increased. To 86% compared to 14% for the divorce rate, which is a good improvement in the decrease in divorce rates compared to the total marriage rates.

6) In the period from 1993 to 2002, which is an important period in the history of the Arab Republic of Egypt, which is political stability and economic openness, it became clear that marriage rates continued to rise clearly, while divorce rates continued to decline as in the previous period, and this is expected, and what is settled in mind is that in periods of openness and economic stability rates may occur, the decline in divorce meaning that, the relationship in this period between divorce and marriage was an inverse relationship. By comparing the total marriage rate to the total divorce rate in this period, it became clear that the marriage rate increased to 88% compared to 12% for the divorce rate, which is a wonderful improvement in the decline in divorce rates compared to the total marriage rates.

7) In the period from 2003 to 2012, which is an important period in the history of the Arab Republic of Egypt, it is characterized by relative instability in economic and political life, which led to a decline in marriage rates and an increase in divorce rates. This is expected, meaning that the relationship in this period between divorce and marriage was an inverse relationship, compared to the total marriage rate to the total divorce rate in this period. It became clear that the marriage rate decreased to 87% compared to the divorce rate 13%, which is an increase in the total divorce rates compared to a decrease in the total marriage rates.

8) As for the last ten years from 2013 to 2022, it is an important period in the history of the Arab Republic of Egypt, which is characterized by great instability in economic and political life, which led to a significant decline in marriage rates by 6% and a significant increase in divorce rates by 6%, and this is expected in this period The difficult economy that the country is going through and also the change in the political leadership, meaning that the relationship in this period between divorce and marriage was an inverse relationship. The total divorce rates in exchange for a decrease in the total marriage rates, and this requires a lot of analysis and examination by using investigative forms through the state agencies for the main reasons leading to the huge rise in divorce rate returning to the period rates between 1943 - 1952.

That is, the similarity in political and economic events leads to a great similarity and a significant direct impact on marriage and divorce rates in the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The relation between divorce and marriage are related to more than one factor may be (Culture, Education, Poor Economic Conditions, Behavior Deviation, Bad Responsibility, etc...) but overall the

world and especially in Egypt the relationship between marriage and divorce lies in the following main four cases:

1. Slight differences between the marriage and divorce rates.
2. Increasing in marriage and divorce rates at the same time.
3. Decreasing in marriage and divorce rates at the same time.
4. Increasing in marriage rates and decreasing in divorce rates and vice versa.

The last Figure No. 8 showed that the total number of divorce cases reached 19% for the last ten years, which is approximately 25% of the total number of marriage contracts for this period, meaning that there is a terrifying and continuous increase in the number of the total divorce cases in the Arab Republic of Egypt in recent times. This is due to the lack of awareness of the management of marital life and a sense of responsibility, or the lack of awareness that divorce is one of the most important main factors that threaten the security of the family and the Egyptian state, the deterioration of economic conditions, or exposure to continuous scenes on social media sites aimed at changing the situation in the environment of the Egyptian family and the Egyptian society. All of these indicators are very frightening and lead to the disintegration of Egyptian society despite all the efforts made by the Egyptian government and the political leadership to reduce the increasing phenomenon of divorce in Egypt

And that the biggest governorate in the number of total divorce cases for the year 2022 is Alexandria Governorate, where the divorce rate reached 24% with 2692 cases of a total of 11077, followed by Cairo Governorate, with 18.4%, with 2035 cases of total 11077.

9. Recommendations for Future

Despite the sincere Egyptian efforts to reduce the phenomenon of divorce, more efforts can be made and reducing divorce rates is considered a national goal that all relevant state institutions participate in achieving through:

1. Preparing a divorce document that preserves the rights of the divorced woman and her children, with the importance of the divorced woman being present during the official divorce so that she becomes familiar with her rights and duties in detail.
2. Expanding the establishment of psychological and social clinics to evaluate and follow up on couples about to get married, especially when disagreements occur.
3. Organizing a media campaign on social media to raise awareness among young people and educate those about to get married about the duties and rights of spouses.
4. Activating the role of civil society organizations in educating families about the dangers of divorce and its negative effects on children and society, and instilling the values of responsibility among individuals.
5. Educational curricula include materials concerned with family culture and the rights and duties of each party, in a manner appropriate to each academic stage.
6. Conducting educational courses on the cost and effects of divorce for both children and parents because research has shown that children are greatly affected by the disunion of their parents' marriage. In most cases these effects are displayed in academic strain, difficulty in regulating mood and emotions, and a tendency to find outlets in harmful substances or activities such as drugs, alcohol, and violence. [5]

7. Divorce also known as dissolution of marriage and if there are any available solutions or alternatives.
8. Frequently, children who have experienced a parental divorce have lower academic achievement than children from non-divorced families. [6] A review of family and school factors related to adolescents' academic performance noted that a child from a divorced family is two times more likely to drop out of high school than a child from a non-divorced family. These children from divorced families may also be less likely to attend college, resulting in the end of their academic career.
Often academic problems are associated with children from single-parent families. Studies have shown that this may be directly related to the economic effect of divorce. A divorce may result in the parent and children moving to an area with a higher poverty rate and a poor education system, because of the financial difficulties of a single parent. [7]
Children of divorced parents also on average achieve lower levels of socioeconomic status, income, and wealth accumulation than children of parents who remain married. These outcomes are associated with lower educational achievement. [8]
9. Rights of spouses to custody of children in divorce cases must be very clearly and strict.

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دراسة العلاقة بين اتجاهات معدلات ظاهرة الزواج والطلاق في مصر خلال الثمانين عاماً الماضية (1943-2022)

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الملخص

ركزت هذه الدراسة على جانب حيوي في حياة الأسر المصرية والمجتمعات المصرية وهو ظاهرة الطلاق، وذلك من خلال تتبع السلوك والاتجاهات العامة لشهادات الطلاق وإجمالي حالات الطلاق من خلال معدلاتها في الفترة من 1943 إلى 2022 و خلال فترات مختارة، أي خلال 80 عاماً من تاريخ جمهورية مصر العربية. وأظهرت النتائج حقائق وأسرار جديدة على مدى 80 عاماً، كما أن هناك أربع حالات لمعدلات الطلاق في جمهورية مصر العربية وهي (استقرار - انخفاض - زيادة، واختلافات طفيفة)، والمفاجأة الأكبر أن الفترة من عام 2015 إلى 2022 تحتل المركز الأكبر في زيادة نسبة الطلاق. وهذا يدل على عدم الوعي بخطورة ظاهرة الطلاق على الأسرة والمجتمع والطفل، رغم أن القيادة السياسية والدولة المصرية أولت اهتماماً كبيراً للحد من ظاهرة الطلاق، وهو ما ورد تفصيله في هذا. واتضح من هذه الورقة التشابه الكبير بين معدلات الزواج والطلاق لكل من الفترة الزمنية 2013-2022 مع الفترة الزمنية من 1943-1952، وهذا ما يثبت التقارب الكبير جداً في الأحداث السياسية والظروف الاقتصادية الصعبة التي مرت بها البلاد وتمر بها في هذه الفترات على حد سواء، وهذا يدل على ارتفاع معدلات الطلاق بشكل ملحوظ في السنوات العشر الأخيرة.

الكلمات الرئيسية: الزواج، الطلاق، الصمت الزوجي، الطلاق العاطفي، الحرمان العاطفي