




The Economic Situation of Working Women in Port Said Governorate in the Period from 1986 to 2017: A Study in Population Geography

Menna Allah El-Sayed Ahmed Ibrahim Farahat*

* Department of Geography and Geographic Information Systems, Faculty of Arts, Port Said University, Egypt; faramena98@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

The economic composition of the population includes the percentages of the employed, as well as the rates of the unemployed and the types of economic activities prevailing between dependent people, the elderly and children. The actual participation of females in economic activity is considered to give a real picture of productive capacities and the extent of their contribution to economic activity. By studying the actual participation rate, it turns out that the actual participation rates are fairly low in Port Said Governorate. This is due to several factors, the most important of which is the demand for university education and beyond. The actual participation of females also took place in Port Said Governorate in some neighborhoods, the most important of which is Al-Sharq district. The decline in participation in some districts such as Al- Gharb district is due to the distance. The public and social services sector occupies a large part of the economic activities of females in the province of Port Said.

Keywords: Economic situation, working women, population geography, Port Said Districts, Economic activity.

Introduction

The labor force is considered one of the most important basic inputs to the production process, as human resources represent an important element of social and economic development. Women were and still have an important focus in human society. For the society, women stamp laws and legislation, customs and traditions were formed.

Many studies and research have been conducted, which confirm the importance of women as an

essential partner in human society, and the rates of population contribution to the labor force, especially women's contribution, are considered among the most important standards that must be taken into consideration when dividing countries into outgrowth and developed countries.

The Study Area (Astronomical and Geographical Location)

1- Astronomical site: Port Said Governorate is one of Egypt's governorates and is located at latitude 16/31 north and longitude 18/32 east in

the northeastern part of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

2- Geographical location: Port Said Governorate is located in northeastern Egypt in a distinguished location at the head of the northern entrance to the Suez Canal and is bordered by:

To the north is the Mediterranean Sea, to the east is North Sinai Governorate, to the south is Ismailia Governorate, to the west is Dakahlia Governorate, to the southwest is Sharkia Governorate, and to the northwest is Damietta Governorate.

Objective of the Study

- 1- Studying issues related to women's employment in Port Said Governorate.
- 2- Attempt to develop a future map for women's employment in Port Said Governorate.
- 3- Study the natural and human influences affecting women's workers.
- 4- Studying the environmental factors affecting the Ministry of Labor carried out by women in Numerical and attributing distribution of workers in Port Said Governorate.

Numerical and relative distribution of workers in Port Said Governorate:

The study of the geographical distribution of the labor force is considered one of the very important studies, as it has socio-economic factors in the districts. The percentage of population contribution to economic activity must be determined, and smart districts are also linked to each other, as residents move from one to another in the neighborhoods of Port Said Governorate in order to work, where they are concentrated. Work in some other districts decreases in the districts of Port Said Governorate. Table No. (1) and Table No. (2) show the numerical and relative distribution of the number and percentage of the female labor

force in the districts of Port Said Governorate during the censuses (1986 - 1996 - 2006 - 2017) .

By studying Tables 1 and 2, the following is clear:

1- There are large differences in the distribution of the female labor force in the governorate's districts, as it turns out that in the 1986 census, about 22.5% of the total female workers were concentrated in the Port Fouad district, followed by Al- Sharq district with a rate of 21.9%, then Al- Arab district with a rate of 19%, then the Al- Manakh district with a rate of 14.6%, and finally Al- dawahi district with a rate of 11.3%.

2 - There is a fairly large convergence in the distribution of female workers between the 1986 and 1996 censuses in the districts of Port Said Governorate. About 24.5% were concentrated in the Port Fouad district in the 1996 census, followed by Al-Sharq district with 21.7% of the total female workers in the governorate, then Al- Arab district with 20.9%, then Al-Manakh district with 18.4% and finally Al-Dawahi district with 10.2%.

3- The distribution of female employment changed in 2006. Port Fouad district topped the percentage of female workers, reaching 27.7% of the total number of females, followed by Al-Sharq district at 26.4%, and Al- Arab district came in third place with a rate of 22.3%, and Al- Manakh district came in fourth place with a rate of 19.9%, and Al-Zuhur district came In fifth place with a rate of 18.1%, then Al-Dawahi district in sixth place with a rate of 14.5%, Al- Gharb district comes in seventh place with a rate of 5.8%, then the Al-Janoub district in eighth place with a rate of 5.7%. This change in distribution is due to the changes that occurred in the administrative borders in the governorate. As Al-Janoub district separated from Al-Dawahi district, and Al-Manakh district is from Al- Zuhoor district. In addition to this, there is a difference in the volume of incoming immigration to each district according to the availability of job opportunities.

Table 1. Numerical and relative distribution of the female labor force in the neighborhoods of Port Said Governorate 1986-1996

Districts	1986			1996		
	Women's workforce	Number of females in the district	% of the total females in the district	Women's workforce	Number of females in the district	% of the total females in the district
Al-Sharq	4051	18435	21.9	3053	14046	21.7
Al-Arab	7604	41109	19	5990	28649	20.9
Al-Manakh	12355	84416	14.6	20851	113147	18.4
Al-Dawahi	2726	24084	11.3	4515	44131	10.2
Port Fouad	3622	16085	22.5	7340	29857	24.5
Al-Zuhor	-	-	-	-	-	-
Al-Janoub	-	-	-	-	-	-
Al-Gharb	-	-	-	-	-	-
total	30358	184129	16.4	41749	229803	18.1

Source: Percentages from the student's work based on data from the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, final results of the population of Port Said Governorate 1986-1996.

Table 2. Numerical and relative distribution of the female labor force in Port Said Governorate in the period 2006-2017

Districts	2006			2017		
	Women's workforce	Number of females in the district	% of the total females in the district	Women's workforce	Number of females in the district	% of the total females in the district
Al-Sharq	3786	14297	26.4	1664	16229	10.3
Al-Arab	3786	23642	22.3	3172	26850	11.8
Al-Manakh	6228	31193	19.9	4362	40727	10.7
Al-Dawahi	7205	49482	14.5	5408	69365	7.8
Port Fouad	8705	37333	27.7	6262	50935	12.3
Al-Zuhor	18537	102332	18.1	12396	122499	10.1
Al-Janoub	701	102332	5.7	446	36188	1.2
AL-Gharb	73	1249	5.8	246	2419	10.2
Total	49021	270617	18.1	33956	365132	9.3

Source: Percentages from the researcher's work based on data from the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, final results of the 2006 and 2017 census.

The distributions of female employment in the governorate's districts differed greatly in 2017. Port Fouad district came in first place in terms of female employment with a rate of 12.3%, followed by Al-Arab district in second place with 11.8%, then Al-Manakh district in third place with a rate of 10.7%, then Al-Sharq district in fourth place. 10.3%, then Al-Gharb district in fifth place with 10.2%, then Al-Zuhour district in sixth place with 10.1%, then Al-Dawahi district in seventh place with a rate of 7.8%, and the South district in eighth place with a rate of 1.2%.

The reasons for the decrease of the labor force in

this population can be explained mainly by the increase in demand for education, and it can be said that the magnitude of employment, in addition to geographical, economic and social factors, are among the factors that greatly influence the magnitude of the population.

Women's employment in Port Said Governorate was also affected by the aspects of economic activity present in each district of the governorate this explains the lack of female employment in the South District, given that this district depends on agricultural work, which is very limited in Port Said Governorate, as it is an urban governorate.

According to the West District, it also has a lack of female employment, as it contains giant factories and prospecting operations for oil and natural gas. It is one of the hard works that is not suitable for the efforts of females to a large extent. The reason for the concentration of labor in some districts, such as Port Fouad district and Al-Arab district, is due to the concentration on places that provide job opportunities for female work, such

as commercial markets. Port Said Governorate consider a free zone during the census period, it provides Working in imported products, which are in high demand from all governorates, and these commercial markets are concentrated in Al-Arab and Al-Sharq, and Al-Manakh districts that causes an increase in the number of female workers.

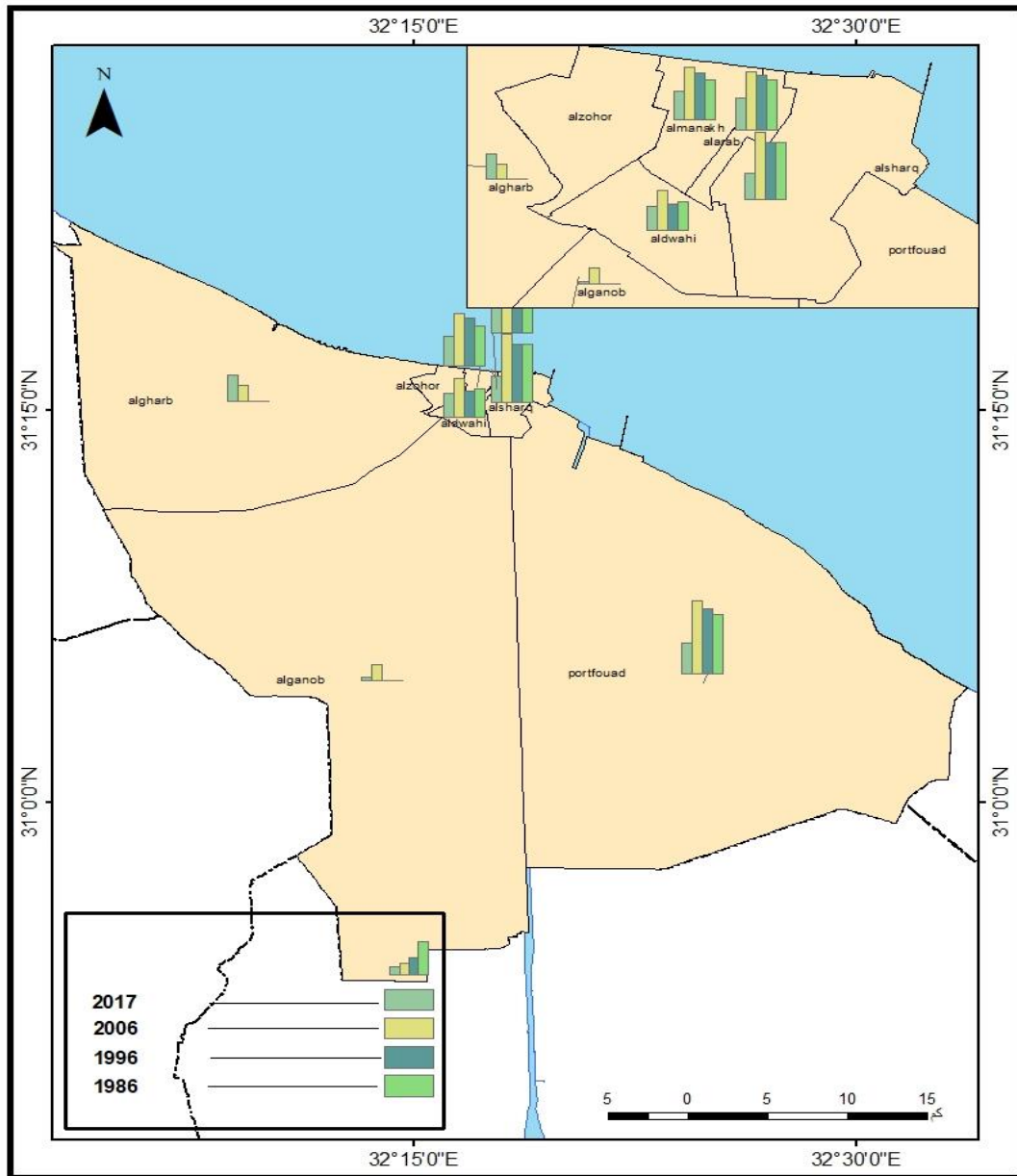


Figure 1. Percentage distribution of female workers in the neighborhoods of Port Said Governorate

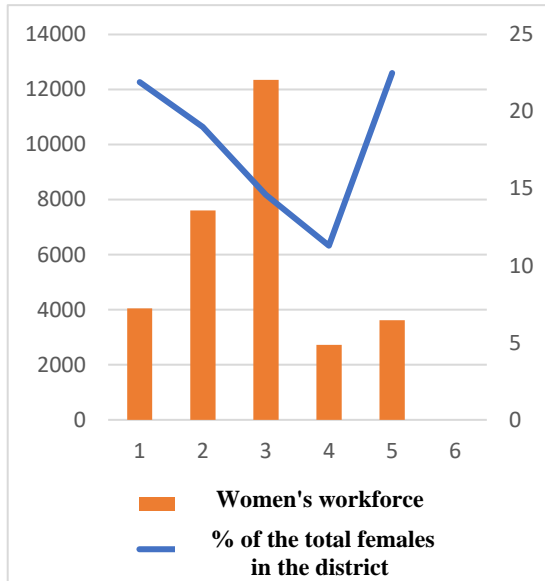


Figure 2. Numerical and relative distribution of women's work in Port Said Governorate 1986

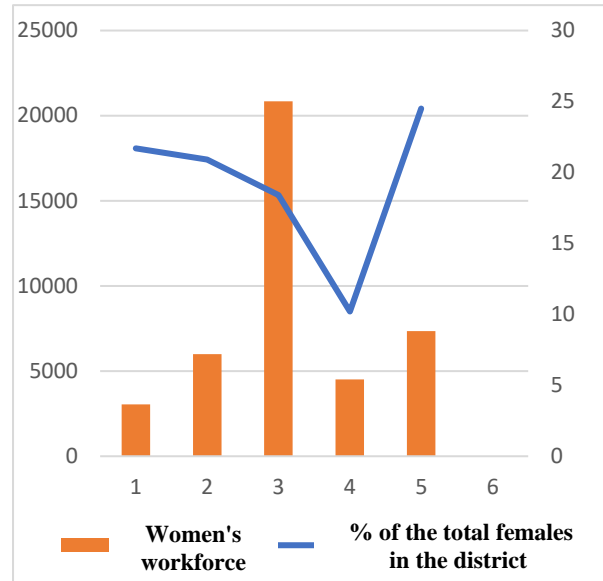


Figure 3. Numerical and relative distribution of women's work in Port Said Governorate 1996

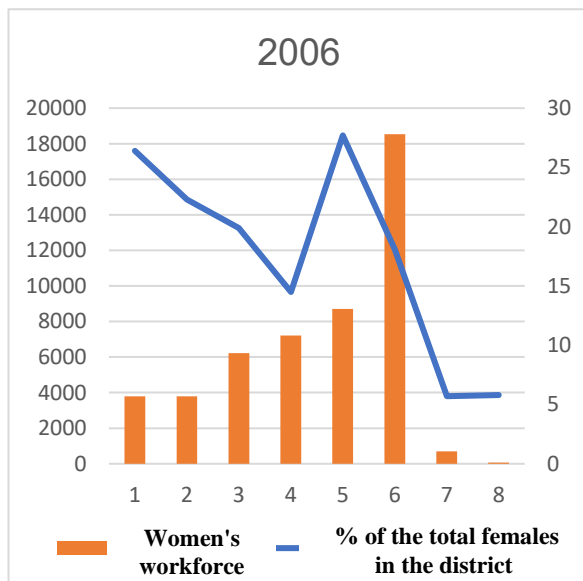


Figure 4. Numerical and relative distribution of women's work in Port Said Governorate 2006

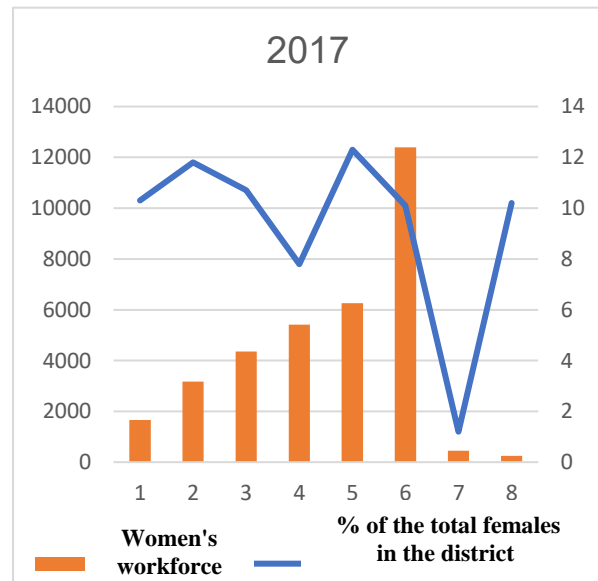


Figure 5. Numerical and relative distribution of women's work in Port Said Governorate 2017

Actual participation rates in female economic activity in Port Said Governorate:

The importance of participation rates in economic activity is that they give a clear picture of the productive capabilities of the population and the extent of their contribution to economic activity and show the dependency rates in society. The

greater the active group, the lower the dependency rates and vice versa (U.N.1968.P.8).

Actual participation rates are real, as they are free from distortion resulting from the presence of varying percentages of young children. Therefore, they are considered an honest measure for determining the extent of the labor force's

contribution to various economic activities. (Shrock, H.S., & Singel, J.S. 1976, P, 201)

The following shows the actual participation rates of females in Tables 3 and 4.

Table 3. Actual Labor Force Participation Rate (1986-1996)

Districts	1986				1996			
	Number of female workers	Number of unemployed females	Number of females of working age (over 15 years)	Percentage of actually employed women (%)	Number of female workers	Number of unemployed females	Number of females of working age	Percentage of actually employed women
Al-Sharq	4051	12074	10161	39.8	3053	10854	10854	28.1
Al-Arab	7640	27425	28654	26.6	5990	21514	22414	26.7
Al-Manakh	12355	58651	55818	22.1	20851	76801	76801	27.1
Al-Dawahi	2726	27762	19650	22.6	4515	28408	28408	15.8
Port Fouad	3622	10075	12057	30.0	7340	20256	30256	24.2
Al-zuhor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Al-Janoub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Al-Gharb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	30358	135987	126340	24.0	41749	157833	168733	24.7

Table 4. Actual labor force participation rate (2006-2017)

Districts	2006				2017		
	Number of female workers	Number of unemployed females	Number of females of working age (over 15 years)	Percentage of actually employed women %	Number of female workers	Number of females of working age is more than 15 years	Percentage of actually employed women
Al-Sharq	3786	7662	11448	33	1664	11090	15
Al-Arab	3786	13549	18829	20.1	3172	19321	16.4
Al-Manakh	6228	18709	24937	24.9	4362	25270	17.3
Al-Dawahi	7205	27348	34553	20.8	5408	45025	12
Port Fouad	8705	15936	24601	35.4	6262	34753	18
Al-Janoub	701	7049	7414	9.6	446	21092	2.1
Al-zuhor	18537	55034	73571	25.1	12396	87293	14.2
Al-Gharb	73	724	815	8.9	246	1356	18.1
total	49021	146011	196168	25	33956	245200	13.8

Economic activity in the governorate’s districts during the study period:

1 - Women’s participation rates in the labor force are somewhat low in Port Said Governorate, and that it varies from one census to another and from one district to another. This rate reached about (24%) in the 1986 census, then it increased in the 1996 census, reaching (24.7%) and then rising. This rate reached (25%) again in the 2006 census, then it decreased in the 2017 census, reaching (13.8%). This is due to the increase in demand for secondary, technical, commercial and industrial education in the period between 1986 and 2006 and the increase in demand for university education and institutes, which reached its maximum. In the period between 2006 and 2017, which affects the entry of females into the labor market beyond the age of 22.

The districts of the governorate can be classified according to actual participation rates during the study period into two categories during each census:

a - Actual female participation in the 1986 census:

The percentage of actually working women increased in the Sharq district, reaching 39.8%, followed by Port Fouad district, where the percentage of actually working women reached 30%, then Al-Arab district in third place, where the percentage of actually working women reached 26.6%, then Al-Dawahi district in fourth place, where the number of actually working women reached 26.6%. 22.6% and finally Al-Manakh district , in which the percentage of actual female workers reached 22.1%.

B - Actual female participation in the 1996 census:

The percentage of actually employed women increased in the Sharq district, reaching 28.1%, followed by Port Fouad district, where the percentage of actually employed women reached 24.2%, then Al-Manakh district in third place, where the actual female participation rate reached 27.1%, then Al-Manakh district .Then Al- Arab

district , in which the actual female participation rate reached 26.7%, and finally Al-Dawahi district , in which the actual female participation rate reached 15.8%.

c-Female participation in the 2006 census:

Port Fouad district came in first place in terms of its contribution to work for females at a rate of 35.4%, followed by Al-Sharq district in second place, where the growth rate of female participants reached 33%, then Al-Zohour district in third place, where the rate of female participation in progress reached 25.1%, then even Al-Manakh district in fourth place. with a rate of 24.9%, then Al-Dawahi District in fifth

place with a rate of 20.8%, then Al-Arab District in sixth place with a rate of 20.1%, then the Al-Janoub District in seventh place with a rate of 9.6, then the Gharb District in eighth place with a rate of 8.9%.

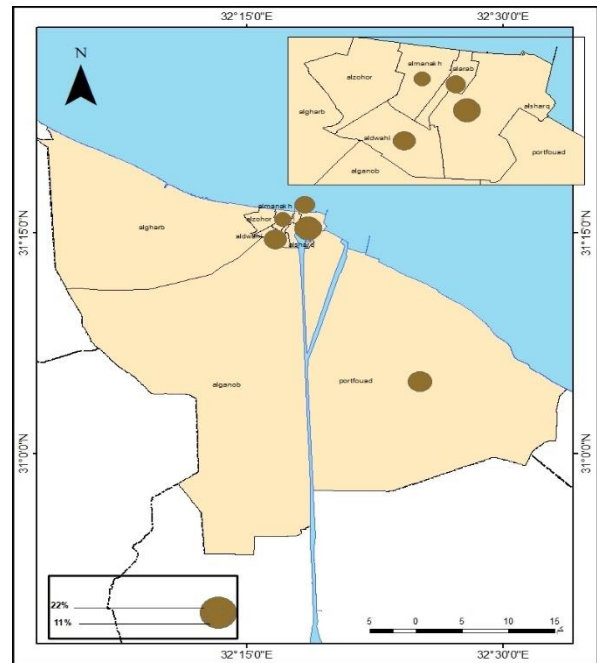


Figure 6. Female participation rate in the 1986 census

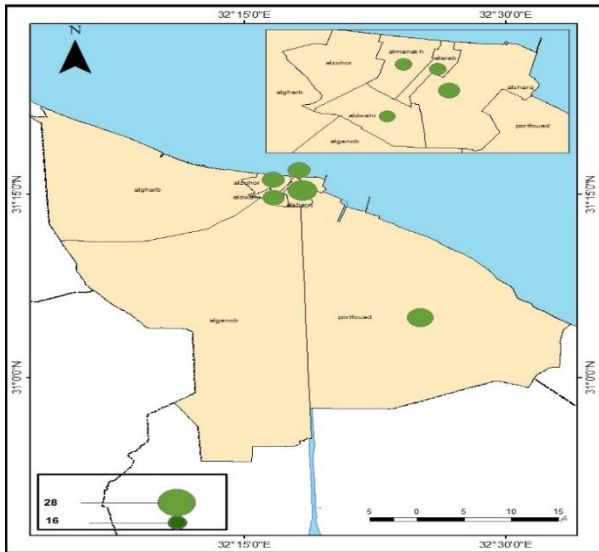


Figure 7. Female Participation Rate in the 1996 Census

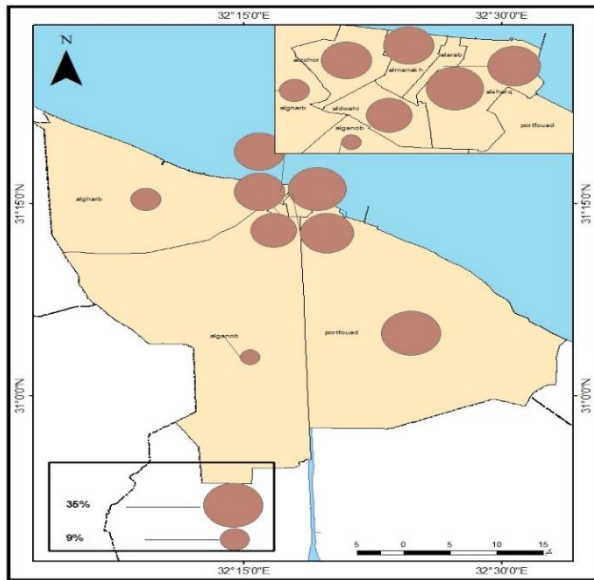


Figure 8. Female Participation Rate in the 2006 Census

Actual female participation in the 2017 census:

The shape of the actual participation rates in 2017 differed from previous censuses, as the actual participation rates decreased significantly, and the distributional picture of this rate differed across the neighborhoods, as Al- Gharb district came in first place in terms of the actual participation rates for females, reaching 18.1%, after that Port Fouad city come in second place, with a rate of 18%. Then Al-Manakh district come in third place with a rate of 17.3%, then Al-

Arab District come in fourth place with a rate of 16.4%.

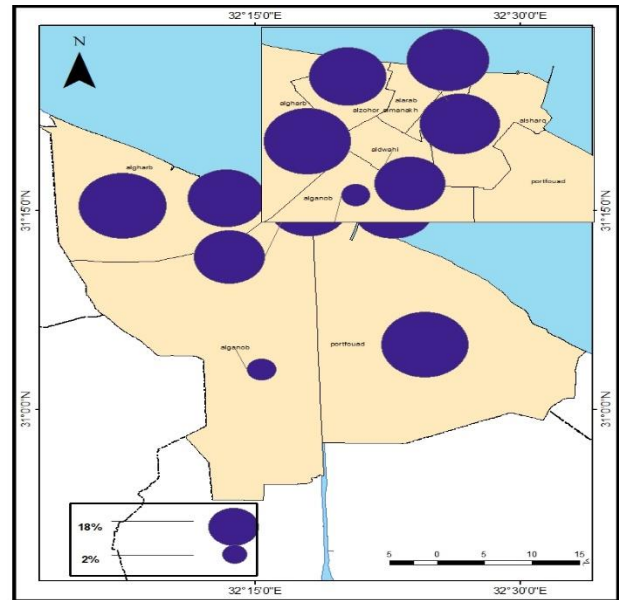


Figure 9. Female Participation rate in the 2017 Census

When comparing the censuses of 1986, 1996, and 2006, we find that the districts that achieved a higher rate of directing participants to females in Port Said Governorate indicate that the reason for this is the young people (less than 15 years) and the elderly older than (65 years). Also these districts (Al-Sharq and Port Fouad) are classified as one of the upscale districts in which most women work for themselves not for support, but in the rest of the districts (Al-Manakh, Al-Arab, and Al-Dawahi) It has been shown that the percentage of young people and children as well as the elderly people, so some females are forced to devote themselves to work in order to support them. The reason that the Al-Sharq district ranks first in these censuses is due to the concentration of government agencies there, in addition to the presence of some factories that attract female workers. The percentage also increased significantly in Al-Manakh district due to the spread of the fishing profession there in the 1996 census, and increase in the 1986 census, and females' assistance to their husbands in this work greatly in terms of cleaning fish, sorting species, and weigh them.

As for the 2017 census, Al-Gharb district came in first terms of female employment due to the lack of optimal orientation to the various educational levels, as the case in the rest of the districts, in addition to the establishment of factories in this neighborhood that attracted workers and the presence of the areas affiliated with these companies to be residential areas for expatriate workers and engineers, which made it a suitable area for women's activities .

Characteristics of the female workforce in Port Said Governorate:

The concept of the labor force in society includes all those workers or non-workers who are able to work, and they often fall in the age group between (15-65) years. The workers are also workers in the private or public sector and own a self-income they earn from this work. **Mawdoo3.com**

Table 3 shows the numerical distribution of females and table (4) the relative distribution of them by aspects of economic activity.

By studying Tables 3 and 4, the following is clear:

1 - The public, social and personal services sector occupies a large part of economic activities in the 1986 census among the females of the governorate. It is considered the sector that witnessed remarkable growth in the governorate, but it decreased significantly in the subsequent two censuses, where the number of female workers reached from 16,405 females by 74.62% in the 1986 census to 334 females in the 1996 census by 3.68%, then decreased in the 2006 census, so the number of females reached 142 females by 1.64% females, then increased to 4185 females in the 2017 census and by 35.1%. The reason for the increase in the percentage of this employment in the 1986 census is due to the fact that the most dependence in these crafts was on hand The workers, which were widely available during this census because of the country's exit from the state of war and the attempt of all individuals to promote the country, hence the need for labor.

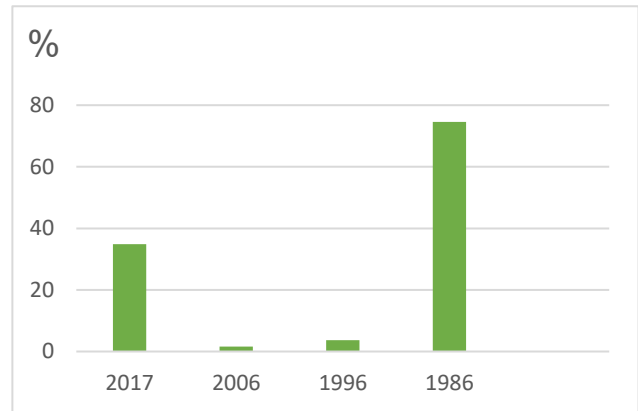


Figure 10. Percentage Distribution of Female Workers in Community Service in Port Said Governorate during the Education Period

In the 1996 and 2006 censuses, work in this sector decreased significantly, due to the fact that modern devices and machines began to get in the governorate gradually, such as the investment area in Al- Sharq district and the industrial areas in Al-Gharb district. These machines started to replace the workforce, but this employment increased in the 2017 census, due to the growth of the idea of charitable work and community services works in a small fee and for free, such as Al Resala charitable Association and other social associations that include a huge number of workers, especially women.

2. The manufacturing sector reached 1462 female employees in the 1986 census, by 6.65%, then increased to 3090 females by 34.05% in 1996, then increased to 6530 females by 75.42% in 2006. This indicates that the industrial sector has a great importance within the planning and development strategies in Port Said Governorate. In the 2017 census, the number of manufacturing workers decreased to 3850 by 30%, due to the more dependence on machinery than the labor force.

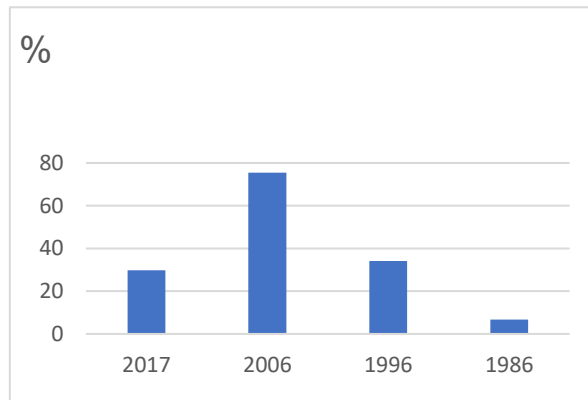


Figure 11. The Distribution Percentage of Female Workers in Manufacturing Industries in Port Said Governorate during the Education Period

3. The distribution of female workers in the transport and storage sector varies during the study period. The number of female workers reached 1,729 of the total female labor force and 7.86% in the governorate in the 1986 census, then their number decreased relatively in 1996, reaching 1656 female, but there is an increase in this census from the previous census reached 18.25%, then decreased in 2006 to 1372 females by 15.85%, then decreased in the 2017 census, reaching 1110 females by 9.3%. And that is because this sector was almost dependent on the factories established during the 1996, 2006, where these factories were applying for women's labor to carry out the work of transporting production and storing it, but decreased in the 2017 census because of the dependence on machines.

4. The number of female workers in the hotel and restaurant sector reached 1,068 workers by 4.86% in the 1986 census, while it decreased relatively in 1996, reaching 125 workers by 1.38%, and this number decreased relatively in 2006, so the number of female workers reached 166 workers, but the percentage increased in this increased 1.92%, while it rose in 2017, reaching 688 females by 5.8%, the reason for the high percentage is due to the spread of many hotel tourist villages, which require female employment in all educational qualifications.

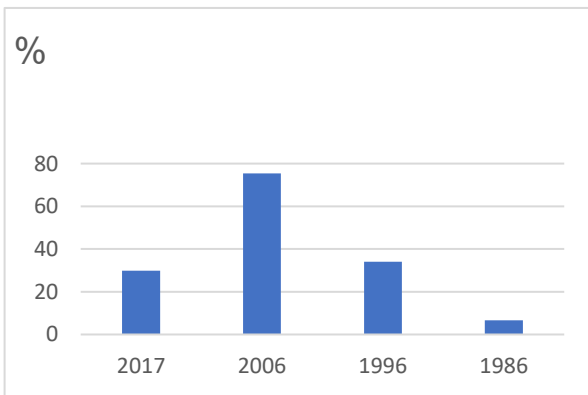


Figure 12. The Distribution Percentage of Female Workers in Transport and Storage in Port Said Governorate during the Study Period

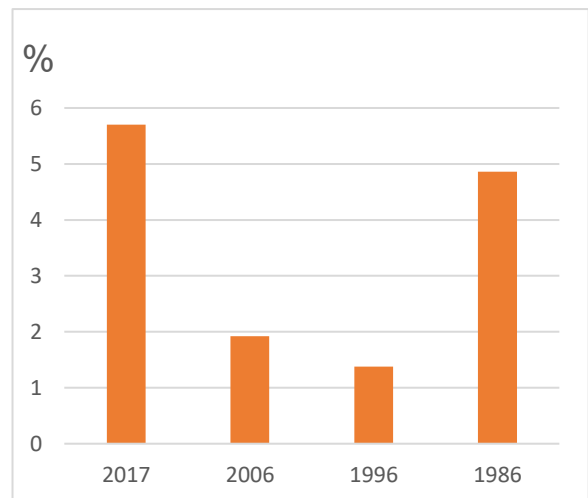


Figure 13. The Distribution Percentage of Female Workers in Restaurants and Hotels in Port Said Governorate during the Study Period

Table 5. Numerical Distribution of Females by Aspects of Economic Activity

Departments of economic activity	1986	1996	2006	2017
Agriculture and fishing	225	168	96	612
Mines and quarries	49	33	10	135
Transformative Industries	1462	3090	6530	3580
Electricity, gas and water	82	133	236	159
Construction	87	161	67	124
Trade, restaurants and hotels	1068	125	166	688
Transportation and storage	1729	1656	1372	1110
Finance, insurance and real estate	547	3140	4	84
Community social services	16405	334	142	4185
Total	21986	9075	8658	11927

Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics Final results of the census 1986– 1996 – 2006 – 2017

Table 6. Relative Distribution of Females by Aspects of Economic Activity

Departments of economic activity	1986	1996	2006	2017
Agriculture and fishing	1.02	1.85	1.11	5.1
Mines and quarries	0.22	0.36	0.12	1.1
Transformative Industries	6.65	34.05	75.42	30
Electricity, gas and water	0.37	1.47	2.73	1.3
Construction	0.40	1.77	0.77	1
Trade, restaurants and hotels	4.86	1.38	1.92	5.8
Transportation and storage	7.86	18.25	15.85	9.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.49	34.60	0.05	0.7
Community social services	74.62	3.68	1.64	35.1

Source: The table is prepared by the researcher based on the data of table No. (5)

5. Agriculture and fishing were limited to a small part in Port Said Governorate, which is Al - Janoub and Al- Gharb district , where they are predominantly rural. In 1986 and 1996, Al-Gharb district was joined to Al-Sharq district, while the Al-Gharb district was joined by Al- Manakh district , so the number of female workers reached 225 females, 168 females by 1.02% and 1.85%,

while the number of female workers in them in 2006 reached about 96 females, 612 females by 1.11% and 5.1%, respectively, in the 2017 census. This can be explained that in the 2017 census, the number of the population in Al-Janoub and Al-Gharb districts increased, As these are characterized by a rural nature.

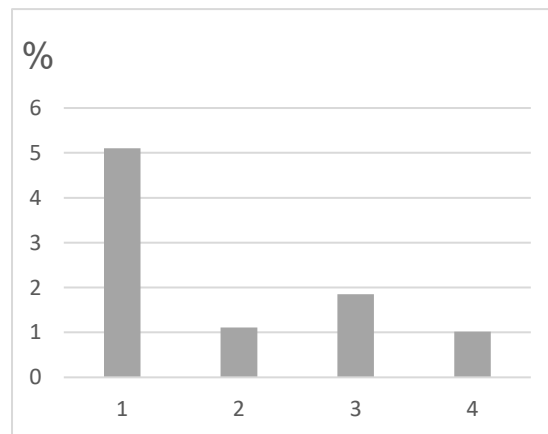


Figure 14. The Relative Distribution of Female Workers in Agriculture and Hunting in Port Said Governorate during the Study Period

6 – In The gas, water and electricity sector, the number of female workers reached 82 females by 0.37% in 1986, then this number increased in 1996, reaching 133 females by 1.47%, then increased to 286 females by 2.73% in 2006, then employment in this sector decreased in the 2017 census, where the number of currencies reached 159 workers by 1.3% .

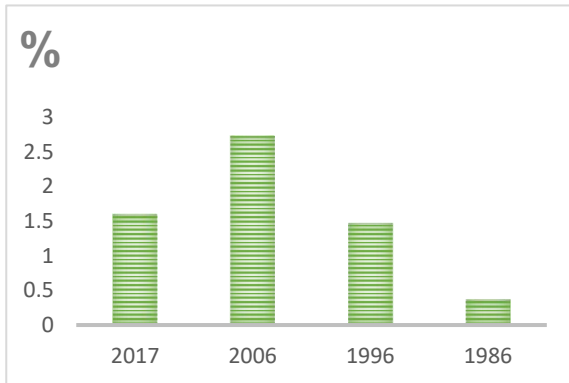


Figure 15. The Distribution Percentage of Workers in Electricity, Natural Gas and Water in Port Said Governorate during the Study Period

7 - As well as work in the mining and quarries sector, which varies during the study period, despite the lack of work in this field for females, the number of females working in it in 1986 reached about 49 females by 0.22%, then decreased to 33 females by 0.36% in 1986 and then to only 10 females by 0.12% in 2006. This employment increased in this sector in the 2017 census, so the number of female workers reached 135 females by 1.1% and in total, the employment of women decreases in this field is due to the fact that it is one of the sectors suitable for male work more than female work, whose work is limited in this sector and the electricity, gas and water sector to administrative work only.

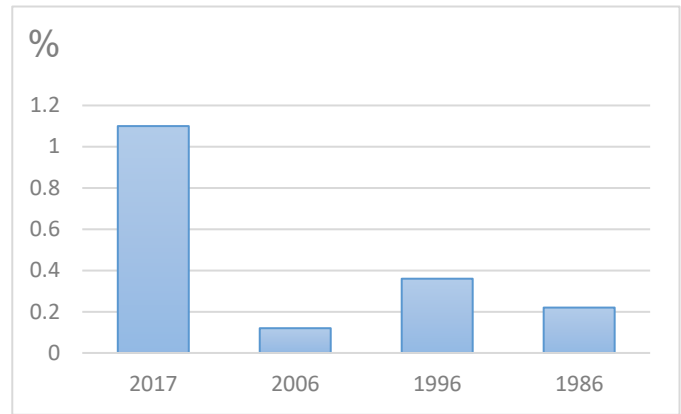


Figure 16. The Distribution Percentage of Female Workers in Mines and Quarries in Port Said Governorate during the Study Period

8 - Insurance and real estate Female workers in this sector vary from one census period to another, where the number of workers in this field reached 547 workers by 2.49%, then the number of women workers increased to 3140 in the 1996 census by 34.60%. The reason for the increase in this percentage is due to the presence of some companies for this field, which relied on female work in it, then decreased significantly in the 2006 census, reaching only 4 workers by 0.05%, then the number of female workers increased in 2017, reaching 84 workers by 0.7%. The reason for this decrease is due to the spread of insurance and real estate offices (brokers' offices) in all districts, which were especially the work of men.

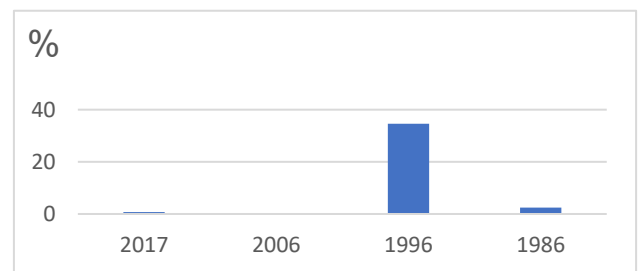


Figure 17. The Distribution Percentage of Insurances and Real Estate in Port Said Governorate during the Study Period

9- Construction: the number of female workers in this sector decreases, as in the 1986 census, the number of female workers reached 87 workers by 0.40%, then the number of female workers increased in the 1996 census, reaching 161 workers by 1.77%, then decreased in the 2006 census, so the number of female workers reached 67 workers by 0.77%, then increased again in the 2017 census, so the number of female workers reached 124 workers by 1% .

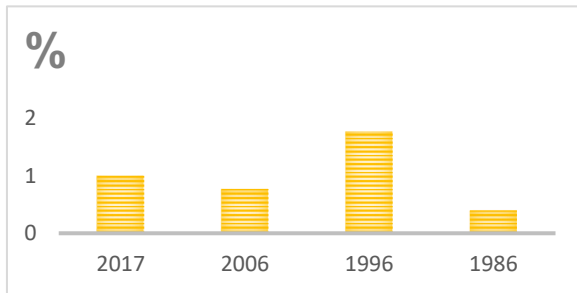


Figure 18. The Relative Distribution of Female Workers in Construction in Port Said Governorate during the Study Period

Results of the Study

There is a fairly large convergence in the distribution of female workers between the 1986 and 1996 censuses in the districts of Port Said Governorate. Female workers were concentrated in the Port Fouad district in first place, followed by Al-Sharq district in second place, then female workers in the Arab district in third place, then female workers in Al-Manakh district in the fourth place, then female workers in Al-dawahi district in the fifth place.

The distributional picture of female employment changed in 2006. Port Fouad district topped the percentage of females, followed by Al-Sharq district, Al-Arab district came in third place, Al-Manakh district came in fourth place, Al-Zuhour district came in fifth place, then Al-Dawahi district came in sixth place, and Gharb district came in seventh place, then Al-Dawahi district came in seventh place. The South is in eighth place. This change in distribution is due to the changes that occurred in the administrative borders in the governorate, where the South District was separated from the Suburbs District,

and Al- Manakh district was separated from the Al-Zuhur District. In addition to this, there is a disparity in the volume of incoming immigration to each district according to the availability of job opportunities.

There are many reasons for the increase in actual female labor force participation rates in some districts and their decrease in other districts. The reason for this is due to several reasons, the most important of which is the decrease in the number of young people (less than 15 years old) and elderly people older than (65 years old). It has also been shown that these districts (Al-Sharq and Port Fouad) are classified among the upscale districts in which most women work for themselves and not for support. As for the rest of the districts (Al-Manakh, Al-Arab, and Al-Dawahi), it has been shown that there is a high percentage of young people and children as well as the elderly, so some females are forced to devote themselves to work in order to support them.

The services sector of public and social activities operates a large part of the economic activities of females in Port Said Governorate, followed by work in manufacturing industries, then work in the storage and transportation sector, then the hotels and restaurants sector, then the agriculture and fishing sector, the gas, water and electricity sector, then work in the mining and quarrying sector, then insurance and real estate.

Recommendations

1. Trying to link educational outcomes with the needs of the labor market in order for the labor market to absorb the huge number of female graduates, education models must be developed to suit the needs of the labor market.
2. Providing training and executive programs for females with the aim of increasing their participation in the labor market by providing soft loans so that females can start small projects.

3. Providing programs that explain the importance of women's work and highlight their productive and societal role, in addition to their reproductive role for prisoners.
4. Addressing the weakness of female participation in many sectors of the national economy through planning in these sectors in order to achieve increased female participation by confronting the obstacles it faces.

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