



# Measuring Social Justice in Egypt

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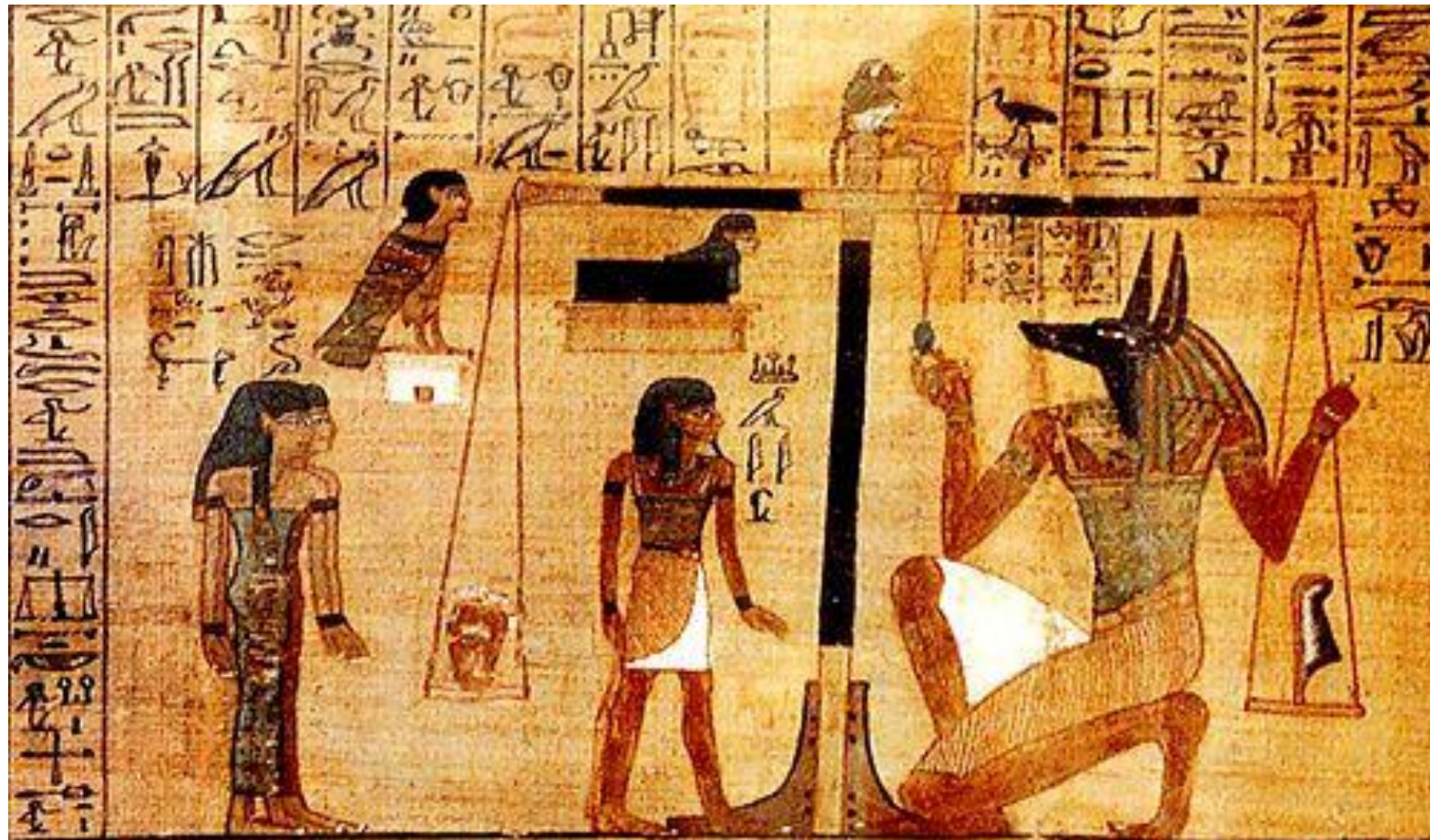
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# Questions

- 1) **What is Social Justice?**
- 2) **Is there a problem of inequality in Egypt? And how severe is it?**
- 3) **How to measure social justice?**
- 4) **How to monitor social justice?**

# Question 1

What is social justice?





## The Concept of Social Justice

Social justice is realized when every member of society has the same opportunity to rise to a higher economic or social bracket based on merit, and when no individual is discriminated against based on wealth, gender, religion, ethnicity, class, age, profession, or skin colour.

Social justice reaches its apex when social mobility has come to be based entirely on merit.

**No one left behind**

## **The Concept of Social Justice (continued)**

This does not mean leaving everything to "market forces" alone. On the contrary, social justice requires that protection be provided for marginalized and weak groups that lack the ability to compete, and which cannot enjoy a decent life without support from governmental and nongovernmental institutions.

The process of achieving social justice must draw a distinction between equality and fairness.

## **The Concept of Social Justice (continued)**

Realizing social justice, which is a long-term process, is not limited to the achievement of equal opportunities, which would simply perpetuate an existing situation, but includes tools for positive discrimination to equip vulnerable groups with the abilities and skills needed to climb the social ladder, which will contribute ultimately to an advance for society as a whole.

## Question 2

Is there a problem of inequality in Egypt?





# Wealth Gap









# Geographic Gap









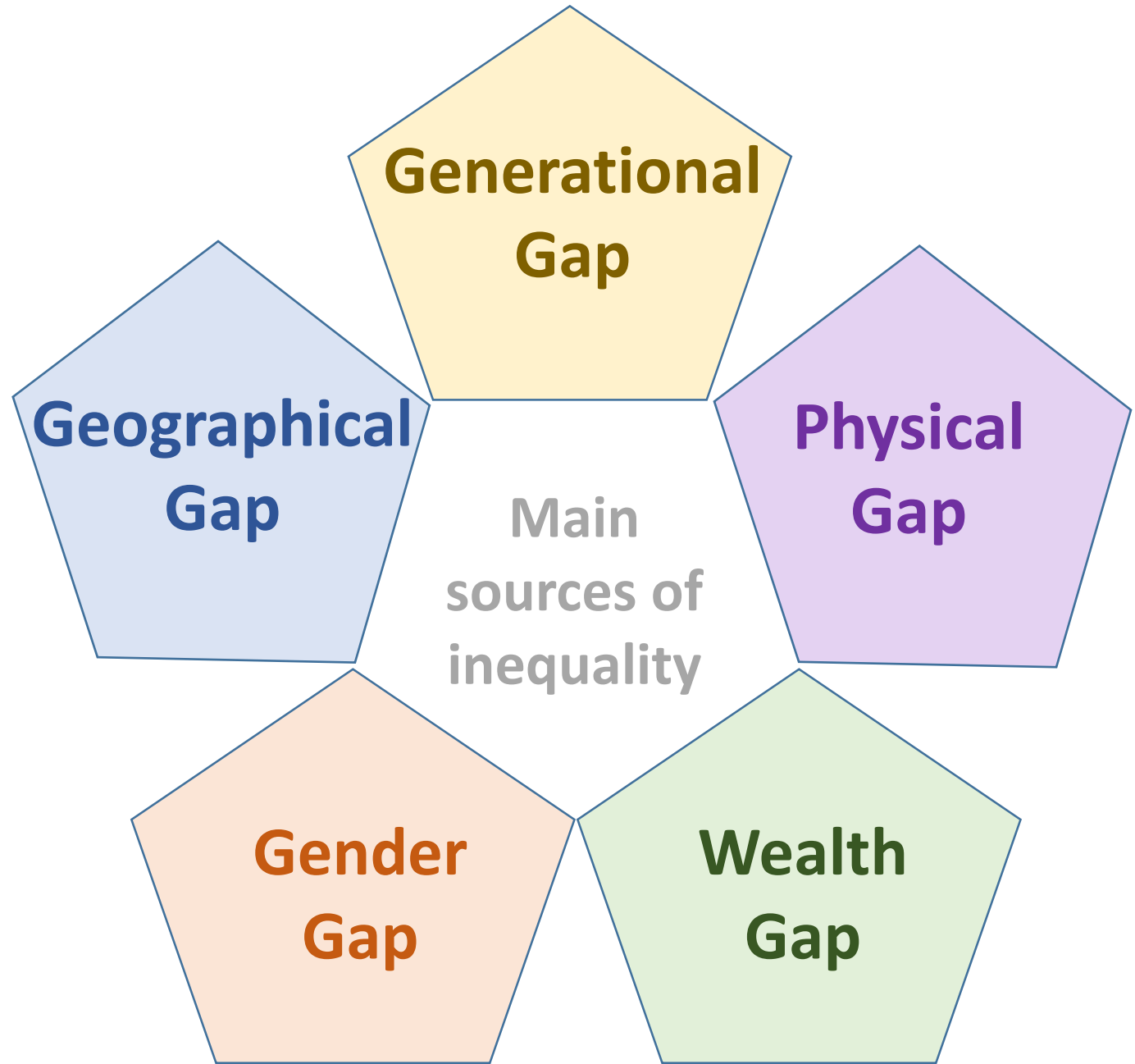
Gender  
Gap

Empowerment

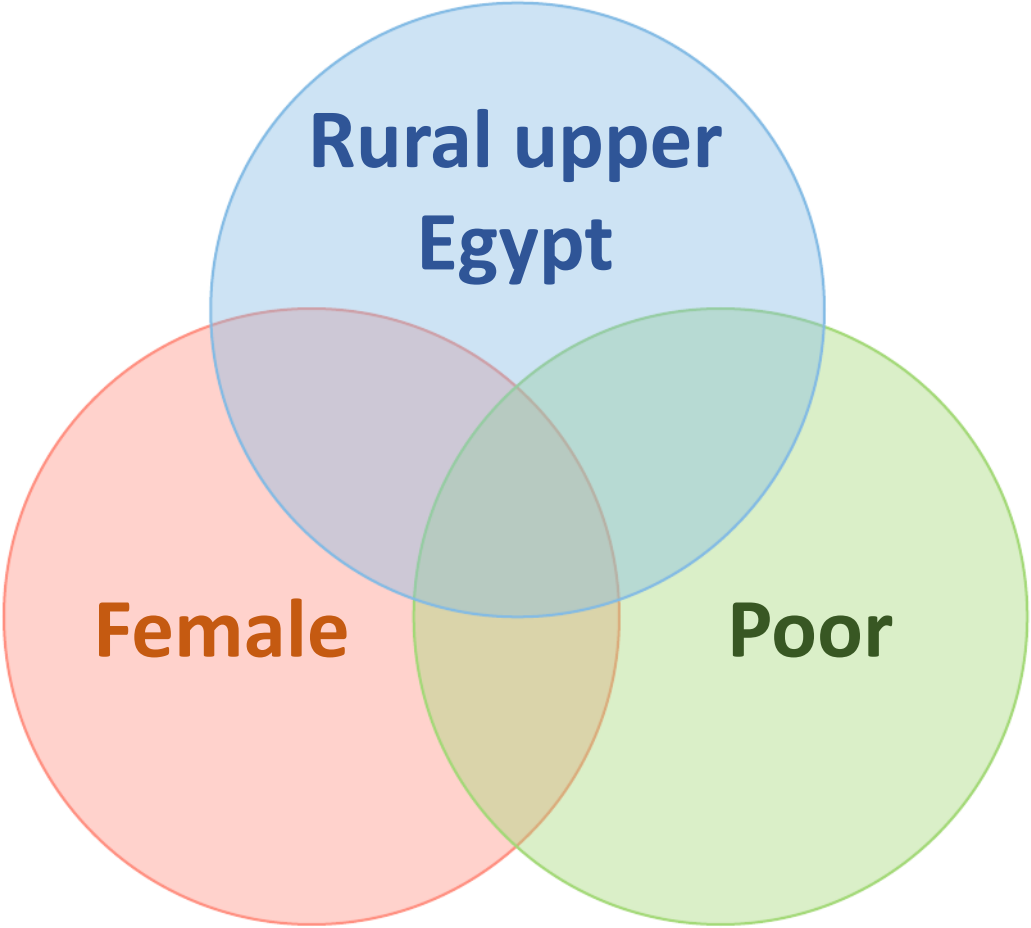


Protection

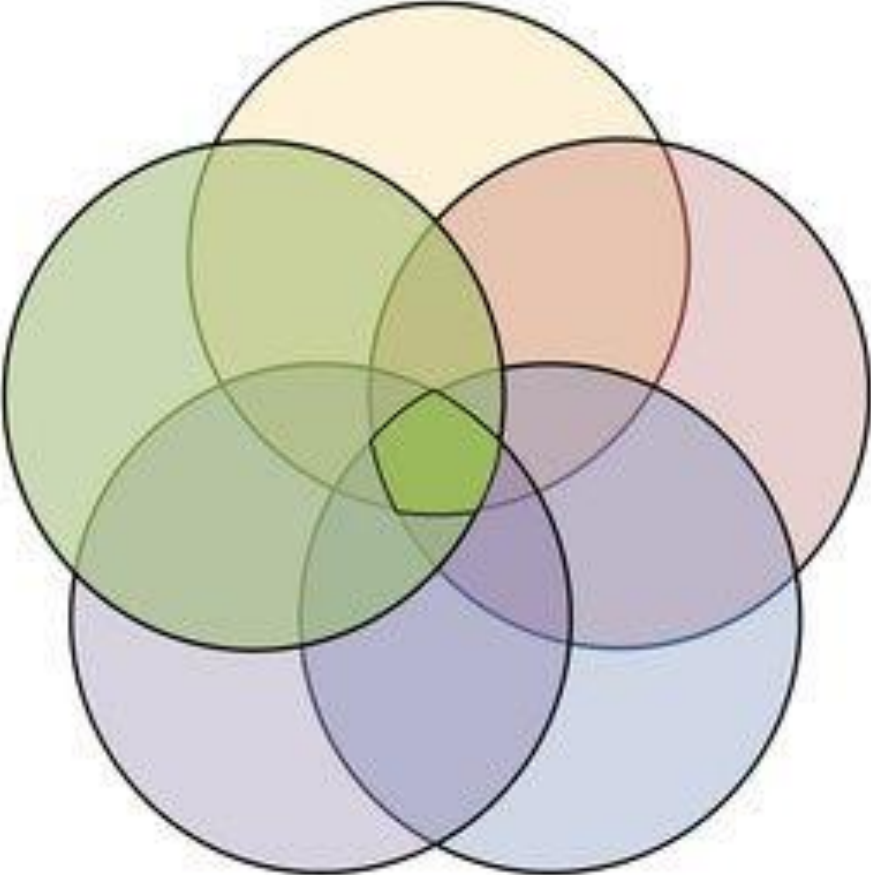




Gaps are not exclusive



Poor old disabled female living in rural upper Egypt

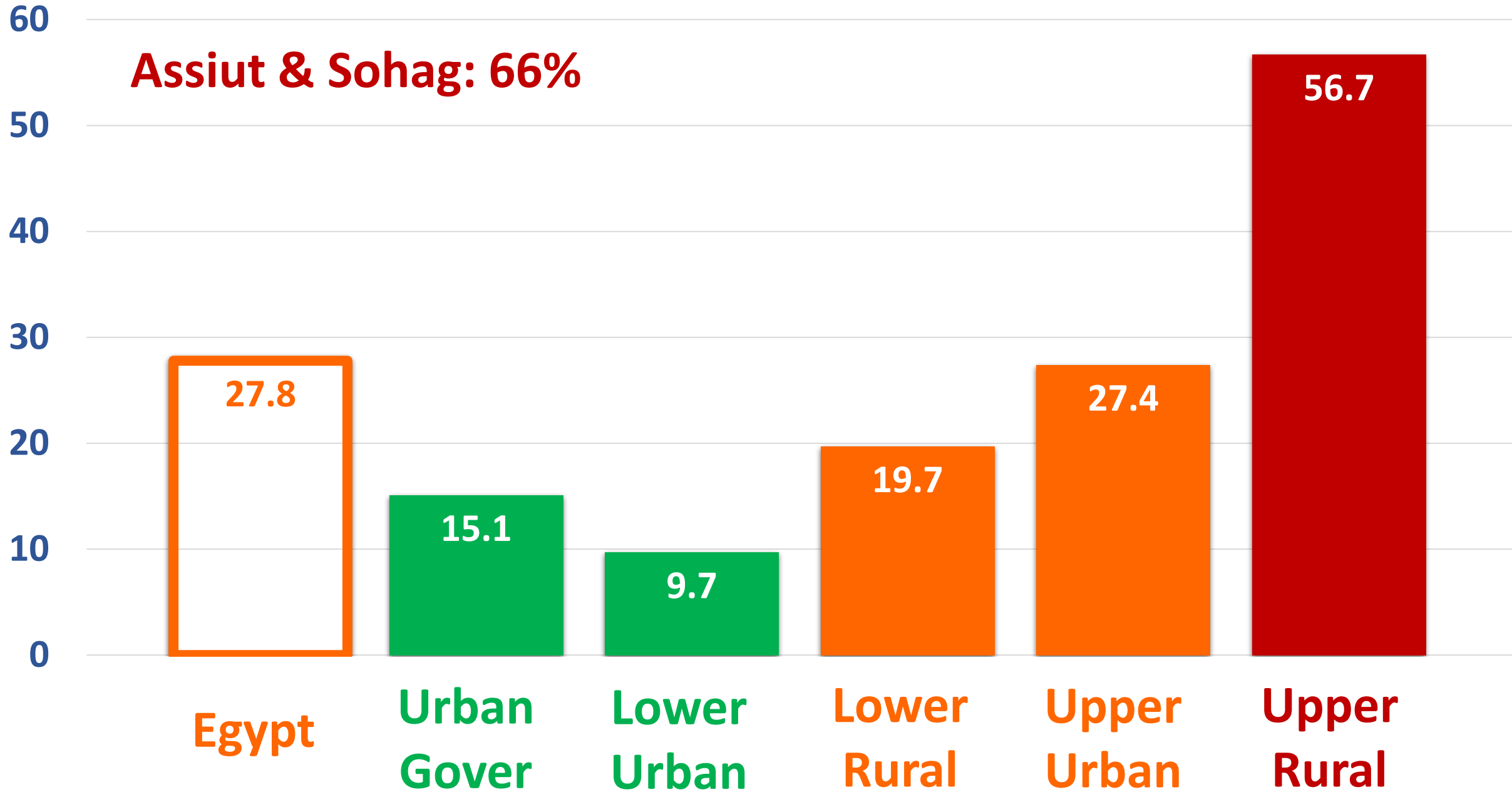






**How severe is inequality in  
Egypt?**

# % below poverty line, regional disparity 2015



## Infant mortality rate:

Rate among the poorest 20% = twice

Rate among the richest 20%

## Unsafe pregnancies:

Rate among the poorest 20% = 12 times

Rate among the richest 20%



**% who never went to school:**

Rate among the poorest 20% = 4 times

Rate among the richest 20%

**% who didn't reach secondary school:**

Rate among the poorest 20% = 8 times

Rate among the richest 20%

**% enrolled in public (free) university:**

Rate among the richest 20% = 7 times

Rate among the poorest 20%

## How free is free education?



# Gender gap

% females in education:

54% of all secondary students

53 % university graduates

51 % of master degrees

Unemployment rate among females

**= 4 times**

Unemployment among males

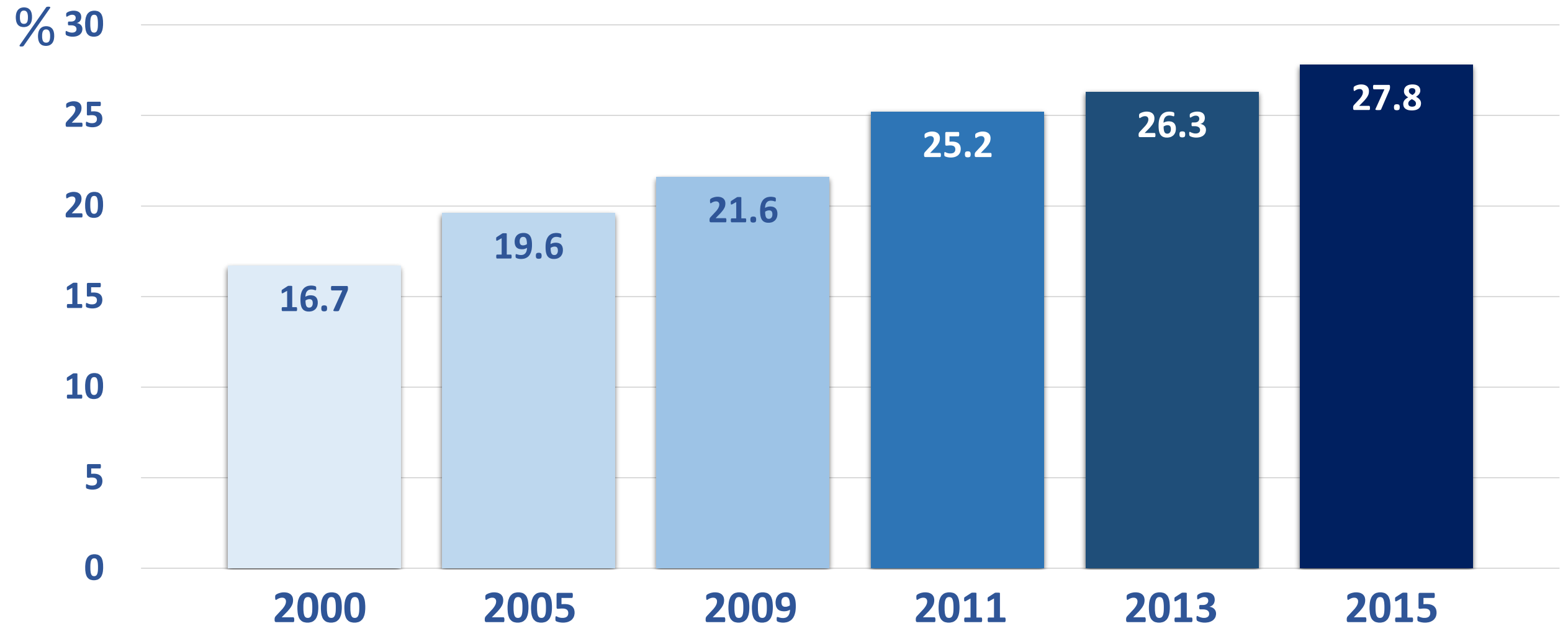


## To what extent rich families are benefiting from social safety net?

% of household having a ration card	80%
% of richest 20% households having a ration card	75%
# of households in Egypt	28 mil
# of richest 20% households	5.6 mil
# of richest 20% households having ration card	4.2 mil



# Population below poverty line, Egypt 2000-2015



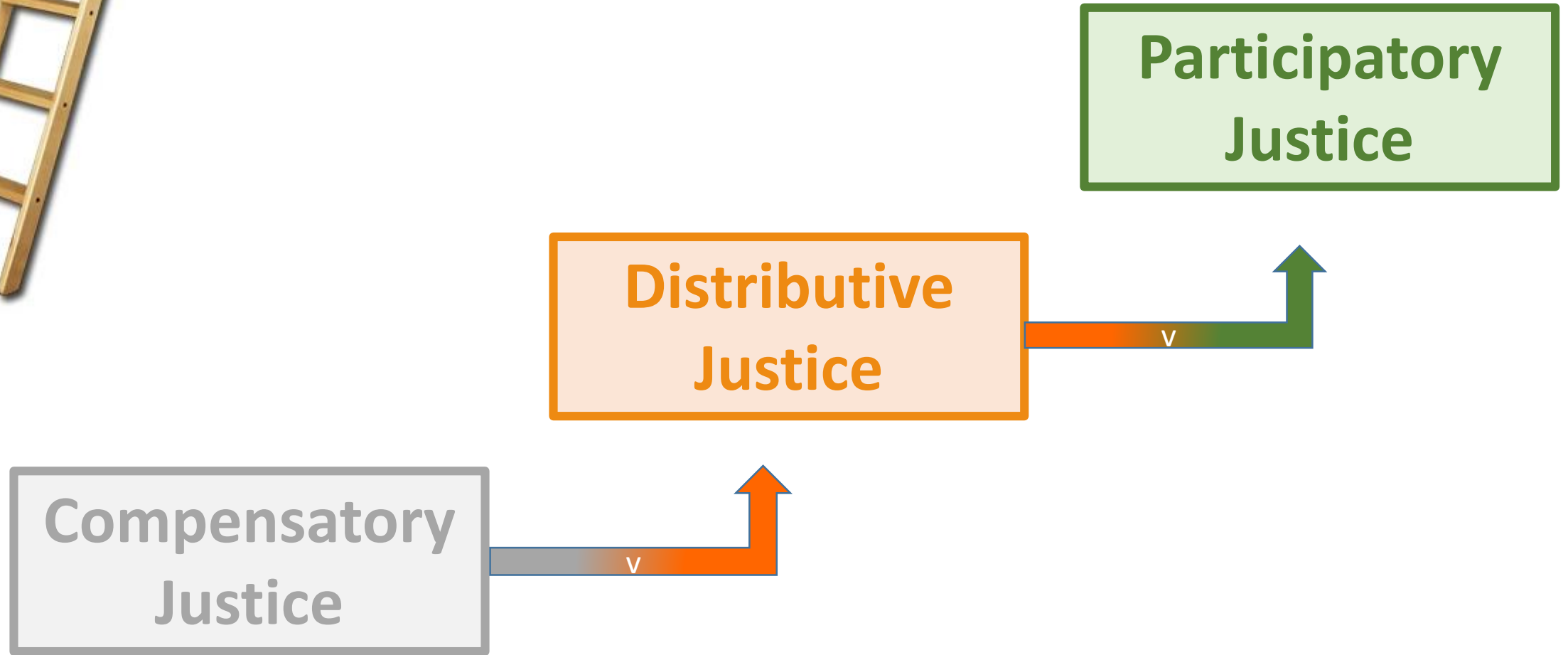
## **Question 3**

**How to measure social justice?**





# Social Justice



**Compensatory Justice:** consists of acts of charity and welfare initiated by powerful parties targeting those who are weak and vulnerable. This dynamic, in which actions taken to address inequality and injustice are selective and seasonal in nature, tends to undermine the notion of social justice.

It is a form of corrective intervention on the part of the state, civil society or individuals with the aim of helping the poor and needy, including the disabled, children, the elderly, and widowed or divorced women.

**Distributive Justice**: broadens opportunities and choices, achieves a just distribution of wealth, and formulates policies that aim to protect the largest possible number of weak, vulnerable, and marginalized groups or classes.

In this context, social justice is defined as a continuous improvement in living conditions, ongoing expansion of opportunities, and promotion of equal rights before the law.

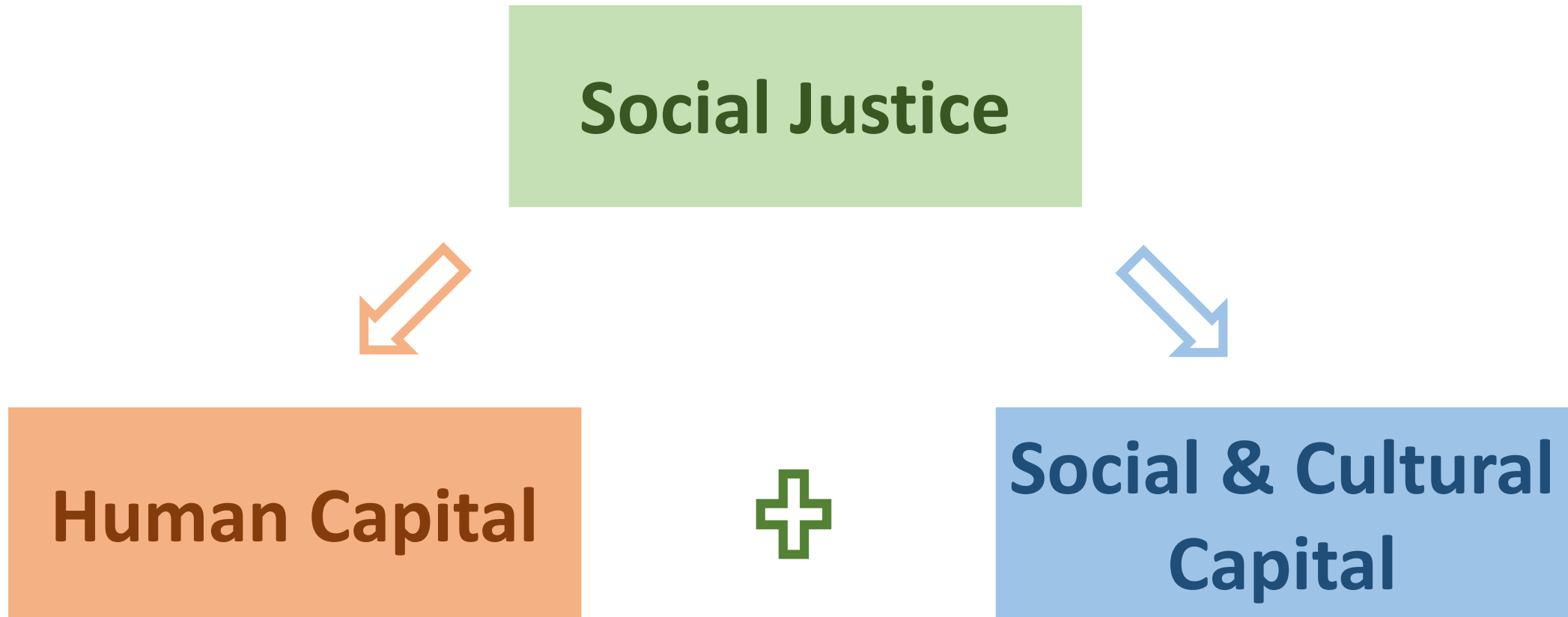
It is reformist (achieve social balance among classes, generations, and sectors), protectionist (relies on safety nets), and empowering (relies not only on the charitable, compensatory approach but, in addition, on a solidarity and protection based approach).



**Participatory Justice:** goes beyond the notion of a just distribution of wealth and opportunities, where justice becomes a general principle rooted in people's beliefs and actions; including fostering the values of equality, achievement, merit, fairness, cooperation, solidarity, and social participation.

It means viewing social safety nets as a right of all members of society both in the present and in the future. It not only involves protecting equal rights, granting equal opportunity, distributing wealth fairly, but also engaging in public interactions and exchanges.

# Theoretical Framework of Egyptian Social Justice Index (ESJI)



## Theoretical Framework of Egyptian Social Justice Index (ESJI)

<b>Human Capital</b>	<b>Social &amp; Cultural Capital</b>
Education	Sense of Justice
Knowledge & Access to Information	Trust in Others
Employment	Satisfaction with Life
Health	Sense of Safety
Culture and Recreation	Participation



## Human capital indicators

### Education

Enrolment in preschool education

Enrolment in higher education

Enrolment in medical and engineering specializations

Quality of education

### Knowledge & Access to Information

Use of traditional media

Ability to use computers

Social media usage

Internet usage

### Employment

Access to full-time jobs

Employment rate

Access to jobs in the formal sect.

### Health

Nutrition

Morbidity (illness)

Infant mortality

Mental health

### Culture and Recreation

Time allocated for recreation

Reading

Playing sports (physical activity)

## Social and cultural capital indicators

### Trust

Trust in others

Trust in institutions

### Satisfaction

Satisfaction with life

Optimism in the future

### Security

Health insurance coverage

Social security and pensions

### Justice

Sense of equality

Fair access to employment

Sense of social justice

### Participation

Participation in civil society activities

Political participation

Participation in representational councils

Participation in public positions

## **Question 4**

**How to monitor social justice?**



Dimensions		Gaps				Total
		Wealth/ Income	Gender	Geographic Location	Generation	
Human Capital	Education	3.54	1.21	1.85	2.02	2.16
	Knowledge & Access to Info	5.31	1.67	3.63	1.86	3.12
	Employment	2.35	2.53	1.53	1.20	1.90
	Health	1.60	1.40	1.57	1.29	1.47
	Culture and Recreation	6.81	1.34	1.23	1.41	2.69
	<b>Total Human Capital</b>	<b>3.92</b>	1.63	1.96	1.56	2.27
Social Capital	Sense of Justice	1.64	1.14	1.49	1.37	1.41
	Trust	*	1.17	1.59	1.38	1.38
	Participation	5.30	2.99	8.74	1.70	4.68
	Satisfaction and Optimism	1.42	1.10	1.47	1.17	1.29
	Sense of Security	3.62	1.70	2.30	1.48	2.28
	<b>Total Social Capital</b>	3.00	1.62	3.12	1.42	2.29
<b>Total Human &amp; Social Capital</b>		3.46	1.63	2.54	1.49	2.28

# Observatory of social justice



# Thank you

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