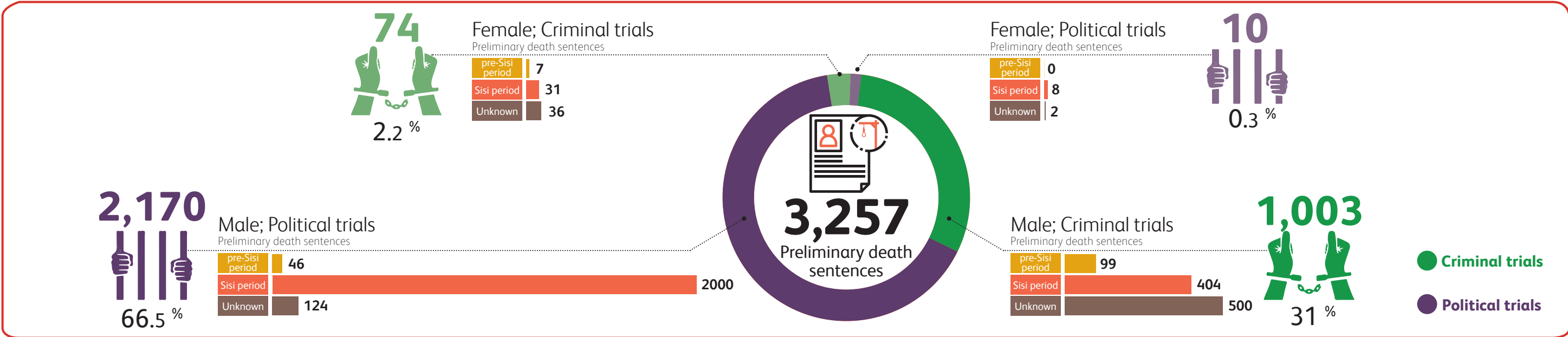


DEATH SENTENCES AND EXECUTIONS BY GENDER

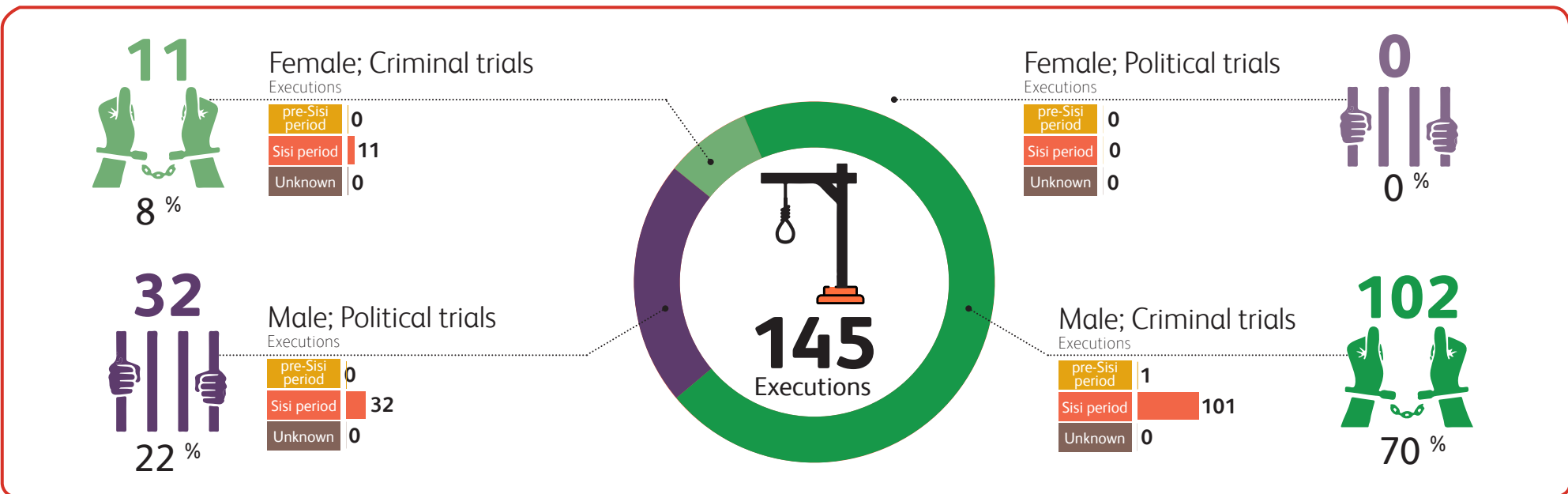
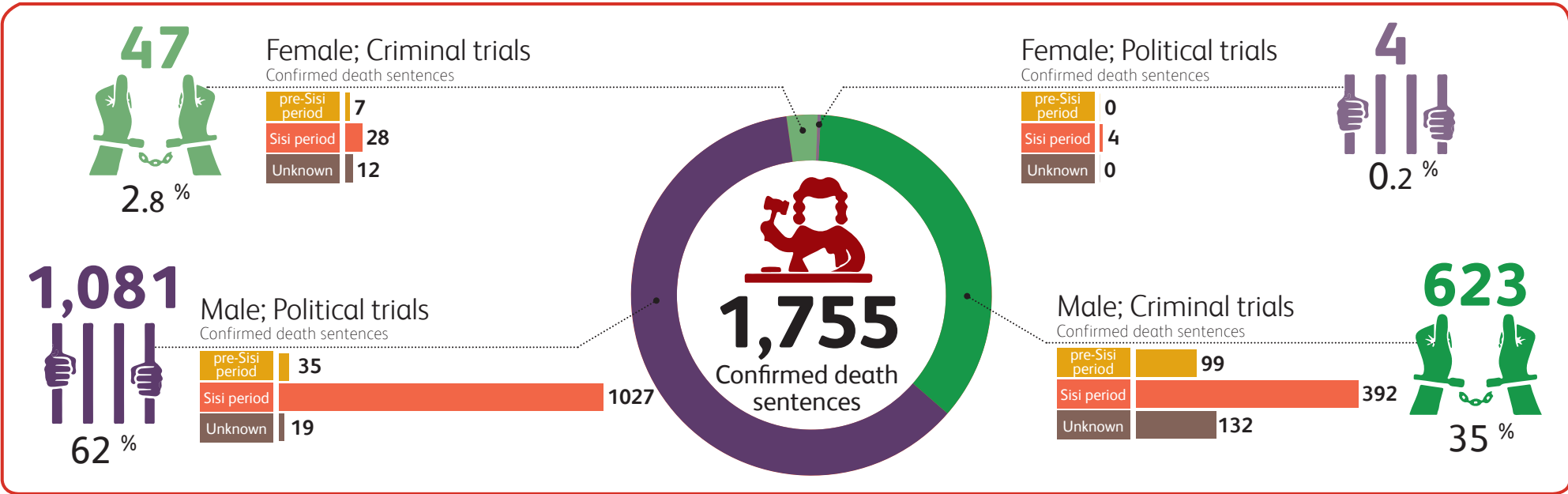
25 JANUARY 2011 - 23 SEPTEMBER 2018



Egypt applied the death penalty differently against male and female defendants. Though most of the defendants identified by the Index were male, preliminary death sentences for female defendants were confirmed at a much higher rate, especially during the Sisi period. During this period, 82% of death sentences for women were confirmed, compared to 59% for men.

The execution rate for women during the Sisi period was also much higher than the rate for men. 51 women received confirmed death sentences during the Sisi period, and 22% of them (11 individuals) were executed. This rate was more than double the execution rate for men during the Sisi period (9%, or 134 of a total 1,419 confirmed death sentences).

The reason for this disparity is not entirely clear, though it is likely related to the rate at which men and women were sentenced to death in criminal and political trials, respectively. Overall, death sentences arising out of criminal trials were more likely to lead to executions than in political trials; of a total 670 confirmed death sentences in criminal trials, 113 progressed to executions, a rate of 17%. Out of a total 1,085 confirmed death sentences in political trials, 32 progressed to executions, a rate of just 3%.



● Criminal trials ● Political trials