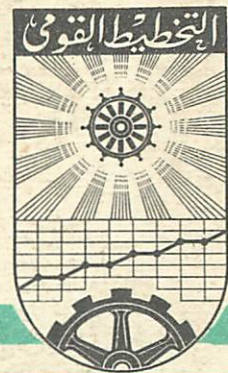


# ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

## THE INSTITUTE OF NATIONAL PLANNING



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Labor Migration And Its Impact  
On Egyptian Labor Market

By

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Appendix: II

Codes and Terms Used In The Paper

- 0:1 : Professionals, technical and related workers
- 2 : Administration and management workers
- 3 : Clerical and related workers
- 4 : Sales workers
- 5 : services workers
- 6 : Agricultural, animal husbandary and forestry workers and fishermen and hunters
- 7,8&9: Production and related workers, transportation, equipment operators
- X : Workers not classified by occupation
- : Armforces: members of the Arm forces.

Major groups

Minor groups

Units

occupation.

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# Labor Migration And Its Impact On The

## Egyptian Labor Market\*\*

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### 1. Introduction:

Traditional migration theory postulate that an individual's decision to migrate from his original residential location to new and possibly distant place is based on a comparison of economic attributes characterising the two localities. These attributes may be different for different individuals and thus, the analysis of individual migration must take into consideration all relevant information in order to illustrate the role of intervening opportunities in the migration process and the choice of location and the alternative job opportunities available for the migrants<sup>1</sup>.

In Egypt, despite that labor migration from Egypt to the Arab and African countries has started long before 1973, yet it could be said that 1973 can be considered a turning point in the history of Egyptian labor mobility for migration to search for alternative opportunities in the rich Arab countries<sup>2</sup>.

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1. Meller, E., (1972) pp.475-478; Sjaastad, L.A., (1962) pp.80-93; Levy et al (1974) pp.198-214 and Wadycki, W.J. (1974) pp.109-17.

2. Arman, I.M., (1982).

\*\* This paper was presented in the ADS Egypt California project Tenth Economic policy workshop "Labor migration of Egyptian Agriculture", Cairo, May 19, 1983



The growing rate of unemployment and disguised unemployment in its different forms, specially in the agricultural, governmenta and public sectors which was estimated by 42% of the total labor force in 1975 and by 57% of the total labor force in 1981, which was caused by the guaranteed employment policy; provide the base for stating that 1973 could be considered as a turning point in Egyptian labor migration movement. This is apart from the continuing rise in the inflation rates and the increase in prices of necessities and essential commodities needed by the masses, which has acted as an accelerator to the decision made by the low income earners, who are faced by the burden of the increase in prices and of being handicaped to steer their life boats and made them seek employment in countries capable of providing employment with a competative wages and leaving behind Egypt to suffer from the discrepances in Egyptian employment occupational structure<sup>1</sup>. It should be stated that the increase in labour migration has not only harmed the labor market occupational structure, but also, it has assisted Egypt to pay for her imports of essential commodities and maintain her balance of payment. Migrants remittance has increased from 1.8 bilion US dollars in 1975 to 2.0 billion US dollars in 1980 and to 3.0 billion US dollars in 1982 and is expected to continue its increase if labor mobility movement is adequately regulated and linked to the national development policies.

It should be stated here that, the problems created by labor migration and the profits Egypt made of migrants remittances, the expanding employment opportunities in the rich Oil Arab states resulted from the rise in oil prices and from expanding the dev-

1. Arman, I.M.,(1982), (1981) and (1976); also Birks, J.S. and Sinclair, C.A.,(1980).

elopment plans of such states to accelerate their rates of growth, as well as the lack of information on the number of migrants, employment opportunities and wage policies in Arab states; have made the purpose of this paper to investigate the problem of labor migration and its impact to national development policies and to labor market occupational structure.

## 2. The Arabic and African Labor Markets:

To obtain data and information on Arabic and African labor markets, this study had to rely on interviewing government officials responsible for manpower and employment strategies in some of the Arab oil producing states as well as the African countries during a visits carried out by the author. In addition, it has to rely on the various studies carried out by the different international organization such as World Bank, I.L.O. and Durham university to to furnish the information needed.

The study for the Arabic-African states' labor markets has revealed that, the labor markets in such states could be classified into two classes and that the socio-economic and political factors in those states sets the margin between the two classes.

The first class is represented by the rich oil producing states which are characterised by the availability of capital formation and a shortage in their human resources in a way which can disturb their development plans and act as a constraint in accelerating their rates of growth and force their governments to rely on importing the needed manpower to excute their development plans, such as Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, Libia and Kuwait and Iran.

The Second class is represented by the states with limited capital formation and a surplus in the available human resources

which acts as a constraint on their development plans and have to rely on exporting their labor assets to other recipient countries

It should be noted that the two classes represent the two extremes, and therefore, it may be necessary to discuss each class as well as the region i.e. Arab and African markets separately for investigating the different weights involved in influencing the Egyptian labor market.

### 2.1. The Arabic Labor Market:

As stated above, labor markets can be categorized to a rich oil producing market which are in short for needed manpower to run and operate their projects and to a poor countries with a surplus in the human capital and rely on exporting the surplus to work in other type of a market i.e. the rich ones with short in human capital.

Arab labor markets are in no different than the two categories, i.e. rich oil producing markets who are in a surplus of capital formation, which enables them to continue constructing and building their infrastructure by making use of the imported labor resources from other countries, who are in-surplus of this human asset.

The analysis for the data and information furnished by the different planning departments in the Arab states<sup>1</sup>, reports published by the international organizations and Agencies<sup>2</sup>,

1. National Development Plan 1975-1983 For Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Iraq and other countries in the Gulf.

2. Ismail Serag El Din et al, ( June 1981); also, Birks and Sinclair I.L.O.(1978).

the reports supplied by the Egyptian Labor Attachees to the Arab states<sup>1</sup> and interviews to government officials during the various visits to the different countries in the area<sup>2</sup>; has shown that exported Egyptian labor force amounted to 360 thousand worker in 1970. On the other hand, the Asian labor force amounted to 83 thousand worker for the same period. Also, between 1970 and 1976, imported labor to the rich Arab states was estimated by 1160 thousand Egyptian worker. Of this estimate, Iraq's share amounted to one million worker and continued to increase to 1.5 million worker to Iraq out of 2.3 million worker left Egypt in 1980 to work in the Arab states<sup>3</sup>.

It should be stated that the figures given here contradict the estimates given by the world Bank in Ismail Serag El Din et al's report( June 1981 ). The bank estimated the total imports of workers in 1975 by the different Arab states by 1600 thousand worker. This estimate by the bank does not represent a real world situation, where figures published on Iraqi imports of labor force amounted to this figure. i.e. 1600 thousand non-national worker. This difference calls for the importance of running another study or a survey by the bank to clear this issue, specially, the Iraqi war, peace mission in the Middle East, expanding national development plans as a result of the increase in oil prices, the drop in oil prices and the uncertainty which has affected the labor market in the Arab states. Analysis of information on labor markets in the area has shown that estimates of Iraqi imports of Egyptian labour force amounted to 2 million

1. Labor Attachee's report to the Ministry of manpower (1981-1982).
2. Visits paid by author to Iraq, Kuwait, Jordan and other countries in 1980, 1981 and 1982.
3. The number of registered workers in Egyptian Embassy in Iraq amounted to one million in 1980 and to 1.5 million in 1981.



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worker in the year 1982 and that it is expected to continue to increase and exceed this number by the end of 1983. In addition data published by world bank reports shows that Saudi is the major employer in the Gulf area for non-national workers, and that such working force represent a percentage of 70% of the total laborforce imported to the gulf area, but data on Iraqi imports of non-national workers proofs that Iraq is now the major employer since the Iranian-Iraqi war. This give us the ground to support our call that the world bank should revise his estimates and not to ignor that new policies of arab states of nationalization of their labor force will in one way or another change the balance and estimates will change as a result. As well as other countries may rise to compete in this field.

More over, the analysis for the demand on non-national worker in the arab markets has shown that demand is concentrated on certain categories or occunations. e.g. teachers, construction, medicine and nursing, engineers, computer science, adminstration, and accountant and skilled and semiskilled workers. It was found that the demand on semi and non-skilled workers has represented over 82.5% of the total demand in 1975. On the other hand, the professional and technical occupations represented 3.7 per cent for the same year. It is expected that these ratios will change over the next 5 to 10 years, where the ratio of unskilled and semi-skilled will drop by at least 30% of its present rate, and professional and technical occupations will increase to compete with the semi and unskilled professions. These changes in ratios can be justified by the completetion of more than 70% of the infrastructure in arab states and in turn the operation and activating the different completed projects will require highly skilled and professional personnel. It should be stated that the number of available job opportunities in such countries will not decrease, but it will increase from 6 to 15% and the increase

will concentrate on professionals such as computer personnel and doctors as well as engineers<sup>1</sup>. It should be noted here that the study for the effect of such changes on Egyptian labor force working abroad has revealed that unless Egypt become aware of what is occurring on the market, other competitors such as asian workers and contractors will sweep out what is available in the markets of opportunities from arab hands, specially, now a days all opportunities in rich arab states are advertised as a packages in the form of turn key projects and asian firms are more experienced than Egyptians and other nationals and have the capabilities of handling such offers.e.g. % of the imported labor force in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are Koreans and Philipines working under the protection of turn key projects.<sup>2</sup>

## 2.2. The African Labor Markets:

Having discussed the Arabic labor markets, it may be suitable to try to look in through the role of African labor markets in attracting non-national labor force specially Egyptians. It should be noted here that despite of the lack of information on African labor markets, specially on employment opportunity, yet it was possible to glean through by making use of the data published on Egyptian labor force in Africa by CAPMAS, discussions and information collected from government representative to ECA conference in Monrovia-October 1981 and Libervielle-August 1982 specialised on manpower and human resources development, as well as from data published by international organizations.

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1. These ratios were calculated from the analysis of the published national development plans of Arab states.

2. United Nations, Manpower and employment in Arab States (1979) and discussions with officials from Arabic Institution for Employment, ILO, Baghdad (1981).

The analysis of data and information published and collected on African markets has shown that Egyptian labor force in Africa are concentrated in Libea, Alger, Morocco, Tunis, Sudan and Nigeria. It was also found that Egyptian could be found in small numbers in some of the English speaking as well as french speaking countries such as Sinigal, Gabon, Congo, Uganda etc.. The analysis has also shown that the demand of the African states for the non-national working force is focussed on highly professional personnel as well as highly skilled workers, e.g. teachers, doctors, engineers, agronomists, university professors and staff and technician. Apart from these specialization, the investigation for the occupational demand in some of the African states has shown that Africans are thiristy for other occupations. It should be stated here that non-national workers can easily find employment with a favorite wage<sup>1</sup>. More over, It could be said that Egyptian working force can display a crucial role in developing the neighbouring states. The demand of non-national expertise can absorb the Egyptian surplus of university graduates and technicians as well graduates of other training institutions. It is advisable that Egypt should give more attention to this problem and instruct her embassies in the different African states to supply the ministry of Manpower and training with a thorough and complete picture of the situation existing in the labor market in their residence. As well supply with their reports a copies of the development plans in those countries to enable our economists and planners specialized in manpower and human resources development to glean the possible employment opportunities and the quality of skills required to set their plans to provide such calibers which can compete in such markets and satisfy the objective of the countries concerned.

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1. The investigation carried out by the author during the various visits paid to African countries has shown that such possibilities do exist, where libanies represents a high ratio in the franco and english speaking Africa.

### 3. The Impact Of Migration On Egyptian Labor Occupation Market:

Having discussed and investigated the role of the Arabic and African labor markets as a major employer for emigrant labor force, it may be suitable to turn now to investigate the Egyptian labor market and to try to glean the role displayed by migration on occupational structure in Egypt.

To begin with, it could be said that migration is the main reason behind the occurring unstability in the labor market in Egypt in both the agricultural and the non-agricultural sectors. Also, because labor migration in Egypt is not organized, accurate data and information on the number of Egyptian working abroad is not available. As a result, planners and economists of Egypt were and still are unable to estimate or keep a record of the number needed to meet the demand of Arabic and African markets. As well as, to decide what skills Egypt should train to be able to sustain the balance between the supply and demand of local labor markets and to decide the number of Egyptian needed abroad.

The study for migration movement in Egypt has shown that the injustice of wage structure and the rising rate of living and prices as well as the different governmental decrees which affected the evaluation of the positions of university graduate, are the base for the unstability of the market and the rush of university graduates to search and seek employment else where than Egypt, where wages and prestige are encouraging and favorable.

Further more, the analysis for the available information on the exterior markets for Egyptian workers has shown that more than 73% of Egyptian migrants are below the age of 40 and that the age group 20 to 30 and 30 to 40 represent 38% of the total

migration<sup>1</sup>. This indicates that Egypt loses a high ratio of her productive and skilled labor force, which by the time it has to return to settle back at home it is already at the age of retirement. This makes it necessary and obligatory that the country has to prepare for the replacement of this skilled labor as well to encourage those who has preferred to stay to work at home with a favorable system of incentives and wage to ensure the increase of their productivity and contribution to the economy.

More over, the analysis for the available information on migration has revealed that, the shortage of semi and skilled worker, Egypt is facing does not represent a real world situation. The estimates given by the ministry of Manpower on migrant workers amounted to 1.5 million in 1980 and that it is expected to increase over the years 1980-1985 by 330 thousand worker i.e. by 66 thousand per year ( 11% annually )<sup>2</sup>. The comparison between this figure and the figure of population increase shows that population increases more than what is lost to other arab countries' markets and that we still can export more yearly if employment opportunities are available.

It should be said that the roots behind the shortage in semi and skilled workers, some provinces are complaining of, is the social changes occurred and took place in the values of the people in Egypt since 1952. As well, since the start of the free education to every one even those who are not eligible to pursue their education which led to the disappearance of the important labor categories needed for the development plans. It may be adequate to mention that every year over 400 thousand new graduates and drop out from the education system enter the labor market with

1. I.L.O. Strategy Mission (1982), ILO Geneva.

2. Ministry of Manpower , Cairo(1980).

specialities not needed for the market or is found in surplus which the country can not find an opening for.

Apart from the above mentioned causes to the shortage of skilled and semi skilled workers, the guaranteed employment policy, which provide every graduate a job next door to his house and in his province, is also a major cause for the shortage and discrepancies occurring in the occupational structure in Egypt, where some of those with a skill needed in other places than their home town refuses to move to work where their skill is needed. More over, the guaranteed employment policy for agricultural unskilled workers after the completion of their compulsory military service is another cause for the shortage of the agricultural workers, where, 90% of those veterans have moved to work and live in urbanized areas in the services sector as tea-boys or cleaners and messengers.

It should be stressed here that occupational structure in Egypt was not affected by migration, but by other factors such as the unjustified educational policy, the social and political ideologies introduced in the 1950's as well as the various administrative legislation which discouraged the university graduates and the highly specialized graduates to continue to work or to produce as well the miserable pay-roll and salary system which make worker move abroad to seek employment with a decent and respectable pay.

It should be said that there are a lot of measures which should be taken in order to keep the balance of the occupational structure and over come the shortage occurring in the Egyptian Labour markets. These measures will be the core of the following part of this paper.



A. Conclusion:

As seen earlier, Egypt is not suffering from a shortage in her working force but is suffering from the lack of organization and administration for her labor force. To overcome those shortcomings, various measures have to be taken to put back the employment policy to the right track and to be able to make the best use of exporting labor force to benefit of workers remittance in keeping the balance of payment as well as to increase the volume of capital creation needed to accelerate the rate of development and growth in the country. These measures could be summarised in the following points:

1. To overcome the disturbance occurring in Egyptian labor market caused by the emigration of workers to Arab markets; it is necessary that Egyptian policy makers should re-consider their policies and strategies and link them to the national development plans to be able to come out with adequate policy which can guarantee satisfying the local markets of the needs of skilled workers in quality and quantity.
2. Because out-side labor markets are still a myth for Egyptian planners; it is therefore strongly recommended that the ministry of Manpower and Training should formulate several specialized working groups to study the Arabic and African labor markets to evaluate the size of the available job opportunities and the level of the needed skills to fill those jobs and the expected wage will be paid to those workers. On the base of the finding of such working groups, policies for training and preparing those candidates who are seeking employment abroad.
3. Because definitions of occupations varies from one country to another, the form of request for labor from the different countries confuses the applicants, where they can not understand the advertised position or what skill or quality is required. It is therefore advisable that norms and definitions as well as the methods of

classification used should be standardized by making use of either the International Standard classification of Occupations, or the Arabic Standard Classification of Occupations, which will help to achieve this requirement.

4. Because type of employment required in Arab and African markets is changing as a result of the new innovations and introduction of advanced technology, it is advisable that suggested working committees should investigate the effect of innovations and advanced technology on labor force demand to take this type of changes into consideration while preparing the expected exported workers. The introduction of transformation training would be a help in such cases.

5. As seen from the previous analysis, employment from different states compete on available employment opportunities in Arab states labor markets. This competition has led the exporting labor states to turn to the strategy of turn key projects, where they will be in charge of the complete project including supplying the required skills and labor force. It is advisable if Egypt desires to maximize her return from exporting her surplus of labor force i.e. to increase the remittance from the saving of workers abroad, that she should start competing with Asian states in bidding in turn key projects in such countries and encouraging her contractors to bid in such tenders and given them all facilities needed to stand shoulder to shoulder with other competitors. Through this policy, Egypt will be able to increase both the number of workers abroad at a reasonable wage and the volume of remittance transferred by those workers.

6. As seen earlier, the discrepancies in wages was found to be a major issue on the decision to migrate to work abroad or to move from one occupation to another. Also, it was seen that Egyptian migrant to accept employment abroad at a rate lower than other non-national. This represent a state of injustice to Egyptian workers. It is therefore necessary that the government should intervene

to provide an umbrella of security to Egyptians working abroad through guaranteeing a minimum level of wage which could provide Egyptian workers with decent life in the destination where they work as well as to assist in keeping their dignity.

7. Because it is important to feel secured and protected if working abroad, it is therefore necessary to extend the umbrella of well-fare protection to all Egyptian migrant to Arab and African labor markets in return to a small percentage to be paid by the migrant as a contribution in such scheme.

8. Because manpower planning is a long term process; it is therefore important to set a long and medium term plans aiming to keep the flow of occupations and skills in order to satisfy the markets needs.

9. Because of the unreliability of information and data on the number of Egyptian working abroad, it is recommended that the information and the statistical systems in Egypt should be reinforced to be able to provide reliable information and data on the number of Egyptian working abroad. As well as, to provide educational and training institutions with accurate information on market requirements of skills and occupations to enable such institutions to set their educational and training plans to meet such demand.

10. Since most of the Arab states have already started nationalization of key jobs in their countries as well as set plans to replace the foreign workers, it is advisable that policy makers in Egypt should consider the alternative solutions in case of the return of Egyptian migrants to Egypt as a result of such nationalization policies.

Finally, if such measurements and recommendations are put into action, Egypt will be able to overcome the crisis of the

shortage in critical skills created by the migration of Egyptian labor force. It should be stressed here that the government should not intervene in solving this crisis by posing laws or decrees. The problem is mainly a management and administrative problem and through planning channels the flow will be maintained and smoothed. In addition, we must remember that the estimated figures for annual emigrants amounts to 66 thousand worker. On the other hand the new entrants to Egyptian labor market annually amounts according to planning authority to 400 thousands. Comparison between emigrants and new entrants showed that emigrants only represents 15% of annual increase in labor force. More over we should not forget that Egyptian labor market is characterised by the existence of an over 50% disguised unemployment and if 15% of this disguised unemployment could be exported this would ease a lot of problems from the government shoulders e.g. eases the amounts of subsidies, decreases the number of unproductive job opportunities created as a result of the guaranteed employment policy for every graduates. More over, It should be stressed here that politicians should not intervene in this problem and should leave it to the country's economists and planners and they should remember that there exist according to statistical authorities a surplus in all skills and specialisation and that this problem is a problem of lack of organization and management.

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APPENDIX

TABLES

Table 1:

Needs of Arabic States of non-national labor force

Country	Demand
Saudi Arabia	2331000
Kuwait	319000
Libya	929000
Qatar	— —

Source: Specialized National Commission, Egyptian labor migration and its relation to education 1970-1980. S.N.C., Manpower Group, 1980.

Table 2:

Distribution of Egyptian Emigrants age groups according to 1976 census.

age group	% of emigrant force	% of total labor force
Under 20	3	12
20 -	39	29
30--	32	23
40 -	13	18
50 -	7	12
60 and above	6	6
	100	100

Source: Specialized National Council, Egyptian labor migration and its relation to education 1970-1980.S.N.C., Manpower Group 1982.

Table 3:

Departure of Egyptians for work or search for employment

Years	Departure of labor force	Index number	Leaver Egypt for work or other
1968	44272	100	128412
1969	51823	117	128412
1970	65900	149	188140
1971	74241	168	208763
1972	49737	112	206763
1973	149357	337	518618

Source: Specialized National Council: Egyptian labor migration and its relation to education 1970-1980. S.N:C.Manpower Group, Cairo 1982.

Table 4:

Egyptians working abroad by occupations

Occupation code	Ratio distribution		Changes in %
	1976	1980	
0 : 1	7.8	50.4	+ 42.6
2	1.2	1.3	+ 0.1
3	7.6	17.7	+ 10.1
4	6.8	1.5	- 5.3
5	8.8	3.2	- 5.6
6	43.6	2.9	- 40.7
7,8 and 9	22.2	23.0	+ 0.8
X	2.0	—	- 2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	—

Source: CAPMAS, 1976 Census and Ministry of Manpower 1981.

Table 5:  
Egyptian and laborforce abroad

Year	Egyptians abroad	Egyptian laborforce abroad
1976	1425000	712500
1977	1447000	723500
1978	1483000	741500
1979	1529000	764500
1980	1578000	789000
1981	1621000	810500
1982	1667000	823500

Source: CAPMAS, Cairo, Ref: 714/ 3.5.1983.(appendix)

Table 6:

Ratio of Egyptian migrants by occupation

Occupation code	% of emigrant force	% of total Egyptian laborforce
0: 1	34.0	7.5
2	5.0	1.0
3	15.0	7.0
4	9.0	6.5
5	1.0	8.5
6,7,8 and 9	11.0	63.5
X	2.5	6.0

Source: Specialized National Council, Egyptian labor migration and its relation to education 1972-1980. S.N.C. working paper, 1982.



Table 7:

Out-Side Demand Changes on Egyptian Labor force  
( 1976- 1980)

Occupation code	Ratio Structure		Changes in ratio
	1976	1980	
0 - 1	0.17	0.38	+0.21
0 - 2,3	1.44	3.18	+1.74
0 - 4	0.04	-	-0.04
0 - 5	0.45	1.72	+1.27
0 - 6,7	0.90	5.97	+5.07
0 - 8	0.01	0.10	+0.09
0 - 9	0.02	0.10	+0.08
1 - 1	0.77	6.91	+6.14
1 - 2	0.32	2.11	+1.79
1 - 3	2.86	26.20	+23.34
1 - 4	0.27	0.40	+0.13
1 - 5	0.05	0.24	+0.19
1 - 6	0.14	0.29	+0.15
1 - 7	0.08	0.03	-0.05
1 - 8	0.03	0.29	+0.26
1 - 9	0.25	2.48	+2.23
Total of Occupations	7.80	50.40	42.60

Source: Ministry Of Manpower (1982).

Table 8:

Surplus In Graduates Of High And Technical Education,  
Government Employees, And New Entrants in Labor Market  
(1976 - 1980 )

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Type of Surplus	Surplus in numbers (1976-1980)
High education graduates	49965
Technical education graduates	278475
Governments employees	450000
Unemployment between new entrants to labor market	200000

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Total Surplus	978440
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Source: Specialized council, Egyptian labor emigration and its relation to education 1970- 1980. Specialized Council, Manpower Group, Cairo, 1982.

Table 9:

Increase In Employment Opportunities As A result Of Expansion Of Economic Activities As Estimated By Ministry Of Planning For 1982- 1986/1987 Plan

Activity	0/1	2	3	4	5
Agriculture	1055	198	1189	51	1037
Mining	1217	121	888	64	697
Industry	19622	2743	23611	1761	13405
Electricity	3542	37	3130	16	2116
Construction	6206	5210	7408	73	7311
Commerce	7776	1892	16512	305330	50101
Transport	4874	687	20004	95	5520
Finance	27108	4043	43374	2243	11702
Public Utilities	217501	28471	159503	1151	240203
Total	288901	43402	275619	310784	332092

Source: Computed from the data published by the Ministry of Manpower(1982).

Table 9: Continue...

Activity	6	7,8,9	X	Total
Agriculture	206454	1211	1305	212500
Mining	454	6566	193	10200
Industry	1139	275241	2478	340000
Electricity	56	7744	59	16700
Construction	3251	139364	1277	170100
Commerce	771	24156	1662	208200
Transport	84	72834	702	104800
Finance	1011	3290	1029	93800
Public Utilities	12899	90740	5132	755600
Total	226119	621146	13837	2111900

Table 10:

Local and Out-Side Demand Estimates Of Egyptian Labor Force  
1981- 1985

Occupation code	Total Local and out-side demand (1)	%	Out-side demand ( 2)	%	Ratio of 2:1
0 / 1	510095	17.96	163511	49.55	32.1
2	62090	2.19	3168	0.96	5.1
3	383168	13.49	66406	20.12	17.3
4	269565	9.49	3369	1.02	1.2
5	446106	15.71	10702	3.24	2.4
6	498701	17.56	7508	2.28	1.5
7, 8, 9	649961	22.90	75336	22.83	11.6
X	19868	0.70	--	--	--
Total	2839554	100.00	330000	100.00	11.6

Source: Central Agency For State Auditing, Study on labour force in Egypt. C.A.S.A., Department For Plan Execution, Cairo, 1982, p.43.