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THAMM

Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration
Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa

August 2023

"A Diagnostic Study on labour migration data collection mechanisms in Egypt"

Dr. Ali Rashid



**Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration
Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa**

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Egypt"



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Author

Dr. Ali Rashid

Consultant at the International Labour Organization (ILO)

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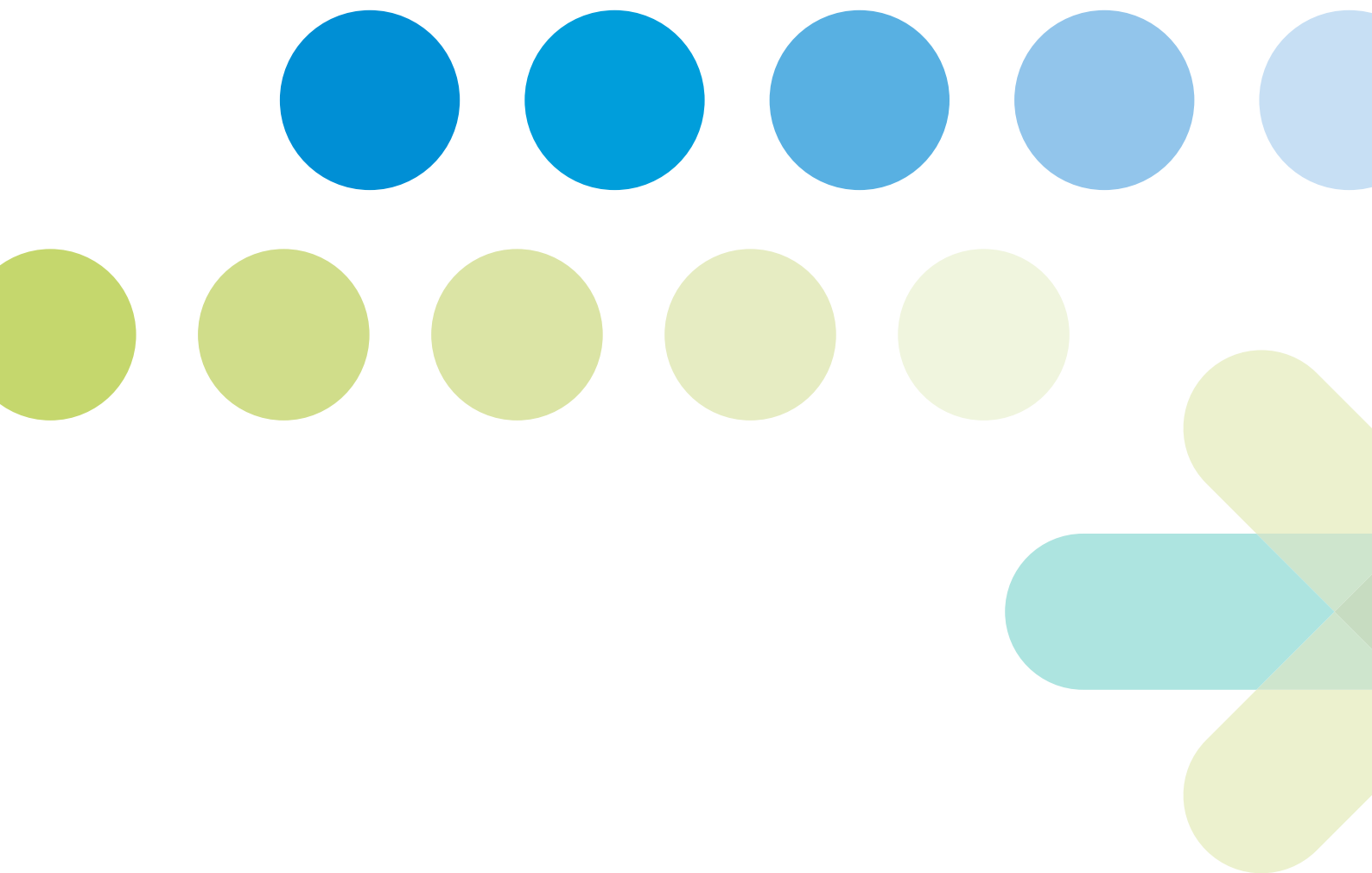
SHaSA	Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa
AU	African Union
GCM	Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration
HHs	Households
WB	World Bank
EC	Economic Census
SADC	Southern African Development Community
CAPMAS	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
NCCPIM&TIP	National Coordinating Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Persons
REC	Regional Economic Communities
HIMS	Household International Migration Survey
UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ICLS	International Conference on Labour Statistics 2018
SO	Specific Objective
NOSI	National Organization for Social Insurance
GIZ	The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
MPFA	Migration Policy Framework for Africa
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
JLMP	Joint Labour Migration Program
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
ILDEA	Initiatives for Local Development through Egyptians Abroad
IDSC	Information and Decision Support Center
HIECS	household income, expenditure and consumption survey
LFS	labour force sample survey
SYPE	Survey of Young People in Egypt
ELMPS	Egypt Labour Market Panel Survey
AUC	African Union Commission
THAMM	Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility
ERF	Economic Research Forum
ILO	International Labour Organization
LMIS	Labour Migration Information System
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoHE	Ministry of Higher Education
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Moi	Ministry of Interior

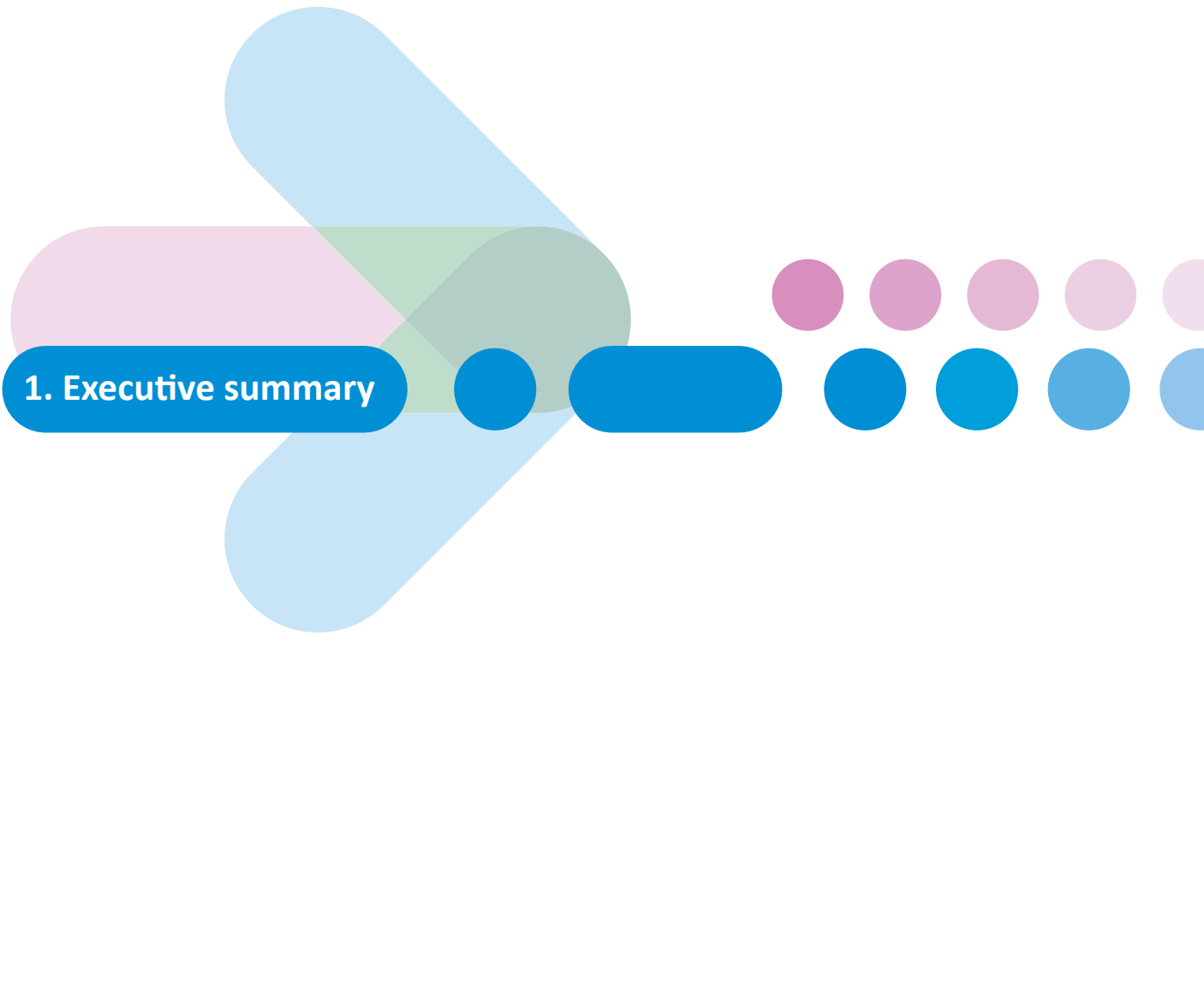
Key respondents for the study

Entity	Respondent
The Ministry of Social Solidarity	Ms. Fatma Mosaad
National Coordinating Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Persons	Mr. Khaled El Nakkadi
The Ministry of Manpower	Ms. Abeer Fouad Mr. Moheeb Mr. Mohamed Fouad
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research	Dr. Mayada Bilal
Ministry of Education and Technical Education	Dr. Amr Bosila
TNational Coordinating Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Persons	H.E. Ambassador/Mohamed Khairat
National Organization for Social Insurance	Mr. Sami Abdel Hadi Mr. Tariq Mustafa Mr. Ahmed Saeed Mr. Mohsen Al-Tantawi
German Agency for International Cooperation GIZ	Ms. Shahira Wasef
.International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Ms. Marwa Mustafa
International Population Council	Dr. Rania Rushdi
Independent expert	Dr. Ayman Zohry

The team of the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics

- Mr. Taher Hassan - Head of the Population and Social Statistics Sector (as a secondment)
- Dr. Shaker Ahmed Al-Najjar - Supervisor of the Central Department of Population and Social Studies and Research
- Mr. Ihab Gad – Head of the Central Department for CAPMAS's President Affairs
- Dr. Soheir Metwally - THAMM Project Coordinator (Third Objective) - Migration Data Analysis Unit
- Dr. Walid Amin Abdel Khaleq - THAMM Project Coordinator (Third Objective) - Migration Data Analysis Unit
- Mr. Abdel Fattah Khalaf - General Director of labour force studies department
- Mr. Ahmed Maher - Researcher in the labour force studies department.
- Ms. Shaima Wael - Presidency of CAPMAS - International Cooperation Department





1- Executive summary

This study is a diagnostic study on the mechanisms for collecting, processing, classifying, and disseminating labour migration data in the Arab Republic of Egypt. The study comes as part of “Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour mobility in North Africa-THAMM” Programme. The diagnostic study presents a detailed survey of data sources of labour migration to and from Egypt. The study relied on a desk review, workshops, and in-depth interviews conducted with stakeholders, both national and international partners, and experts in the field of labour migration and labour market. The diagnostic study examined the sources of each of the producers of administrative and statistical data available in the different available databases. Through this study, a detailed presentation of the main potential producers of labour migration data in Egypt will be made.

As it is known, The Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) has a major role in collecting, classifying, analyzing and presenting data, along with some other national agencies that play an important role in conducting surveys and collecting statistical data on various issues in their field of work. Government agencies and ministries, research centers, private companies and international non-profit organizations, ...etc, can collect statistical data after obtaining the necessary licenses. These institutions and organizations deliver the results of the research and the data collection tools along with a copy of the collected data to CAPMAS under the Statistics and Census Law No. 35 of the year 1960 and Decree No. 2915 of the year 1964. CAPMAS has the right to obtain all types of administrative data records created by various government agencies and even the private sector agencies for the purpose of coordination, management, and reporting. This includes administrative data collected by different structures in relation to international labour migration.

There are several labour migration-related goals linked to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Target No. 10.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals calls on countries to facilitate safe, orderly, regular, and responsible

migration through the implementation of well-planned and managed migration policies. To ensure that migration policies are based on scientific evidence, it is important to collect detailed data on labour migration. Target No. 17.18 of the SDGs also calls for the same. Relevant Sustainable Development Goals on poverty, health, education ...etc., require disaggregation by migration status to ensure that the different experiences of migrants and non-migrants can be analyzed. The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration sets further objectives related to labour migration. Since few countries have the knowledge, tools or resources to collect and analyze the required information, there is a need to strengthen national statistical and administrative systems that produce the data needed to produce indicators related to migration in general and labour migration in particular.

In addition to the desk review and synthesis of several existing studies on international labour migration data collection mechanisms in Egypt, the diagnostic study reviewed the scope, quality and regularity of the labour migration data collection mechanisms, as well as their production and dissemination, to support policy development in the field of labour migration. Finally, the study aims at assessing the feasibility of appending the proposed labour migration information system, when established to an integrated labour market system. This system is defined as a network of institutions, people, and information that have mutually recognized roles, agreements, and functions in relation to the production of information and the results of the labour market, and its storage, dissemination and use in order to maximize the potential for formulating and implementing relevant and applicable policies and programs.

The diagnostic study relied on two approaches: the qualitative approach (interviews with national partners, including CAPMAS, regarding labour migration data sources, whether stocks or flows based on records and statistical or administrative sources), and a desk review. Meetings and workshops were held with national partners (CAPMAS, government authorities, ministries, and other government agencies), as well as international partners (the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Inter-

national Population Council, and the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ). All these interviews were conducted electronically and remotely. These interviews were recorded after obtaining the consent of the interviewees. It should be noted that the manual/guidelines sent to the national partners for the management of labour migration data were prepared for the use of qualitative interviews. Furthermore, it is important to stress that most of the partners have fully responded to this. The desk review included every possible source of labour migration data, whether statistical or administrative sources.

Administrative data sources aim at recording the dynamics of the entire population or all events of interest. An advantage to them is that the cost of these sources is low. It is possible also to make them mandatory through rules, legislation and regulations.

The study was completed in three phases:

-  **The first phase: It started with the preparation phase for the study. The activities of this phase included the desk review of labour migration data sources (administrative and statistical sources), identifying the partners of CAPMAS, as well as identifying potential sources of labour migration data, and designing tools required for data collection. This phase lasted from June 2021 to August 2021.**
-  **The second phase included preparation for the study activities. These activities included collecting the data required for the study, conducting in-depth interviews, writing reports, and submitting a draft final report for the diagnostic study. This phase lasted from September 2021 to December 2021.**
-  **The third and final phase, which included producing the outputs of the diagnostic study, identifying labour migration indicators that are in line with international standards, formulating recommendations and lessons learned, and consulting with partners. This phase lasted from January 2022 to March 2022. A workshop to share the results and study with national partners was held in March 2022.**

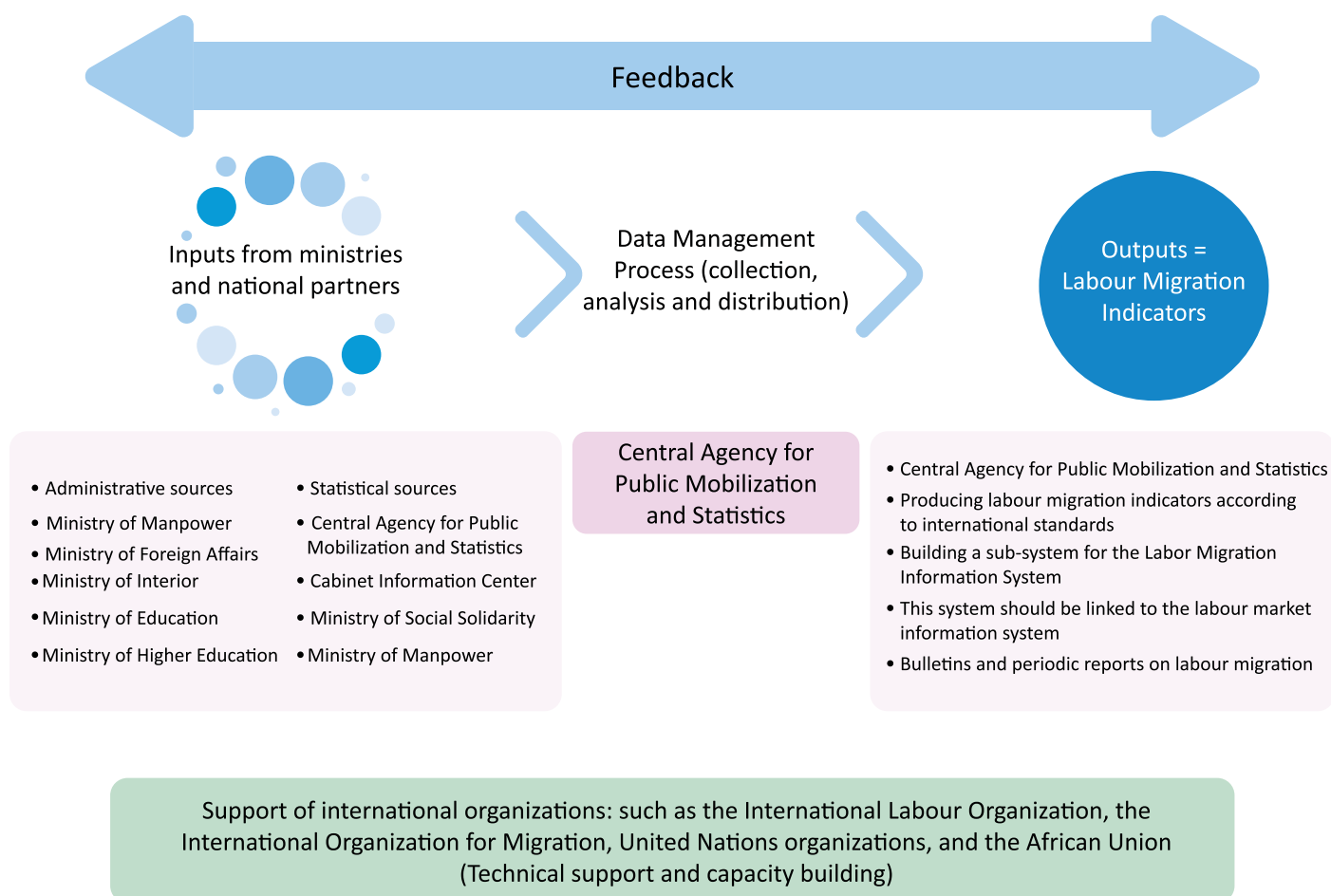
The present study identified each potential source of labour migration data and outlined their strengths and limitations. This must be taken into account when developing new tools and/or enhancing and developing existing tools to produce accurate and comprehensive data on labour migration. The use of this knowledge and experience gained should help build and produce databases that can produce indicators that meet standard international definitions of labour migration. In this context, the study recommends that CAPMAS continues to work closely with national partners as producers and users of labour migration data to identify the sources of administrative data and how to integrate them into future information systems. This would help build a comprehensive labour migration information system (linked to labour market information system) that can develop new opportunities for using administrative data sources to measure the volumes of the stock of migration and its flow.

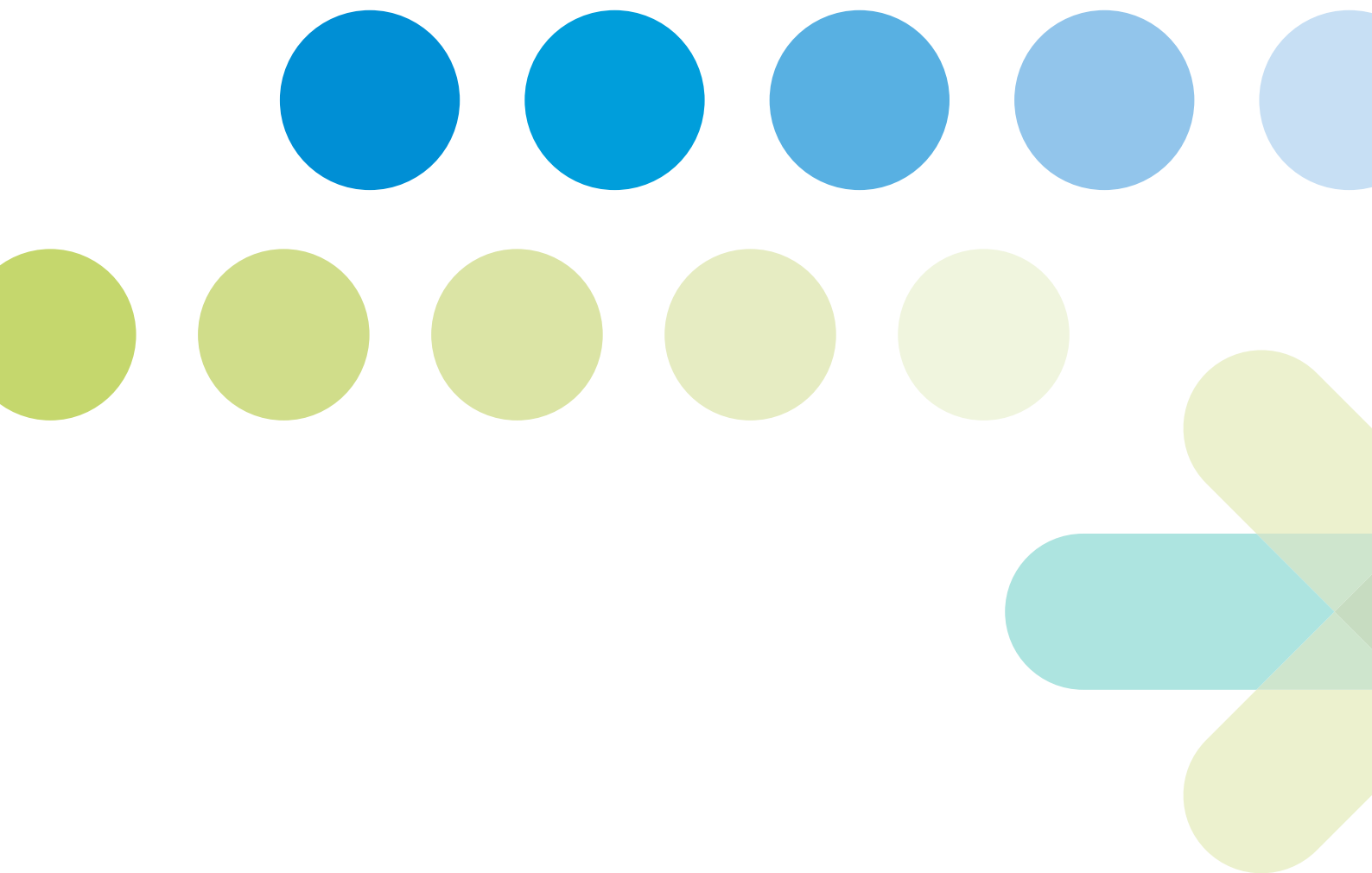
The answer to the question about what can be done to obtain an accurate measurement of the stock of labour migration and flows lies in obtaining a unified, coherent, and consistent data set with international standards, which forms the basis for the data for estimating the stock and flow of migration in general and labour migration data in particular. The recommendations related to this study aim at establishing an (internal and external) integrated system based on three axes: unification, harmonization and coordination.

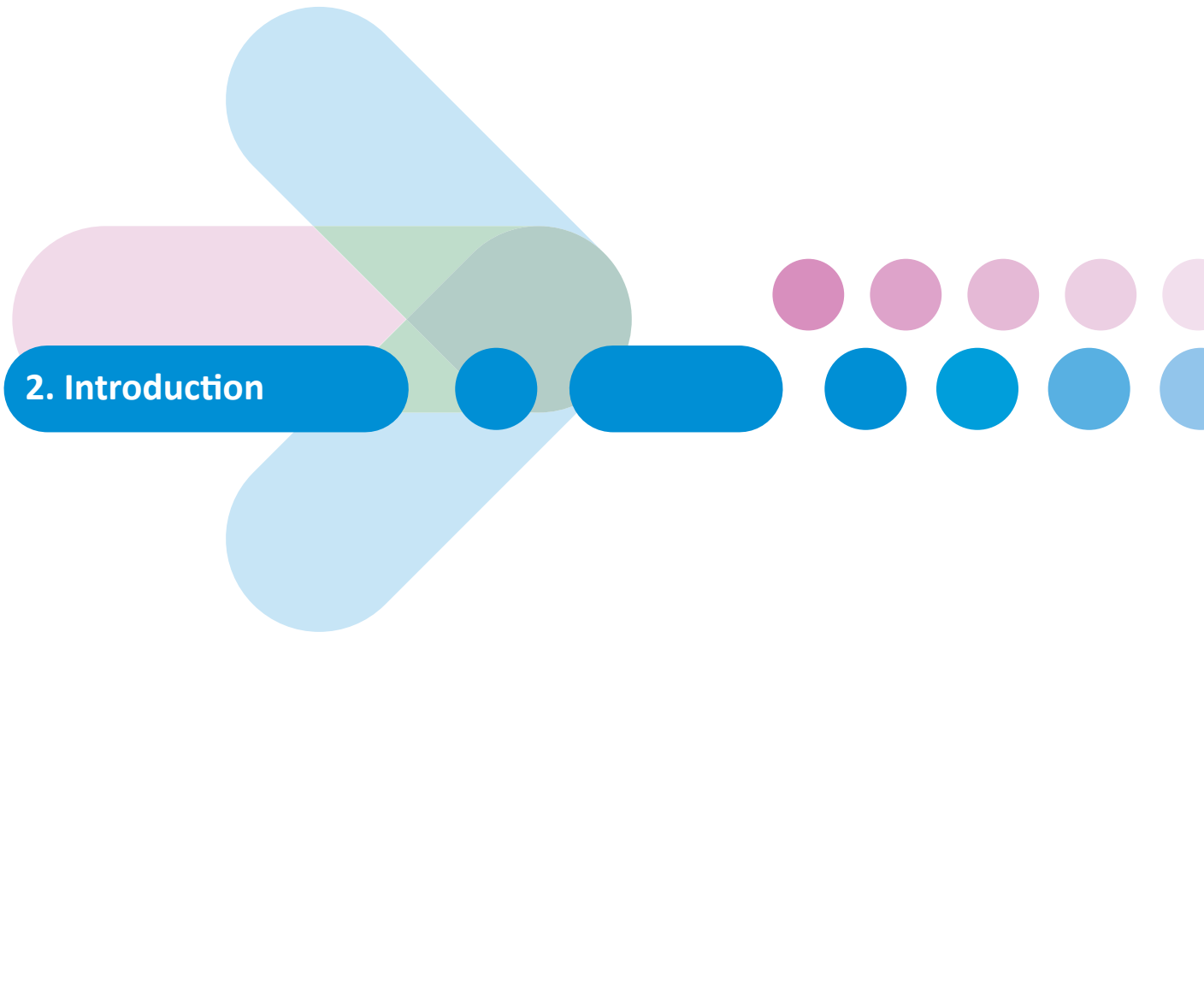
The recommendations are formulated in the form of general recommendations and specific recommendations that came out of the analysis included in this report and that were issued from the different structures. In the general recommendations, the wording of each recommendation and the main institution/national partner that could build on this recommendation were listed. This is in addition to a set of special/specific recommendations. These recommendations were made for each of the national partners.

It is worth mentioning that work is underway to develop roadmap to put these recommendations into practice in cooperation between the ILO represented by its local and international statisticians, and CAPMAS work team, in cooperation and coordination with partners at the national level.

Figure (1): A proposed visualization of the path of data flow between the national partners and CAPMAS







2. Introduction

2- Introduction

Egypt ranks 14th in terms of population size in the world (102.3 million people in 2020 estimates), (1.31%). It also ranks 3rd in Africa (according to United Nations population estimates)¹. The population clock indicates (CAPMAS launched the population clock to reflect the instantaneous increase in the population) that the population of Egypt has exceeded 103 million people. The urban population represents 43% of the population in Egypt. The median age in Egypt is 23.6 years, and Egypt has a large human resource, mostly from the young population. Egypt administratively consists of 27 governorates. Out of these governorates, there are four purely urban governorates (Cairo, Alexandria, Suez, and Port Said). The labour force size is estimated at about 29.65 million, and the number of employed has reached 27.5 million, while the number of unemployed has reached 2.2 million people (with the unemployment rate reaching 7.4%, 5.6% for males and 15.9% for females) (Source: Bulletin of the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, Labour Force Survey (LFS) Quarterly Bulletin, February 2022, October-December 2021).

CAPMAS plays the main role in the field of statistical data sources for data in general, and labour migration data in particular. It is the major agency responsible for data collection, management, validation, analysis and reporting. The sources of statistical data are mainly composed of censuses or surveys conducted according to specific plans that CAPMAS undertakes. With regards to censuses, CAPMAS conducts two types of censuses, namely the population, housing and establishments' census and the economic census (EC). It conducts many surveys on a regular or irregular basis, as the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and its data is spread every three months on a sample representative of all governorates of Egypt and geographical (urban/rural) locations. The Household Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey (HIECS) is conducted periodically every two years. CAPMAS, in cooperation with

various national and international non-governmental development organizations, conducts some specialized surveys. For example, the Egyptian Labour Market Panel Survey is conducted approximately every five years, the National Child Labour Survey (CLS) and the Young People Survey in Egypt (SYPE). These surveys will be dealt with in detail later as one of the statistical sources of labour migration data.

In addition to CAPMAS, there are other national agencies that play an important role in conducting surveys and collecting statistical data on various issues. Government agencies and ministries, other research centers, private companies, and international non-profit organizations can collect statistical data after obtaining the required security permits and the license from CAPMAS. These institutions and organizations should submit the results of the research and the data collection tool along with a copy of the collected data to CAPMAS under Statistics and Census Law No. 35 of the year 1960 and Decree No. 2915 of the year 1964.

With regard to administrative data, the aforementioned Statistics Law stipulated that CAPMAS is entitled to obtain all types of administrative data records created by various government agencies and even the private sector for coordination, management and reporting. For example, trade data and figures related to the budget and investment balance collected by various government agencies are delivered to CAPMAS. This includes administrative data collected by different entities in relation to labour migration data.

This study has been prepared as part of the "Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour mobility in North Africa -THAMM" programme, which is being implemented by several development cooperation institutions (the International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the German Agency for International Cooper-

¹ Source: <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/egypt-population/>



ation (GIZ) in three countries in North Africa (Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia). The programme is to promote legal migration and mobility in general and to benefit from a comprehensive approach to the governance of labour migration and mobility in particular. The programme aims at contributing to improving the quality of statistics on international migration of the labour force to and from Egypt, based on the guidelines of the 2018 International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS). THAMM programme is expected to enhance data collection mechanisms and analytical capabilities of relevant stakeholders and pave the way for regional coordination and exchange of experiences on labour migration data. The program also aims at producing a regional analytical report for North Africa.

The “THAMM” programme aims at promoting safe, orderly, and regular labour migration and mobility opportunities for North African countries. There are (5) specific objectives for this programme, namely:

-  **SO 1: Existing national frameworks in the field of migration and mobility are technically supported according to the needs and priorities of the National Government. (ILO/IOM)**
-  **SO 2: Mechanisms for assessment, certification, validation and recognition of migrants’ skills and qualifications are improved. (ILO/IOM)**
-  **SO 3: Migration related knowledge and data management in the field of legal migration and mobility is improved. (ILO/IOM)**
-  **SO 4: Mobility Scheme to Germany (GIZ)**
-  **SO 5: Cooperation between relevant stakeholders in the field of legal migration and mobility, in particular job placement, is improved. (ILO/IOM)**

This report comes under the third objective, as it contributes to providing data as one of the components of the Joint Labour Migration Programme (JLMP) from North African Countries (A programme adopted by the African Union in 2015). It also focuses on achieving some of the goals of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. These include collecting and using accurate data, classified according to immigrant characteristics, as a basis for evidence-based policies. This helps achieve some of the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda, especially Goal 8 (Decent work and economic growth) and Goal 10 (Reduced inequalities). The THAMM programme is expected to pave the way for regional coordination and exchange of experience on migration data.

At the regional level, THAMM contributes to the data component of the Joint Labour Migration Programme (JLMP), which seeks to enhance data collection, exchange, and use of gender-disaggregated and age-disaggregated data on migrants’ economic activity, employability skills, education, working conditions and social protection. It also contributes to (7) out of the (23) goals of the Global Compact for Safe, Regular and Orderly Migration, as shown in Box (1) below.

Box (1): The seven goals of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration: (GCM)

- (1) Collecting and using accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for adopting evidence-based policies;
- (2) Minimizing the negative drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their (original) country of origin;
- (5) Enhancing the availability and flexibility of regular migration pathways;
- (6) Facilitating fair and ethical recruitment and providing conditions that guarantee decent work;
- (16) Enabling immigrants and communities to achieve full integration and social cohesion;
- (18) Investing in skills development and facilitating mutual recognition of migrants' skills, qualifications and competencies;
- (22) Establishing mechanisms to transfer social security entitlements and benefits gained from it to immigrants upon their return to their countries;
- (23) Enhancing international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration.

Source: https://refugeesmigrants.un.org/sites/default/files/180711_final_draft_0.pdf

The current report provides a detailed stock of the information on labour migration to and from Egypt. After a desk review and workshops/interviews with stakeholders, the report considers sources, administrative data, and statistical data, then provides detailed presentation of the main producers and users of labour migration data in Egypt.

2-1 Labour Migration and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) include many goals related to migration in general and labour migration in particular. In particular, target 10.7 of the SDGs calls on countries to facilitate safe, orderly, regular and responsi-

ble migration through the implementation of well-planned and managed migration policies. To ensure that policies are evidence-based, it is important to collect disaggregated data on labour migration. Target 17.18 of the SDGs calls for more support for developing countries to increase the capacity in making available “high-quality, timely and reliable data, disaggregated by income, gender, age and migration status”. This reflects a growing understanding that data disaggregation is an important means of ensuring inclusivity and preventing discrimination against specific subgroups of the population, including immigrants. This is to ensure that no one is left behind. Doing so is an opportunity to obtain better data on the situation of immigrants to better understand their living conditions, and to understand how migration affects health, income, education and other areas of life. The disaggregation is necessary in order to integrate migration as a cross-cutting topic across other sectors. The relevant SDGs on poverty (Goal 1), health (Goal 3), education (Goal 4) ...etc., require disaggregation by migration status to ensure that the different experiences of migrants and non-migrants can be analyzed. The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration sets further migration-related objectives. As few countries have the knowledge, tools or resources to collect and analyze the required information, there is a need to strengthen national statistical and administrative systems that produce the data needed to compile migration-related indicators.

Other targets are also directly related to migration topics, including labour migration targets (8.7 and 8.8), international student mobility (4.b), human trafficking (5.2, 8.7 and 16.2), remittances (10.c), and migration data (17.18) ...etc. To monitor progress on the SDGs, the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals (IAEG-SDGs) has developed a list of 232 individual global indicators, including many that point to migration. These include Indicators 3.c.1, 4.b.1, 8.7.1, 8.8.1, 10.c.1, 16.2.2 ...etc.

Migration is also a cross-cutting issue across the 2030 Agenda and is relevant to most or all of the (17) Sustainable Development Goals. Therefore, it is important to go beyond direct references to migration and to recognize



the mutually supportive relationships between migration and each of the goals and objectives, and to address these through implementation and monitoring works. ²

2-2 Objectives of the study

The diagnostic study aims at identifying and assessing the sources of statistical and administrative data on labour migration and the mechanisms of their collection, in order to facilitate the evaluation of available data at the national level. This is in addition to conducting international comparisons, which helps improve production, analysis, research and publishing processes. In addition to the desk review of many available studies on labour migration data collection mechanisms in Egypt, the diagnostic study will review the scope, quality and regularity of current national labour migration data collection, production and dissemination mechanisms to support policy development in the field of labour migration. Finally, the study aims at assessing the possibility of establishing the so-called labour migration information system.

The diagnostic study specifically aims at:

-  **Identifying strengths and limitations in the current processes and systems for collecting, managing and disseminating administrative and statistical data on labour migration to and from Egypt.**
-  **Identifying gaps in terms of alignment with international standards, specifically the guidelines of the 2018 International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS).**
-  **Determining the tangible and possible options in terms of data exchange between the concerned institutions.**

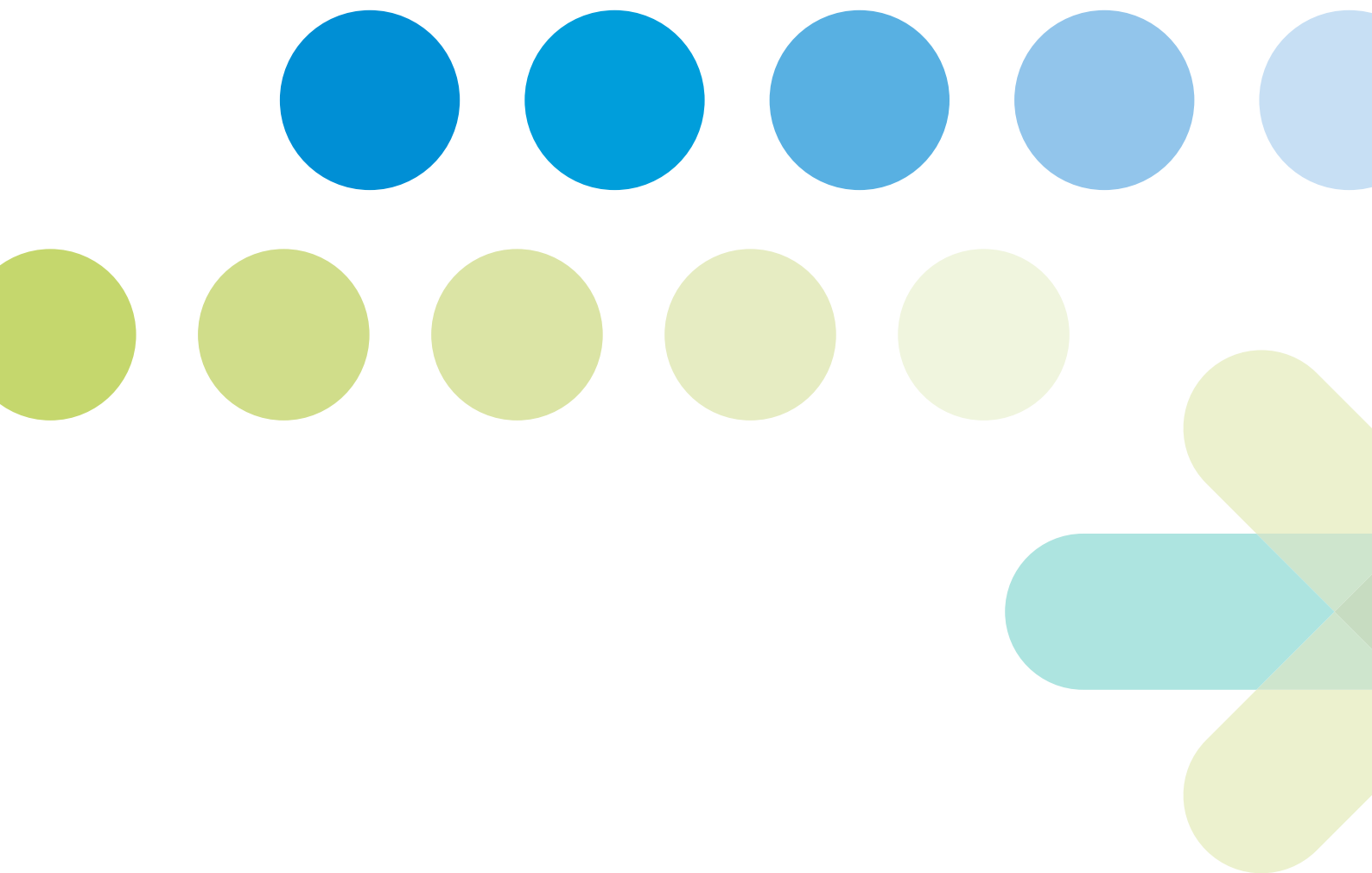


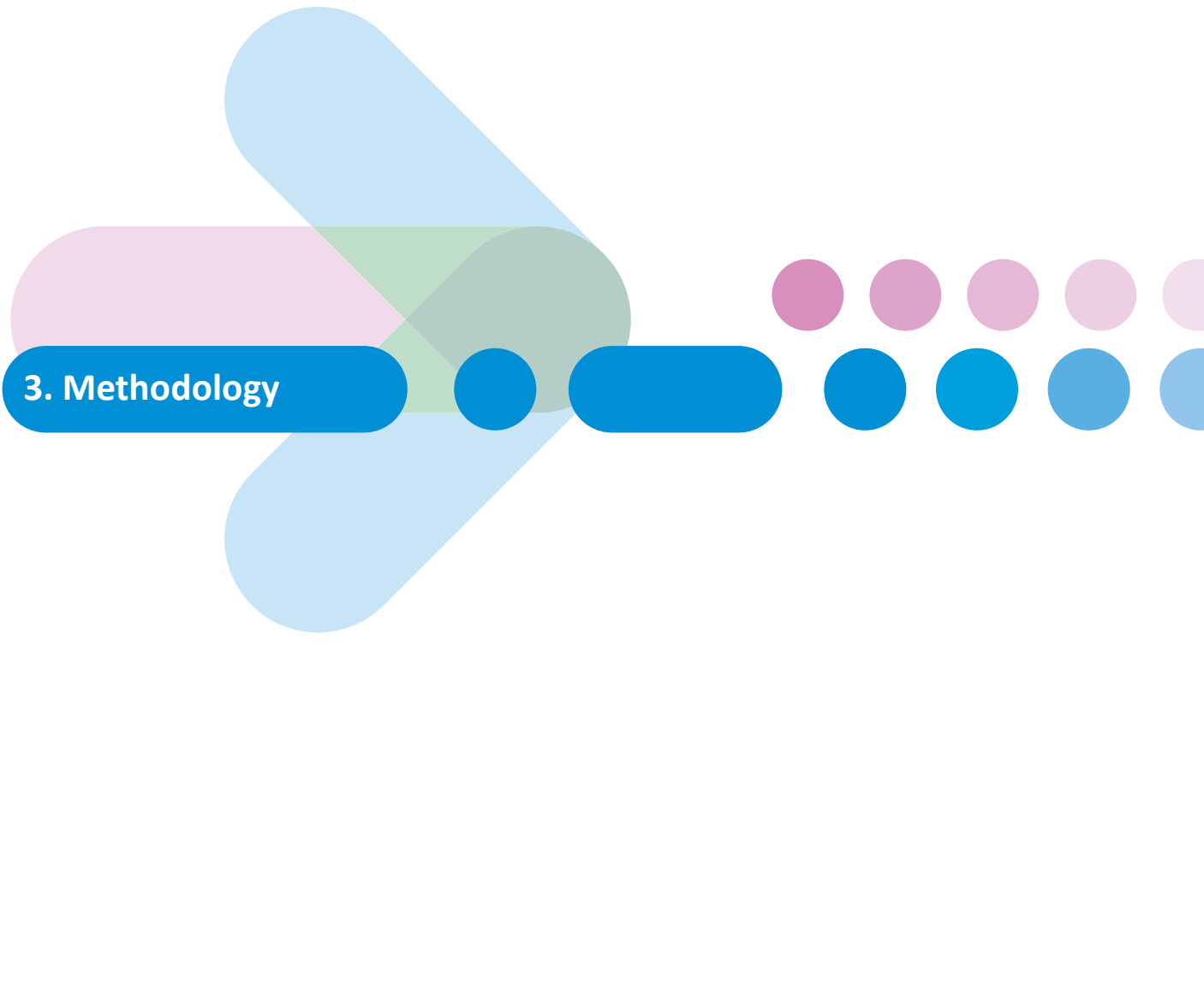
Identifying specific statistical or data needs of key actors in decision-making related to labour migration. Identifying the difficulties and challenges facing the establishment of a coordinated and integrated national information system on labour migration.



This diagnostic study leads to concrete recommendations for the development of labour migration data sharing mechanisms based on the specific needs of organizations that use that data.

² Source: <https://www.migrationdataportal.org/sdgs?node=0>





3- Methodology

The diagnostic study relies on two approaches: a qualitative approach (interviews with national partners, including CAPMAS, regarding sources of labour migration data, whether stock or flow based on statistical or administrative records and sources) and a desk review.

3-1 Qualitative approach (In-depth interviews / Study workshops)

Meetings and workshops were held with national partners (CAPMAS, agencies, ministries and other government agencies) and international partners (IOM, Population Council and GIZ). The objectives are as follows:

- Define and identify the main national partners and producers of labour migration data and the type of data that can be provided.
- Explore the data sources provided by these agencies, authorities and ministries, and whether it is paper or digital sources, at the individual or collective level of households and so on.
- The main variables that can be accessible through labour migration data provided by the different structures, especially those relating to individuals such as age, gender, educational attainment, nationality, and country of origin or destination.
- Review the forms / questionnaires through which CAPMAS receives data from the providers, data elements available, and whether they are sufficient or not. This is in addition to the elements missing from every source and how the data producer records the data and what variables are to be added to these forms.
- Develop and/or strengthen data collection pathways from each of the identified sources for labour migration data collection.

- Review the method by which labour migration data producers collect this data and how to store and digitize it.
- Link data sources as inputs to the so-called Labour Migration Information System, as a sub-system of the Labour Market Information System (LMIS).

In this regard, (12) in-depth interviews were conducted with stakeholders (representatives of national partners, international organizations and experts) during the period from August to September 2021. A guidelines manual, for use during the interview, has been prepared. It is customized to suit conducting interviews with various partner agencies and interviews were conducted with various agencies. This series of interviews, facilitated by ILO staff, was organized according to the following steps:

- Sending an introductory letter via e-mail (as it was drafted by the study consultant and sent to CAPMAS, to be sent to the partner agencies). This introductory letter presents the guidelines for the interview and states the purpose of the task and the project.
- Making phone calls to set appointments when conducting any interviews.
- Pre-sharing of the manual via e-mail with the partner agencies to play its guiding role in conducting the interview.
- Conducting the in-depth interview electronically via Zoom platform.

All of these interviews were conducted remotely and electronically and were recorded after obtaining the consent of the interviewees. It should be noted that the manual/guidelines sent to partners are related to the management of labour migration data, and they were prepared for use in conducting interviews. Furthermore, it is important to stress that most of the partners have fully responded to this manual.

3-2 Desk review

The desk review included each potential source of labour migration data identified, mainly, stock and flow statistics. There are two main types of sources of labour migration data: administrative sources and statistical sources. Administrative data sources aim at recording the dynamics of the entire population or all events of interest. Their

main advantage is that they are not costly and they include all migrant categories regardless of their representation of each and every category. They are also distinguished by being made mandatory through rules, legislations and regulations. The desk review includes an examination/review of existing studies that dealt with labour migration data in Egypt.

Figure (2): An illustration of the phases of implementation of the proposed diagnostic study and processes

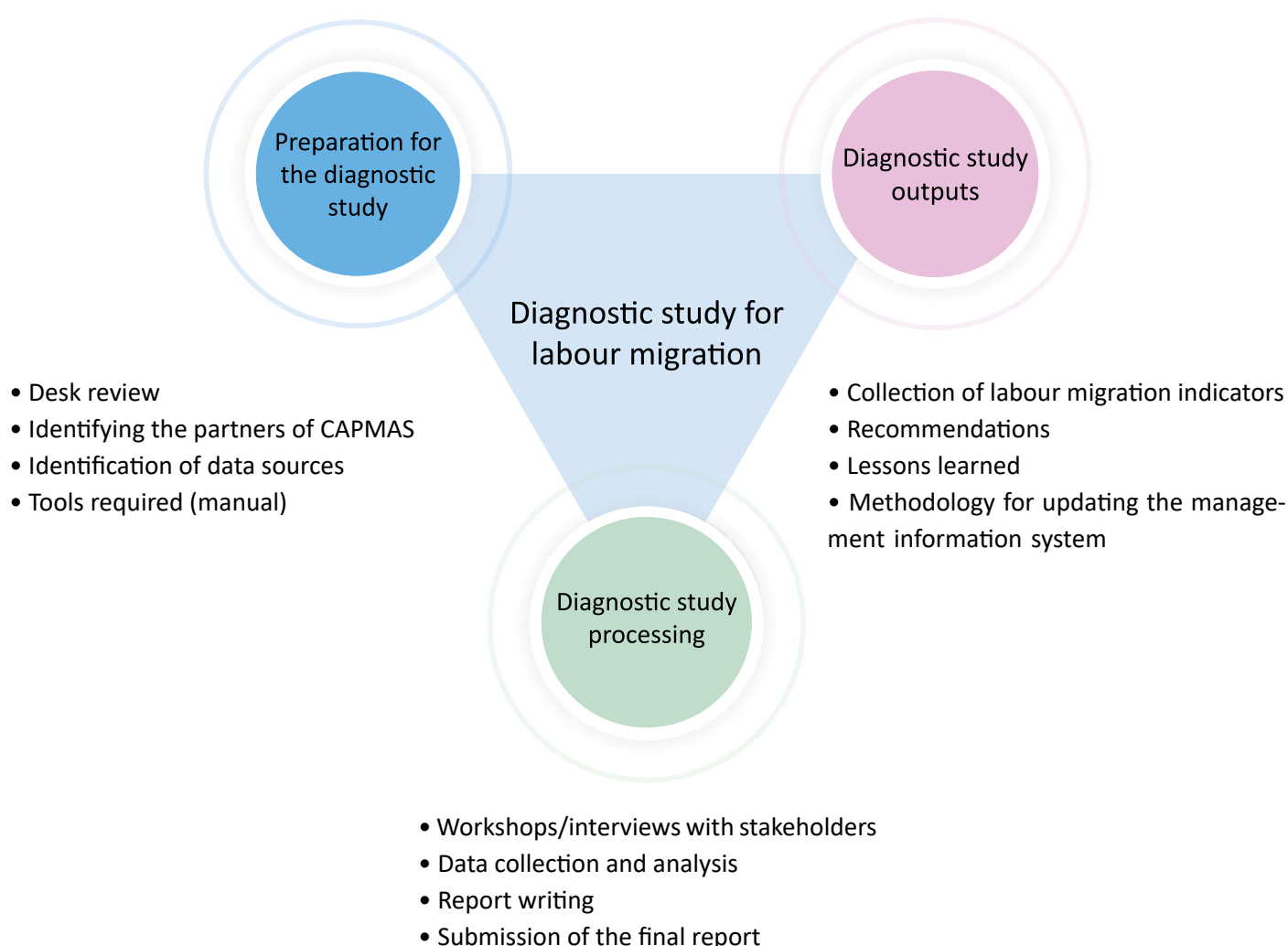


Figure (2) above shows a simple representative diagram of the diagnostic study. As mentioned above, there are three phases for completion of this study.

- 
The preparation phase of the study: The activities of this phase include desk review of labour migration data sources (stock and flow, administrative and statistical sources), identifying CAPMAS partners, identifying potential migration data sources, designing the tools required for data collection, and proposing the required training and capacity building for employees of these national partners.
- 
The second phase: is that of processing the study activities. These activities include collection of the data required for the study, comparing the data with international standards, writing reports and submitting the final report.
- 
Third phase: Includes the outputs of the diagnostic study in addition to the recommendations and lessons learned, and finally proposing a methodology for building a labour migration data information system.

3.3 Terms and concepts

• International labour migration:

According to the guidelines endorsed by the 20th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (October 2018), “The term international labour migration is used [...] to refer, in general, to concepts related to the process and outcome of international labour migration and, in particular, to the following three concepts:

- (a) international migrant workers;
- (b) for-work international migrants;
- (c) return international migrant workers.

• International Migrant Workers

The concept of international migrant workers seeks to measure the current attachment of international migrants to the labour market in a country regardless of the initial reason for their migration, along with people who do

not reside permanently in the country but have a current attachment to the labour market in the country of measurement. In this context, the terms “international migrant workers” and “international migrant and non-resident foreign workers” are equivalent. For statistical purposes, they are defined as “all persons of working age who are present in the country of measurement, and are classified into one of the following two categories:

- (a) usual residents: international migrants who, during a specified reference period, were in the labour force of the country of their usual residence, either in employment or in unemployment;
- (b) not usual residents, or non-resident foreign workers: persons who, during a specified reference period, were not usual residents of the country but were present in the country and had labour attachment to the country, i.e., were either in employment supplying labour to resident producer units of that country or were seeking employment in that country.

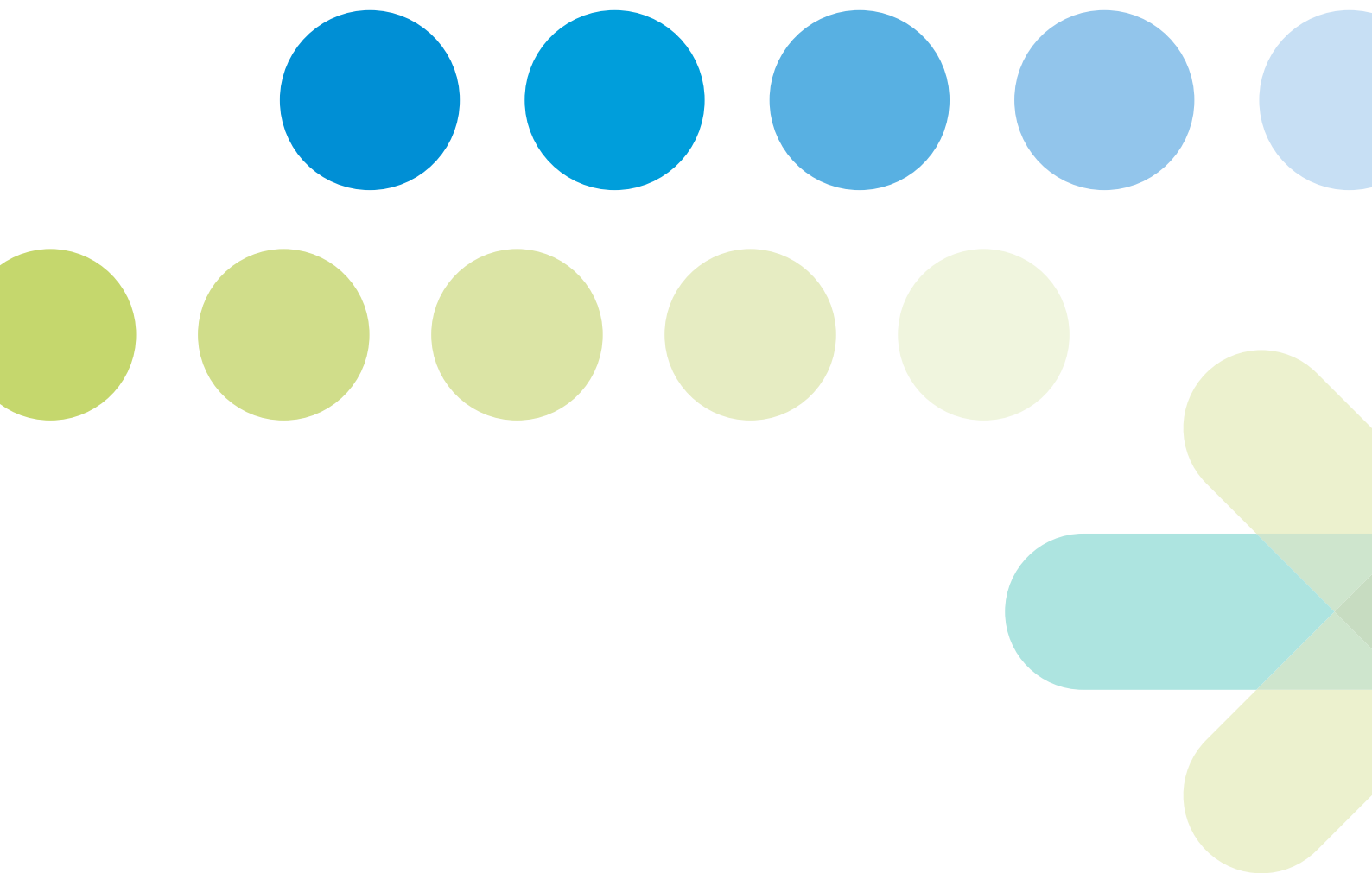
• For-work international migrants

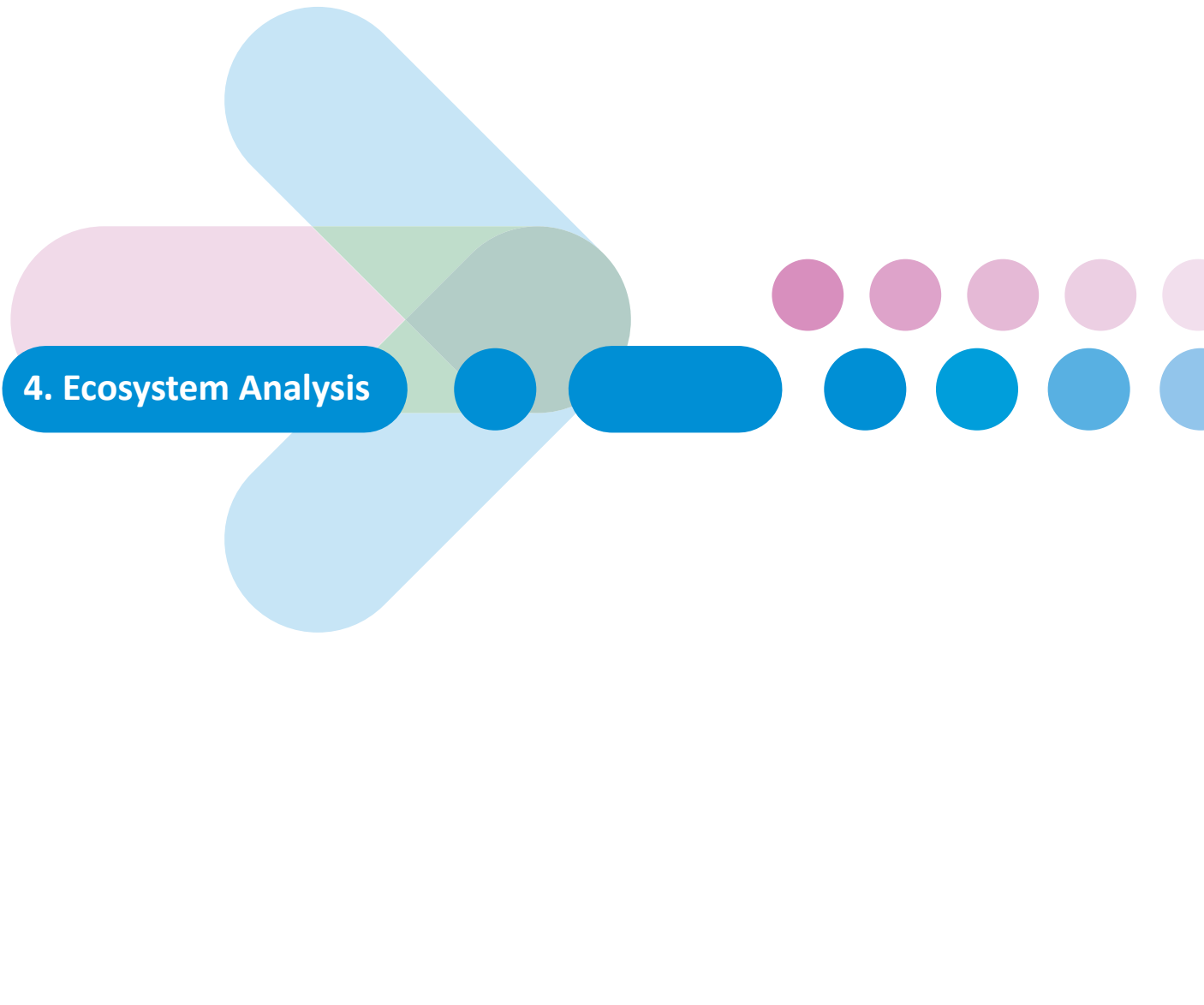
The concept of for-work international migrants is intended to measure the movements of persons from one country to another for the purpose of undertaking or seeking work. For statistical purposes, for-work international migrants are all international migrants as defined in paragraph 14 above covering category 14(a) (usual residents) as well as category 14(b) (not usual residents), who entered the country of measurement during a specific reference period for the purpose of undertaking or seeking employment and whose intention was documented or declared at the time of entry to the country.

• Return international migrant workers

The concept of return international migrant workers is intended to provide a basis for measuring the work experience of persons returning after being international migrant workers abroad. For the country of measurement, return international migrant workers are defined as all current residents of the country who were previously international migrant workers in another country or countries.







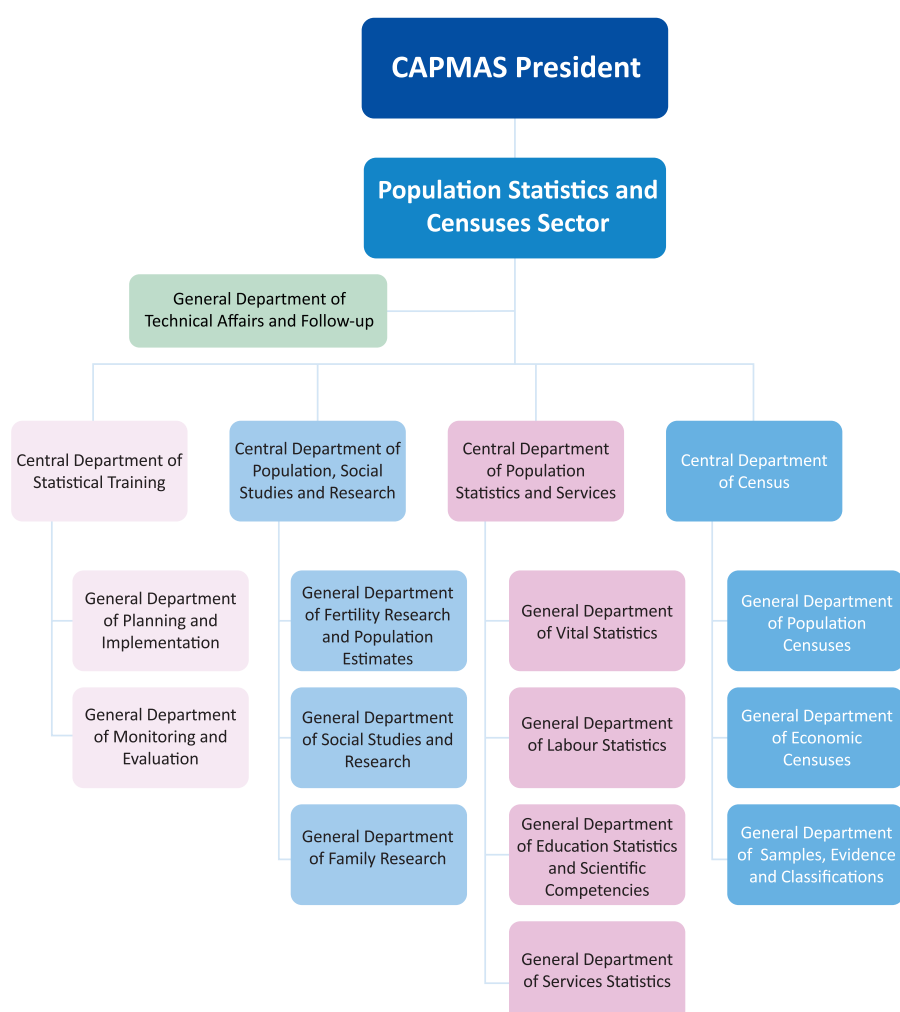
4. The Ecosystem Analysis of Labour Migration Data Production in Egypt: Desk Review

4-1 Sources of Statistical Data: The Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS)

The Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) is the official statistical office responsible for data collection, classification and analysis in Egypt. CAPMAS is the national and official agency, officially established in 1964 under Law No.2915. It is intended to be the basis for the statistical system and the competent authority for collecting data for statistical and scientific purposes in Egypt. CAPMAS consists of five main sectors and many central departments and public administrations. The Pop-

ulation Statistics and Censuses Sector represents one of the most important sectors, along with other sectors within the Agency. The Population Statistics and Censuses Sector includes four departments and several general departments under each department (Figure 1.3). The Population Statistics and Censuses Sector is the sector responsible for managing all statistical data collection operations, including censuses, surveys, labour migration data ...etc. The recently created Labour Migration Data Analysis Unit is part of the Population Statistics and Censuses Sector. In the following sub-sections of the study, the various statistical sources of labour migration data managed by CAPMAS, represented by the Population Statistics and Censuses Sector, are presented.

Figure (3): The Population Statistics and Census Sector in CAPMAS structure



4-1-1 General Census for Population, Housing and Establishments

General Census for Population, Housing, and Establishments is the largest and most important statistical process carried out by CAPMAS every ten years. The main objective of the census is to collect demographic, social and economic data of the population and to prepare a master sample that serves as the basis for the sample of the various surveys that the Agency will then carry out. The last population census was conducted in 2017, the fourteenth. It is the first complete electronic and digital census in MENA region and the first of its kind to be conducted in this manner. There are two versions of the questionnaire, a short version and an extended (lengthy) version. The short version was used on 90% of the households and the extended form was used on only 10% of the households. It includes detailed data on economic characteristics, internal migration, disability, technology use, and garbage disposal. Both questionnaires contain sections related to the population, i.e. gender, age, nationality, marital status, level of education, economic activity, professional occupations, living conditions, housing and health status, characteristics of buildings and facilities for occupational purposes, and infrastructure in rural areas ...etc.

The first step in the Population Census of 2017 was used to determine the population of Egypt, and to study its geographical distribution, whether on the urban or rural level. The analysis was divided into regions, governorates, local and municipal councils. The general census aims at the following:

-  (i) **Monitoring change in demographics with respect to economic characteristics, internal migration, disability, use of technology, employment status ...etc.;**
-  (ii) **Exploring the individual's education, marital, and health and social insurance status;**
-  (iii) **Creating new statistical frameworks for future household surveys and economic censuses.**

The results of the Population Census focus on the number of Egyptians by age, gender, economic activity, and other characteristics, as well as the number of households with regard to housing characteristics (number of rooms, purchase of appliances, methods of garbage disposal, and type of dwelling). According to the latest census, the total population within the country was about 95 million people, and the number of households was about 23.5 million households. It is worth noting that the population census, is conducted every 10 years, which makes it not possible to monitor the migration flows and stock development between two successive censuses on a temporary basis. The latest census includes variables like nationality, reason of residence in Egypt for foreigners, period of residence in terms of the present residence, and whether the individual had changed the place of residence in the last 10 years. These variables enable monitoring of incoming migration, the migrant workers among foreign residents, and return migration. The latest census data related to labour migration has not been analyzed. It is suggested that this data should be analyzed, made available and presented within the results of the census.

4-1-2 Economic Census for Establishments

The last economic census, conducted by CAPMAS, was during the period from 2017-2018. This round of the economic census is the fifth in the series of economic censuses. The economic census is the main source of information about the economic activities in Egypt. The final results of the fifth round of the economic census 2017/2018 for Egypt were presented according to economic activities and governorates. The purpose is to achieve goals of benefit to decision-makers in setting policies as well as making decisions in all areas that meet the needs of development at the local and national levels.

The economic census framework was divided into two parts. The first part deals with regular statistics, which include all establishments/ institutions affiliated to the public business sector, and some private establishments, which are conducted annually. The second part deals with the private enterprises included in the economic census using the sampling method, which are not covered by the

regular statistics. A total of 36 questionnaires were prepared to cover both the regular statistics and the economic census sample. Twelve questionnaires were designed for the economic census sample 2017/2018 to collect data from all economic activities in the private sector, which were not covered in the regular statistics. Each questionnaire consists of four sections, where sections (3) and (4) are meant to collect data on labour force (foreigners or nationals), wages, future needs of workers and their qualifications ...etc.

4-1-3 Labour Force Survey (LFS) in Egypt

It is the responsibility of CAPMAS to design, collect, process, analyze and publish the results of the National Labour Survey (the Labour Force Survey) on a quarterly basis. The survey is conducted on a nationally representative sample of households in Egypt, the size of which exceeds 80,000 households. The Labour Force Survey is the main source of information on the labour market in Egypt. One of its main objectives is to provide quarterly indicators on the characteristics of economic activity, employment and unemployment at the national level and by place of residence. Labour force surveys have been conducted in Egypt since 1957. The first round took place in November 1957. Since then, the survey has continued to be conducted on a quarterly basis. In October 2006, the Labour Force Survey questionnaire was prepared by adding questions that help accurately determine the work status of each family member (employed, unemployed, out of the labour force).

As of January 2012, and in application of the international recommendations on adding no more questions to ensure the high quality of data, a short questionnaire was designed to obtain the main labour market indicators, through core questions. The short questionnaire is applied in three rounds, January, April and July. The lengthy questionnaire is applied in the fourth round (October-December) of each year and includes housing conditions and immigration questions. The results presented in the Labour Force Survey Bulletin have been improved and some tables have been added to suit the needs of researchers, planners and scientists.

As of the first quarter of 2018 (January-March), new sam-

ple design has been made. The sample size was reduced by 50% of the households that were visited in the same quarter of the previous year, and the sample size was increased by 50% of the new households that were visited for the first time. The sample of each governorate was divided into six parts instead of five. This is in addition to formulating research questions in accordance with the recommendations of the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 2013. Therefore, new questions were added to measure the informal employment and the informal sector.

The survey demonstrates the characteristics of the labour force, the level of employment by governorates, and the distribution of workers by gender, age group, education, employment status, profession, economic activity, sector, work stability, and working hours. A section was added to the fourth round of 2018 on Labour Migration to define a framework on labour migration intentions. Six questions were added in this regard. The first question addressed the current status of family members with regard to migration (is there anyone currently living abroad, any returning migrant, any member preparing to travel abroad, any member intending to travel or has already tried to travel abroad?). Then the second question inquired about a family member who holds a nationality other than the Egyptian nationality. Then, the third question inquired about the presence of a non-Egyptian resident in the family (incoming labour migration—which is considered an inflow labour migration). Some other questions were added about the experiences of neighbours, relatives or friends who previously migrated illegally or returned after trying to do so.

This module of the Labour Force Survey cannot provide indicators about the categories of migrant workers as identified by the ILO through its 20th Conference. In this module, answers are taken at the household level and not the individual level. The head of the household must report the number of family members who have migrated previously (the number of return migrants in the family), the number of those who wish to migrate or have attempted to migrate, and finally, those who are willing to migrate or are currently migrants. While the gap lies in the necessi-



ty of meeting the conditions for the correct definition of each concept of international labour migration (international migrant workers, for-work international migrants, return international migrant workers), as well as in terms of reference periods for each type of labour migration, and other details such as gender/sex, and work status before and after. Travel, profession, activity, etc. Therefore, it is necessary to work on developing this module to reflect the recommendations of the conference and enable it to be measured according to international standards. However, it is necessary to point out a very important issue for producing reliable and representative data for each concept of international labour migration, which is the method of drawing the sample and its size and that must take into account the specificity of the phenomenon.

4-1-4 Household Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey (HIECS)

CAPMAS conducts the Household Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey in Egypt. The first round of the study, which was intended to be experimental, was conducted in early 1955. The Department of Statistics was responsible for planning and implementing it in three villages in Giza Governorate on a sample of 750 households, where the total sampling frame for the area was 4000 households.

The survey was given its current name (Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey) in 1990. Under the new name, the fifth survey in this series was conducted. The last round of the survey series was conducted in 2019-2020.

The survey periodicity is every two years, as it provides a large amount of data for use in measuring the standard of living of families and individuals, as well as establishing a database that helps measure poverty, design social assistance programmes, and provide the necessary weights

to compile consumer price indices. The latter are an important indicator for assessing inflation. This survey may provide indicators related to factors driving labour migration, such as poverty and the standard of living. These are directly related to household income sources, especially those resulting from employment. Among its main objectives is to measure the change in the standard of living, spending patterns and behaviour of individuals and families in the study sample, which was previously surveyed in the period from 2008-2009, for the first time during the twelve months that represent the study period.

It is worth noting that the scope of the Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey includes the geographical, social and economic characteristics of households, namely the composition of the household, characteristics of housing, indicators of asset ownership. This is in addition to the characteristics of heads of households and spouses, spending and annual household income. For individuals, the range includes demographics, immigration, education, work, and health, as well as the annual income of household members identified as income earners. Furthermore, the characteristics of the parents of the family members are drawn up, if possible.

The eighth section of the Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey contains questions about migration and family members who have travelled abroad for tourism (not for work). It also includes a section on Egyptians who migrated abroad for work (Figure 3-3). This section inquired about the number of family members abroad, the country of destination, the value of cash transfers in the past six months, as well as the value of in-kind transfers for the reference period. This section could be developed to reflect more on topics related to international labour migration. For example, at present the survey captures the total number of former household members who are currently emigrants and may represent a source of income for the family³. Similarly, method of sample drawing does

³ Source: CAPMAS data bulletin (<https://censusinfo.capmas.gov.eg/Metadata-en-v4.2/index.php/catalog/34/study-description>)

not observe the specificity of the migration phenomenon; however, it observes other variables related to expenditure and the living standards.

4-2 Other possible statistical sources for labour migration data: studies and surveys in cooperation with the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics

The above four censuses, surveys and studies are conducted periodically by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (Egypt's Official Statistics Office). These studies are potential statistical data sources for both the stock and flow of labour migration. This section presents some sources of statistical data on labour migration delivered by CAPMAS in cooperation with international partners.

4-2-1 Egyptian Labour Market Panel Survey (ELMPS)

CAPMAS participates in conducting many specific household surveys in cooperation with other partners (NGOs and international organizations). In this regard, there are two main surveys, one of which was conducted by CAPMAS in cooperation with the Economic Research Forum (ERF), which is the Egyptian Labour Market Panel Survey (ELMPS). The Economic Research Forum (ERF), in cooperation with CAPMAS in Egypt, had conducted the Egyptian Labour Market Panel Survey during the years 1988, 1998, 2006, 2012 and 2018. Thus, over the course of 20 years, 5 rounds of the Survey were periodically conducted. This Survey is conducted in the form of a survey on a nationally representative sample covering topics such as family background, education, housing, access to services, housing mobility, migration and remittances, time use, marriage patterns and costs, fertility, women's decision-making and empowerment, job dynamics, savings and borrowing behaviours, household, agricultural and industrial employment and enterprise. This is along with the usual focus on employment, unemployment and earnings in typical labour force surveys (Kraft, S., Asaad, R., and Rahman, K., 2019). The survey also asks a large number of retrospective questions about the timing of key events in the respondents' lives such as education, housing mobility, jobs, marriage and fertility. The survey includes detailed

information about place of birth and successive residence within or outside the country, allowing individual records to be linked with information from other data sources about the geographic context in which the individual lives.

With its representation of Egypt at the national level, this survey is an important source of migration data in general and labour migration in particular, if its results are extracted and analyzed separately to reflect this important aspect of the population dynamics in Egypt. It includes a section on the migration experience (returning migrants), a section on migration motives (attractive and driving reasons), and a section on aspiration/desire to migrate.

4-2-2 Panel Survey of Young People in Egypt (SYPE)

Panel Survey of Young People in Egypt (2014) is one of the key representative surveys at the national level of households. This survey was first conducted in 2009 by the Information and Decision Support Center (IDSC), and then in 2014 by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics in cooperation with the International Population Council (PC). The first round of the Survey of Young People in Egypt in Egypt was conducted in 2009 on a sample of 15,000 young people between the age of 10-29 years. It is the first survey of its kind conducted on young people and focuses on key aspects of their lives including education, employment, health, family formation and migration (This section asked questions about migration aspirations, migration experiences and knowledge about migration data sources. It is very rich in detailed data on experiences and intentions on labour migration and its drivers, pull factors in countries of destination and push factors in countries of origin). It also asked questions on reproductive health, social issues, and civic/political participation. The second round of the survey was conducted on a tracking basis for the same sample in 2014 in the wake of the major transformations that took place in Egypt with the outbreak of two youth-led revolutions (January 25, 2011 and June 30, 2013) calling for freedom, social justice, and equality. The third round is scheduled for 2022 or early 2023 (Egypt's Young People Survey Report 2015). According to the results of the survey, the presence of a migrant

within the network of relatives or acquaintances is one of the main factors in the emergence of aspirations for migration among the individuals. There is a greater desire among the richer young people to emigrate to Western countries. Concern about future prospects is generally seen as a driving factor for young people to migrate (Asmaa El-Badawi, Economic Research Forum Working Paper Series (ERF WPS) No. (619, 2011).

4-2-3 Household International Migration Survey 2013 (Egypt-HIMS 2013)

The Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, in cooperation with several international partners (the International Labour Organization (ILO), the World Bank (WB), the European Commission (EC), United Nations organizations, and the International Organization for Migration (IOM)) conducted the Household International Migration Survey - Egypt in 2013 as part of the Mediterranean Household International Migration Surveys Programme (MED-HIMS). The survey aims at studying the recent trends of international migration to and from Egypt, its causes, determinants, dynamics and consequences, as well as the links between migration and development. It also aims at exploring different scenarios to enhance cooperation in the field of migration and development between Egypt as a sending country and the main receiving countries. A sample of approximately 90,000 households was approved for the survey.

The indicators also monitored the different classifications of migrant workers in terms of the countries they migrated to and the reasons that prompted them to migrate, whether for economic, social, or other reasons. They also monitored classification according to different age groups and other variables of international classifications, such as whether they paid for obtaining a contract or work permit to facilitate migration, the sector in which they work, and whether migrants have a migration visa / work permit or other valid documents that legalize their status, and whether the current migrants have a job waiting for them.

It is clear that the International Migration Survey is one of the important sources of labour migration data, as it in-

cludes detailed data on migrants in their various types and characteristics. Since its indicators are largely compatible with the requirements of the 2018 International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), we can build on this survey in the production of labour migration indicators. The study recommends that it has to be conducted periodically every specific period of time (let it be 10 years) in accordance with local resources and the support of international agencies in this regard. Even these indicators can be updated periodically, because the nature of the survey is a household survey and represents a momentary snapshot of the study population and the migration phenomenon has a dynamic nature. It is noteworthy that this survey, though rich in content, failed to provide inputs on stocks and flows. Given the importance of measuring the phenomenon, we recommend that the production of numbers on stocks and flows be among the objectives of the survey. In the future.

Conclusion: The statistical surveys conducted by CAPMAS in partnership with international organizations represent a good framework for specialized research on labour migration. However, it is not possible to rely solely on these surveys as an assessment source of labour migration. CAPMAS officials indicated that one of the labour force surveys may include a section on labour migration to identify the migrant categories recommended by ILO as well as the demographic and economic features. The Officials recommended the engagement of international and partner agencies in support of CAPMAS to produce an updated framework to collect labour migration data to be used in conducting a specialized survey on which to estimate the number of migrants and identify the characteristics of labour migration in its different components.

4-2-4 A report on the labour market in Egypt: demographic trends, labour market development, and scenarios for the period 2015-2030

The Migration Data Analysis Unit at CAPMAS, in cooperation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), conducted a study entitled “A Report on the Labour Market in Egypt: Demographic Trends, Labour Market Development, and Scenarios for the Period 2015-2030” in

2017. The report concluded that migration from Egypt is necessary to avoid an intolerable level of poverty and unemployment, as well as all the social and economic consequences that may result from such a situation (Report on the Labour Market in Egypt, IOM-CAPMAS 2017). On the other hand, Europe, Asia, North America and South America will experience an increasing structural shortage of labour supply. Hence, Egypt (in addition to other developing countries) and European Union (EU) countries have a common interest to unite efforts, despite the existence of different motives, in organizing and managing migration flows jointly, in terms of the number, patterns or qualities required. This important study draws on global data sources from the United Nations Population Division and estimates by the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA). As usual, as the United Nations Population Division estimated the number of Egyptian immigrants at about 3 million people, the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs estimated their number at about 7.4 million people. So, the estimates of the United Nations Population Division are less than a third of the number recorded by the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The study aims at providing strong statistical evidence that the rate of economic growth required in Egypt to absorb the generations that will graduate from the education and vocational training system is unattainable, and that labour migration outside the country is necessary.

4-2-5 Migration Handbook in Egypt 2018: (CAPMAS and IOM)⁴

In September 2019, CAPMAS, in cooperation with the International Organization for Migration, issued a non-sustainable study entitled “The Migration Handbook in Egypt 2018”. The data is published after being processed and audited by CAPMAS. Sometimes, it is published as received, such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs’ data on the stock of Egyptian immigrants abroad. This handbook aims at filling the gap caused by the lack of international migration information/statistics in Egypt. This is through collecting reliable data (as the source of this data is the official

administrative records of various ministries and government agencies, such as the Ministry of Interior (departure cards, work permits, ...etc.) on migration. This is in order to meet the needs of policy makers, migration applicants and users at the regional and international levels. The handbook presents the main trends of migration in terms of demographic, economic and social characteristics of migrants, migration indicators and patterns, trajectories, drivers, future intentions, perceptions of the migration experience, and the inter-linkages between migration and development.

This handbook represents an effective and value-added tool, providing accurate indicators of current migration trends, and serving policy makers and decision-makers in managing migration efficiently. This is made through the availability of a modern statistical database that monitors the developments of the phenomenon of migration as well as the economic, social, political and demographic impacts on local community and migrants. Thus, it clarifies the determinants, obstacles and results of migration with regard to both the countries of origin and destination. This effort aims at raising awareness, promoting fair and effective policies for international migration, understanding and addressing labour migration issues, policies and legislation regionally and internationally. This is in addition to highlighting the importance of statistical data in terms of identifying and anticipating labour market needs for foreign labour.

4-2-6 Public Opinion Polls and Research Center at the Information and Decision Support Center

In 2003, the Information and Decision Support Center in the Egyptian Council of Ministers established a center for public opinion polls and research, to be the first of its kind in Egypt to measure public opinion on various issues and to assist in decision-making. It aims to provide a robust database and information to policy makers in Egypt and to gauge public opinion on various development issues. Its methodology is to collect data via landline and mobile

⁴ Migration Handbook in Egypt 2018, issued by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics in September 2019.



phones by drawing random samples from all registered households and individuals. The master sample consists of about 100,000 households across Egypt. The Center employs a group of well-trained university graduates. Then, statistical analysis is conducted using validated files with quantitative and qualitative methods for both open-ended and closed questions of the implemented questionnaires.

The Public Opinion Polls and Research Center provides a range of services, as follows:

-  **I. Conducting opinion polls based on a database of mobile and landline numbers.**
-  **II. Conducting field surveys of a special nature (such as the Survey on Young People in Egypt 2009).**
-  **III. Data analysis, presentation and tabulation services.**
-  **IV. Capacity building and on-the-job training on data collection tools and techniques.**
-  **V. Methods for selecting and withdrawing samples.**

For example, the Public Opinion Polls and Research Center at the Cabinet Information Center conducted a survey on foreign migration in 2021, as one of the most important dreams of the young people in Egypt who want to live a better life.

The Center also conducted many field surveys on several topics, the most important of which was the survey conducted on Egyptian citizenship during the period (November 2018-January 2019) with the aim of describing the situation of the Egyptian family and Egyptian citizens in many social and economic aspects. To achieve this goal, two questionnaires were designed. The first questionnaire was conducted on a sample of 11,600 families. This form provides data on family members, their educational and economic level, and their employment status, in addition to the family's assessment of basic services such as health. As for the second form, it is applied to one member of the

family covered by the first form, provided that he is 18 years of age or over, and their number is 11,600 citizens / individuals. This model provides data on citizens' perception of and exposure to corruption, in addition to measuring the impact of social networking sites on citizens.

The second and most important survey is the Observatory Survey on the Status of the Egyptian Family, which was conducted during the period (January-February 2020) with the aim of describing the situation of the Egyptian family and the Egyptian citizen in many social and economic aspects. To achieve this goal, three questionnaire models were designed. The first model was implemented on a sample of 11,600 Egyptian families. This form provides data on family members, their educational and economic level, and their employment status. This is in addition to the family's assessment of basic services such as health. As for the second form, it is applied to a member of the families to which the first form applied, provided that he/ she is 18 years old or over. Their number was about 11,591 citizens. This model provides data on citizens' awareness of and exposure to corruption, in addition to measuring the citizen's dependence on government services and his/ her role in reducing corruption in the state's administrative agencies. As for the third questionnaire, it was implemented on a sample of 5,822 families, and (3,956) women between the age of 15 and 49 years, currently or previously married, were interviewed out of a total of 4155 women. This is in order to collect data on family planning and estimate the total expenditure of women on the issue of family planning.

From the foregoing, it is clear that the Public Opinion Polls and Research Center will have statistical data as a good addition to the proposed labour migration information system when established. These efforts cannot be ignored as they represent sources of statistical data, though not periodic. However, we recommend coordination and exchange of information with CAPMAS in this respect.

4-2-7 "Egypt after January 25: Survey of Youth Migration Intentions (IOM)"

This study was conducted by the International Organization for Migration in 2011 after the revolution of January

25, 2011. The study aims at understanding how young Egyptians view the future of their country and to what extent turmoil, reform and uncertainty may, positively or negatively, affect their intentions or aspirations towards migration. After identifying the expectations of young Egyptians towards the country's future, the study examines whether their expectations lead to an increased desire to seek employment abroad.

The results of the survey revealed that the first few weeks after January 25 did not directly influence young people's decisions to migrate. However, the job and income losses that were an indirect result of the economic contraction after January 25th may be a major driver for young people who have expressed high aspirations to migrate. Since most of those wishing to migrate experienced a reduction in working hours and job loss, half of the young people with no aspirations to migrate did not mention any changes or improvements in their working conditions. Young people with no intention to migrate were less likely to lose their jobs or be required to take unpaid leave since January 25. The study revealed that the most common concern of Egyptian young people was still pursuit of job opportunities and that their expectations about the economic future of Egypt were optimistic at the time. Moreover, those who have ambitions to migrate often wish to immigrate to Arab countries on a temporary basis and according to the advice of friends and relatives. This is a reassurance of the historically followed patterns of Egyptian migration. The survey was conducted using a nationally representative sample of about 23,000 young people between the age of 15 and 29, in the period from March to April 2011.

4-3 Administrative Data Sources: Flow/Stock Data

4-3-1 Synthesis study on migration statistics for the period 2013-2017

In 2019, CAPMAS issued a study on the sources of data on migration and foreigners in Egypt (inbound migrants) and Egyptians abroad (outbound migrants) for the period 2013-2017. This study is based on administrative data sources provided by some agencies and ministries, i.e. Ministry of the Interior (MoI), Ministry of Manpower

(MoM), and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA). Migration statistics and indicators were presented in numbers and percentages related to the characteristics of migrants represented in education, economic activity, age groups, employment status, profession...etc., to support the decision-making process, policy-making and research activities. The study consists of 11 chapters covering a wide range of migration and labour migration statistics (stocks and flows, inbound and outbound). Chapter One presents the statistics of expatriate labour (inflows) in the government, the public sector, and state-owned enterprises. (Source: Ministry of Manpower). Chapter Two reviews the indicators of expatriate labour (inflows) in the private and investment sectors (Source: Ministry of Manpower). Chapter Three deals with the numbers of foreigners who obtained Egyptian nationality (Source: Passports, Immigration and Nationality Department - Ministry of Interior). Chapter Four presents the numbers of Egyptian students abroad (Source: General Department of Scholarships at the Ministry of Higher Education and the Ministry of Education). Chapter Five presents data on the social status of Egyptians abroad (migrants) from the real estate registry (Ministry of Justice). Chapter Six presents estimates of the number of Egyptians abroad. It is estimated that the number of migrants in 2017 amounted to 10.2 million (Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs). Chapter Seven presents work permit data for Egyptian labour migration. It provides data on the country of destination, gender, educational qualification and type of contract. (Source: General Department of Work Permits at the Ministry of Interior). Chapter Eight presents the number of Egyptians who hold a foreign nationality and their distribution by country of destination and age groups. (Source: Department of Passports, Immigration and Nationality at the Ministry of Interior). Chapter Nine provides statistics on scientific scholarships for Egyptians abroad for M.A., PhD, or training scholarships for a period of 3 months to 5 years. Data are available by country and specialization (Source: General Department of Scholarships at the Ministry of Higher Education). Chapter Ten collects data from Egyptians who cross the borders into or out of the country. (Source: Passports, Immigration and Nationality Department, Ministry of Interior). In 2017, 6.2 million arrivals and 6.3 million departures were registered. Data is presented by means



of transport, port and age group. Finally, Chapter Eleven presents the numbers of Egyptians who obtained a migration permit. (Source: Passports Department at the Ministry of Interior as well as two forms (348 and 349). Data are available by country of destination, gender, age group, educational level, occupation, employment sector before migration, economic activity, marital status, religion, and type of migrant (main or accompanying migrant).

From our review of this study and the different chapters, it is clear that it relies on dynamic administrative sources (updated administrative records) mainly from five ministries, namely, Ministry of Interior with its various sectors, Ministry of Manpower, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Higher Education, and Ministry of Justice. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the only source that provides estimates to determine the number of Egyptians abroad. This study includes many indicators on labour migration, which need to be revised at the level of each agency or ministry.

4-3-2 Ministry of Manpower: Work Permits Registry (for foreigners in Egypt)

Ministry of Manpower is the agency that grants work permits to foreigners in Egypt, through its offices in the governorates or the offices of the General Authority for Investment and Free Zones (GAFI) in its various branches or the General Petroleum Corporation. Ministry of Manpower manages the labour market information system, which provides labour market statistics on the workforce, employment and unemployment. The Ministry publishes the “National Bulletin for Employment”, issued every two weeks. The Ministry implements an annual employment information programme that aims at updating establishment data on an annual basis to monitor changes related to the characteristics of employment and establishments and the current and future labour market needs. The sample of the targeted establishments is determined annually according to the size of the workforce.

The Ministry provides data on expatriate labour flows to Egypt. Based on this data, CAPMAS issues “the Annual Bulletin for Foreigners Working in the Private and Investment Sector in Egypt”⁵, which includes data on foreign workers in the private sector in Egypt distributed in terms of (groups of countries of origin, nationality, type of contract, governorates, as well as the main occupations of jobs, categories of economic activity and the agency issuing work permits).

They were distributed according to country of origin and nationality, the main occupational divisions and the agency issuing work permits in the governorates and the categories of economic activity.

There is another bulletin prepared by CAPMAS based on the administrative data issued by the Ministry of Manpower, entitled “Annual Bulletin for Foreign Workers in the Government Sector and the Public/Business Sector”⁶ based on the data collected on foreign workers in various government agencies and ministries, including Ministry of Manpower. (Source: Annual Bulletin for Workers in the Government and Public /Public Business Sectors 2019, CAPMAS, p. 1). The bulletin aims at determining the size and characteristics of the expatriate workforce in Egypt in the government sector and the public/public business sectors, classified according to nationality, gender, employer, educational status, professions and contract type.

Ministry of Manpower has put forward a number of applications (electronic forms via the Internet) for returning migrants as a result of the events that neighbouring countries or countries where they reside experience. This started with returnees from Libya (after the events in Libya in 2011) and ended with returnees from abroad from different countries (returning migrants) after the Covid-19 pandemic. This is with the aim of collecting data on returnees to know their demographic and geographical characteristics that enable the development of programmes that aim to support returning migrant workers. These models are one of the most important sources about returning

⁵ Source: CAPMAS (https://www.capmas.gov.eg/Pages/Publications.aspx?page_id=5104&Year=23492)

⁶ Ibid.: https://www.capmas.gov.eg/Pages/Publications.aspx?page_id=5104&Year=23492

migrants, which is one of the key components of labour migration.

4-3-3 Statistics of Ministry of Manpower on seasonal migration of Egyptians to work abroad

Sources from Ministry of Manpower indicate that Egyptians travel temporarily to work abroad to some countries, especially Arab countries, such as the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, to work during the Hajj and Umrah seasons. The seasonal or circular migration data is important as one of the sources for labour migration data, as this represents one of the solutions or alternatives to labour migration. The 20th International Conference on Labour Statisticians indicated the importance of knowing the size and characteristics of circular migration. Therefore, it is necessary to monitor and benefit from such sources. It is also necessary to develop them in cooperation with CAPMAS so that they become comprehensive, accurate and updated.

4-3-4 Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Statistical Yearbook 2020

Ministry of Foreign Affairs provided estimates for the number of Egyptians abroad, as well as those registered in various missions around the world, according to the country and city in which they are present. The total number of Egyptians abroad, according to the estimates of the missions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is 10.6 million citizens. The total number of those registered with the missions is only 242,660 citizens. The vast discrepancy between the two sources is clear. The report did not address the methodology used to estimate these numbers, nor their characteristics in terms of work status, the activities they perform, gender, and age structure. It is recommended to refer to the officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to learn how to prepare these estimates and how to develop them so as to reflect the characteristics of Egyptian migrants, especially labour migration.

It is clear from the source that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs provides estimates of the number of Egyptians residing abroad in general, according to the place of residence (country / city). These statistics refer only to numbers and

their centralization, but do not address characteristics, age groups or gender.

4-3-5 Ministry of the Interior: Work Permits Registry (for Egyptians wishing to work abroad)

The Ministry of the Interior is the agency entrusted with issuing work permits to Egyptians so that they can work abroad (Egyptian labour migration). This data represents an administrative source of labour migration flows. The General Department of Work Permits at the Ministry of Interior is the source of this data. Work permits contain (5) variables, which are the type of work permit (for the first time or renewal), gender, level of education, country of destination, and type of contract. CAPMAS annually receives aggregate data and issues an annual bulletin about that data specifically with the aim of determining the number and characteristics of Egyptians who obtain permits to work abroad so that the state can draw up policies of labour migration. The bulletin includes data on Egyptians who obtain work permits to work abroad in the form of employment, such as personal contracts, and permits for workers on foreign ships who are considered temporary migrants. The statistics do not include the following:

-  (1) Egyptians working abroad in the government and private sectors or for Egyptian companies operating abroad.
-  (2) Egyptian expatriates on scholarships.
-  (3) Egyptians working in diplomatic or international agencies.

Work Permit Characteristics:

-  The data provides very limited information on migrants (gender, type of permit, country, education and type of contract).
-  CAPMAS obtains data on a paper form and in an aggregated form, though the data is collected at the individual/ micro level. The tool used to obtain this individual data is not available.

- The way the Department (Ministry of Interior) maintains and stores the data is not known. Is it in paper or digital form?
- No information is available on the quality and comprehensiveness of the data collected, i.e. is it comprehensive and representative of all categories?
- The concepts and terms used in data collection are not specified.
- The work permit is required to be annually renewed, hence, the data cannot be treated as cumulative. I think it is vital to think about how you can make this tool comprehensive and reflect real labour migration statistics.
- Provision of the concepts on which data is collected and developed.
- CAPMAS needs to obtain data in a digital form and at a micro level. The best solution, if digitized, is to link the work permit database directly with CAPMAS.
- Key data is collected but is not considered in the bulletin prepared for that purpose, such as the place of birth, place of residence, job or profession contracted by the individual, marital status, and spouse's job. If this information is provided, more accurate indicators can be produced about Egyptians who have work permits to work abroad.

Suggestions to enhance work permits

- One of the sources for completion of work permits data is the departure cards (information related to the purpose of travel).

Table 1: Development of the number of work permits issued to Egyptians to work abroad, by country group (2013-2017)

Year	Arab countries	Percentage (%)	Rest of the world	Percentage (%)	Total
2013	1,259,778	97.23	35,845	2.77	1,295,623
2014	1,279,606	97.27	35,949	2.73	1,315,555
2015	1,294,774	97.53	32,768	2.47	1,327,542
2016	1,220,863	97.49	31,390	2.51	1,252,253
2017	1,135,029	97.21	32,560	2.79	1,167,589

Source: Annual Bulletin of Work Permits Issued to Egyptians to Work Abroad, 2017, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

4-3-6 Ministry of the Interior: Bulletin of Emigration Permits and Egyptians with Other Nationalities⁷

The second administrative publication issued by CAPMAS

is the annual bulletin on Egyptians who obtained migration permits and Egyptians who acquired other nationalities (excluding those who migrate for the purpose of work/education). This source reflects the data flow of

⁷ Source: CAPMAS (https://www.capmas.gov.eg/Pages/Publications.aspx?page_id=5104&Year=23492)

Egyptian permanent migrants. This version aims at determining the size and characteristics of those who have obtained legal approval to migrate. It also aims at identifying the number and characteristics of Egyptians who have obtained the citizenship of a foreign country. The source of the data is the Department of Passports, Immigration and Nationality at the Ministry of Interior. The data is collected annually using two forms (Form No. 348 and Form No. 349). The bulletin provides two types of data, namely migrants who left the country through legal channels and those who are already abroad but have applied for other nationalities. They are classified according to a set of characteristics, namely age, gender, educational level, country of destination, marital status, employment status and profession.

Bulletin Characteristics and Determinants:

- The form and circulation of the data is not known exactly, is it a paper or a digital form?
- The concepts and terms used in data collection are not specified.
- The level of data collected and sent to CAPMAS for processing and dissemination (is it aggregate or at the individual level?)
- There is no data on migrant family members and their characteristics (numbers only), as the bulletin differentiates between the original migrant and his dependents only.
- There is no historical data on the status of the migrant: when did he migrate? How did he migrate? Why did he decide to migrate (push and pull factors)?

Suggested solutions to enhance the bulletin:

- It is vital that CAPMAS obtains data in a digital form in order to link to the migration database and then to the proposed labour migration information system.

- It is better to obtain data at the individual level.
- It is essential to provide concepts on which data shall be collected and endeavor to develop it
- It would be useful to obtain data on family members such as age structure, level of education, level of education of the spouse and occupation.
- Working side by side, through cooperation between CAPMAS and the Ministry of Interior, to update forms No. 348 and No. 349 for data collection, so that they reflect those needs.
- The data collection tool for the department itself should be updated and completed in a digital form instead of a paper form, in order to facilitate sharing with stakeholders and partners.

4-3-7 Ministry of Interior: Civil Registry Statistics Processing System - Civil Status Authority Sector

The civil registry system entails documenting basic civil statuses related to people, such as birth, death, marriage and divorce. It registers relevant information in records according to their nature, date and place of occurrence. This system applies to Egyptian citizens as well as foreigners. Civil registry offices are established in municipalities (neighborhoods and villages), as well as in consulates and embassies for Egyptian expatriates. Heads of municipalities and municipal councils, as well as consuls and ambassadors, assume the responsibility as registrars. The collection of civil registry data (births and deaths) is a process carried out by the Civil Status Sector of the Ministry of Interior in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It consists of comprehensive data on births, marriages and deaths registered in the civil status records of all governorates in Egypt.

The Civil Status Authority Sector is responsible for issuing the identity cards (IDs), national number, profession, and place of residence. If the person is working abroad (migrant labour), then, this data will be added to his records (birth certificate, place of birth outside Egypt and

the country of birth). The occupation is also registered in the country of employment. Therefore, the Civil Status Authority Sector in the Ministry of Interior is a source of administrative data on migration in general, and labour migration in particular.

4-3-8 Ministry of Higher Education: International Student Registration Platform

CAPMAS, based on the data collected from the entities affiliated with the Ministry of Higher Education (universities, the Supreme Council of Universities and Academies, Central Statistics Department - Information and Documentation Center at the Ministry of Higher Education), prepares one of the publications entitled “Annual Bulletin for Registered Students - Faculty Members in Higher Education⁸”, on an annual basis. The bulletin’s data revealed that the number of international students enrolled increase from year to year. It is worth noting that there is another administrative source available for Egyptians studying abroad. It is the annual bulletin issued by CAPMAS, based on Data from the General Directorate of Scholarships at the Ministry of Higher Education, entitled “Annual Bulletin for Delegates on a Scientific Mission Abroad - Ministry of Higher Education”. The last volume was issued in June 2020. This bulletin aims at identifying the volume and characteristics of scientific delegates on scientific missions abroad (external missions, scientific missions, scholarships, joint supervisory missions, Egypt-Japan Education Partnership (EJEP) (2018/2019), Scholarship Programme (Newton- Musharafa), and Science and Technology Development Fund).

It is important here to know the terms used. For delegates on a scientific mission, the data includes (external missions, scientific missions, study leaves, joint supervision missions, Egypt-Japan Education Partnership (2018/2019)). As for foreign missions, Egyptian students obtain a university degree from a university abroad within a period of (3-4) years. The delegate can return to the homeland during a certain period in order to learn and conduct the necessary field research. With regards to

scientific missions, scholarships are awarded in scientific missions in the form of grants to the state, the sending party, or a personal grant, either for training or for the purpose of scientific research for a period of (3) months to (1) year.

For scholarships, scholarship students are sent abroad to study or collect scientific materials for a degree or for the purpose of training and acquiring experience. They are funded through external grants of the state, sending agencies or personal grants. The donor determines the duration of the grant. With regards to joint supervision scholarships, during the scholarship, the student obtains a PhD degree from an Egyptian university under the supervision of an Egyptian professor and a foreign professor who both agree on the subject of study and research. The duration of the scholarship is five years, during which the member of the foreign scholarship is treated financially on the basis of reciprocity, which leads to savings in tuition fees and overcoming the problem of non-equivalence of some foreign certificates. Data is available by type (mission, scholar, grant ...etc.), branch of science (medicine, engineering, agriculture ...etc.), sending university, gender, country, and group of countries (Europe, America, Asia ...etc.).

4-3-9 The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Number of migrants in Egypt (refugees)

The data of those registered with UNHCR in Egypt reflects the stock of refugee numbers in Egypt from a documented source. This statement is published according to the nationalities of the registrants. It should be noted that registration with UNHCR is optional.

The importance of this source is that it monitors data at the general level on international migration of refugees and their flows into Egypt and specifically on labour migration. Despite the limited numbers announced and published, this source represents the only documented administrative record in this regard. So, it is possible to build

⁸ CAPMAS (https://www.capmas.gov.eg/Pages/Publications.aspx?page_id=5104&Year=23492)

on these numbers in conducting migration or asylum surveys in Egypt in order to analyze this phenomenon. It is worth noting that there is a memorandum of understanding signed between UNHCR and Egypt regarding the exchange of information and facilitate the work of UNHCR in Egypt. It can be requested to share the framework of this data with CAPMAS. This is in order to benefit from such data as one of the inputs to the expatriate labour migration data and to study its characteristics, distribution, and the countries from which they came.⁹

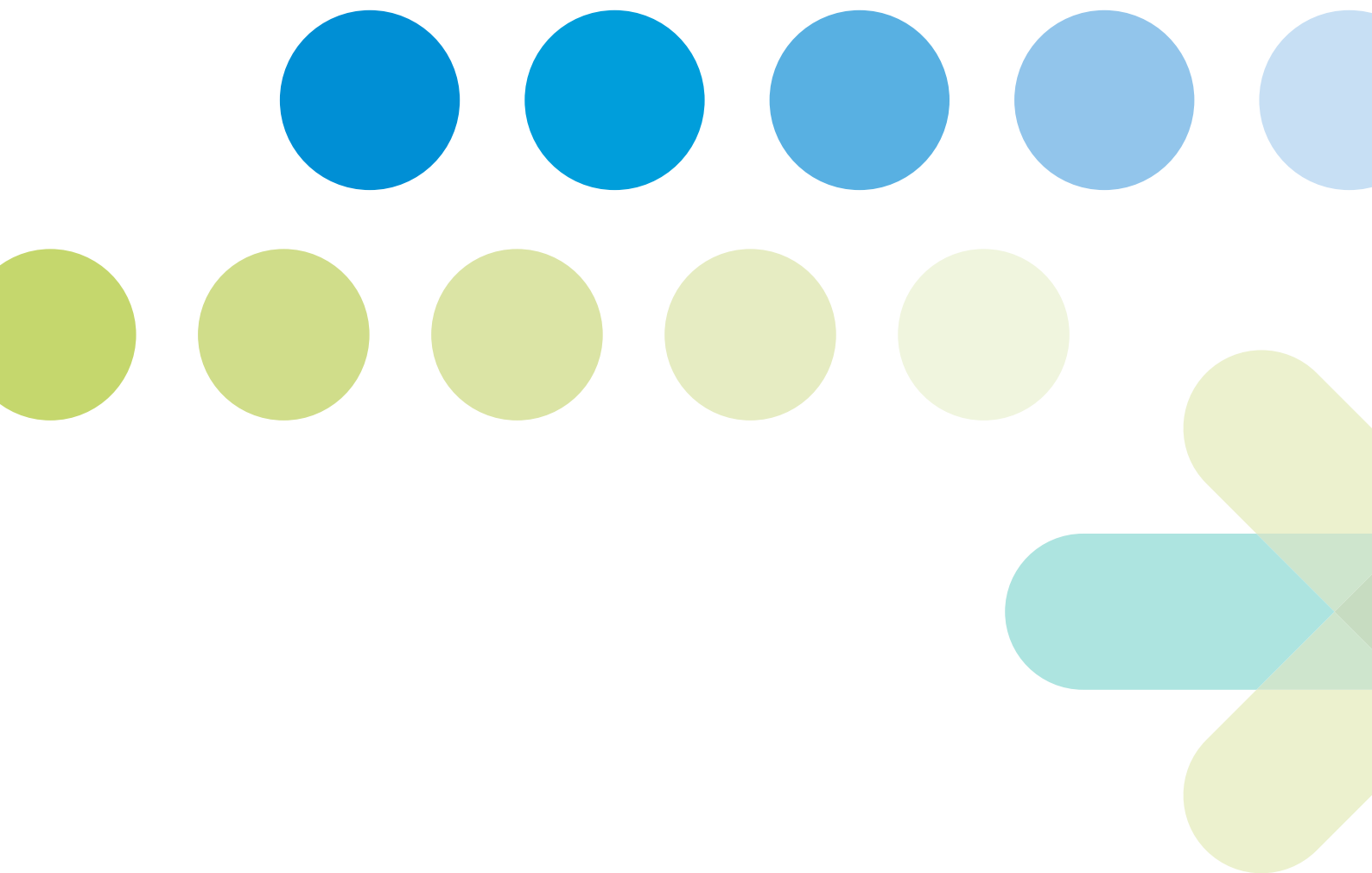
4-3-10 The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Number of migrants in Egypt (asylum seekers)

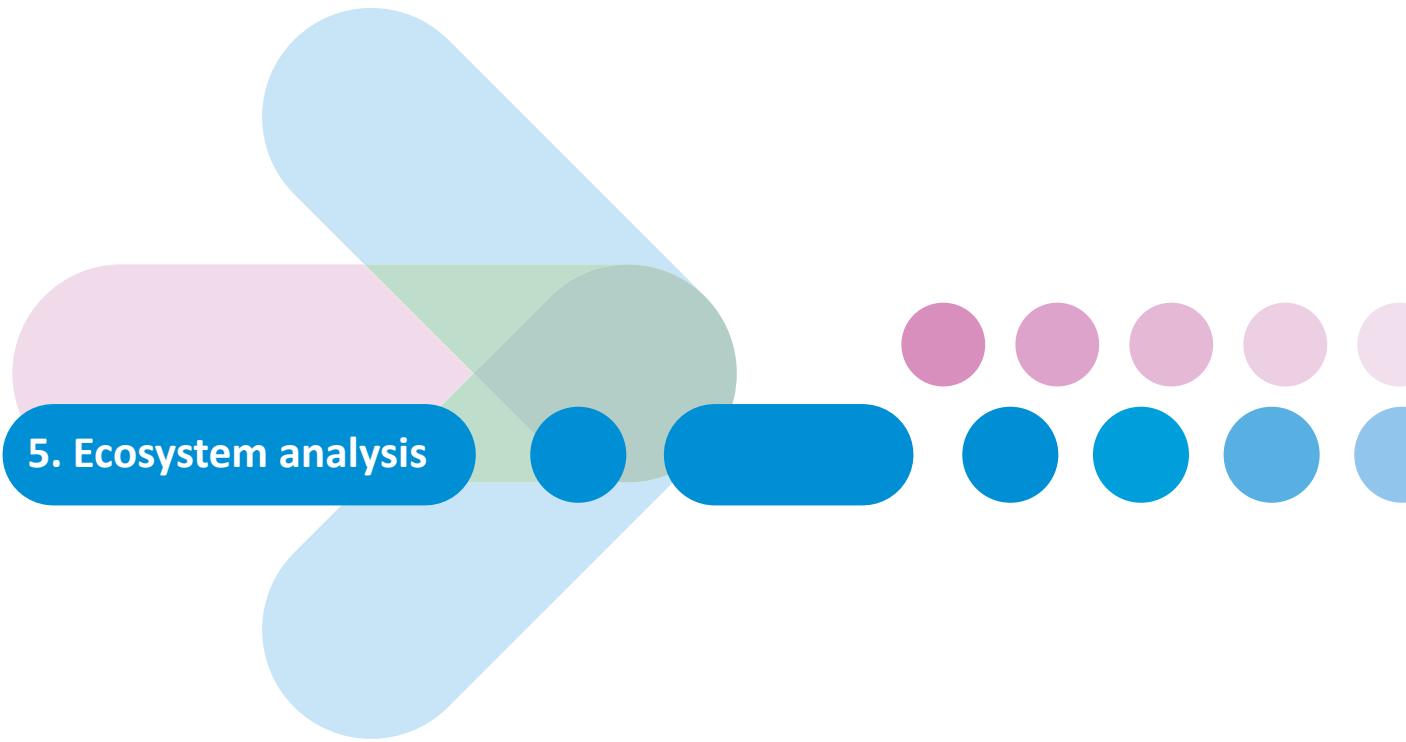
UNHCR has records of the number of asylum seekers in Egypt by country of origin. This phenomenon has witnessed a gradual increase in asylum applications in Egypt in recent years. This steady increase in asylum applications is due to the economic and political conditions in the expelling countries, or because of the deteriorating economic conditions associated with conflicts and insecurity.

Most of these forced migrants and asylum seekers/displaced consider Egypt as a transit country and try hard to migrate to European countries at some point. Other types of migrants to Egypt (stock or flow) should be determined by other means (work permits for foreign workers issued by Ministry of Manpower, border registry, Ministry of Education or Ministry of Higher Education platform for foreign students ...etc.). It is clear from these statistics that the registered numbers of asylum seekers are limited and that this does not in any way reach the estimates regarding arrivals (whether immigration or displacement from neighboring and sister countries such as Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Libya and other African countries). Therefore, it is recommended to share this data and urge UNHCR to launch a package of incentives to encourage refugees to register so that the numbers can be counted in the required accuracy.

⁹ Refugees Convention (1951) and its Protocol (1967). <https://www.unhcr.org/eg/wp-content/uploads/sites/36/2020/11/UNHCR-Egypt-at-a-Glance-AR.pdf>.







5- Ecosystem analysis for labour migration data production in Egypt: Results of the qualitative analysis (outcomes of the in-depth interviews)

As mentioned in the methodology section, several in-depth interviews were conducted with officials of the national partners within the framework of the Specific Objective No. 3 Working Group (SO3WG) and with some representatives of international organizations and experts in the field of migration statistics in general, and labour migration in particular. These interviews include interviews with national partners of the following entities:

- • • Ministry of Manpower (MoM)
- • • Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE)
- • • Ministry of Education (MoE)
- • • Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS)
- • • Ministry of State for Immigration and Egyptian Expatriates' Affairs (MoSEEA)
- • • National Organization for Social Insurance (NoSI)
- • • National Coordinating Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Immigration and Trafficking in Persons (NCCPIM & TIP)

Three interviews were conducted with international organizations, namely the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Population Council, and two interviews were conducted with experts in the field of labour migration. The following paragraphs present the results of these interviews.

5-1 Ministry of Manpower

The interview with Ministry of Manpower yielded very rich information and resources regarding labour migration and its relationship to the Labour Market Information

System platform, in addition to efforts for documenting employment contracts for Egyptians who travel abroad to work. Below is a list of projects/initiatives in which the Ministry of Manpower is involved.

- • • The Labour Market Information System platform is primarily concerned with the two parts of the internal labour market (supply and demand), but it is also concerned with foreign workers (migration of workers into Egypt- stock).
- • • Four questionnaire forms were designed to be circulated to establishments all over Egypt (they were shared with the Manpower Department at CAPMAS to express their opinion). These forms are to be completed electronically by establishments active in the labour market (registered with insurance).
- • • Article (15) of the Labour Law stipulates that the Ministry is a competent authority with regard to collecting labour market data from its primary sources (establishments operating in Egypt), whether they are governmental, private sector or business sector.
- • • There is a part of the Labour Market Information System platform, which is dedicated for labour migration to the Egyptian labour market. This employment is classified according to occupational divisions, gender and economic activity.
- • • There is another part of the platform related to work permits issued by the Ministry of Interior to work in Egypt, for which CAPMAS issues a bulletin for this data.
- • • Upon completion of the electronic connectivity process, CAPMAS adds this data directly to the platform as part of the digital transformation initiative. This is in order to benefit from the data and to be in accordance with international standards.
- • • There are cooperation sessions between the Ministry of Manpower and CAPMAS with regard to the exchange of data in the required manner and in the

appropriate form for the platform. This is conditioned that the approval is within the framework of a cooperation protocol regarding the circulation and exchange of data electronically.

- Quarterly and semi-annual reports will be issued through the platform's data to help the decision-makers draw up policies or design intervention programmes.
- One of the most important parts is identifying the agencies partner to the platform (such as CAPMAS, the Federation of Industries, Ministry of Education, which provide us with new entrants to the labour market according to academic qualifications and specializations). This is meant to ensure integration of efforts.
- There is a monitoring through the platform of the current and future labour market needs, linking them to the jobs that are in demand in the future.

In brief, the labour data system within the Ministry of Manpower includes a database for those who wish to work, a database for those who obtain a registration certificate, data for workers, data for foreign workers in establishments "work permits for foreigners", data on contracts of recruitment companies (total of 1266 licensed recruitment companies). Finally, it includes statistics on Egyptians working abroad based on work permits at the Ministry of Interior.

Challenges facing the Ministry of Manpower:

- Administrative registration of external contracts, as the volume of external / foreign contracts issued reached about 600 thousand new annual contractors in (2019) and before Covid-19 pandemic. It is now less than about 200 thousand contractors (in 2020). An excel file has been developed (work is currently underway to automate the contracts database) containing data on gender, male/female, qualifications and occupation.
- Most of these contracts are individual contracts through recruitment companies abroad. According to

Article (17) of the Labour Law of the year 2003, there are (5) agencies working to legally recruit Egyptians to work abroad (according to the respondent statement of the Ministry of Manpower).

- To identify the size and stock of migrant workers, this requires cooperation of many parties (Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and CAPMAS).
- There is a need to develop the labour force survey to take a sample from all governorates and to develop a section for migrant members (migrant families cannot be followed completely - this can be done through the Department of Immigration, Passports and Nationality at the Ministry of Interior).
- It is recommended to communicate with embassies abroad, foreign entities, and commercial representation in order to monitor labour market needs in the markets where embassies are located. This data is entered directly into the proposed Labour Migration Information System. Thus, these needs are monitored, and job seekers are qualified for these jobs.
- The Ministry of Manpower has established an electronic link regarding the migration of the Egyptian labour force with the Jordanian side. There are efforts to link with Libya, the UAE and Saudi Arabia.
- Data collection tools are questionnaires that are sent in paper forms through a work team of the Ministry of Manpower and sometimes electronically through an online application.

The respondent from the Ministry of Manpower provided some recommendations as follows:

- The importance of Completing the network connectivity;
- Automate the service of approving individual contracts;
- The need to build the capacity of the ministry's team to extrapolate information and issue reports; and

- • • Measure data quality and conformity with international standards.

5-2 Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research

The Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research is interested in some initiatives related to the quality of education and the services provided to monitor university graduates through the alumni units in each university. This contributes to the classification of universities and the criteria used to evaluate universities. For example, what kind of information are they interested in about the graduate? How did the graduate obtain a job, whether inside or outside Egypt? Is this work directly related to his/her university major? This follow-up contributes to the development of university systems and curricula to keep pace with the needs of the internal and external labour market. MoHESR ensures that the graduate is a well-qualified candidate for the global labour market in general and the Egyptian market in particular. More interestingly, the Egyptian Universities Documentation Unit is a reliable source of data on labour migration, especially of those with university qualifications.

Challenges:

The biggest challenge facing MoHESR is that each entity within MoHESR operates in isolation (“Please cooperate so we can achieve common goals,” said the Ministry respondent). Developing the capacities of MoHESR and the graduate units in universities constitute the main challenge for MoHESR. Finally, there is a need to develop the systems, through which MoHESR can work, and the tools and devices on which workers will be trained as well.

Recommendations:

It is worth noting that the interviewed official made several recommendations as follows:

- • • Develop the Certificate Authentication Unit in Egyptian universities and provide the unit with the necessary tools and systems for data collection and staff training thereon, as it is considered a reliable data

- • • source for labour migration, especially those with university qualifications.

Suggest the development of a follow-up system for graduates through which more details about the graduate can be identified (the nature of work, discipline, and work in Egypt or abroad).



Exchange experience and best practices and transfer knowledge regarding graduate follow-up systems globally.



The Ministry of Foreign Affairs’ authentication of certificates for those wishing to migrate: a proposal to obtain an identification form for the holder of the certificate to be authenticated. This identification should be electronic and linked to other databases on labour migration.



Develop the platform for foreign expatriates (students and teachers) by adding any other useful areas for researchers or concerned authorities, until we agree that this information is needed and important.



CAPMAS can have a direct connection/link to the database of migrants and graduates through cooperation between CAPMAS and the MoHE. Coordination can be made with the Immigration Department regarding this matter, if necessary.

5-3 Ministry of Social Solidarity

Ministry of Social Solidarity is involved in several initiatives related to labour migration, especially returning migrants. For example, the ministry has the “Nawart Baladak” questionnaire from the other national partners. This is in addition to “Haya Karima (Decent Life) Initiative”, with expansive targeting on a geographical and sectoral basis (agriculture, fishing, building and construction, and domestic labour ...etc.).

Social Insurance Initiative for Migrant Workers: The problem with the initiative is that it is not exclusive, and its data cannot be relied upon because it is not updated and has many cases of leakage. However, in future, irregular workers abroad will also be included, hopefully to expand this insurance umbrella to include workers and returnees from abroad.

Ministry of Social Solidarity implemented a separate internal initiative to support the unemployed with an amount of EGP 500 as an unemployment benefit consequent to the Covid-19 pandemic. Eleven million applications have been received, and information can be made available to CAPMAS through an official agreement between MoSS and CAPMAS. Returning migrant workers constitute a substantial proportion of unemployed citizens.

These initiatives can be considered as one of the non-periodical administrative sources that provide some indicators about labour migration, especially with regards to returning migrants. It is important to review the data collection tool to identify the fields to be filled and collected, as well as obtain the database itself, and then evaluate the tool in light of the recommendations of the 20th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS).

Challenges:

The Ministry of Social Solidarity faces some challenges as follows:

-  **i. The data collected is inconsistent (unharmonized) and requires a lot of effort to be usable (data clean-up).**
-  **ii. There is a need to build the Ministry's capabilities with regard to data processing, management, presentation and classification methods, in order to share the data with partner agencies.**
-  **iii. There is a need to link the different databases received from different sources that do not exist effectively, sustainably and at a reasonable cost.**

 **iv. Lack of an institutional approach towards an integrated data collection system, where all efforts are sporadic.**

 **v. The data is not available for sharing or public use; the data depends on the immediate need that addresses a specific situation.**

Recommendations:

 **Make data available for public use, and data production should be on a regular basis.**

 **Build an integrated system for data collection across the various ministries and government agencies.**

 **Link different databases coming from multiple sources effectively and sustainably.**

 **Build the Ministry's capabilities with regards to data processing, management, presentation, and classification methods, in order to share data with partner agencies.**

 **Work on the consistency of the data collected to avoid any data conflicts, through coordination and sharing of data collection methodologies.**

5-4 Ministry of State for Emigration and Egyptian Expatriates' Affairs

Officials of the Ministry of State for Emigration and Egyptian Expatriates' Affairs indicated that all of the Ministry's programmes/initiatives need accurate and updated data on Egyptian migrants working abroad, as well as the Egyptian labour market with its various characteristics.

Challenges:

 **Ministry of State for Emigration and Egyptian Expatriates' Affairs does not have the capabilities necessary to collect, process and analyze data. Efforts made within the framework of national initiatives are**

made on a temporary and seasonal basis to address an emergency phenomenon or a problem. The programmes are specific, and the Ministry does not have the capabilities to make this rule a success. It seeks assistance in this regard, especially from the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

- • • Registration in the initiatives through the Egyptian federations and their associations abroad. The Ministry is not a specialized agency in producing data and does not have the necessary capabilities for that, but it provides a service that addresses the problems of Egyptian expatriates.
- • • There is a need for detailed data on the labour market by gender, age, skill level, education level and experience gained.
- • • The data should be up to date with the latest developments (on the Egyptian and foreign labour market).
- • • The governorates and villages that export migration, specifically irregular migration, and how to control this issue.
- • • There is no accurate count of the number of expatriate workers, as they are reluctant to register in Egyptian missions abroad. This matter requires concerted efforts to reduce the number, so that their problems can be solved, and they can be reached easily, and integrated into the ongoing development process in Egypt.

Recommendations:

- • • Invite the Ministry to participate in the meetings of Specific Objective No. 3 (SO3).
- • • It is proposed to add a section on labour migration to the labour force survey.
- • • It is necessary to provide updated, published, official and documented data. CAPMAS is the main reliable body in addition to the data published by the United Nations (the International Organization for Migration).

- • • Link consulates, embassies and offices around the world and the Ministry's partners so that data can be exchanged and shared.

5-5 National Organization for Social Insurance (NOSI)

The National Organization for Social Insurance is the agency responsible for managing the insurance system in Egypt. It is responsible for collecting the subscriptions of registered employees and investing these contributions. The law stipulates those Egyptian expatriates working abroad or those working in international organizations inside Egypt, who are not subject to the provisions of the Egyptian Labour Law, are free to choose to be subject to social insurance. An Egyptian citizen, who works abroad, if he/ she wishes to be subject to social insurance, should submit the following documents:

- • • A copy of a computerized birth certificate;
- • • A copy of the national ID card;
- • • An insured subscription application according to Form No. (1);
- • • The basic data sheet, according to Form No. (3) in case there are previous periods of insurance;
- • • A statement from the insured regarding the previous subscription periods or the extent of his/ her entitlement to another pension, according to Form No. (4);
- • • The medical fitness report issued by the competent medical authority at the beginning of the subscription, or a copy thereof.

A copy of the document proving the commencement of work or activity that requires compliance with the provisions of the law, particularly the following:

- • • A copy of a valid passport
- • • A certified copy of the employment contract abroad

- A copy of the employment contract with the international agency or organization or the foreign embassy**
- A copy of the employment contract on foreign ships and a copy of the valid maritime passport**
Misr Insurance Office for insurance of Egyptian expatriates working abroad opens a subscription for the worker and registers him/ her on the computer database of the National Authority for Social Insurance.
- The National Organization for Social Insurance (NOSI) electronically files the original documents, forms and applications referred to in the electronic archive (Article 12 of Law No. 148 of the year 2019).**

Challenges:

Officials of the National Organization for Social Insurance indicated that the volume of Egyptian workers abroad and participants in the voluntary social insurance system is less than 30,000 subscribers (detailed data about the subscriber is available in the subscribers' database).

Recommendations

This is a good administrative source of labour migration data if fully developed to include all types of employment. Data collection forms can be developed to comply with international standards and recommendations of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS).

5-6 National Coordinating Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Immigration and Trafficking in Persons

The National Coordinating Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Immigration and Trafficking in Persons was established on November 7, 2016, with the issuance of Law No. 82 of the year 2016¹⁰. It was actually formed on January 23, 2017, based on the Decree of the Egyptian Prime Minister No. 192 of the year 2017. NCCPIM & TIP includes 30 members representing ministries, national

councils, and national agencies concerned with this matter. NCCPIM & TIP is responsible for coordinating joint efforts at the national and international levels, and developing policies, studies, plans, and programmes to combat and prevent illegal immigration and trafficking in persons. This is in addition to NCCPIM & TIP work as an advisory reference for the concerned authorities and agencies. It is also entrusted with preparing and submitting reports directly to the Prime Minister¹¹.

The data collection tools on undocumented immigration and labour migration are represented in a database that is currently under construction on undocumented immigration. This database consists of two parts (flow /stock) to raise the informational capacity on undocumented immigration issues. This is in implementation of the national strategy to combat and prevent undocumented immigration (2016 - 2026).

Challenges:

NCCPIM & TIP faces some challenges, including:

- Digital transformation has become an imperative to link data and obtain updated data in an effective manner.**
- The other challenge lies in developing the NCCPIM & TIP's website to keep up with the challenges and provide information.**
- Finally, raising awareness of the risks of illegal immigration, especially in the governorates where this phenomenon is widespread, represents the main challenge.**

¹⁰ Article (28) of Law No. 82 of the year 2016 on Combating Illegal Immigration and Smuggling of Migrants.

¹¹ Article (17) of the Executive Regulations of the Law on Combating Illegal Immigration and Smuggling of Migrants.

Recommendations:

-  The need to work towards digital transformation with the purpose to link databases to obtain updated and effective data;
-  Develop the Committee's website to keep pace with global developments;
-  Design interventions that raise awareness of the hazards of irregular immigration, especially in governorates where this phenomenon is widespread.

5-7 International partners and experts

Three interviews were conducted with the International Organization for Migration(IOM), GIZ, and the Population Council as international organizations that cooperate with CAPMAS on several occasions. The Population Council conducted a Survey on Young People in Egypt in 2014 in co-operation with CAPMAS. The survey included an expanded module on migration experiences and aspirations among young people. The data collection tool is a questionnaire that is distributed manually and then electronically to the candidates. IOM is one of the leading international partners of CAPMAS. IOM, in cooperation with CAPMAS, conducted the International Migration Survey in 2013 (the National Survey of International Migration). IOM helped CAPMAS in establishing a migration data analysis unit and raised the capabilities of the staff with regards to several topics (implementing SDGs, illegal immigration indicators, and the mobility tracking matrix). Now, IOM, in cooperation with CAPMAS, shall conduct the second round of the International Migration Survey. The two parties discussed another very important topic and will participate in its implementation. It is the issue of capacity building related to big data.

Two in-depth interviews were conducted with Egyptian migration experts, Dr. Rania Rushdy (a former Population Council employee and current AUC Professor) and Dr. Ayman Zuhri (a researcher and migration expert). The two experts stress the need to develop the population registry to include all population dynamics, and thus there is no need to conduct costly censuses.

5-8 Findings/ General Recommendations

-  The need to digitize all data collection tools. This will reduce the time and cost required to manage, verify, harmonize, process and analyze data.
-  The need to link the different entities, so that data flows seamlessly from data producers to its users.
-  Capacity building programmes that support developing an information system to manage the administrative data
-  Technical and institutional support for the systems to be built.
-  Finally, the exchange of knowledge and best practices among the various agencies.

The main drawbacks of these sources of the administrative data are the following: They do not contain information about the demographic characteristics of individuals such as age, gender, and nationality, visa type, the migrant's employment status, place of origin, family members and their characteristics, and remittance amounts. Moreover, they do not provide information about why a person migrates, how to send remittances, and to which country they are sent. The data is subject to concepts and terms that vary from one source to another and not defined, in most cases, on exchange of inputs.

Table (2): Data tools used by national partners to produce statistical or administrative data on labour migration

Entity	Data tool	Data type 1. International migrant (country of measurement –Egypt) 2. For-work international migrant 3. Returning Egyptian migrant 4. Egyptians working abroad 5. Egyptian migrant for other purposes (apart from work)	Stock/Flow/ Both	Statistical or Administrative	Is it possible to integrate the data with the labour migration information system (yes/no)	If the answer is yes, what is the periodicity of this data? 1. Not periodic 2. Annual 3. Quarterly 4. Monthly 5. Daily	Remarks
Ministry of Social Solidarity	Nawart Baladak questionnaire form available from the other ministries	3. Returning Egyptian migrant	Both	Administrative	Yes	1	Impact of Covid-19
	Forms / Questionnaires for the Ministry of Social Solidarity Project (Takaful & Karama)	3. Returning Egyptian migrant	Both when developed	Administrative	Yes	2	
National Coordinating Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Immigration and Trafficking in Persons	Data collected from the partners	3. Returning Egyptian migrant 4. Egyptians working abroad	Flow/stock	Administrative	Yes	2	
Ministry of Education and Technical Education	International Student Data Portal (Platform)	5. Egyptian migrant for other purposes (apart from work)	Stock (students and teachers)		Yes	2	MOE Technology Sector
Ministry of Manpower	Work forms / questionnaires	Unavailable	stock	Statistical	Yes	2	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics- for study and comments
	Data Tool for Work Permits (Foreign workers in public/private sectors)	1. International migrant (country of measurement –Egypt) 2. For-work international migrant	stock/flow	Administrative	Yes	4	
	Overseas labour contracts (records)	4. Egyptians working abroad	Flow	Administrative	Yes	4,5	Excel sheets are used.

Entity	Data tool	Data type 1. International migrant (country of measurement –Egypt) 2. For-work international migrant 3. Returning Egyptian migrant 4. Egyptians working abroad 5. Egyptian migrant for other purposes (apart from work)	Stock/Flow/ Both	Statistical or Administrative	Is it possible to integrate the data with the labour migration information system (yes/no)	If the answer is yes, what is the periodicity of this data? 1. Not periodic 2. Annual 3. Quarterly 4. Monthly 5. Daily	Remarks
Ministry of State for Emigration	Nawart Baladak Initiative	3. Returning Egyptian migrant	Flow	Administrative	Yes	1	The Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics requests the tool used and seeks cooperation regarding the development of this tool and making it sustainable (and not temporary due to the conditions of Covid-19 pandemic).
	"Survival Boats Initiative" Bedaya	3. Returning Egyptian migrant	Flow	Administrative	No	1	
	Entrepreneurship Programmes	3. Returning Egyptian migrant	Flow	Administrative	No	1	
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research	Records of the Certification Service of Graduate Certificates	4. Egyptians working abroad 5. Egyptian migrant for other purposes (apart from work)	Flow	Administrative	Yes	4	Just records, there is no data collection tool. CAPMAS coordinates regarding the development of a tool. It is to be digital (electronic) and to be linked to the Labour Migration Information System in future.
	Follow-up of the alumni form in Egyptian universities (alumni affairs units).	4. Egyptians working abroad 5. Egyptian migrant for other purposes (apart from work)	Flow	Administrative	No	2	CAPMAS coordinates in order to link the platform with the management information system, the proposed labour migration information system, and develop the platform.

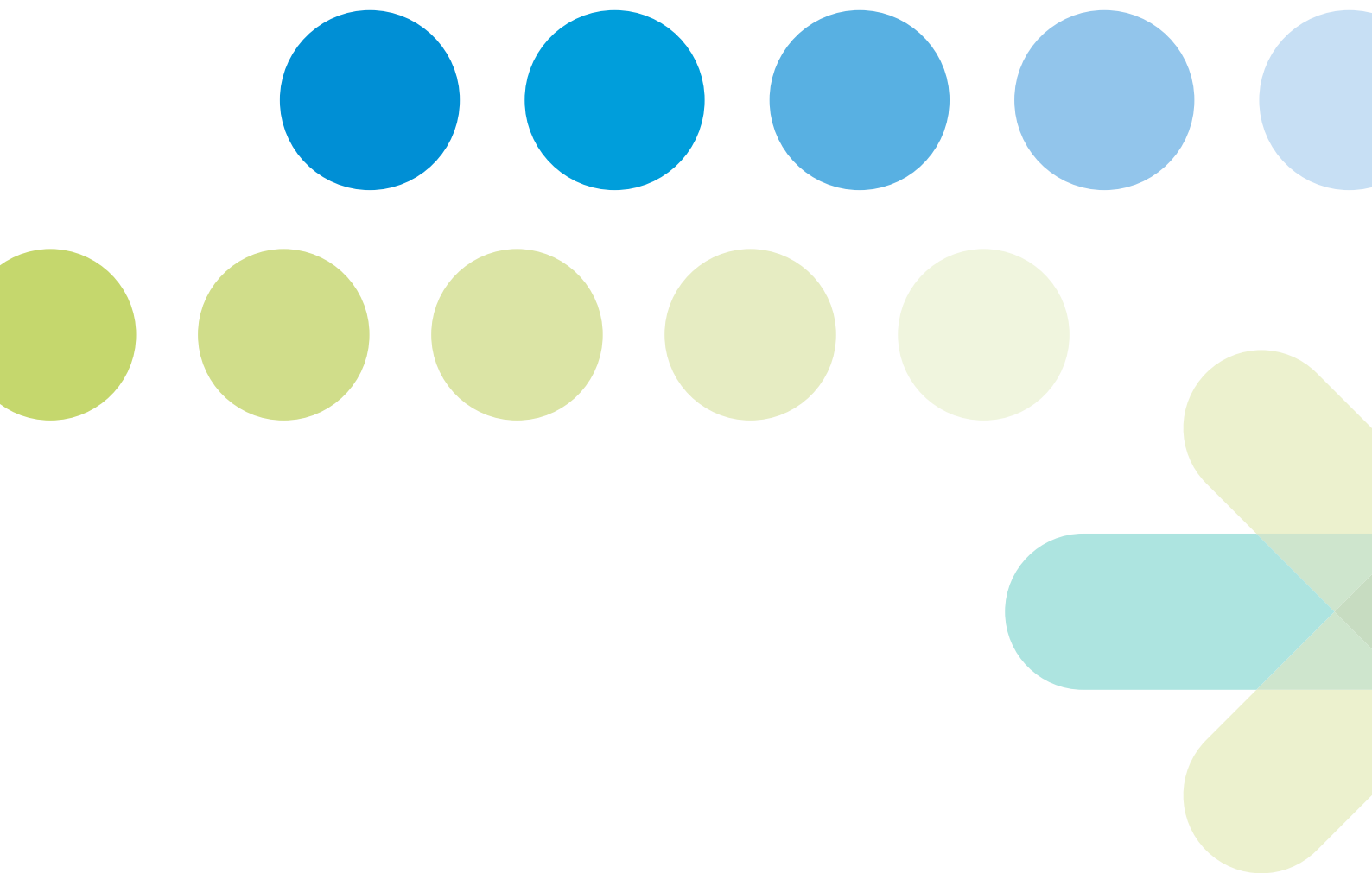


Entity	Data tool	Data type 1. International migrant (country of measurement –Egypt) 2. For-work international migrant 3. Retuning Egyptian migrant 4. Egyptians working abroad 5. Egyptian migrant for other purposes (apart from work)	Stock/Flow/ Both	Statistical or Administrative	Is it possible to integrate the data with the labour migration information system (yes/no)	If the answer is yes, what is the periodicity of this data? 1. Not periodic 2. Annual 3. Quarterly 4. Monthly 5. Daily	Remarks
The National Organization for Social Insurance	Egyptian Expatriates Working Abroad Insurance Application Form (less than 30.000 registered)	4. Egyptians working abroad	Flow/stock	Administrative	Yes	2	The tool needs to be developed and digitized (an electronic version is required) and linked to the proposed Labour Migration Information System
	Unpaid annual leave applications for traveling abroad (government and public sector employees) 150.000 registered	4. Egyptians working abroad	Flow/stock	Administrative	Yes	2	How is it linked to the Labour Migration Information System?
	National Organization for Social Insurance is developing an application for insurance for Egyptian expatriates working abroad (labour migration).		Flow	Administrative	Yes	2	
Ministry of Interior	Work Permit Application Forms	4.Egyptians working abroad	Flow	Administrative	Yes	2	
	Migration application forms and acquiring another nationality.	4. Egyptians working abroad 5. Egyptian migrant for other purposes (apart from work)	Flow	Administrative	Yes	2	
Ministry of Interior	Registration in the Civil Registry - Civil Status Sector	4. Egyptians working abroad 5. Egyptian migrant for other purposes (apart from work)	stock	Administrative	Yes	2	Place of birth / residence / profession in the foreign country

Entity	Data tool	Data type 1. International migrant (country of measurement –Egypt) 2. For-work international migrant 3. Returning Egyptian migrant 4. Egyptians working abroad 5. Egyptian migrant for other purposes (apart from work)	Stock/Flow/ Both	Statistical or Administrative	Is it possible to integrate the data with the labour migration information system (yes/no)	If the answer is yes, what is the periodicity of this data? 1. Not periodic 2. Annual 3. Quarterly 4. Monthly 5. Daily	Remarks
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Records of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to attest certificates for travel (work - study) abroad.	4. Egyptians working abroad 5. Egyptian migrant for other purposes (apart from work)	Flow	Administrative	Yes	2	How to automate and develop the tool, and link to the proposed labour migration information system.
Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics	General Census for Population	1. International migrant (country of Measurement-Egypt) 2. For-work international migrant 3. Returning Egyptian migrant	Flow / stock	Statistical	Yes	Every 10 years	The data is unavailable at present. The data of the lengthy questionnaire should be analyzed as it includes questions about (change of residence during the past 10 years) to reflect the returning labour migration or incoming migration during this period.
	Economic census	1. International migrant (country of Measurement-Egypt) 2. For-work international migrant	stock	Statistical	Yes	Every 5 years	The data is unavailable at present. It is necessary to analyze the questions related to foreign workers in the labour section for each form because they include questions about the stock of labour migration.
	Labour Force Survey	3. Returning Egyptian migrant 4. Egyptians working abroad 5. Egyptian migrant for other purposes (apart from work)	Flow / stock	Statistical	Yes	3	Data is unavailable at present. CAPMAS officials reported including a section on labour migration. It is currently applied in the fourth quarter of each year. CAPMAS endeavors to further develop.



Entity	Data tool	Data type 1. International migrant (country of measurement –Egypt) 2. For-work international migrant 3. Returning Egyptian migrant 4. Egyptians working abroad 5. Egyptian migrant for other purposes (apart from work)	Stock/Flow/ Both	Statistical or Administrative	Is it possible to integrate the data with the labour migration information system (yes/no)	If the answer is yes, what is the periodicity of this data? 1. Not periodic 2. Annual 3. Quarterly 4. Monthly 5. Daily	Remarks
	National Child Labour Survey 2010 and 2022	4. Egyptians working abroad 5. Egyptian migrant for other purposes (apart from work)	Flow	Statistical	Yes	1	No data has been published from this survey on labour migration. CAPMAS works on adding some questions about labour migration.
	Survey on Young People in Egypt 202-2014-2009 2023/2	3. Returning Egyptian migrant 4. Egyptians working abroad 5. Egyptian migrant for other purposes (apart from work)	Flow	Statistical	Yes	1	Working on adding some questions about labour migration.
	Demographic Health Survey (DHS))	3. Returning Egyptian migrant 4. Egyptians working abroad 5. Egyptian migrant for other purposes (apart from work)	Flow/ stock	Statistical	Yes	4	Working on adding some questions about labour migration.
	Household Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey (HIEC)	3. Returning Egyptian migrant 4. Egyptians working abroad 5. Egyptian migrant for other purposes (apart from work)	stock	Statistical	Yes	Every 2 years	No data has been produced or published at present from this source. The income section of remittances includes questions about the number of migrants. It is possible to discuss the use of the questions of this section as a source of labour migration data.
	Egypt Labour Market Panel Survey (ELMPS)	3. Returning Egyptian migrant 4. Egyptians working abroad 5. Egyptian migrant for other purposes (apart from work)	stock/ flow	Statistical	Yes	Every 5 years	No published data at present. It is necessary to hold a workshop, specifically to analyze the data of this survey with regards to labour migration, especially return and flow.





6- Data quality assessment

The previous three sections provide an analysis of the different actors and stakeholders in the labour migration data ecosystem (data producers and data users). It is the analysis of statistical data sources, administrative data sources, and finally the desk review and the results of qualitative interviews. The main objective of the analysis is to assess the institutional environment for producers of official statistics on labour migration: the conceptual framework, strategic relationships, and the state of human, financial and technical resources. This section assesses the quality of the data produced on labour migration and the statistical production mechanisms used.

The main objective of this section is to come up with concrete recommendations and a roadmap for establishing an International Labour Migration Information System (ILMIS) as part of the labour market information system capable of meeting the requirements of the Guidelines of the 20th International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Tables (6-1) and (6-2) below provide a summary of the correspondence between the data available in national sources and the characteristics of the group of international migrant workers.

The assessment and evaluation of the statistical capacities of stakeholders and partners in the field of labour migration and the quality of the data produced is based on the European Statistical Framework for Data Quality Assessment and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Data Quality Assessment Code of Good Practice (Table 6-3). The European Code of Good Practice in Statistics was used to assess the institutional environment.

European Code of Good Practice in Statistics: Institutional Environment

Principle (1): Professional Independence.

Principle (2): Frame of reference for collecting and accessing information.

Principle (3): Adequacy of Resources.

Principle (4): Commitment to quality.

Principle (5): Statistical confidentiality and data protection.

Principle (6): Impartiality and objectivity.

The checklist used: The applied quality items are a selected category from the IMF's overall data quality framework as follows:

Principle (1): Coordination and cooperation among the various statistical agencies.

Principle (2): Clearly defining responsibility for the collection, processing and dissemination of statistics.

Principle (3): Staff and their qualifications are appropriate in relation to the jobs. Computer resources, physical facilities and financial resources are appropriate to the needs.

Principle (4): Defining and announcing the quality policy to the public.

As explained above, CAPMAS is the entity that plays the main role in the field of data collection, analysis and dissemination. This includes labour migration data. The Migration Data Unit within CAPMAS (Statistics Sector) is responsible for coordination mechanisms/powers. It has the power to bring together various actors and establish a statistical programme to collect, analyze and disseminate labour migration data.

There are no agreements (and/or Memoranda of Understanding) governing the exchange of information. Practice shows that cooperation and exchange of statistical information between different institutions is not intensive enough and is so slow that few exchanges of information are governed by agreements and/or protocols. It suffered from limited technical capabilities and lack of harmonization of definitions, concepts and classifications. The Immigration Unit was not in a position to take on a technical coordination role. The producers of data on labour migration do not have a qualified staff as is the case with CAPMAS.

The mission and vision of CAPMAS is based on compatibility with international standards, observance of the principle of transparency, meeting the needs of users of statistical data, providing them with high quality and credible service. This is in addition to providing timely assistance with regards to preparing local development programmes and plans, as well as to be comparable at the international



level. CAPMAS documents and publishes its statistical data and metadata in accordance with international standards and in line with the Basic Principles of Official Statistics issued by the United Nations related to metadata:

Principle (2): Professional standards and ethics

Principle (3): Responsibility and transparency

Principle (5): Sources of official statistics

Principle (9): Using international standards to ensure the quality of publishing documented statistical data (metadata).

CAPMAS, in cooperation with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), agreed to train some of CAPMAS employees to document and disseminate data using the Micro Data Management Toolkit. It is a programme designed and developed by the World Bank Group (Data Group) to deal with technical matters facing data producers.

The implementation procedures were as follows:

 (1) In December 2009, the training team comprised the general supervisor of the project and the prepared training work teams.

 (2) OECD experts trained the teams on six statistical bulletins.

 (3) In April 2010, the publication programme was launched with the technical support of OECD experts, and six projects were published and documented on CAPMAS website.

 (4) In the same month (April 2010), the documentation unit was established. It had a general supervisor, an official from the statistics sector, and an employee from the technology sector. New documentation staff members were trained; documentation was reviewed in their departments, and the study documented in the unit was submitted in preparation for publication and archiving.

 (5) Publishing documented statistical data in accordance with international standards.

 (6) Documenting surveys and bulletins, archiving and publishing them with focus on two axes:

 • Documenting bulletins issued by CAPMAS in conjunction with their issuance.

 • Documenting the time series to maintain and make them available.

The framework for quality assurance at CAPMAS is based on the National Framework for Quality Assurance prepared by quality experts (UN-NQAF) issued by the United Nations in 2019. This is in addition to the Fundamental Principles for Official Statistics (FPOS) document issued by the United Nations in 1994, whose preamble was updated and issued in 2014, as well as the Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF) issued by the International Monetary Fund in 2003. CAPMAS is committed to ensure that all its outputs achieve statistical data quality to meet user needs. The IMF's Data Quality Assessment Framework is used to assess statistical processes and statistical results. There are five dimensions of quality as follows:

 (1) Sound methodology: The methodological foundations of the statistics produced should follow international standards, guidelines, and good practices.

 (2) Accuracy and reliability: The data sources and statistical methods should be reliable and the statistical results should draw a picture accurate enough to reflect the actual reality.

 (3) Relevance and usefulness: Statistics produced should meet the current and potential needs of users.

 (4) Consistency and comparability: Labour migration statistics should be consistent across a dataset and over time, in addition to the other important datasets.

 (5) Accessibility and Clarity: Statistics and metadata should be readily available and presented in a clear and understandable manner. The user support should also be available.

Source: Quality Assurance of Statistical Data Framework, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, July 2020.

6-1 Data available from the national sources

The following are the (statistical and administrative) official data sources that have been evaluated.

The following table presents the available data from various national sources and the categories of international migrant workers targeted by the study. Each of the national partners collects data on migration in general or labour migration specifically, either directly (interior ministry records) or indirectly, such as on the platforms of the ministries of education and higher education. This table provides a summary of these sources.

Table (6-2): Data available in national sources according to the concepts of international labour migration

Available Information					
	Sources of information	International migrant worker	For-work migrant	Returning international migrant workers	Egyptian residents abroad
Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics	General census of population and housing	✓	✓		
	Labour Force Survey (LFS)				
	Economic census	✓	✓		
	Egypt Labour Market Panel Survey (ELMPS)				✓
	Survey on Young People in Egypt (SYPE)				✓
	Household Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey (HIECS)			✓	✓
	Egypt National International Migration Survey 2013 (HIMS)				
Ministry of Manpower	Work permits for foreigners.	✓	✓		
	A database of contacts for Egyptians working abroad				✓
Ministry of Interior	Work permits for Egyptians to work abroad				✓

Available Information					
	Sources of information	International migrant worker	For-work migrant	Returning international migrant workers	Egyptian residents abroad
	Immigration applications and Egyptians who hold foreign nationalities				✓
	Departures and arrivals databas				✓
Ministry of Education (MoE)	Student enrollment platform				✓
National Organization for Social Insurance (NOSI)	Database of registered Egyptian migrant workers' insurance				✓
	Public sector, those on unpaid leave who have gone abroad to work				✓

Of all the institutions involved in collecting information on labour migration, there are few whose main mission is as such. For most of these institutions, statistics are a secondary product of activities of a statistical nature driven by another objective. This is such as population and housing censuses, or administrative activities aimed at providing public services, rather than information. It does not appear that these various institutions have reached their required speed in terms of centralization and coordination of data collection and synthesis processes. The basis for the evaluation in this chapter is based on the literature review prepared in the analysis sections as well as on interviews conducted with various national stakeholders.

The statistical sources on which the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics is based, such as the general census of population, housing, establishments ... etc. need to add some fields about permanent migrants from Egyptian families and some of their characteristics. Statistical sources include detailed data on returning migrants but not on current migrants. The Income and Expenditure Survey does not include data on labour migration except when it comes to foreign remittances. It is

limited to investigating the totals of foreign remittances. The economic census includes totals for foreign workers inside Egypt, without studying the characteristics. These statistical sources lack the process of monitoring the currents of migration, whether in transit migration or migration to another country.

On the contrary, administrative sources are characterized by being dynamic and vital regarding the possibility of producing up-to-date and instantaneous indicators of labour migration. However, the gaps are related to accuracy, automation, and integration of these efforts. For example, the various administrative sources of the Ministry of Interior, where we get travel permits, departure and arrival cards, lack accuracy, comprehensiveness, as well as lack of inputs about demographic and other characteristics of migrants. Table (6-3) shows the data available through different national sources and different groups of international migrant workers and returning international migrants; And Egyptians working abroad. The table displays data sources for each of the national partners for each category of labour migration brought by the twentieth conference on international labour migration statis-

tics, in addition to Egyptian workers abroad.

labour migration categories as per the 20th ICLS guidelines in addition to the category of the Egyptian workers abroad.

Table 6-3 highlights the data sources at each of the national partners for each category of the international

Table (6-3): Data available in national sources, and the different international labour migration concepts

Indicator	Information sources	International migrants (in Egypt)		International (Egyptian) migrant workers (residents abroad)		For-work international migrants	Return international (Egyptian) migrants
		Foreign population	Foreign-born population	stock	Flow		
CAPMAS	GPHC	✓	✓				
	LFS				✓		✓
	Economic Census	✓					✓
	ELMPS				✓		✓
	SYPE				✓		✓
	HIECS					✓	✓
	Economic Census	✓					✓
	HIMS - Egypt 2013	✓	✓			✓	✓
MoM	Foreigner work permits	✓			✓		
	Database of contact details of Egyptian expatriates			✓	✓	✓	
MoI	Work permits for Egyptians for work abroad			✓			
	Migration applications and Egyptians with foreign nationalities			✓			
	Database of departure and arrival passengers	✓	✓			✓	

Indicator	Information sources	International migrants (in Egypt)		International (Egyptian) migrant workers (residents abroad)		For-work international migrants	Return international (Egyptian) migrants
		Foreign population	Foreign-born population	stock	Flow		
NOSI	Database of registered Egyptian migrants' insurance			✓	✓		
	Public sector (those on unpaid leave and abroad for work)			✓	✓		

Table (6.4 A): Data quality assessment table: CAPMAS

Item	Indicator	Indicator observed: Yes No N/A (not applicable/not available)	Remarks
- Legal and institutional framework	- The responsibility for collecting, processing, and disseminating the statistics is clearly specified.	Yes	Data collection, processing and analysis periodicity is re-checked.
	- Data provided by sources remain confidential and are only used for statistical purposes.	Yes	
- Relevance	- Available data relevance and practical usefulness for users' needs are monitored.	Yes	
- Other aspects of quality management	- Quality-centred methods are used.	Yes	
	- Methods for observing the statistical programme are used.	Yes	
- Professionalism	- Aggregation of statistics is unbiased.	Yes	
	- Statistical source and method selection and decision-making solely rely on statistical considerations.	Yes	
	- The competent statistical office has the power to make notes in case of statistic misinterpretation or misuse.	Yes	
- Transparency	- Terms and conditions governing data collection, processing and publishing are publicised.	Yes	

Item	Indicator	Indicator observed: Yes No N/A (not applicable/not available)	Remarks
	- Major changes in the methodology, main data, and statistical methods are previously informed of.	Yes	CAPMAS usually organises pressers to inform of major changes related to the main mechanisms used in data collection.
- Ethical standards	- Ethical rules are in place and well known by employees.	Yes	
- Concepts and definitions	- The general structure in relation to concepts and definitions follows internationally acceptable standards, principles or good practices.	Yes	Concepts and definitions largely conform to international standards. However, several international indicators were not included in the questionnaires.
- Scope	- The scope largely follows internationally acceptable standards, principles or good practices.	Yes	
- Scope	- Main data are collected under general programmes, while considering country reality.	Yes	The migration aspect in LFS is poorly processed.
- Classification	- Classification systems generally conform to internationally acceptable standards, principles or good practices.	Yes	
- Main data	- Main data are collected under general programmes, while considering country reality.	Yes	- The migration aspect in LFS is poorly processed.
	- Main data reasonably conform to standards of definition, scoping, classification, assessment, and the scheduled date for enumerating establishment statistics.	Yes	
	- Main data are obtained in time.	Yes	
- Verifying main data	- Main data - including censuses, sample-based surveys and administrative records - are regularly assessed to verify coverage, sampling, response, and out-of-sample errors; e.g., monitoring the results of such assessments and informing statistical processes.	Yes	- CAPMAS regularly assesses databases. This aspect is clarified in the methodological notes related to databases and published results.
- Statistical methods	- Data aggregation relies on sound statistical methods for main data processing.	Yes	
	- Other procedures followed (statistical data adjustment and analysis) rely on sound statistical methods.	CAPMAS	
- Audits	- Regular audits and analyses are conducted and used internally to support statistical procedures.	Yes	

Item	Indicator	Indicator observed: Yes No N/A (not applicable/not available)	Remarks
- Publishing frequency and deadlines	- Publishing periodicity is subject to broadcasting standards.	Yes	
	- Publishing times are subject to publishing standards.	Yes	
- Consistency	- Statistics within the same dataset are consistent.	Yes	- Several tests are conducted to verify consistency.
- Access to data	- Statistics are presented in a user-friendly way, allowing for meaningful comparisons (text, tables and graphs are clearly presented).	Yes	- Data published at the micro level in the census, LFS, HIECS, etc. facilitate data use by organisations, experts, researchers, etc.
	- Publishing methods and media are adequate	Yes	- Adequacy for better data access and use is needed.
	- Statistics are published according to a previously announced schedule.	No	
	- Statistics not systematically published are delivered to stakeholders upon request.	Yes	- CAPMAS sometimes publishes data upon request (through agreements, partnerships, etc.)
	- Documentation on concepts, scope, classifications, and registration rules, sources, methods used in statistics is available, and deviations from internationally acceptable standards, principles or good practices are reported.	Yes	- Documentation on concepts, application scope, classifications, and methods used in statistics is available (broadcast methodological notes and technical documents attached to results) However, deviations from internationally acceptable standards, principles or good practices are not mentioned.
	- Detail level is designed according to target audience needs	Yes	
- User-friendliness	- The public can easily access catalogues and lists of publications, documents, and other services, the prices of which are specified when necessary.	Yes	- CAPMAS website has numerous publications and documents on data collection mechanisms. Moreover, public access to information produced by CAPMAS has been greatly improved.
	- Access points for each dataset are specified.	N/A	

Table 6.4A summarises the data quality assessment made available by CAPMAS throughout its different platforms, information centre, and website. Eventually, a platform for making available raw data at the micro level (individ-

ual) has been developed, similar to regional and international agencies, thanks to the support of some partner international organisations, such as the World Bank.

Item	Indicator	Indicator observed: Yes No N/A (not applicable/not available)	Remarks
- Legal and institutional framework	- The responsibility for collecting, processing, and disseminating the statistics is clearly specified.	Yes	Data collection, processing and analysis periodicity is re-checked.
	- Data provided by sources remain confidential and are only used for statistical purposes.	Yes	
	- Data sharing and coordination among data-producing agencies are adequate.	Yes	- Sharing and coordination (especially with MoI) exists. Procedures are regularly conducted and shared data are almost always aggregated.
	- Statistical reporting is required by the law or ensured by measures to strengthen it.	Yes	
- Relevance	- Available statistics relevance and practical usefulness for users' needs are monitored.	Yes	
- Other aspects of quality management	- Quality-centred methods are used.	Yes	
	- Methods for observing the statistical programme are used.	--	
	- Methods are used to integrate quality matters in statistical programming.	--	
- Professionalism	- Aggregation of statistics is unbiased.	Yes	
	- Statistical source and method selection and decision-making solely rely on statistical considerations.	Yes	
	- The competent statistical office has the power to make notes in case of statistic misinterpretation or misuse.	Yes	
- Transparency	- Publicising the terms and conditions governing data collection, processing and publishing.	Yes	- Data are published on the Ministry's website and otherwise.
	- Main changes in the methodology, main data, and statistical methods are previously notified.	No	
	- Terms and conditions governing data collection, processing and publishing are publicised.	--	

Item	Indicator	Indicator observed: Yes No N/A (not applicable/not available)	Remarks
	- Statistical agencies' products and services are clarified.	--	
- Ethical standards	- Ethical rules are in place and well known by employees.	Yes	
- Concepts and definitions	- The general structure in relation to concepts and definitions follows internationally acceptable standards, principles or good practices.	Yes	
- Scope	- The scope largely follows internationally acceptable standards, principles or good practices.	--	
- Classification	- Classification systems generally conform to internationally acceptable standards, principles or good practices.	Yes	
- Main data	- Main data are collected under general programmes.	--	
	- Main data reasonably conform to standards of definition, scoping, classification, assessment, and the scheduled date for enumerating establishment statistics.	--	
	- Main data are obtained in time.	--	
- Verifying main data	- Main data - including censuses, sample-based surveys and administrative records - are regularly assessed to verify coverage, sampling, response, and out-of-sample errors; e.g., monitoring the results of such assessments and informing statistical processes.	No	- Data aggregated are administrative.
- Statistical methods	- Data aggregation relies on sound statistical methods for main data processing.	Yes	
	- Other procedures followed (statistical data adjustment and analysis) rely on sound statistical methods.	CAPMAS	
- Assessment & verification of intermediate data and statistical products	- Intermediate results are verified in comparison with other information, if possible.	Yes	
	- Statistical contradictions in intermediate data are accurately assessed and analysed.	Yes	
	- Statistical contradictions and other indicators of potential issues in statistical products are accurately analysed.	Yes	

Item	Indicator	Indicator observed: Yes No N/A (not applicable/not available)	Remarks
- Audits	- Regular audits and analyses are conducted and used internally to support statistical procedures.	--	
- Publishing frequency and deadlines	- Publishing periodicity is subject to broadcasting standards.	--	
	- Publishing times are subject to publishing standards.	--	
- Consistency	- Statistics within the same dataset are consistent.	--	
- Access to data	- Statistics are presented in a user-friendly way, allowing for meaningful comparisons (text, tables and graphs are clearly presented).	--	
	- Publishing methods and media are adequate.	Yes	
	- Statistics are published according to a previously announced schedule.	--	
	- Statistics not systematically published are delivered to stakeholders upon request.	Yes	
- Access to metadata	- Documentation on concepts, scope, classifications, and recording of rules, sources, methods used in statistics is available, and deviations from internationally acceptable standards, principles or good practices are reported.	Yes	
	- Detail level is adapted according to target audience needs.	--	
- User-friendliness	- The public can easily access catalogues and lists of publications, documents, and other services, the prices of which are specified when necessary.	Yes	
	- Access points for each dataset are specified.	No	

Table (6.4 C): Data quality assessment: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA)

Item	Indicator	Indicator observed: Yes No N/A (not applicable/not available)	Remarks
- Legal and institutional framework	- The responsibility for collecting, processing, and disseminating the statistics is clearly specified.	--	Data collection, processing and analysis periodicity is re-checked.
	- Data provided by sources remain confidential and are only used for statistical purposes.	Yes	
	- Data sharing and coordination among data-producing agencies are adequate.	No	- Sharing and coordination (especially with MoI) exists. Procedures are regularly conducted and shared data are almost always aggregated.
	- Statistical reporting is required by the law or ensured by measures to strengthen it.	--	
- Relevance	- Available statistics relevance and practical usefulness for users' needs are monitored.	No	
- Other aspects of quality management	- Quality-centred methods are used.	No	
	- Methods for observing the statistical programme are used.	No	
	- Methods are used to integrate quality matters in statistical programming.	No	
- Professionalism	- Aggregation of statistics is unbiased.	Yes	
	- Statistical source and method selection and decision-making solely rely on statistical considerations.	No	
	- The competent statistical office has the power to make observations in case of statistic misinterpretation or misuse.	No	
- Transparency	- Terms and conditions governing data collection, processing and publishing are publicised.	No	- Data are not publicised, hence, it is obvious the terms and conditions governing data collection, processing and publishing are not published either.
	- Major changes in the methodology, main data, and statistical methods are previously notified.	No	

Item	Indicator	Indicator observed: Yes No N/A (not applicable/not available)	Remarks
	- Statistical agencies' products and services are clarified.	--	
- Ethical standards	- Ethical rules are in place and well known by employees.	--	
- Concepts and definitions	- The general structure in relation to concepts and definitions follows internationally acceptable standards, principles, or good practices.	No	
- Scope	- The scope largely follows internationally acceptable standards, principles or good practices.	No	
- Classification	- Classification systems generally conform to internationally acceptable standards, principles or good practices.	Yes	
- Main data	- Main data are collected under general programmes.	No	
	- Main data reasonably conform to standards of definition, scoping, classification, assessment, and the scheduled date for enumerating establishment statistics.	No	
	- Main data are obtained in time.	--	
- Verifying main data	- Main data - including censuses, sample-based surveys and administrative records - are regularly assessed to verify coverage, sampling, response, and out-of-sample errors; e.g., monitoring the results of such assessments and informing statistical processes.	No	- Data aggregated are administrative.
- Statistical methods	- Data aggregation relies on sound statistical methods for main data processing.	No	- Data processing is somehow superficial. Data collected are aggregated.
	- Other procedures followed (statistical data adjustment and analysis) rely on sound statistical methods.	No	
- Intermediate data and statistical products are assessed and verified.	- Intermediate results are verified in comparison with other information, if possible.	No	
	- Statistical contradictions in intermediate data are accurately assessed and analysed.	No	

Item	Indicator	Indicator observed: Yes No N/A (not applicable/not available)	Remarks
	- Statistical contradictions and other indicators of potential issues in statistical products are accurately analysed.	--	
- Audits	- Regular audits and analyses are conducted and used internally to support statistical procedures.	--	
- Publishing frequency and deadlines	- Publishing periodicity is subject to broadcasting standards.	--	
	- Publishing times are subject to publishing standards.	--	
- Consistency	- Statistics within the same dataset are consistent.	--	
- Access to data	- Statistics are presented in a user-friendly way, allowing for meaningful comparisons (text, tables and graphs are clearly presented).	--	
	- Publishing methods and media are adequate.	No	
	- Statistics are published according to a previously announced schedule.	No	
	- Statistics not systematically published are delivered to stakeholders upon request.	--	
- Access to metadata	- Documentation on concepts, scope, classifications, and registration rules, sources, methods used in statistics is available, and deviations from internationally acceptable standards, principles or good practices are reported.	No	
	- Detail level is adapted according to target audience needs.	--	
- User-friendliness	- The public can easily access catalogues and lists of publications, documents, and other services, the prices of which are specified when necessary.	--	
	- Access points for each dataset are specified.	--	

6.2 Summary of the gap analysis between labour migration data in Egypt and international standards and good practices

Data source assessment

This part of the summary assessment specifically focuses on the current gaps between the standards and practices adopted by CAPMAS and the standards and good practices set as a reference in this study.

Data available in national sources: Characteristics

For CAPMAS statistical sources, the lack of a labour migration module is noted from the questions on circular migration, migration goals, working time, income and social security in the population census and economic census questionnaires, HIECS, as well as the lack of questions related to the residency period in LFS.

For MoM, the indicators on socio-economic characteristics that MoM considers when collecting data are not available. Moreover, time-related action indicators are lacking in the form of data fields to be filled in as required. In addition, they do not include social security indicators. The data collected/estimated by MoFA Consular Services do not meet ICLS20 standards on demographic characteristics and consider only minimal migration and labour characteristics. They are limited to estimating Egyptians living abroad. MoFA estimates are not based on a methodology or standards; rather on Egyptian expatriates' access to services provided by embassies and consulates. The consular services and cross-border migrant and work permit files only consider summary indicators, which cannot provide accurate information about characteristics of for-work Egyptian migrants.

Data available in national sources: Stocks and flows

Currently, the population census in Egypt can indicate relevant flows of groups of labour migration : for-work international migrants, and international migrants in Egypt for a specific period of time. It may also provide inputs about the stock of international migrants in Egypt. LFS does not provide information on the birth country of foreign-born

migrant population, flows and stocks of international migrant workers and return international migrant workers, or flows of for-work international migrants. MoM cannot currently collect information on return international migrant workers (except through initiatives made recently from time to time to process an update) despite the design of a platform for that purpose in times of crises (e.g. COVID-19 pandemic). Although consular services can collect data on international Egyptian migrant workers abroad, they cannot specify non-resident migrant workers' flows.

6.3 Produced data quality assessment: IMF-DQAF

The following module details the assessment of different national agencies, referencing IMF-DQAF:

CAPMAS:

CAPMAS dimensional assessment shows the following:

-  **Data sharing is somehow restricted, especially for micro-level data (based on meeting some requirements, subscription, and registration).**
-  **Importance of adding a labour migration module**
-  **Lack of including several international indicators (recommended by ICLS20 and labour migration indicators) in the questionnaires adapted with the main mechanisms addressing international labour migration. They are to be included in the future through training and capacity building on data and indicator extraction and analysis as per ICLS20 recommendations.**
-  **The processing of the migration dimension, especially that of labour migration in LFS, is inconclusive and cannot be conducive to necessary indicator extraction.**
-  **Studies and analyses are subject to continuing audits in order to meet the standards of international data publishing.**
-  **CAPMAS published LFS micro-level data and a limited percentage of the micro-level population census data**

on its website, which facilitates their use by experts and researchers.

- Publishing methods and media should be subject to continuous improvement to provide the best access to data and enhanced usage.
- For concepts, scope, classifications, registration rules, sources and statistical methods used, deviations from internationally acceptable standards, principles, or good practices warrant a careful study.

MoM

- MoM coordinates and shares data with the proposed labour migration information producers, but it is insufficient (labour migration data sharing and coordination methods are proposed to be closely developed among MoM, CAPMAS, MoI, MoFA, MoE, MoHESR, and NOSI).
- Insufficient resources to process IT, and human and financial resources are short of meeting statistical programme requirements, if any (many institutional capacity building programmes and international experience sharing are required).
- Concepts and definitions are close to international standards, principles, and good practices, but not fully conforming, especially in relation to variables used.
- Data are recorded in real-time on the Excel sheet and not on a platform for this purpose. (MoM officials said they are on the track of introducing such platform). The need is for a platform with software to ensure database completion and integrating all data required for every registered individual.
- Data are published in very limited frameworks (through partnerships, during meetings, etc.)
- If such data are published, they are in aggregates.

- Regardless of the conformity with NOSI data, MoM-produced statistics are not collected with other databases and/or labour framework statistics, except for CAPMAS.

Ministry of State for Emigration and Egyptian Expatriates' Affairs (MOSEEA)

- So far, no data sharing or coordination with other labour migration data-producers.
- Regardless of some studies where MOSEEA was partner, it did not produce statistics; rather, it is a data-user and beneficiary.
- Lack of experience in statistics collection and processing (no statisticians/enumerators), besides financial and IT resource shortage.

MoFA

- Data collection, processing and publishing allocations on a need-basis.
- So far, no data sharing or coordination with other labour migration data-producers. Sharing and coordination procedures are ad hoc and shared data are almost always aggregated.
- Detailed and regular statistics production on labour migration is not a MoFA priority so far.
- MoFA labour migration data are not publicised (shared with CAPMAS).
- Collected data are administrative if not statistical data resources.
- Data processing is somehow superficial and does not follow ICLS recommendations. Data collected and estimates are aggregated.

•• Data sharing and coordination: Mainly with CAPMAS to be able to publish annual bulletins on Egyptian expatriates, border crossing, and acquired or granted nationality.

•• IT resources and capacities are limited. Work permits are still paper-based and not digitised. Human resources should be trained on data collection, involving CAPMAS staff.

•• Concepts and definitions: It is not clear if MoI follows standard concepts and definitions in data collection and analysis as well as reporting.

•• Data registration: Real-time registration of administrative data collected by MoI units for border crossing, but not for work permits.

•• Data publishing is in aggregates.

6.4 List of the most significant labour migration indicators and different classifications as per ICLS recommendations:

International migrant workers:

•• 1. Number of international migrant workers present in the measured country at a given time (stocks at the mid-point of the reporting period)

•• 2. Labour force participation rate

•• 3. Employment-to-population ratio

•• 4. Unemployment rate for international migrants

For-work international migrants

•• 1. Flows of labour migration from/to the country during the reference period (one year)

•• 2. Number of temporary international migrant workers separately from permanent international migrant workers

•• 3. Circular number of international migrant workers during the reference period

•• 4. Flow ratio to the total flow of international migrant workers during the reference period

Return international migrant workers:

•• 1. Stocks of return international migrant workers at mid-term of reference period

•• 2. Percentage of return international migrant workers among persons at working age of the measured country at mid-term of the same reference period

•• 3. Flow of return international migrant workers to the measured country at the same reference period

Egyptian residents abroad: No recommendations regarding this category have been formulated

Main indicators should be disaggregated by sex/gender, and, when necessary, by country of origin, of destination, of labour recruitment, or of previous labour attachment. Reports should be regularly and frequently made at the national level on the main indicators (annually or quarterly).

Data should include socio-demographic characteristics, main status of migrants, and work status of the 3 types of migrants.

(a) Main socio-demographic characteristics

Sex/Gender

Age (different age groups)

Marital status (Never married/Married/...)

Education level attained (illiterate/literate/certificate holder/...)

Type of household (own family/group or institutional household/non-residential accommodation/...)

Birth country and birth country of parent(s)

Country of citizenship

Country of usual residence

Country of last usual residence (or country of previous labour attachment for return international migrant workers)

Mastery (speaking, reading, & writing) of the language of the country of labour recruitment

(b) Main migration characteristics

Purpose of migration (permanent/temporary)

Type of visa/residency permit/work permit

Type of labour relation: permanent/temporary/circular

Duration of stay (in years)

Any restrictions on residency rights in the country of labour attachment (e.g. place of stay, duration of stay, movement)

(c) Main labour characteristics

Labour force status (employed/unemployed/out of the labour force)

Branch of economic activity

Occupation

Employment status

Working time, including regular hours of work and contractual hours of work

Work duration in months or years

Work-related income

Remittances sent out of the country of labour recruitment

Social security entitlements in the country of labour recruitment

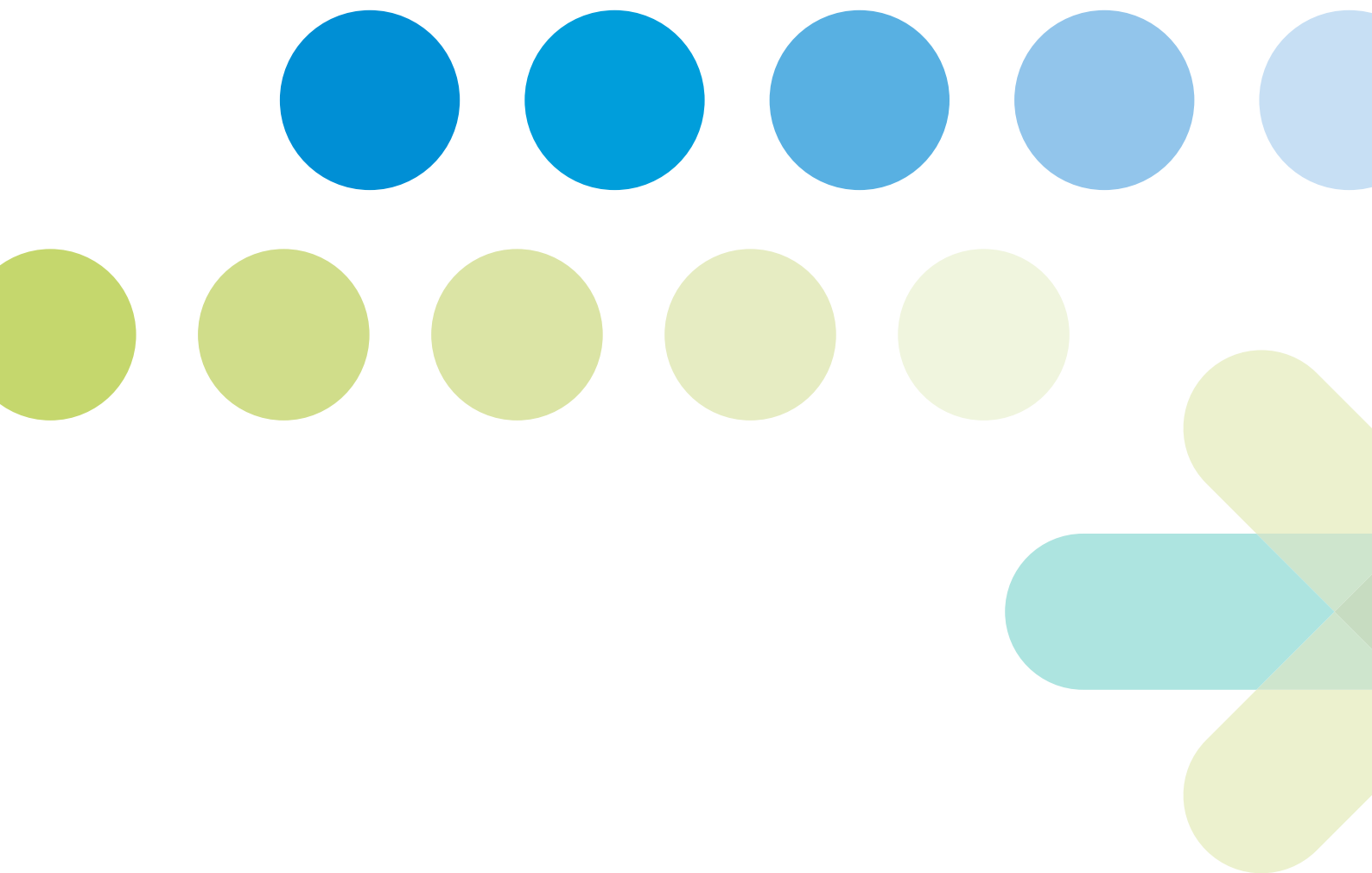
Any restrictions on the right to work (e.g. in relation to employment, job-seeking, or change of employer)

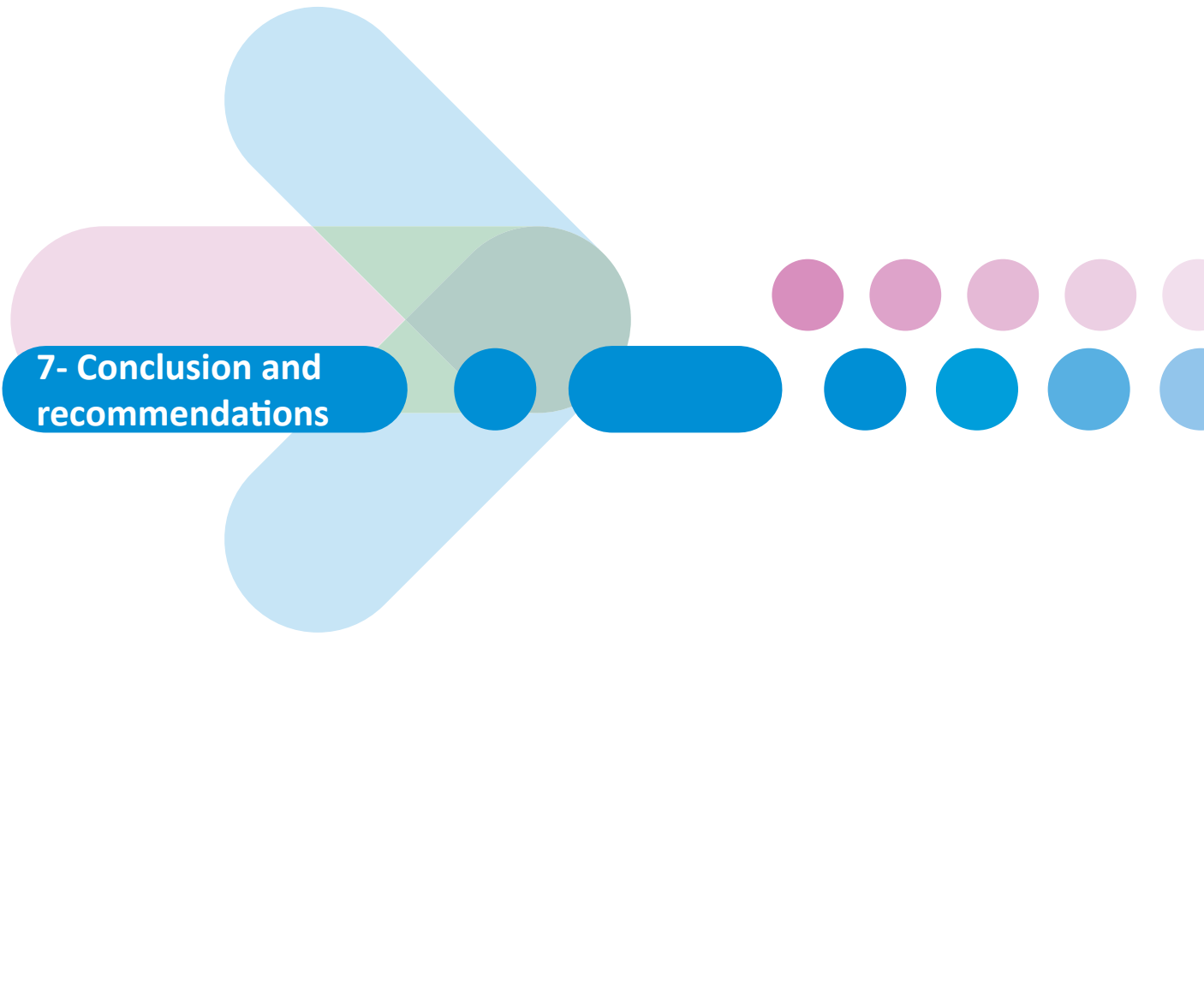
6.5 List of administrative sources/records

Sr. No.	Agency	Register/Tool
1	Mol	Work permit application forms
		Immigration and other nationality acquisition application forms
		Birth and death records of the Civil Registry (especially birth registration of migrants)
		Departure and arrival cards in airports, ports and different border crossings
2	Mol	Registration for work abroad application forms
		Work permit application forms (foreign workers in the public/private sectors)
		Registers of issued work abroad contracts
		Registers of companies for the recruitment of Egyptians abroad
		Registers of seasonal labour (e.g. minor and major pilgrimage)
		Return migration forms (Libya, Yemen, Iraq,... etc.)
3	Dr. Suhair Metwally - THAMM Project Coordinator (Third Objective) - Migration Data Studies Unit	Takaful & Karama programme application forms
		"Nawart Baladak" application forms

Sr. No.	Agency	Register/Tool
4	MOSEEA	Different MSEEAA programme forms, e.g.: “Nawart Baladak” application forms
		Survival Boats Initiative (Bedaya) forms
		Registration in the entrepreneurship programmes (return Egyptian workers), and any other forms used by MSEEAA
5	MoHESR	Registers of authentication of graduate certificates and other qualifications for work abroad
		Egyptian university graduate monitoring forms (graduate affairs units)
		International student registration platform
6	MoHESR	Egyptian expatriate insurance application forms
		Unpaid annual leave for foreign travel application forms (civil servants and public sector employees)
7	MoFA	Forms of Egyptian expatriate estimates
		MoFA registers of certificate attestation for travel (work/study) abroad
8	MoE	Database for registering foreign students in private education through the Private & International Department (e-platform).
		Database for registering pre-university students (20+ million students), nationality field
9	UNHCR	Number of migrants in Egypt (refugees)
		Number of migrants in Egypt (asylum seekers)







7- Conclusion and recommendations

7- Conclusion and recommendations

CAPMAS is the agency that plays the major role in statistical data sources of labour migration. It is the main agency mandated with data collection, management, verification, analysis, and reporting in Egypt. Statistical data sources are principally censuses or planned or unplanned surveys. The current study identifies each existing or potential source of labour migration, highlighting their strengths and restrictions. This should be considered when developing new tools and/or strengthening and upgrading the current ones to produce accurate and comprehensive data on labour migration. Using this knowledge and acquired experience helps build and produce data-based rules to be included in the administrative registers of labour migration data, which meet standardised international definitions of labour migration indicators. Accordingly, the study provides recommendations to CAPMAS to continue working closely with national partners as labour migration data producers and users in order to identify administrative data sources and how to incorporate them in future information systems. This would help build a new and comprehensive labour migration system that

would provide a new opportunity to use administrative data sources in measuring data on migration stocks and flows.

The answer to the question on what to be done to obtain an accurate measurement of labour migration stocks and flow data is obtaining unified and coherent data consistent with international standards, which constitutes the foundation for migration stocks and flows estimate data in general and labour migration data in particular, both of which can be produced by linking the diverse sources of administrative data and applying a set of inclusion and distribution rules that must be followed. Recommendations of this study focus on establishing an integrated system (internally and externally) based on 3 themes: unification, harmonisation, and coordination.

7.1 General recommendations

These are derived from analysis of the previous report sections, as well as the different recommendations made by officials during the in-depth interviews as part of this study.

Table 7.1 Proposed general recommendations.

Sr. No.	Recommendation	Institution/Organisation/Agency
1	Developing a labour migration platform/system/database in collaboration with partners to integrate it into the labour market information system (LMIS).	CAPMAS MoM Mol MoFA Other national & international partners
2	Coordinating unified data, concepts, and definitions among all data users and data producers by following ICLS20 guidelines.	CAPMAS & Mol should be proactive. All institutions producing information on labour migration
3	Integrate questions on migration, in general, and labour migration, in particular, in the current surveys, including LFS, as feasible after taking into account review of the sample size that enables production of labour migration data. In addition to using, analyzing and disseminating data around labour migration through the latest census	CAPMAS
4	Improving data sharing technologies and data access among partners in relation to labour migration data and setting necessary protocols.	CAPMAS & Mol should be proactive. All labour migration information producers (MoM, MoFA, Mol, MoE, MoHESR, etc.)



Sr. No.	Recommendation	Institution/Organisation/Agency
5	Continuing the process of mainstreaming and publishing CAPMAS micro-level data on labour migration surveys (population census, economic census, LFS, HIECS..., etc.) Other agencies (MoSS, MoM, MoFA, Mol, etc.) should share micro-level labour migration data produced by them through their administrative registers with CAPMAS for harmonisation, integration, and public accessibility.	CAPMAS IDSC MoM Mol (different agencies and sectors) MoSS MoFA
6	To ensure individuals' data protection by law and by the required protection software, the copy issued must be anonymised micro-level data.	CAPMAS
7	Improving the data catalogue quality and using cutting-edge technology to publish data produced (web platforms with the possibility of extracting data on Excel, SPSS, STATA, etc. software).	CAPMAS
8	Seeking the best national and international practices in producing labour migration statistics.	CAPMAS should take the lead on this. All institutions producing information on labour migration.
9	Intergovernmental agency data sharing law, ensuring their confidentiality at the micro level. Amending the new Lease Law to reflect the identities of both parties and link detailed data with other data sources.	CAPMAS & Mol
10	Capacity- building in terms of data analysis for the population census, economic census, LFS, and other statistical sources related to labour migration.	ILO CAPMAS National partners
11	Maximising on international experience and best practices in relation to labour migration statistical data source analysis.	International organisations CAPMAS Representatives of national partners
12	Raising national partners' awareness on the importance of updating the administrative registers through which data are collected in order to meet international standards and recommendations, through capacity-building programmes and workshops or short lectures, so that the partners would develop the responsibility to update and reflect that on labour migration data.	ILO and other supportive international organisations in cooperation with national partners.

7.2 Specific recommendations

This section on recommendations in the table below is derived from the assessment and discussions in the previous sections, i.e. desk review and in-depth interviews. The main goal of this section is to propose measures to be taken by labour migration data producers/users to re-

move the discrepancies between the status quo of statistical mechanisms, and international standards and good practices used to indicate the institutional assessment of official statistics producers and migrant labour data quality. These recommendations focus specifically on the role played by CAPMAS and national partners, given that they are the main labour migration data producers.

Table 7.2 Specific recommendations/measures: Data & characteristics of different international migrants' groups

Entity	International migrant workers (Egyptian residents abroad)	For-work international Egyptian migrants	Return international migrants
- CAPMAS	- Updating the aggregate study and making it as periodical as possible (annual) and upon availability of Resources.	- Incorporating the migration module questions in LFS to address issues related to for-work international migrants. - Incorporating the “working time” indicator in databases. - Adding the socio-economic background indicators.	- As part of the household wealth questions, inquiring if the source of property is attributed to return migrants in LFS. - Considering developing a module to collect information and data on return migrant workers in the statistical surveys in LFS.
- MoM	- Mainstreaming Jordan’s Agreement with other countries (KSA, UAE, Kuwait, etc.)		- Sharing application forms designed to address return migrants with CAPMAS for analysis and providing statistics on return migrants.
- IDSC, Public Opinion Survey Centre	- Adding ILO-developed module on migration questions after discussion with CAPMAS in order to adopt a representative sample that observes the specificity of the survey population.		- Discussing the addition of a question module on return migrants and drafting it with CAPMAS experts.
- MoHESR	- Developing a platform to authenticate certificates requested by graduates for travel abroad in cooperation with CAPMAS experts.		- Graduate monitoring system to alert returnees (when changing their work location or job).
- MoE		- Studying the occupations required in the foreign market, especially for graduates of vocational education.	
- MoSS	- Adding ILO-developed module on migration questions after discussion with CAPMAS to household surveys conducted by MoSS.		- Including a question module on return migrants following the guidelines, concepts, and definitions of ICLS in cooperation with CAPMAS experts.
- MOSEEA	- Encouraging MSEEAA to produce detailed and regular databases on international migrant workers. - Supporting MSEEAA IT & statistical body resources and enriching the statistical experience.		- Encouraging MSEEAA to produce detailed and regular databases on return migrants.



Entity	International migrant workers (Egyptian residents abroad)	For-work international Egyptian migrants	Return international migrants
- MoFA	- Creating a platform to list Egyptian migrant labour in MoFA database and linking this platform with CAPMAS LMIS.	- Automation of university and other certificate authentication registers for migration purposes and linking them with CAPMAS labour migration database.	
- Ministry of Interior (MoI)	- Developing and digitising work permit templates.	- Sharing border-crossing data with CAPMAS.	- Sharing border-crossing data with CAPMAS, especially those on return migrants.

CAPMAS and partners need to consider how to maximise on the administrative registers in labour migration data collection. This should be supported by a policy-making process to maximise the leverage of migration for poverty reduction and achieve sustainable development in Egypt. Collected data consistency on Egyptian expatriates should be maintained among different government agencies (MoFA, CAPMAS, MoM, etc.). A set of MoUs or cooperation protocols should be signed with labour migration agencies, besides applying international standards of concepts, definitions, and terminology used in labour migration and labour market data analysis.

This may include:

- A programme to produce a whole set of unified labour migration statistics based on statistical and administrative data sources using the same methodologies across different agencies to allow for the integration of all sources and maintenance of comparability.**
- A comprehensive study on labour migration stocks, characteristics, and patterns in specific countries**
- Considering the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of labour migration as per ICLS20 based on the data recorded to improve the coordination level.**
- Coordination by CAPMAS with other labour migration information producers, observing IMF standards in terms of data quality assessment.**



Providing CAPMAS with IT, financial, and human resources required for improving labour migration data collection, processing, and analysis.



The importance of conducting capacity-building workshops. The following is a list of the most significant capacity-building programmes required by national partners.

- i. Training on producing labour migration indicators as per the international definition and 20th ICLS recommendations.**
- ii. Enhancing capacities on managing ILMIS and linking it with LMIS, and exposure to relevant international experience.**
- iii. Methods of big data collection, management and analysis, especially in relation to social media (CAPMAS).**
- iv. Analysing labour migration data, local labour market characteristics, international (foreign) labour market requirements (MSEEEA), the source of which is LFS or ELMPs.**
- v. Creating platforms and applications that help register migration contract data (MoM).**
- vi. Analysing certificate authentication register data**

and addressing statistical data in general (MoHESR).

vii. Methods of socio-economic data collection and identifying sample size, questionnaire design, and question drafting (MoSS).

viii. Website and dynamic database design (National Coordinating Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Persons (NC-CPIM&TIP) and others).

••• Providing international organisations' support to contribute to international migration and young people surveys on a regular basis, possibly as periodically as agreed with national partners.

••• Conducting bilateral workshops between CAPMAS and each national partner to consider how to develop toolkits for collecting the administrative data used. Establishing an Egyptian labour migration data observatory in preparation for ILMIS, and as a means for labour migration data and statistics dissemination.

••• Composing a project steering committee composed of the current members and national partners in the labour migration study project. It would continue cooperation and coordination even after the project comes to an end to ensure the sustainability of the ILMIS and observatory input/output development.

Proposed steps to establish ILMIS as part of the Labour Market Information System:

••• Supporting and continuing the close cooperation between government ministries and agencies, and CAPMAS to build the expertise on administrative and statistical data in order to bridge the gaps in producing significant indicators on labour migration as identified by labour migration statistics users.

••• Verifying potential sources of administrative data, including income, health registers, education, and tax data, etc.



Continuing the consideration of the role of statistical data derived from migration surveys and others in ILMIS, and developing methods allowing for producing a coherent set of administrative labour migration stocks and flows data at all national and regional levels, and which are internationally comparable.



Setting approaches to enhancing labour migration stocks and flows data based on ILMIS users' remarks and reactions. Focus will be on how to accurately measure Egyptian labour migration due to the limited data sources on this phenomenon.



Exploring further glitches that may result from linking different administrative data, and further highlighting migrants' characteristics and interaction with public services at the local level.

7.3 Examples of engagement activities



Providing labour migration statistics to the interested public nationally and internationally.



Regular bulletins and newsletters on both types of labour migration data (stocks and flows).



Organising a series of events and roundtables with stakeholders to discuss and receive feedback on the latest research outcomes on labour migration.



Maximising the value and benefits of administrative data by capacitating partners and updating their data collection, processing, and storage systems.



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(نموذج رقم ٥/ب ت. س ٢٠١٧)

سجل الأسرة والظروف السكنية (المختصرة)

□ □ □ □	مسلسل السجل بالشياخة/ المدينة/ القرية
□ □ □ □	عدد السجلات بالشياخة/ المدينة/ القرية

محافظــــــــــــــــة :

□ □	مسلسل السجل بمنطقة المعاون
□ □	عدد السجلات بمنطقة المعاون

قسم / مركز :

□ □ عدد الاستعمارات المستوفاة

□ □ عدد الأسر بالسجل :

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اسم ورقم الشياخة / المدينة / القرية :

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اسم وكود الشياخة في الحالات الاستثنائية الواردة من الميدان :

مسلسل الأسر بالسجل من : □ □ □ □ م إلى : □ □ □ □ م

□	اسم ورقم منطقة المنسق :
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	رقم تليفون المنسق :
□ □	اسم ورقم منطقة المراقب :
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	رقم تليفون المراقب :
□ □	اسم ورقم منطقة المفتش :
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	رقم تليفون المفتش :
□ □ □	رقم منطقة المعاون بالوحدة الإدارية :
□ □ □	اسم ورقم المعاون المشتغل :
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	رقم تليفون المعاون المشتغل :

الباحث :

١ - يتم التأكد من تسجيل جميع أفراد الأسرة المقيمين معها بصفة معتمدة حتي ولو كانوا غير موجودين في فترة العد وفقاً للشروط المحددة .

٢ - يتم التأكد من تسجيل جميع المواليد التي تم ولادتهم أحياء ويقوا على قيد الحياة حتى منتصف ليلة العد ولو توفوا بعد ليلة العد .

٣ - يتم التأكد من تسجيل جميع الخدم والسائقين والطباخين المقيمين مع الأسرة بصفة دائمة .

٤ - يتم التأكد من تسجيل جميع أفراد الأسرة الذين توفوا بعد ليلة العد .

[illegible]PAGE 90

[illegible]

الاسم الأول	الاسم الثاني	الاسم الثالث

تابع جدول (١) خصائص أفراد الأسرة :

[illegible]

جدول (٣) التخلّص من القمامة :

وسائل تخلص الأسرة من القمامة :

[illegible]

إستمارة رقم (١٨) ت. ق ٥

تخضع صحة وسرية البيانات الواردة بهذه الإستمارة لأحكام القانون رقم ٢٥ لسنة ١٩٦٠ بشأن سرية البيانات الفردية الفردية و المعدل بالقانون رقم ٢٨ لسنة ١٩٨٢



جمهورية مصر العربية
الجهاز المركزي للتعبئة العامة والإحصاء
التعداد الإقتصادي ٢٠١٨/٢٠١٧

مسلسل المنشأة بالإطار

--	--	--	--	--	--

إستمارة
نشاط التعليم في المدارس والمعاهد والكلية
في منشآت القطاع الخاص
عن السنة المنتهية في ٢٠١٧/١٢/٣١

اسم المدرسة / المعهد / الكلية :

اسم الجامعة التابع لها المعهد / الكلية :

النشاط الإقتصادي الرئيس للمدرسة / المعهد / الكلية :

في حالة وجود أنشطة ثانوية تذكر :

النشاط الإقتصادي الثانوي الحالي للمدرسة / المعهد / الكلية (الاول) :

النشاط الإقتصادي الثانوي الحالي للمدرسة / المعهد / الكلية (الثاني) :

عننوان المنشأة :

محافظه : قسم / مركز : شياخه / مدينة / قرية :

اسم الطريق / التابع : رقم التنظيم / اسم مالك المبنى :

رقسم المنطقة الصناعية : رقم المنطقة الصناعية :

رقسم المجموعة / المجاورة : رقم القسم البريدي :

رقسم التليفون : رقم المحمول :

الفاكس : البريد الإلكتروني :

الموقع الإلكتروني :

هل تم استيفاء بيانات المنشأة ؟ ☐ نعم ☐ لا

في حالة الإجابة بلا توضع علامة (✓) داخل المربع المناسب

المنشأة مغلقة نهائياً (١) ☐ المنشأة مغلقة بصفة مؤقتة (٢) ☐ هسدم المنشأة (٣) ☐

لم يستدل على المنشأة (٤) ☐ المنشأة تحولت لمسكن (٥) ☐ رفض إعطاء البيان (٦) ☐

لم يتم البدء في مزاولة النشاط خلال السنة المرجعية المطلوبة (٧) ☐ المنشأة مكررة مع مسلسل رقم (٨) ☐

لا ينطبق (حكومي / عام / أعمال عام / مخزن أو جراج خاص / دور عبادة لإقامة الشعائر الدينية فقط / حظائر مواشي غير مستغلة تجارياً... الخ) (٩) ☐

اسم مدلى البيان : الوظيفة :

الرقم القومي لمدلى البيان :

رقسم المحمسون :

ختم المنشأة : 

إستمارة رقم (٨) ت.ق.٥

المعاملة والأجور

جدول رقم (١.١)

م	فئات المشتغلين		متوسطة عسدد المشتغلين خلال العام (*)									جميلة الأجور خلال العام (**)
			داليمين			مؤقتين (تشمل الموسمين)			جميلة			
			ذكور	إناث	جميلة	ذكور	إناث	جميلة	ذكور	إناث	جميلة	
١	أصحاب المنشأة العاملين بها	بسدون أجسر	بسا أجسر									
٢	عميسد معيسد / كليسه											
٣	ناقسر / مديسر مدرسة											
٤	وكيسسل كلية / معهد / مدرسة											
٥	أعضاء هيئة التدريس											
٦	أخصساليسون وفنيسون											
٧	إداريسون وكتيسسة											
٨	عمال تشغيل وعمال خدمات فنية											
٩	مشتغلون آخرون	بسدون أجسر										
		بسا أجسر										
١٠	الجميلة	بسدون أجسر										
		بسا أجسر										
١١	المزاييسسا العينيسسة (***)											
١٢	مساهمة المنشأة في التأمينات الاجتماعية											
١٣	إجمالي الأجور والمزايا العينية والتأمينات الاجتماعية											

(*) يشتمل المشتغلين المصريين والأجانب ويتم حسابه بقسمة عدد العاملين في نهاية كل شهر من شهر العمل الفعلية على عدد شهور العمل الفعلية في نهاية السنة -

(**) تشمل الأجور المرتبات والمكافآت والترح والبدلات للمشتغلين المصريين والأجانب (عدا بدلات الانتقال) -

(***) تشمل ما تتحمله المنشأة للمشتغلين المصريين والأجانب من (الأغذية والملابس والانتقالات والخدمات الثقافية والاجتماعية والرياضية وتكلفة السكن)..... الخ -

عسدد ايسام المعسل في الاسبوع
متوسط عسدد ساعات العمل في الاسبوع

مشتغل
جنيه

يسوم
ساعة

٦٠

استمارة رقم ٣٠١ أ.م.أ.س.خ

الجامعة / الوزارة :

الكلية / المعهد :



الجهاز المركزي للتعبئة العامة والإحصاء

م	القسم / الشعبة	التخصص	أعداد الخريجين							
			وافدون							مصريون
			جملة	الدول	الدول	الدول	الدول	الدول	الدول العربية	
			الوافدين	الأقباتومسية	الأمريكية	الأوربية	الأسبوية	غير العربية	غير العربية	
										ذكور
										إناث
										جملة
										ذكور
										إناث
										جملة
										ذكور
										إناث
										جملة
										ذكور
										إناث
										جملة

أسم الموظف القائم على استيفاء الاستمارة :

الوظيفة :

التوقيع :

التاريخ : ٢٠ / /

(استمارة رقم ٣٠١ أ.م.أ.س.خ)



الجهاز المركزي للتعبئة العامة والإحصاء
قطاع الإحصاءات السكانية والتعدادات
الإدارة المركزية للإحصاءات السكانية والخدمات
الإدارة العامة لإحصاءات التعليم والكفايات العلمية

حصر بيانات الخريجين**تخضع صحة هذه البيانات لأحكام القانون رقم ١٣٧ لسنة ١٩٦٣**اسم الجامعة / الوزارة :

العنوان :

اسم الكلية / المعهد :

العنوان :

رقم التليفون : / الفاكس : /

الموقع الإلكتروني :

المؤهل :

دور التخرج : أول ثان شهر سنة ٢٠

اسم المدير المختص :

الوظيفة :

التوقيع :

خاتم شعار
الجهة

- استيفاء الاستمارة خلال شهر من تاريخ الاستلام .

- نقطة الإتصال بالإدارة العامة لإحصاءات التعليم والكفايات العلمية .

- تليفون : ٢٤٠٢٤٢٥٧ فاكس : ٢٤٤٦٣٢ / ٠٢٢٤٠٣٢١٦٢

استمارة رقم ٣٠٣ / م.إ.م.س.خ

إحصاءات الطلاب المقبولين والمقيدين وأعضاء هيئة التدريسعن العام الجامعى ٢٠ / ٢٠

تخضع صحة هذه البيانات لأحكام القانون رقم ١٣٧ لسنة ١٩٦٣

القطاع: ☐ حكومى (٠١) ☐ خاص (٠٢) ☐

إسم الجامعة:

☐ كلية (١) ☐ معهد (٢)

☐ عملية (١) ☐ نظرية (٢)

نوع المعهد: ☐ على (٠٣) ☐ الأكاديميات (٠٤)

☐ فوق المتوسط (٠٥) ☐ يمنح فوق المتوسط والبيكالوريوس (٠٦)

إسم الكلية / المعهد:

محافظة: قسم / مركز:

شياخة / مدينة / قرية:

عنوان الكلية / المعهد:

رقم التليفون: /

الفاكس: /

البريد الإلكتروني:

الموقع الإلكتروني:

المدير المختص: الوظيفة:

التوقيع:

استيفاء الاستمارة خلال شهر من تاريخ الإستلام

- نقطة الإتصال بالإدارة العامة لإحصاءات التعليم والكفايات العلمية .

- تليفون: ٢٤٠٢٤٢٥٧ فاكس: ٠٢٢٤٠٣٦٨٢١ / ٠٢٢٤٠٢٤٠٩٩

خاتم شعار
الجهة

(استمارة رقم 308 أ.م.أ.س.خ)



جمهورية مصر العربية
الجهاز المركزي للتعبئة العامة والإحصاء
قطاع الإحصاءات السكانية والتعدادات
الإدارة العامة لإحصاءات التعليم والتكفايات العلمية

مسلسل الاستمارة :
قطاع :

بيانات الموفدين للخارج عن شهر
تخضع هذه البيانات لأحكام القانون رقم (37) لسنة 1963

الإسم :
النوع : ذكر ☐ أنثى ☐
سنة الميلاد :
نوع الإيفاد : بعثات خارجية ☐ مهمات علمية ☐
إجازات دراسية ☐ بعثات إشراف مشترك ☐
الجهة الموفدة :
جامعة حكومية ☐ كلية عملية ☐ كلية نظرية ☐ أخرى ☐
الدولة الموفد إليها :
مجموعات الدول :
بيان المؤهل الأصلي : (بكالوريوس / ليسانس)
جامعة :
كلية / معهد :
جامعة حكومية ☐ كلية نظرية ☐ كلية عملية ☐
شعبة المؤهل :
مجموعة العلوم :
سنة الحصول عليه :
آخر درجة علمية تم الحصول عليها :
المجموعة التعليمية * :
مجالات الدراسة * :
بيان الدرجة العلمية :
الدرجة العلمية المراد الحصول عليها :
بيانات العمل :
المهنة :
عنوان جهة العمل :
عنوان المنزل :
ت / موبايل :
Email :
إسم المسئول عن صحة البيانات :
الوظيفة :
تحريراً في : 201 / /

يعتمد ،

التوقيع :

* تملأ بمعرفة الجهاز .

استمارة رقم (٣٠/أ) ق.س.ت

تخضع صحة وسرية البيانات الفردية الواردة بهذه الإستمارة لأحكام القانون رقم ٣٥ لسنة ١٩٦٠ المعدل بالقانون رقم ٢٨ لسنة ١٩٨٢
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جمهورية مصر العربية
الجهاز المركزي للتعينة العامة والاحصاء

	رقم الأسرة على مستوى المحافظة
	رقم الأسرة على مستوى الشياخة / المدينة / القرية
()	رقم الأسرة بالإطار

بحث الدخل والإنفاق والإستهلاك

٢٠١٧ / ٢٠١٨

أ - استمارة الإنفاق والإستهلاك

بيانات تعريفية :

سنة	شهر	فترة البحث :
	حضر / ريف :	محافظة :
	رقم القطعة المساحية :	قسم / مركز :
رقم التنظيم / اسم مالك المبنى :		شياخة / مدينة / قرية :
		اسم الطريق / رقم البلوك :

	(٢) لا	(١) نعم	- هل تم إستيفاء بيانات الأسرة المبحوثة ؟
			- ما هو سبب عدم الإستيفاء ؟
	(٣) تحول المسكن إلى منشأة	(٢) هدم المبنى	(١) لم يستدل على الأسرة
		(٥) المسكن مغلق طوال فترة البحث	(٤) المسكن خالي طوال فترة البحث
			(٦) الأسرة أستوفت الإستمارة جزئياً ثم غادرت المسكن
			(٧) أخرى تذكر :

الزيارة الأولى	الزيارة الثانية	الزيارة الثالثة	الزيارة الرابعة
تاريخ الزيارة : ٢٠١ / /	٢٠١ / /	٢٠١ / /	٢٠١ / /
وقت الزيارة : من إلى	من إلى	من إلى	من إلى

للباحث : ضع دائرة حول رقم سطر الفرد مدني البيان .

القسم الأول: البيانات الأساسية للأسرة

١٠٧	١٠٦	١٠٥	١٠٤			١٠٣	١٠٢	١٠١	رقم مسلسل الفرد
هل الفرد مستفيد من برنامج* تكافل / كرامة	(للأفراد ١٨ سنة فأكثر) ماهي الحالة الزوجية؟	السن بالسنوات الكامله	ما هو تاريخ ميلاد (الفرد)؟			الصلة برئيس الأسرة	النوع	أسماء أفراد الأسرة المقيمين بها عادة (ثلاثيا) أبدأ برئيس الأسرة	
(١) نعم (٢) لا	(١) أقل من السن (٢) لم يتزوج أبدا (٣) عقد قران (٤) متزوج (٥) مطلق / مطلقة (٦) أرمل / أرملة (٧) منفصل / مهجورة	يذكر السن بالسنوات الكاملة (تهمل كسور السنة وللأفرد أقل من سنه يكتب سنه)	للباحث في حالة لا أعرف اكتب ٩٨ لليوم والشهر و(٩٩٩٨) للسنة			(١) رئيس الأسرة (٢) زوج / زوجة (٣) ابن / بنت (٤) زوجة الابن / زوج البنت (٥) حفيد / حفيذة (٦) أب / أم (٧) أخ / أخت (٨) أقارب آخرون (٩) خادم / خادمة (١٠) لا توجد صلة قرابه	(١) ذكر (٢) أنثى		
			سنة	شهر	يوم				
									١
									٢
									٣
									٤
									٥
									٦
									٧
									٨
									٩
									١٠
									١١
									١٢

* تكافل : إعانات نقدية للأسر الفقيرة التي لديها أفراد متحقين بالمرحلة التعليمية المختلفة.

* كرامة : إعانات نقدية للأسر الفقيرة الذين لديهم أفراد فوق سن ٦٥ عاماً أو ذوي إعاقة.

القسم الخامس : العمل

العمل لجميع أفراد الأسرة															
٥٠٣															
هل قام (الفرد) خلال الأسبوع الماضي ولو لفترة قصيرة (ولو لساعة واحدة) أو متقطعة بعمل من الأعمال التالية بفرض البيع/التسويق/الحصول على أجر أو مشروع أسري؟ (إذا كانت الإجابة (بلا) في جميع الأنشطة التالية انتقل إلى (س٥١٢)) (على الباحث السؤال عن كل نشاط على حدة مع الأخذ في الاعتبار الفروق بين الحضر والريف والمستوى الاجتماعي للأسرة)															
٥٠٢															
٥٠١															
الموقف من العمل خلال الأسبوع الماضي															
هل (الفرد) مرتبط بعمل؟															
رقم مسلسل الفرد															
(أ)	(ب)	(ج)	(د)	(هـ)	(و)	(ز)	(ح)	(ط)	(ث)	(ك)	(ل)	(م)	(ن)	(س)	(ع)
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧	٨	٩	١٠	١١	١٢	١٣	١٤	١٥	١٦
١٧	١٨	١٩	٢٠	٢١	٢٢	٢٣	٢٤	٢٥	٢٦	٢٧	٢٨	٢٩	٣٠	٣١	٣٢
٣٣	٣٤	٣٥	٣٦	٣٧	٣٨	٣٩	٤٠	٤١	٤٢	٤٣	٤٤	٤٥	٤٦	٤٧	٤٨
٤٩	٥٠	٥١	٥٢	٥٣	٥٤	٥٥	٥٦	٥٧	٥٨	٥٩	٦٠	٦١	٦٢	٦٣	٦٤
٦٥	٦٦	٦٧	٦٨	٦٩	٧٠	٧١	٧٢	٧٣	٧٤	٧٥	٧٦	٧٧	٧٨	٧٩	٨٠
٨١	٨٢	٨٣	٨٤	٨٥	٨٦	٨٧	٨٨	٨٩	٩٠	٩١	٩٢	٩٣	٩٤	٩٥	٩٦
٩٧	٩٨	٩٩	١٠٠	١٠١	١٠٢	١٠٣	١٠٤	١٠٥	١٠٦	١٠٧	١٠٨	١٠٩	١١٠	١١١	١١٢
١١٣	١١٤	١١٥	١١٦	١١٧	١١٨	١١٩	١٢٠	١٢١	١٢٢	١٢٣	١٢٤	١٢٥	١٢٦	١٢٧	١٢٨
١٢٩	١٣٠	١٣١	١٣٢	١٣٣	١٣٤	١٣٥	١٣٦	١٣٧	١٣٨	١٣٩	١٤٠	١٤١	١٤٢	١٤٣	١٤٤
١٤٥	١٤٦	١٤٧	١٤٨	١٤٩	١٥٠	١٥١	١٥٢	١٥٣	١٥٤	١٥٥	١٥٦	١٥٧	١٥٨	١٥٩	١٦٠
١٦١	١٦٢	١٦٣	١٦٤	١٦٥	١٦٦	١٦٧	١٦٨	١٦٩	١٧٠	١٧١	١٧٢	١٧٣	١٧٤	١٧٥	١٧٦
١٧٧	١٧٨	١٧٩	١٨٠	١٨١	١٨٢	١٨٣	١٨٤	١٨٥	١٨٦	١٨٧	١٨٨	١٨٩	١٩٠	١٩١	١٩٢
١٩٣	١٩٤	١٩٥	١٩٦	١٩٧	١٩٨	١٩٩	٢٠٠	٢٠١	٢٠٢	٢٠٣	٢٠٤	٢٠٥	٢٠٦	٢٠٧	٢٠٨
٢٠٩	٢١٠	٢١١	٢١٢	٢١٣	٢١٤	٢١٥	٢١٦	٢١٧	٢١٨	٢١٩	٢٢٠	٢٢١	٢٢٢	٢٢٣	٢٢٤
٢٢٥	٢٢٦	٢٢٧	٢٢٨	٢٢٩	٢٣٠	٢٣١	٢٣٢	٢٣٣	٢٣٤	٢٣٥	٢٣٦	٢٣٧	٢٣٨	٢٣٩	٢٤٠
٢٤١	٢٤٢	٢٤٣	٢٤٤	٢٤٥	٢٤٦	٢٤٧	٢٤٨	٢٤٩	٢٥٠	٢٥١	٢٥٢	٢٥٣	٢٥٤	٢٥٥	٢٥٦
٢٥٧	٢٥٨	٢٥٩	٢٦٠	٢٦١	٢٦٢	٢٦٣	٢٦٤	٢٦٥	٢٦٦	٢٦٧	٢٦٨	٢٦٩	٢٧٠	٢٧١	٢٧٢
٢٧٣	٢٧٤	٢٧٥	٢٧٦	٢٧٧	٢٧٨	٢٧٩	٢٨٠	٢٨١	٢٨٢	٢٨٣	٢٨٤	٢٨٥	٢٨٦	٢٨٧	٢٨٨
٢٨٩	٢٩٠	٢٩١	٢٩٢	٢٩٣	٢٩٤	٢٩٥	٢٩٦	٢٩٧	٢٩٨	٢٩٩	٣٠٠	٣٠١	٣٠٢	٣٠٣	٣٠٤
٣٠٥	٣٠٦	٣٠٧	٣٠٨	٣٠٩	٣١٠	٣١١	٣١٢	٣١٣	٣١٤	٣١٥	٣١٦	٣١٧	٣١٨	٣١٩	٣٢٠
٣٢١	٣٢٢	٣٢٣	٣٢٤	٣٢٥	٣٢٦	٣٢٧	٣٢٨	٣٢٩	٣٣٠	٣٣١	٣٣٢	٣٣٣	٣٣٤	٣٣٥	٣٣٦
٣٣٧	٣٣٨	٣٣٩	٣٤٠	٣٤١	٣٤٢	٣٤٣	٣٤٤	٣٤٥	٣٤٦	٣٤٧	٣٤٨	٣٤٩	٣٥٠	٣٥١	٣٥٢
٣٥٣	٣٥٤	٣٥٥	٣٥٦	٣٥٧	٣٥٨	٣٥٩	٣٦٠	٣٦١	٣٦٢	٣٦٣	٣٦٤	٣٦٥	٣٦٦	٣٦٧	٣٦٨
٣٦٩	٣٧٠	٣٧١	٣٧٢	٣٧٣	٣٧٤	٣٧٥	٣٧٦	٣٧٧	٣٧٨	٣٧٩	٣٨٠	٣٨١	٣٨٢	٣٨٣	٣٨٤
٣٨٥	٣٨٦	٣٨٧	٣٨٨	٣٨٩	٣٩٠	٣٩١	٣٩٢	٣٩٣	٣٩٤	٣٩٥	٣٩٦	٣٩٧	٣٩٨	٣٩٩	٤٠٠
٤٠١	٤٠٢	٤٠٣	٤٠٤	٤٠٥	٤٠٦	٤٠٧	٤٠٨	٤٠٩	٤١٠	٤١١	٤١٢	٤١٣	٤١٤	٤١٥	٤١٦
٤١٧	٤١٨	٤١٩	٤٢٠	٤٢١	٤٢٢	٤٢٣	٤٢٤	٤٢٥	٤٢٦	٤٢٧	٤٢٨	٤٢٩	٤٣٠	٤٣١	٤٣٢
٤٣٣	٤٣٤	٤٣٥	٤٣٦	٤٣٧	٤٣٨	٤٣٩	٤٤٠	٤٤١	٤٤٢	٤٤٣	٤٤٤	٤٤٥	٤٤٦	٤٤٧	٤٤٨
٤٤٩	٤٥٠	٤٥١	٤٥٢	٤٥٣	٤٥٤	٤٥٥	٤٥٦	٤٥٧	٤٥٨	٤٥٩	٤٦٠	٤٦١	٤٦٢	٤٦٣	٤٦٤
٤٦٥	٤٦٦	٤٦٧	٤٦٨	٤٦٩	٤٧٠	٤٧١	٤٧٢	٤٧٣	٤٧٤	٤٧٥	٤٧٦	٤٧٧	٤٧٨	٤٧٩	٤٨٠
٤٨١	٤٨٢	٤٨٣	٤٨٤	٤٨٥	٤٨٦	٤٨٧	٤٨٨	٤٨٩	٤٩٠	٤٩١	٤٩٢	٤٩٣	٤٩٤	٤٩٥	٤٩٦
٤٩٧	٤٩٨	٤٩٩	٥٠٠	٥٠١	٥٠٢	٥٠٣	٥٠٤	٥٠٥	٥٠٦	٥٠٧	٥٠٨	٥٠٩	٥١٠	٥١١	٥١٢
٥١٣	٥١٤	٥١٥	٥١٦	٥١٧	٥١٨	٥١٩	٥٢٠	٥٢١	٥٢٢	٥٢٣	٥٢٤	٥٢٥	٥٢٦	٥٢٧	٥٢٨
٥٢٩	٥٣٠	٥٣١	٥٣٢	٥٣٣	٥٣٤	٥٣٥	٥٣٦	٥٣٧	٥٣٨	٥٣٩	٥٤٠	٥٤١	٥٤٢	٥٤٣	٥٤٤
٥٤٥	٥٤٦	٥٤٧	٥٤٨	٥٤٩	٥٥٠	٥٥١	٥٥٢	٥٥٣	٥٥٤	٥٥٥	٥٥٦	٥٥٧	٥٥٨	٥٥٩	٥٦٠
٥٦١	٥٦٢	٥٦٣	٥٦٤	٥٦٥	٥٦٦	٥٦٧	٥٦٨	٥٦٩	٥٧٠	٥٧١	٥٧٢	٥٧٣	٥٧٤	٥٧٥	٥٧٦
٥٧٧	٥٧٨	٥٧٩	٥٨٠	٥٨١	٥٨٢	٥٨٣	٥٨٤	٥٨٥	٥٨٦	٥٨٧	٥٨٨	٥٨٩	٥٩٠	٥٩١	٥٩٢
٥٩٣	٥٩٤	٥٩٥	٥٩٦	٥٩٧	٥٩٨	٥٩٩	٦٠٠	٦٠١	٦٠٢	٦٠٣	٦٠٤	٦٠٥	٦٠٦	٦٠٧	٦٠٨
٦٠٩	٦١٠	٦١١	٦١٢	٦١٣	٦١٤	٦١٥	٦١٦	٦١٧	٦١٨	٦١٩	٦٢٠	٦٢١	٦٢٢	٦٢٣	٦٢٤
٦٢٥	٦٢٦	٦٢٧	٦٢٨	٦٢٩	٦٣٠	٦٣١	٦٣٢	٦٣٣	٦٣٤	٦٣٥	٦٣٦	٦٣٧	٦٣٨	٦٣٩	٦٤٠
٦٤١	٦٤٢	٦٤٣	٦٤٤	٦٤٥	٦٤٦	٦٤٧	٦٤٨	٦٤٩	٦٥٠	٦٥١	٦٥٢	٦٥٣	٦٥٤	٦٥٥	٦٥٦
٦٥٧	٦٥٨	٦٥٩	٦٦٠	٦٦١	٦٦٢	٦٦٣	٦٦٤	٦٦٥	٦٦٦	٦٦٧	٦٦٨	٦٦٩	٦٧٠	٦٧١	٦٧٢
٦٧٣	٦٧٤	٦٧٥	٦٧٦	٦٧٧	٦٧٨	٦٧٩	٦٨٠	٦٨١	٦٨٢	٦٨٣	٦٨٤	٦٨٥	٦٨٦	٦٨٧	٦٨٨
٦٨٩	٦٩٠	٦٩١	٦٩٢	٦٩٣	٦٩٤	٦٩٥	٦٩٦	٦٩٧	٦٩٨	٦٩٩	٧٠٠	٧٠١	٧٠٢	٧٠٣	٧٠٤
٧٠٥	٧٠٦	٧٠٧	٧٠٨	٧٠٩	٧١٠	٧١١	٧١٢	٧١٣	٧١٤	٧١٥	٧١٦	٧١٧	٧١٨	٧١٩	٧٢٠
٧٢١	٧٢٢	٧٢٣	٧٢٤	٧٢٥	٧٢٦	٧٢٧	٧٢٨	٧٢٩	٧٣٠	٧٣١	٧٣٢	٧٣٣	٧٣٤	٧٣٥	٧٣٦
٧٣٧	٧٣٨	٧٣٩	٧٤٠	٧٤١	٧٤٢	٧٤٣	٧٤٤	٧٤٥	٧٤٦	٧٤٧	٧٤٨	٧٤٩	٧٥٠	٧٥١	٧٥٢
٧٥٣	٧٥٤	٧٥٥	٧٥٦	٧٥٧	٧٥٨	٧٥٩	٧٦٠	٧٦١	٧٦٢	٧٦٣	٧٦٤	٧٦٥	٧٦٦	٧٦٧	٧٦٨
٧٦٩	٧٧٠	٧٧١	٧٧٢	٧٧٣	٧٧٤	٧٧٥	٧٧٦	٧٧٧	٧٧٨	٧٧٩	٧٨٠	٧٨١	٧٨٢	٧٨٣	٧٨٤
٧٨٥	٧٨٦	٧٨٧	٧٨٨	٧٨٩	٧٩٠	٧٩١	٧٩٢	٧٩٣	٧٩٤	٧٩٥	٧٩٦	٧٩٧	٧٩٨	٧٩٩	٨٠٠
٨٠١	٨٠٢	٨٠٣	٨٠٤	٨٠٥	٨٠٦	٨٠٧	٨٠٨	٨٠٩	٨١٠	٨١١	٨١٢	٨١٣	٨١٤	٨١٥	٨١٦
٨١٧	٨١٨	٨١٩	٨٢٠	٨٢١	٨٢٢	٨٢٣	٨٢٤	٨٢٥	٨٢٦	٨٢٧	٨٢٨	٨٢٩	٨٣٠	٨٣١	٨٣٢
٨٣٣	٨٣٤	٨٣٥	٨٣٦	٨٣٧	٨٣٨	٨٣٩	٨٤٠	٨٤١	٨٤٢	٨٤٣	٨٤٤	٨٤٥	٨٤٦	٨٤٧	٨٤٨
٨٤٩	٨٥٠	٨٥١	٨٥٢	٨٥٣	٨٥٤	٨٥٥	٨٥٦	٨٥٧	٨٥٨	٨٥٩	٨٦٠	٨٦١	٨٦٢	٨٦٣	٨٦٤
٨٦٥	٨٦٦	٨٦٧	٨٦٨	٨٦٩	٨٧٠	٨٧١	٨٧٢	٨٧٣	٨٧٤	٨٧٥	٨٧٦	٨٧٧	٨٧٨	٨٧٩	٨٨٠
٨٨١	٨٨٢	٨٨٣	٨٨٤	٨٨٥	٨٨٦	٨٨٧	٨٨٨	٨٨٩	٨٩٠	٨٩١	٨٩٢	٨٩٣	٨٩٤	٨٩٥	٨٩٦
٨٩٧	٨٩٨	٨٩٩	٩٠٠	٩٠١	٩٠٢	٩٠٣	٩٠٤	٩٠٥	٩٠٦	٩٠٧	٩٠٨	٩٠٩	٩١٠	٩١١	٩١٢
٩١٣	٩١٤	٩١٥	٩١٦	٩١٧	٩١٨	٩١٩	٩٢٠	٩٢١	٩٢٢	٩٢٣	٩٢٤	٩٢٥	٩٢٦	٩٢٧	٩٢٨
٩٢٩	٩٣٠	٩٣١	٩٣٢	٩٣٣	٩٣٤	٩٣٥	٩٣٦	٩٣٧	٩٣٨	٩٣٩	٩٤٠	٩٤١	٩٤٢	٩٤٣	٩٤٤
٩٤٥	٩٤٦	٩٤٧	٩٤٨	٩٤٩	٩٥٠	٩٥١	٩٥٢	٩٥٣	٩٥٤	٩٥٥	٩٥٦	٩٥٧	٩٥٨	٩٥٩	٩٦٠
٩٦١	٩٦٢	٩٦٣	٩٦٤	٩٦٥	٩٦٦	٩٦٧	٩٦٨	٩٦٩	٩٧٠	٩٧١	٩٧٢</				

القسم الثامن

المتواجدون خارج الجمهورية والسياحة الداخلية والخارجية اولا : المتواجدون خارج الجمهورية حالياً من أفراد الأسرة للعمل

١- هل للأسرة أفراد كانوا مقيمون معها ويعملون حالياً بالخارج ؟

١- نعم ٢- لا إنتقل إلى الجدول التالي

٢- في حالة الإجابة بنعم يذكر جملة عدد المسافرين بالخارج

م	العدد	اسم الدولة	قيمة التحويلات النقدية خلال الستة شهور السابقة	قيمة التحويلات العينية خلال الستة شهور السابقة
١				
٢				
٣				
٤				
٥				

ثانياً : السياحة الداخلية والخارجية

١- هل سافر أى من أفراد الأسرة الى أى مكان داخل مصر بغرض السياحة خلال الستة شهور السابقة ؟

١- نعم ٢- لا

٢- هل سافر أى من أفراد الأسرة الى مكان خارج مصر بغرض السياحة (بما فيها الحج والعمرة) خلال الستة شهور السابقة ؟

١- نعم ٢- لا

توضع دائرة على رقم الاجابه المناسبه

(تابع) القسم العاды والعشرون : المطاعم

(تابع) الجدول العاادي عشر : إنفاق الأسرة على المطاعم والفنادق

(٢٠١١) قيمة المنفق على خدمات الإقامة خلال الستة شهور المنتهية بنهاية فترة البحث

أوجه الإنفاق	دليل الخدمة	قيمة المنفق خلال ستة شهور بالجنبيه كجزء من القيمة الكلية	تحويلات عينية
١ - خدمات الإقامة داخل الجمهورية:	<u>١١٢٠١</u>		
الفنادق والبنيونات (*)	١١٢٠١٠١		
القرى السياحية ومراكز ودور الشباب والمسكرات والإستراحات... إلخ	١١٢٠١٠٢		
الإنفاق على الطعام والشراب للرحلات الغير منظمة	١١٢٠١٠٣		
المدارس الداخلية والمدن الجامعية	١١٢٠١٠٤		
٢ - خدمات الإقامة خارج الجمهورية (**):	<u>١١٢٠٢</u>		
جملة للنفق على خدمات الإقامة	<u>١١٢</u>		
(٢ + ١)			

(*) تشمل الشقق المفروشة / الشاليهات ... إلخ .

(**) تشمل الإقامة بالفنادق والطعام والشراب .

القسم الثالث والعشرون : المدفوعات التحويلية

الجدول الثالث عشر : المدفوعات التحويلية خلال الستة شهور

المنتتهية بنهاية فترة البحث

أوجه الإنفاق	الدليل	القيمة بالجنبيه
المهر - الشبكة - جهاز العروسة	١٢٨٠١	
الهدايا والنقصوص	١٢٨٠٢	
التبرعات - الصدقات - الزكاة - العشور	١٢٨٠٣	
مؤخر الصداق والنفقة	١٢٨٠٤	
العوائد	١٢٨٠٥	
المخالفات (المرور وخلافه ... إلخ)	١٢٨٠٦	
مدفوعات أخرى داخل الجمهورية	١٢٨٠٧	
مدفوعات أخرى خارج الجمهورية	١٢٨٠٨	
جملة المدفوعات التحويلية	١٢٨	



الهيئة القومية للتأمين الاجتماعي

مكتب

نموذج رقم (١)

طلب اشتراك مؤمن عليه

الفئة : ١ عاملين لدى الغير ☐ ٢ أصحاب أعمال ☐ ٣ المصريين بالخارج ☐ ٤ عمالة غير منتظمة ☐

رقم المنشأة:

اسم المنشأة:

بيانات المؤمن عليه

الرقم التأميني:

الرقم القومي:

اسم المؤمن عليه: الجنسية:

المؤهل: كود المهنة: المسمى:

تاريخ بدء الاشتراك:

نوع الخدمة: المسمى: قوة الاشتراك: المسمى: القطاع:

أجر أساسي: أجر ادخل الاشتراك: أجر شامل:

(تسليم اشتراك التأمين الصحي الشامل)

(تسليم ٧٠٪ وفقاً لقانون العمل)

صلة القرابة بصاحب العمل: ☐ * تستوفي لأقارب حتى الدرجة الثانية بالمنشآت الفردية.بيانات العجز إن وجدت: تاريخ بداية العجز: نسبة العجز: %

بيانات محل إقامة المؤمن عليه

العنوان داخل مصر: عقار رقم:

العنوان خارج مصر: شياخة / قرية:

شارع / حارة: قسم / مركز: محافظة:

توقيع المؤمن عليه: رقم التليفون:

توقيع المدير المسئول: البريد الإلكتروني:

تحريراً في: / /

تم مطابقة التوقيع بمعرفتي: ☐

البيان	مستلم الطلب	المراجع	سجل آلياً بمعرفة	رؤس آلياً بمعرفة
الاسم				
التوقيع				
التاريخ				

ملحوظة: على صاحب العمل والعامل الإطلاع على التوجيهات الموضحة خلف النموذج مع التوقيع على الإقرار. (أنظر خلفه)

إرشادات

١. على صاحب العمل بالقطاع الخاص أن يرسل هذا النموذج من أصل وصورتين بالنسبة لكل من العاملين لديه مع طلب اشتراكه في الهيئة لأول مرة وخلال أسبوعين على الأكثر من تاريخ التحاق أي عامل جديد بالعمل لديه سواء كان التحاقاً نهائياً أو تحت الاختبار.
٢. يرفق بالنموذج لدى اشتراك المؤمن عليه لأول مرة بالهيئة صورة شهادة الميلاد المميكنة وصورة بطاقة الرقم القومي أو صورة جواز السفر يتم مطابقتها على الأصل بمعرفة الموظف المختص.
٣. التوقيع على هذا النموذج بما يفيد الإطلاع والموافقة على جميع البيانات الواردة به ولا يجوز لمن وقع عليه أن يعارض في تلك البيانات أمام الهيئة وله أن يلجأ إلى مكتب علاقات العمل المختص أو القضاء.
٤. يستخدم هذا النموذج كطلب اشتراك في تأمين إصابات العمل فقط بالنسبة للفئات التالية:
 - (أ) من تجاوز سن الشيخوخة وأوقف انتفاعه بتأمين الشيخوخة والعجز والوفاء.
 - (ب) العاملون الذين يخضعون لأحكام قانون العمل ممن نقل أعمارهم عن ١٨ سنة.
 - (ج) العاملون المتدرجون والتلاميذ الصناعيون والطلاب المستقلون في مشروعات التشغيل الصيفي والخدمة العامة، ويشترط اعتماد النموذج المحرر لهم من المدير المسئول بالهيئة التي تشرف على التلمذة الصناعية، والتدريب مع ختمها بخاتم هذه الجهة مع إرفاق نسخة من عقد عمل المتدرب أو المستند المثبت لنوع العمل في جميع هذه الحالات.
 - (د) يقتصر استيفاء الأجر على الفئات التي يتقاضى فيها المؤمن عليه أجراً من صاحب العمل.

إقرار

سـمـ المنشأة: رقبها التأميني:

لعنـوان:

أقر أنا الموقع على هذا النموذج بالالتزام بعرض المؤمن عليه على اللجنة الطبية المختصة بالهيئة المعنية بالتأمين الصحي أو الجهة الطبية المختصة لإجراء الفحص الطبي الأولي وإبلاغ حالته الصحية وقت توقيع الكشف الطبي مع الالتزام بموافاة مكتب الهيئة التابع له المنشأة بتقرير اللياقة الطبية الصادر من الجهة الطبية المختصة عن حالته الصحية خلال أسبوعين على الأكثر من تاريخ التحاقه بالعمل تطبيقاً لأحكام قانون العمل.

توقيع (صاحب العمل / المدير المسئول)

()

١ - أقر أنا العامل بالمنشأة عاليه بأن أثبتت حالتي الصحية أمام اللجنة الطبية المختصة بالهيئة المعنية بالتأمين الصحي أو الجهة الطبية المختصة وموافاة مكتب الهيئة التابع له المنشأة بالتقرير الطبي عن حالتي الصحية خلال أسبوعين من تاريخ التحاقه بالعمل وفي حالة عدم قيامي بذلك فإن الهيئة القومية للتأمين الاجتماعي ليس عليها أدنى التزام قانوني بصرف أية مستحقات تأمينية ترتب على العجز أي كان نوعه السابق أو المعاصر لتاريخ الالتحاق بالعمل.

توقيع المؤمن عليه

٢

نماذج وزارة الداخلية

نموذج رقم (٢)
إجازات / إعارات

بيانات للأجهزة الإدارية

رقم الطلب /

تاريخ صدور الإذن /

تاريخ انتهاء الإذن /

صورة

شخصية

☐ وزارة الداخلية

قطاع الأمن

الإدارة العامة لتصاريح العمل

لدى الهيئات الأجنبية

نوع الإذن	
جديد	تجديد

طلب الحصول على إذن بالعمل خارج البلاد

بيانات الطالب

١- الاسم رباعي

٢- تاريخ الميلاد

٣- محل الإقامة

٤- قسم / مركز

محافظة

المؤهلات الدراسية وتاريخه

رقم البطاقة

أو رقم جواز السفر

اسم الزوج إذا كانت الطالبة متزوجة

وجه صدور

تاريخ صدور

وظيفته

بيانات عن الهيئة الأجنبية

اسم الجهة الأجنبية

مقر العمل

الراتب

صفة التعاقد (شخصي / إجازة / إعاره)

موافقة جهة العمل للعاملين بالحكومة المصرية وقطاع الأعمال العام

جهة العمل بالحكومة أو الشركات التابعة لقطاع الأعمال العام :

تابعة لوزارة / شركة قابضة

وظيفة الطالب بها :

مدير شئون العاملين :

المعلومات

بيانات خاصة بالإدارة

رقم الوثيقة

أقر بأن جميع البيانات الواردة بهذا الطلب صحيحة وتحت مسئوليتي ،

توقيع الطالب

التسجيل

رقم القسيمة

تاريخ القسيمة

تاريخ نهاية الإذن

المستلم

المراجع

رئيس قسم التصاريح

O

وزارة الداخلية

قطاع الأمن

الادارة العامة لتصاريح العمل

قسم مديرية ٠٠٠٠٠٠

شهادة مخالصة

السيد اللواء / مدير مصلحة وثائق السفر والهجرة والجنسية

تحية طيبة وبعد

السيد /

يحمل جواز سفر رقم ----- صادر من ----- بتاريخ / / ٢٠٠

واذن عمل رقم ----- ينتهي في / / ٢٠٠ غير مستحق عليه

اي التزامات مالية حتى تاريخ عودته من الخارج في / / ٢٠٠

ولاتصلح هذه الشهادة للسفر بموجبها للخارج .

وتفضلوا سيادتكم بقبول فائق الاحترام

تحريرا في: / / ٢٠٠

لواء/

مدير الادارة العامة لتصاريح العمل

نموذج (٥)
بدل فاقد

وزارة الداخلية
قطاع المتأقذ
الأدارة العامة لتصاريح العمل
لدى الهيئات الأجنبية

طلب الحصول على بدل فاقد إذن العمل
للعمل لدى الهيئات الأجنبية بالخارج

السيد / رئيس وحدة تصاريح العمل

تحية طيبة وبعد،

أرجو التكرم باستخراج بدل فاقد لأذن العمل الخاص بى والذي تم
استخراجه من وحدة حيث أتنى ملتعد لدفع الرسوم
المقررة.....

مقدمه:

الاسم :

تاريخ الميلاد: / /

بيانات تحرر بمعرفة الإدارة :-

الاسم :
الموئل :
رقم الأذن :
الدولة :
الجهة أو الهيئة الأجنبية :
رقم جواز السفر :
صفة التعاقد :
المبلغ المسدد :
www.elbalad.news

تحريرافى / / م

رئيس وحدة تصاريح العمل

.....

وزارة القوى العاملة والهجرة
الإدارة المركزية لشئون مكتب الوزير
الإدارة العامة خدمة المواطنين

توزع مجاناً

طلب عمل بالقطاع الخاص

البيانات الشخصية :-

الإسم :

العنوان : الحي / المركز : المحافظة :

التليفون : الموبايل :

الرقم القومي :-

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

السن :

النوع : - ذكر - أنثي

التعليم : - أقل من متوسط - متوسط - فوق المتوسط - عالي

المؤهل الدراسي : سنة الحصول عليه

الموقف من التجنيد :

الوظائف السابقة إن وجدت :

الخبرات إن وجدت :

مجالات العمل التي ترغب فيها بالقطاع الخاص

المناطق الجغرافية التي ترغب العمل بها داخل المحافظة التابعة لمحل الإقامة أو خارجها :

الأجر المقترح :

العائدة من ليبيا عام ٢٠١٥

رقم التسجيل:

☐ بيانات العامل[illegible]

الاسم :

☐ أنثى

أرمل ☐

القسم/المركز : العنوان :

المحمول :

تاریخ الإصدار :

	/	/
--	---	---

المحافظة التابعة لها :

الراتب :

عدد المرافقين :

☐ عقارات

☐ أخرى

قيمة الضرر :

وصف الضرر بإيجاز :

تاريخ التسجيل : / / ٢٠١٥

()

استمارة توزع مجاناً



استمارة حصر العمالة المصرية

العائدة من اليمن عام ٢٠١٥

البيانات الخاصة بالمتضرر

رقم التسجيل: []

بيانات صاحب العمل ☐بيانات العامل ☐

بطاقة الرقم القومي: [] تاريخ الميلاد: [] / [] / []

الاسم: []

النوع: ☐ ذكر ☐ أنثىالحالة الاجتماعية: ☐ أعزب ☐ متزوج ☐ مطلق ☐ أرمل

المحافظة: [] القسم/المركز: [] العنوان: []

التليفون: [] المحمول: []

رقم جواز السفر: [] تاريخ الإصدار: [] / [] / []

المهنة: [] تاريخ الدخول اليمن: [] / [] / []

اسم المنشأة باليمن: [] المحافظة التابعة لها: []

العنوان: [] تاريخ العودة: [] / [] / ٢٠١٥ الراتب: []

المؤهل: [] عدد المرافقين: []

نوع الضرر: ☐ إصابات شخصية ☐ وفاة ☐ خسائر ممتلكات ☐ فقدان الدخل ☐ حسابات مصرفية ☐ عقارات☐ خسائر تجارية فردية ☐ أخرى

قيمة الضرر: []

وصف الضرر بإيجاز: []

توقيع العامل

()

تاريخ التسجيل: [] / [] / ٢٠١٥



استمارة حصر العمالة المصرية

العائدة من العراق عام ٢٠١٤

البيانات الخاصة بالمتضرر

رقم التسجيل: []

بيانات صاحب عمل ☐بيانات عامل ☐

رقم البطاقة القومية: [] تاريخ الميلاد: [] / [] / []

الاسم: []

النوع: ☐ ذكر ☐ أنثىالحالة الاجتماعية: ☐ أعزب ☐ متزوج ☐ مطلق ☐ أرمل

المحافظة: [] القسم/المركز: [] العنوان: []

التليفون: [] المحمول: []

رقم جواز السفر: [] تاريخ الإصدار: [] / [] / []

المهنة: [] تاريخ الدخول للعراق: [] / [] / []

اسم المنشأة بالعراق: [] المحافظة التابعة لها: []

العنوان: [] تاريخ العودة: [] / [] / ٢٠ الراتب: []

نوع الضرر: ☐ إصابات شخصية ☐ وفاة ☐ خسائر ممتلكات ☐ فقدان الدخل ☐ حسابات مصرفية ☐ عقارات☐ خسائر تجارية فردية ☐ أخرى

قيمة الضرر: []

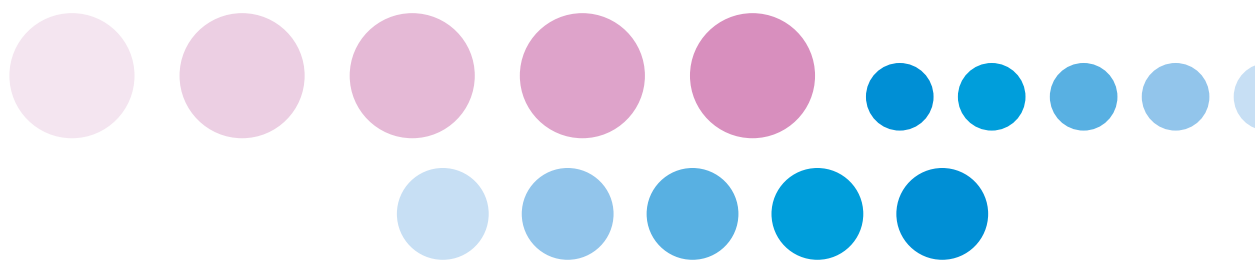
وصف الضرر بإيجاز: []

توقيع العامل

تاريخ التسجيل: [] / [] / ٢٠

()

نموذج رقم (٢) إجازات / إعانات	بيانات تدعى بمعرفة الإدارة رقم المطلب / تاريخ صدور الإن / تاريخ إنتهاء الإن /	صورة شخصية	وزارة الداخلية قطاع الأمن الإدارة العامة لتصاريح العمل لدى الهيئات الأجنبية	نوع الإن <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">جديد</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">تجديد</td> </tr> </table>	جديد	تجديد
جديد	تجديد					
طلب الحصول على إذن بالعمل خارج البلاد						
المرفقات -١- -٢- -٣- -٤-	بيانات المطلب الاسم رباعى تاريخ الميلاد قسم / مركز محافظة محل الإقامة قسم / مركز محافظة المهل الدراسي وتاريخه الوظيفة / المهنة رقم البطاقة نوعها أو رقم جواز السفر جهة صدوره تاريخ صدوره / / اسم الزوج إذا كانت المطلبية متزوجة وظيفته					
الماليات رسم الخزائن الاجمالي	بيانات عن الهيئة الأجنبية اسم الجهة الأجنبية جنسيتها مقر العمل الراتب صفة التعاقد (شخصي / اجرة / اعارة)					
رقم الوثيقة	موافقة جهة العمل لتعاملين بالحكومة المصرية وقطاع الاعمال العام جهة العمل بالحكومة او الشركات التابعة لقطاع الاعمال العام : تابعة لوزارة / شركة قابضة وظيفة المطلب بها : مدير شئون العاملين : اعتمد جهة العمل					
المعلومات بيانات خاصة بالإدارة	أقر بأن جميع البيانات الواردة بهذا الطلب صحيحة وتحت مسئوليتي . توقيع المطلب رقم القسم تاريخ القسم / / تاريخ نهاية الإن / / المستلم المراجع					
التسجيل	رئيس قسم التصاريح					



THAMM

**Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration
Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa**

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opinions of the European Union

Comments are welcomed and should be directed to the author(s).

Report title proposed: "A Diagnostic Study on labour migration data collection mechanisms in
Egypt"



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