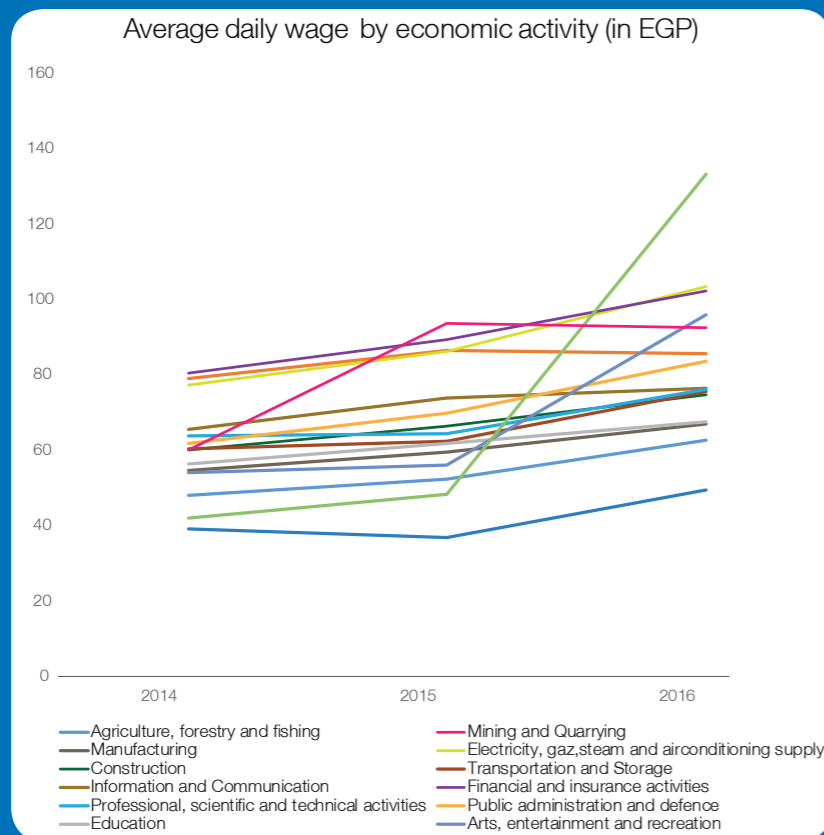
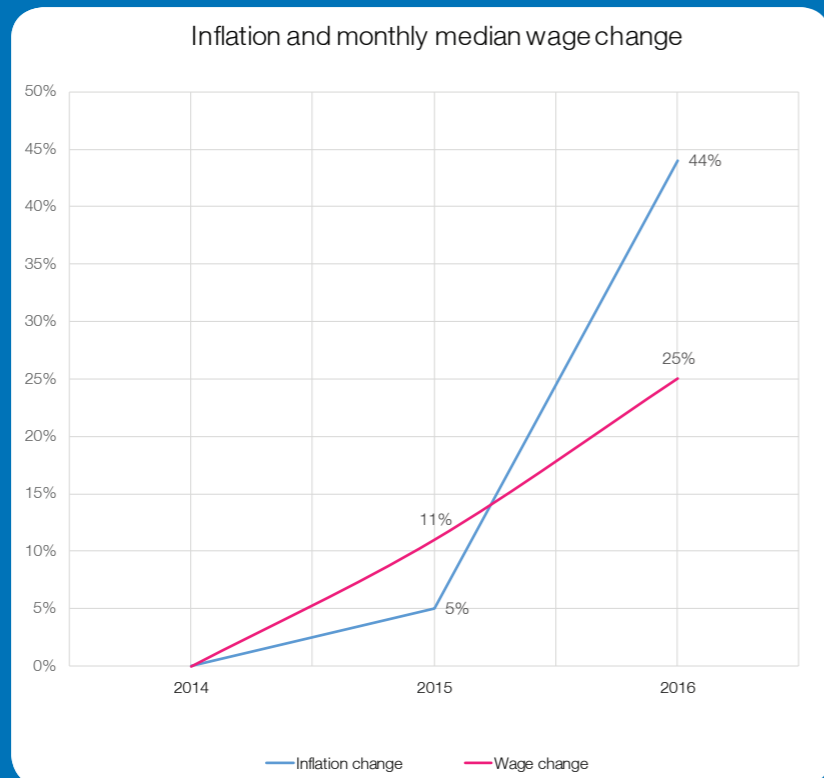


3. Wages



Source – LFS annual reports, CAPMAS.



Source - Inflation: CAPMAS.com

Wage: LFS annual reports, CAPMAS.

The minimum wage for the public sector is set at 1200 EGP.
 The daily median wage stands at 75.2 in 2016
 Inflation has exceeded the median wage increase by 19 percentage points in 2016



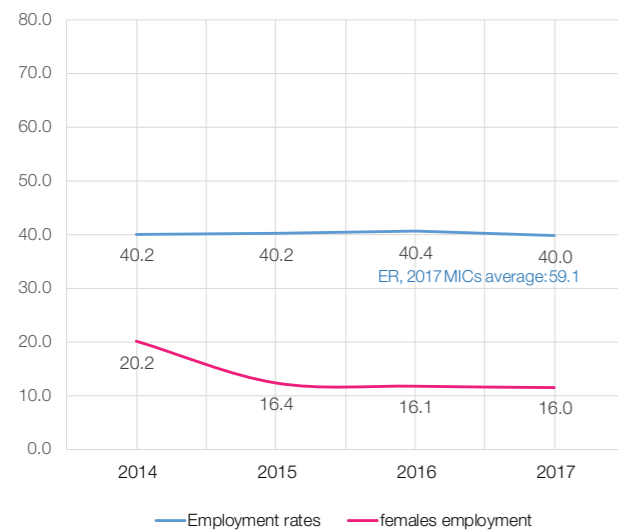
Key Labour Market Trends in Egypt, 2018

- 1- Employment, unemployment and precarious employment
- 2- Sectors and occupations
- 3- Wages

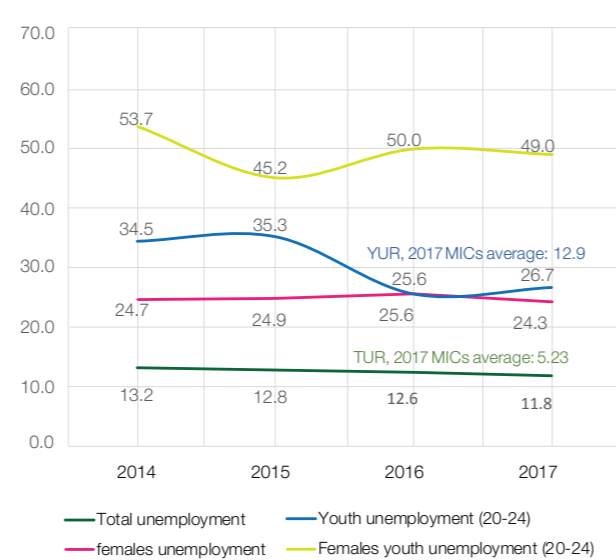
1. Employment, unemployment and precarious employment

2. Sectors and occupation

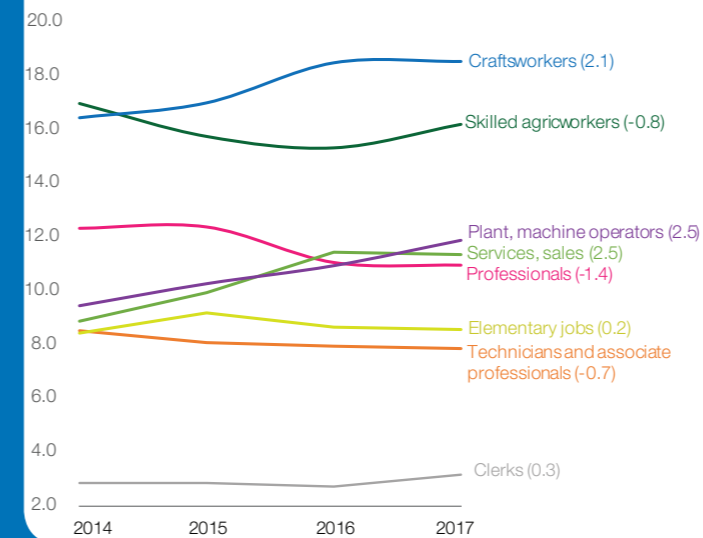
Employment rates



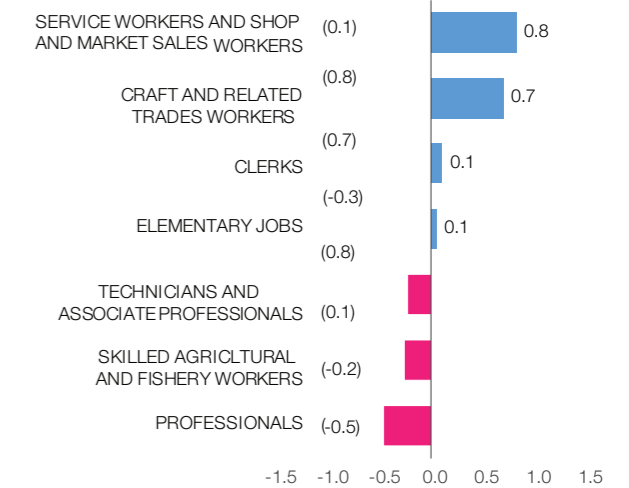
Unemployment rates



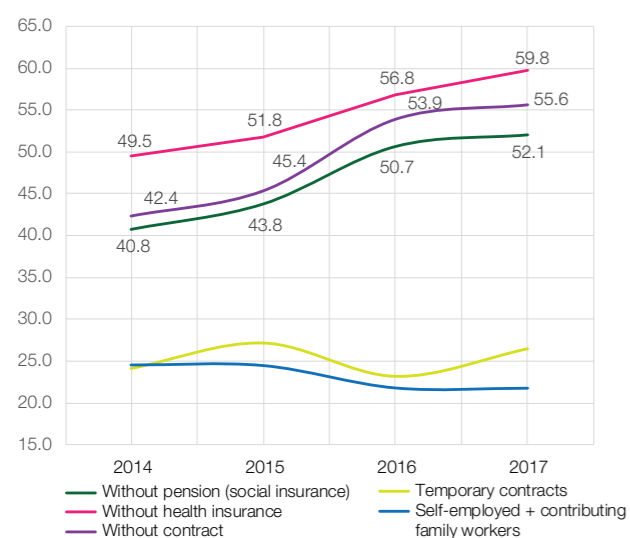
Distribution of employment by occupation (in brackets the change between 2014 and 2017)



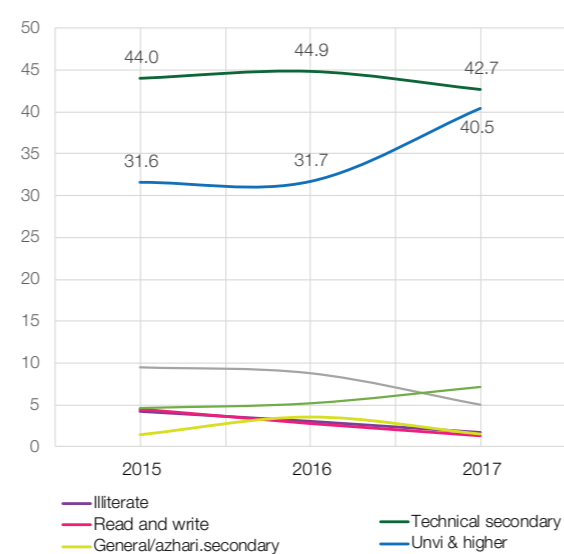
Distribution of employment by occupation, annual average change (2014 - 2017)



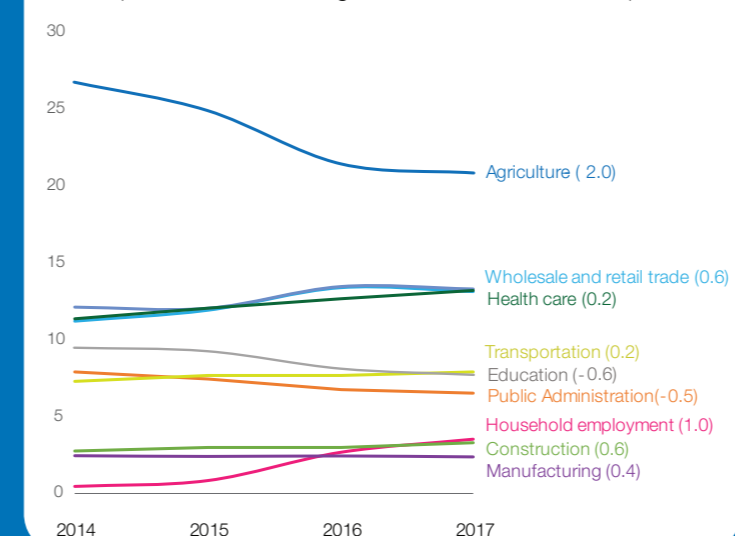
Precarious employment



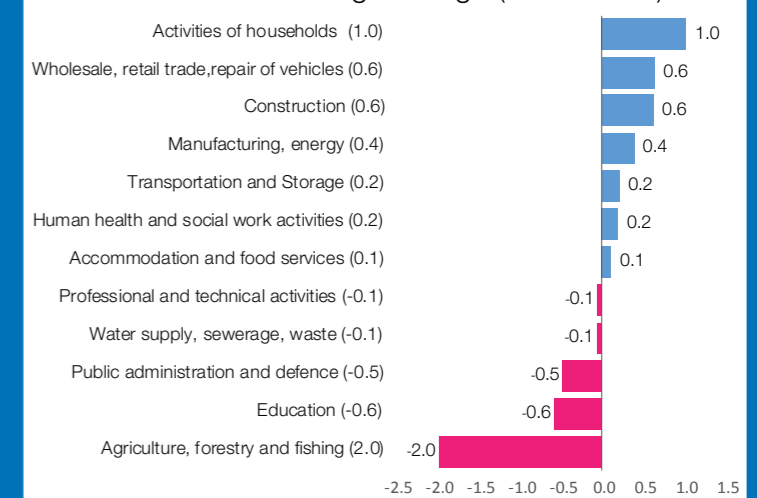
Unemployment by education



Distribution of employment by sector (in brackets the change between 2014 and 2017)



Distribution of employment by sector, annual average change (2014-2017)



Source – LFS annual reports, CAPMAS.

Source – LFS annual reports, CAPMAS.

- Employment rates are flat and remain quite low as compared to the MICs average. Only about 40% of working age Egyptians are employed; this is due to a large extent to a very low female employment rate, that is continuing to decrease since 2014;
- Unemployment rates pursue the decline initiated in 2014 on the wake of the global economic recovery and the post-revolution rebound. The decline is however slow, and unemployment remains above 2010 levels. Youth unemployment remains above 25%.
- Work quality has significantly deteriorated, with an increase of more than 10 points since 2014 in precarious and informal employment. Over half of the employed are working without a contract, pension or health insurance.

- From an educational perspective, the increasing unemployment rate among the graduates is consistent with the loss of higher-quality jobs (see section 2). Graduates from technical education and tertiary education remain by far the groups most affected by unemployment.
- Higher-end jobs in the labour market are contracting; the share of professional and technical jobs has declined, particularly since 2015;
- On the brighter side jobs in the middle of the skills spectrum are progressing, particularly in factory and construction work;
- Fastest employment growth is in sales and household employment, sectors that are largely informal;
- Agricultural employment pursues its long-term, structural contraction.