



Arab Republic of EGYPT



Factors affecting Decent work in Egypt

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Introduction / Background



Everyone in the world is trying to find a work; exactly a decent work that ensures human dignity and stability.

The concept of decent work is related to many aspects: **employment opportunities**, **work stability**, work conditions, **social- health security** and decent hours.





Research Questions



- **what are the factors that may affect decent work?**
- **How does gender impact on decent work?**
- **What are the factors that influence decent work much?.**





Hypothesis



- **There is a disparity in working sectors according to working excessive hours**
- **There is a disparity in stability at work according to gender**
- **Excessive working hours is higher for males than females.**
- **There is a disparity in working sectors according to having social and health insurance.**





Conceptual Framework

Decent work

Socioeconomic & Demographic characteristics

- Sex & Age
- Marital Status
- Education Level
- Place of Residence

Work Conditions

- Type of work
- Working Sector
- Work stability
- Type of contract
- Working Hours
- Social insurance
- Health insurance

Skills Development

- Qualifications
- Training
- Years of working





Objectives



- The main objective is to examine the factors affecting decent work in Egypt using LFS 2014.
- In addition, measuring the disparities between males and females or urban and rural regions according to some factors.



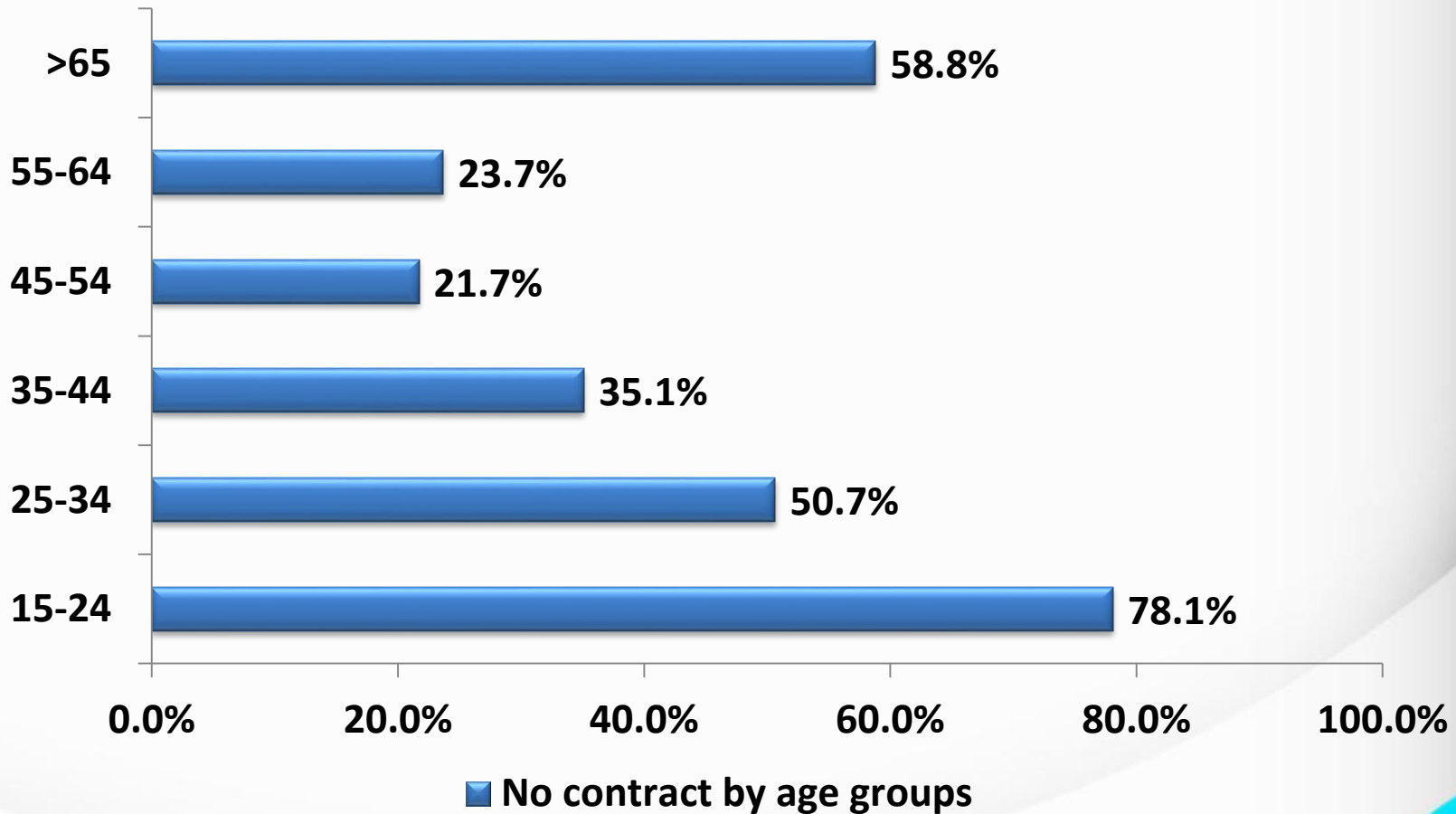


Descriptive Analysis for Decent Work



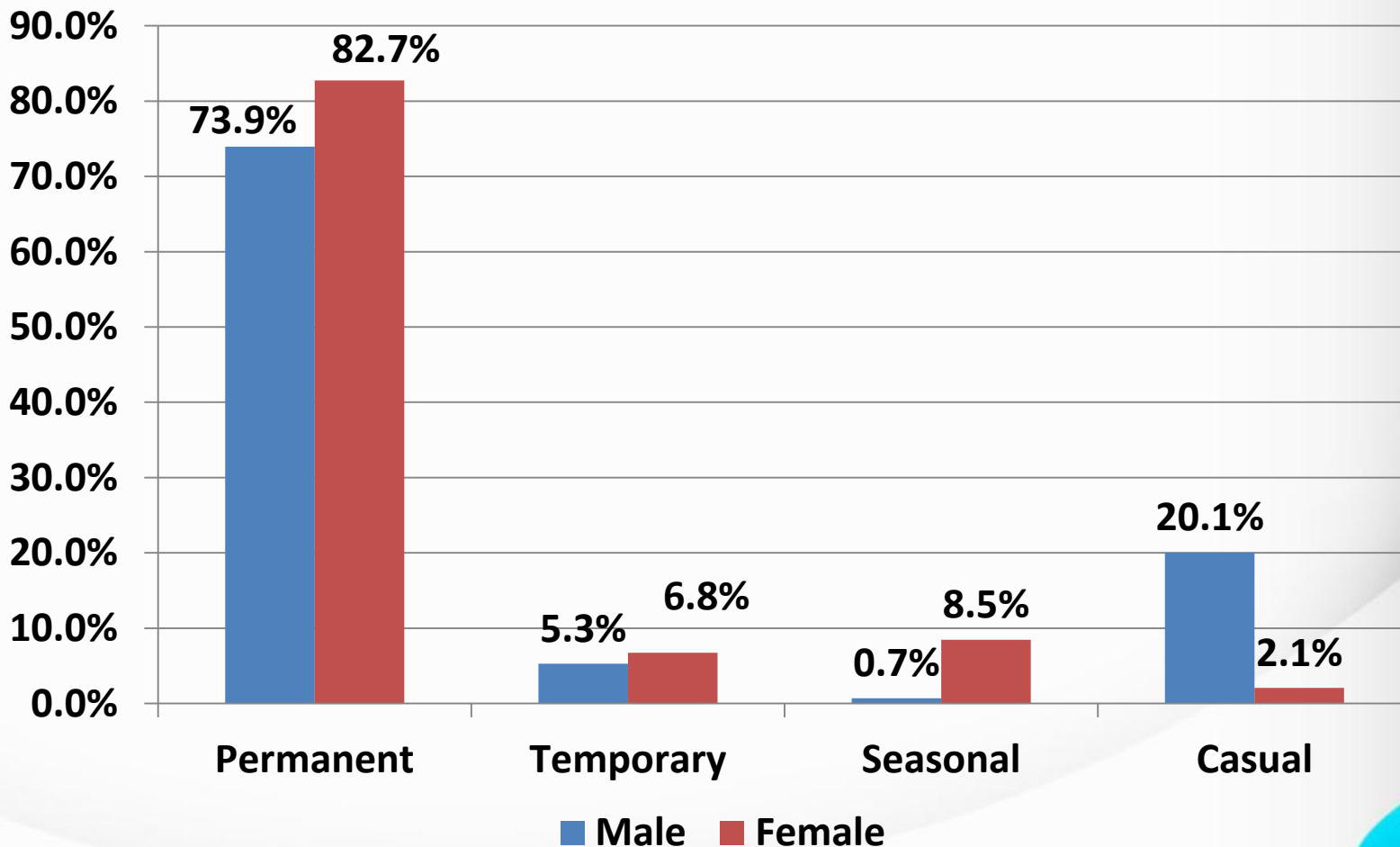


Employed without contract by age groups



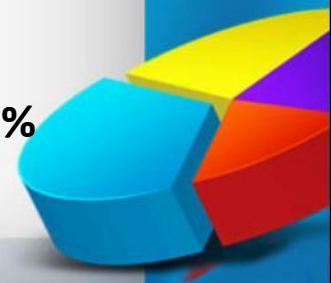
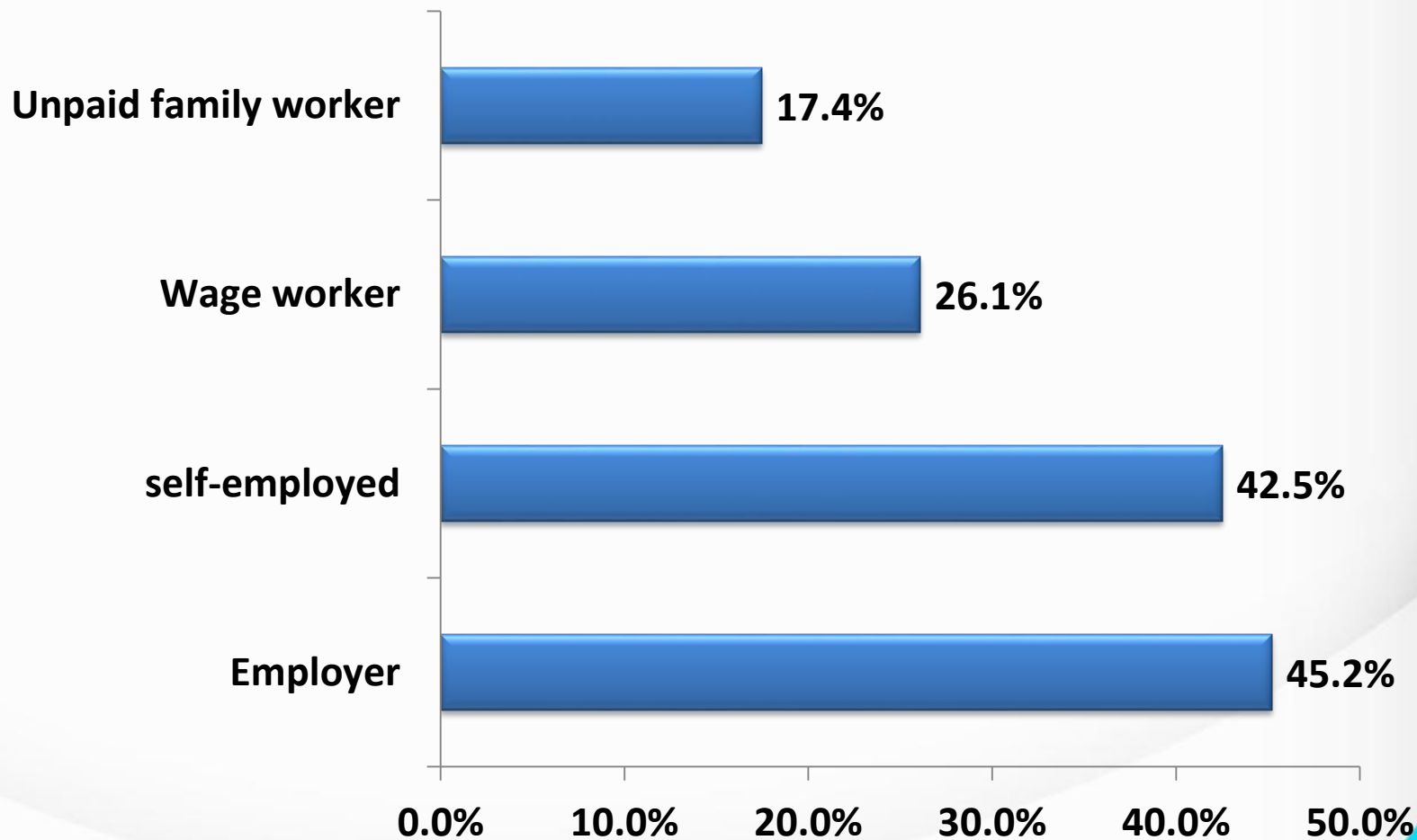


Work stability by sex



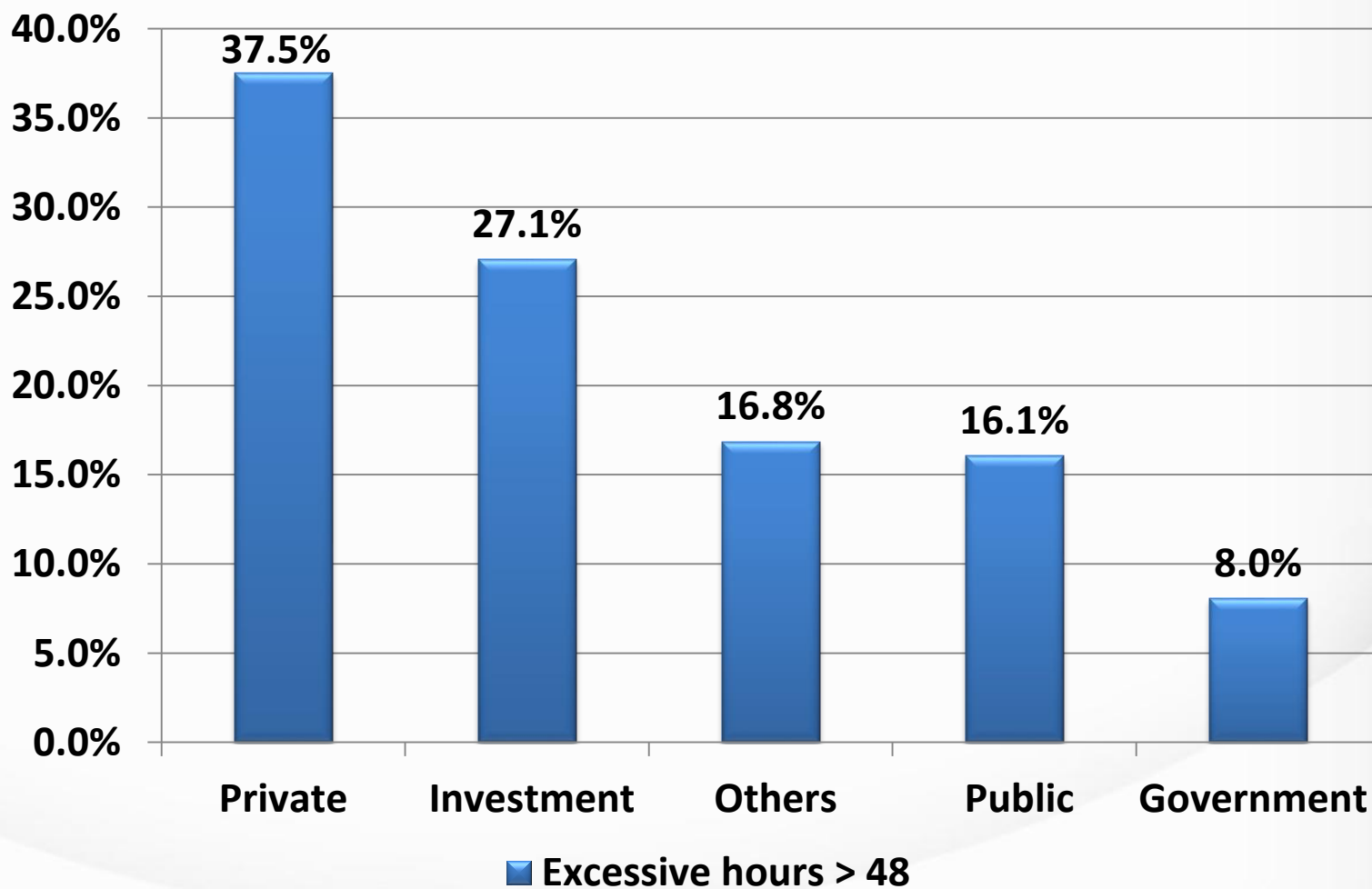


Excessive hours by employment status





Excessive hours by sector





Logistic regression results & Main Findings





Logit model for Excessive hours



| Model (1) Explanatory Variables | P – value (0.05) | Odds Ratio | Explanatory Variables cont. | P – value (0.05) | Odds Ratio |
|--|------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| constant | 0.000 | 0.2147 | Sectors (Public) | 0.013 | 1.4002 |
| Sex (female) | 0.000 | 0.1292 | Private | 0.000 | 5.7544 |
| Residence (Rural) | 0.000 | 0.6236 | Investment | 0.000 | 2.7905 |
| Literacy (literate) | 0.021 | 1.0983 | others | 0.004 | 2.7463 |
| (Married) | 0.375 | 1.0579 | Age (25-34) | 0.005 | 1.1913 |
| Marital divorced | 0.004 | 1.6853 | 35-44 | 0.015 | 1.1894 |
| widowed | 0.000 | 1.7183 | 45-54 | 0.139 | 1.1125 |
| Social insurance | | | 55-64 | 0.073 | 0.8704 |
| (yes) | 0.000 | 0.6787 | >65 | 0.000 | ¹⁴ 0.5137 |





Logit model for work stability



| Model (2) | | Odds Ratio | Explanatory Variables | P - value | Odds Ratio |
|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Explanatory Variables | P - value | | cont. | | |
| Constant | 0.000 | 58.2135 | Age (25-34) | 0.000 | 1.2171 |
| Sex (female) | 0.000 | 1.9002 | 35-44 | 0.000 | 1.6377 |
| Residence (Rural) | 0.024 | 0.8745 | 45-54 | 0.000 | 2.6229 |
| Literacy (Literate) | 0.000 | 1.5257 | 55-64 | 0.000 | 4.6872 |
| Marital (Married) | 0.056 | 1.1132 | >65 | 0.000 | 7.6772 |
| divorced | 0.242 | 0.8165 | private | | 0.0484 |
| widowed | 0.112 | 0.8445 | sector | 0.000 | 1.2171 |





Main findings



- The employed persons in **private sector** are having **5.75 times** greater odds of working excessively than those who are in government sector.
- Also they are having **95% decrease** in odds of having **regular or stable work** than those who are working in other sectors which mean less opportunity for them to get a **decent stable work**.





Main findings cont.



- The employed persons who are **divorced** or **widowed** have about **70%** greater odds of working excessively hours than those who are never married given all other characteristics constant and this is due to their **livelihood conditions**.
- The employed persons who are **females** have twice times greater odds of having **regular or stable** work than those who are **males** given all other characteristics constant.





Main findings cont.



- Employed persons who are having **social insurance** are having **32% less** odds of working excessively than those who are not having social insurance.
- The employed persons who are in age group **(35-64)** are having about **twice time** greater odds of having a **health insurance** than those who are **youth** given all other characteristics constant. This result shows the lack to achieve equality in **providing health care** for youth.





Conclusion



- There are **77.8%** of persons who are working without contract in private sector.
- The working persons in **private sector** are working **excessively** hours and that due to the nature of private sector in decreasing the number of employees.





Conclusion *cont.*



- There are a lot of **obstacles** that face youth to be able to having **regular work** which is a kind of disparity against them and inequitable distribution of job opportunities.
- There is a disparity between males and females according to unemployment rate with percentage 9.8%, and 24.2%.





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Thank you

