

Abstract

Although Egypt has made substantial progress with respect to access to education, the education system is not providing markets with the quantity and quality of educated individuals most in demand. This paper addresses this paradox as an economics phenomenon and suggests that education reform should go beyond building schools, training teachers and improving curriculum. The proposed approach first deals with aligning *incentives* of students, teachers, parents, bureaucrats and private sector education providers. Secondly, it involves market reform to expand the *demand for labor*. The third and final set of reforms is aimed at the correction of *market failure* to ensure efficient delivery of education equitably.

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Sources: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook (2000); and Partnership on Sustainable Strategies for Girls Education Organization (2001).

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Source: UNDP (1998) Egypt Human Development Report 1997/1998.

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Source: CAPMAS, Labor Force & Unemployment. Labor Market Demand: Labor Demand Survey in Labor Market.

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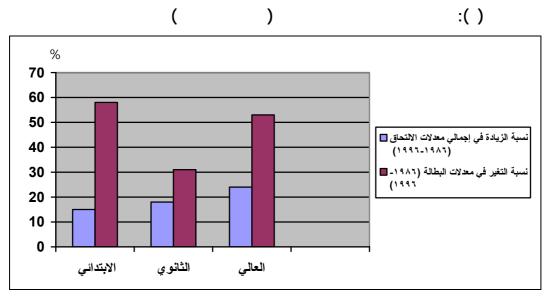
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Source: Bridsall and O'Connell (1999).

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