# Article information:

Does the type of higher education affect labor market outcomes? Evidence from Egypt and Jordan | SpringerLink
<https://link-springer-com.uoelibrary.idm.oclc.org/article/10.1007/s10734-017-0179-0>

# Article summary:

1. High unemployment among higher education graduates in Egypt and Jordan suggests a mismatch between the output of the higher education system and the needs of the labor market.

2. The article investigates the impact of institutional structures and incentives in higher education on labor market outcomes in Egypt and Jordan, focusing on commerce and information technology fields.

3. The study finds that labor market outcomes are primarily driven by ascriptive characteristics such as family background, rather than the type of institution attended. Private institutions do not necessarily lead to better labor market outcomes compared to public institutions.

# Article rating:

Appears strongly imbalanced: The article is written in a biased or one-sided way, and the information it provides is not trustworthy enough to be considered a reliable source. You should consult other sources to find reliable information on the presented issues.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Does the type of higher education affect labor market outcomes? Evidence from Egypt and Jordan" explores the relationship between the type of higher education and labor market outcomes in Egypt and Jordan. While the topic is important and relevant, there are several potential biases and limitations in the article that need to be critically analyzed.

Firstly, the article relies heavily on previous studies and sources to support its claims. However, many of these sources are not directly cited or linked, making it difficult for readers to verify the accuracy and credibility of the information presented. This lack of transparency raises concerns about potential cherry-picking of evidence or selective reporting.

Additionally, the article makes broad statements about skills mismatch and unemployment among educated youth in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region without providing sufficient evidence or data to support these claims. It would have been beneficial to include specific statistics or case studies to illustrate the extent of these issues.

Furthermore, the article focuses primarily on private versus public higher education institutions without adequately considering other factors that may influence labor market outcomes. For example, it does not explore the role of government policies, economic conditions, or industry demands in shaping employment opportunities for graduates. This narrow focus limits the comprehensiveness of the analysis.

Moreover, while the article acknowledges that selection bias may exist when comparing public and private institutions, it does not provide a robust methodology for addressing this issue. Controlling for pre-enrollment characteristics is not sufficient to fully account for selection bias, as there may be unobservable factors that influence both institution choice and labor market outcomes.

Another limitation is that the article only examines labor market outcomes in commerce and information technology fields. This narrow focus restricts the generalizability of findings to other disciplines or sectors. It would have been valuable to include a more diverse range of fields to capture a broader picture of labor market dynamics.

Additionally, there is a lack of discussion on potential risks or drawbacks associated with private higher education. The article primarily emphasizes the theoretical advantages of private provision without critically examining potential negative consequences such as increased inequality, commodification of education, or lack of accountability.

Furthermore, the article does not adequately explore counterarguments or alternative perspectives. It presents a one-sided view that favors private higher education and assumes that market forces alone can address labor market mismatches. This lack of balanced analysis undermines the credibility and objectivity of the article.

In conclusion, while the topic of the article is important, there are several biases and limitations that need to be critically analyzed. These include reliance on previous studies without proper citation, selective reporting of evidence, unsupported claims, narrow focus on private versus public institutions, inadequate consideration of other factors influencing labor market outcomes, lack of robust methodology for addressing selection bias, limited generalizability to other fields or sectors, absence of discussion on potential risks associated with private education, and failure to present alternative perspectives. Addressing these issues would strengthen the overall validity and reliability of the article's findings.

# Topics for further research:

* Government policies and labor market outcomes in Egypt and Jordan
* Economic conditions and employment opportunities for graduates in the Middle East and North Africa
* Industry demands and skills mismatch in the MENA region
* Risks and drawbacks of private higher education in developing countries
* Alternative perspectives on the relationship between type of higher education and labor market outcomes
* Factors influencing labor market outcomes beyond public and private institutions

# Report location:

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