

Employment

Country	Legal frameworks in employment (percent) (SDG 5.1.1)	Law mandates equal pay (1=yes; 0=no)	Length of maternity leave	Labour force participation rate (percent)			Working poverty rate (percent) (SDG 1.1.1)		
	2018	2018	Weeks	2019			Female	Male	Year
Algeria	...	1	14	14.9	67.2	52.3	0.1	0.1	2011
Bahrain	...	0	11	44.6	87.5	42.8	...	...	...
Comoros	...	1	14	37.6	50.8	13.1	16.9	13.4	2014
Djibouti	...	1	14	54.9	71.1	16.2	...	...	...
Egypt	...	0	17	22.9	73.2	50.3	0.5	0.5	2015
Iraq	60.0	0	14	12.5	72.6	60.2	0.4	0.7	2012
Jordan	20.0	0	10	14.2	63.8	49.6	0.1	0.2	2010
Kuwait	...	0	27	57.3	85.3	27.9	...	...	...
Lebanon	50.0	0	10	23.5	71.0	47.5	0.1	0.1	2012
Libya	...	1	14	25.7	79.0	53.2	...	...	...
Mauritania	...	0	14	29.2	63.2	34.0	3.9	3.2	2014
Morocco	...	1	14	21.3	70.2	48.8	0.6	0.6	2014
Oman	...	0	7	30.9	89.4	58.5	...	...	...
Qatar	...	0	7	57.7	95.0	37.3	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	...	0	10	23.5	79.5	56.0	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	14	19.2	74.4	55.2	...	...	...
State of Palestine	40.0	0	10	19.5	71.5	52.0	0.2	0.2	2017
Sudan	...	0	8	24.5	70.2	45.8	6.7	11.6	2009
Syrian Arab Republic	...	0	17	11.8	69.8	58.1	0.2	0.5	2004
Tunisia	...	0	4	23.9	69.7	45.7	0.4	0.5	2010
United Arab Emirates	10.0	0	6	51.1	93.4	42.3	...	...	...
Yemen	...	...	10	5.8	70.9	65.0	10.7	13.7	2014
Arab region							4.7	8.5	
World							7.5	6.9	

Sources:

Legal frameworks in employment

UNSD, "SDG indicators", Global SDG Indicators database. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> (accessed on 15 July 2019).

Law mandates equal pay

World Bank, "Law mandates equal pay, 2018", World Bank Data. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SG.LAW.EQRM.WK> (accessed on 15 July 2019).

Length of maternity leave

International Labour Organization (ILO), *World Social Protection Report 2017-19: Universal Social Protection to Achieve to Sustainable Development Goals* (Geneva, 2017).

Labour force participation rate

ILOstat database, "modelled estimates, November 2018" (last updated on 11 July 2019). <https://www.ilo.org/ilostat> (accessed on 15 July 2019).

Working poverty rate (15+ years)

UNSD, "SDG indicators", Global SDG Indicators database. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> (accessed on 15 July 2019).

Definitions:

Legal frameworks in employment (SDG Metadata)

Measures government efforts to put in place legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality.

Law mandates equal pay (World bank)

Law mandates equal remuneration for females and males for work of equal value is whether there is a law that obligates employers to pay equal remuneration to male and female employees who do work of equal value. "Remuneration" refers to the ordinary, basic or minimum wage or salary and any additional emoluments payable directly or indirectly, whether in cash or in kind, by the employer to the worker and arising out of the worker's employment. "Work of equal value" refers not only to the same or similar jobs but also to different jobs of the same value.

Labour force participation rate (ILO)

The number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of the working-age population. The labour force is the sum of the number of persons employed and the number of persons unemployed. Thus, the measurement of the labour force participation rate requires the measurement of both employment and unemployment.

Employment comprises all persons of working age who during a specified brief period, such as one week or one day, were in the following categories: a) paid employment (whether at work or with a job but not at work); or b) self-employment (whether at work or with an enterprise but not at work).

The unemployed comprise all persons of working age who were: a) without work during the reference period, i.e. were not in paid employment or self-employment; b) currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period; and c) seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps in a specified recent period to seek paid employment or self-employment.

The working-age population is the population above the legal working age, but for statistical purposes it comprises all persons above a specified minimum age threshold for which an inquiry on economic activity is made. To promote international comparability, the working-age population is often defined as all persons aged 15 and older, but this may vary from country to country based on national laws and practices (some countries also apply an upper age limit).

Working poverty rate (SDG Metadata)

The proportion of the employed population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day, also referred to as the working poverty rate, is defined as the share of employed persons living in households with per-capita consumption or income that is below the international poverty line of US\$1.90.

Note:

... = Data not available

Employment

Country	Employment by education (percent)											
	Less than basic			Basic			Intermediate			Advanced		
	Female	Male	Gender Gap	Female	Male	Gender Gap	Female	Male	Gender Gap	Female	Male	Gender Gap
Algeria	8.0	7.4	-0.6	25.7	58.0	32.3	23.8	22.8	-1.0	42.6	11.8	-30.8
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comoros	75.2	60.9	-14.3	10.2	18.3	8.0	1.6	2.3	0.7	3.5	5.8	2.3
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	28.4	31.4	3.0	12.6	14.7	2.1	32.5	39.0	6.5	26.5	14.8	-11.7
Iraq	30.9	31.3	0.4	20.1	43.7	23.5	6.7	7.4	0.7	42.1	17.5	-24.6
Jordan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Libya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritania	60.0	45.3	-14.7	14.5	20.8	6.2	1.3	2.8	1.5	1.6	4.6	2.9
Morocco	56.2	24.9	-31.3	23.1	49.9	26.8	18.3	18.8	0.5	...	...	...
Oman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	11.3	17.1	5.8	36.1	40.3	4.3	17.2	27.0	9.8	35.5	15.6	-19.8
Saudi Arabia	11.1	9.0	-2.0	28.7	32.6	3.8	21.6	35.0	13.5	38.7	23.4	-15.3
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
State of Palestine	5.1	4.6	-0.5	21.7	53.4	31.7	20.0	24.2	4.2	53.2	17.8	-35.5
Sudan	66.0	48.6	-17.4	13.4	27.4	14.0	7.5	14.9	7.4	12.9	8.6	-4.4
Syrian Arab Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia	11.5	7.4	-4.1	25.7	40.2	14.5	38.1	39.1	1.1	24.6	13.2	-11.4
United Arab Emirates	19.0	13.5	-5.6	22.0	34.9	12.9	12.9	18.8	5.9	45.9	32.7	-13.2
Yemen	63.6	45.5	-18.1	8.9	24.0	15.2	14.9	22.5	7.6	12.4	7.4	-5.0

Sources:

Employment by education

ILOStat database (last updated on 26 August 2019).
<https://www.ilo.org/ilostat> (accessed on 26 August 2019).

Employment by sector

ILOStat database, "modelled estimates, November 2018" (last updated on 11 July 2019).
<https://www.ilo.org/ilostat> (accessed on 15 July 2019).

Definitions:

Employment by education (ILO)

The educational attainment are presented according to ISCED aggregate categories (Less than basic, Basic, Intermediate, Advanced, Level not stated).

Employment by sector (ILO)

The sectors are presented according to ISIC aggregate categories (Agriculture, Industry and Services).

Note:

... = Data not available

Employment by education (percent)				Employment by sector (percent)					
Level not stated			Year	2019					
Female	Male	Gender Gap		Female			Male		
				Agriculture	Industry	Services	Agriculture	Industry	Services
...	...	...	LFS 2017	3.1	22.0	75.0	10.4	32.4	57.2
...	...	...	...	0.1	8.9	91.1	1.3	41.7	57.1
9.6	12.8	3.2	Other HHS 2004	62.7	12.7	24.6	52.2	15.2	32.7
...	...	...	...	51.9	4.5	43.5	47.4	10.9	41.7
0.1	0.1	0.1	LFS 2017	36.4	6.8	56.8	21.6	31.7	46.6
0.1	0.1	-0.0	HIES 2012	23.3	7.6	69.0	17.9	26.1	56.0
...	...	...	...	1.1	15.3	83.6	3.9	26.5	69.6
...	...	...	...	0.0	4.6	95.4	3.2	34.7	62.1
...	...	...	...	15.5	9.8	74.8	10.9	26.2	62.9
...	...	...	...	9.0	8.8	82.2	7.4	31.7	60.9
22.6	26.7	4.1	LFS 2012	54.0	6.8	39.2	55.4	13.1	31.5
2.3	6.4	4.1	LFS 2012	59.0	11.7	29.3	31.3	24.7	44.0
...	...	...	...	0.4	5.4	94.2	5.2	40.1	54.7
...	...	...	LFS 2018	0.0	6.6	93.4	1.4	62.3	36.3
...	...	...	LFS 2013	0.1	2.0	97.9	5.6	28.0	66.4
...	...	...	LFS 2016	76.3	3.7	20.0	71.4	7.2	21.5
...	...	...	...	7.6	11.7	80.7	6.5	34.4	59.1
0.2	0.6	0.4	LFS 2011	58.7	3.7	37.6	38.3	18.4	43.3
...	...	...	...	13.4	10.6	76.0	14.8	31.4	53.7
0.2	0.1	-0.1	LFS 2013	11.4	33.3	55.3	16.2	32.6	51.2
0.2	0.2	0.1	LFS 2017	0.1	6.0	93.9	4.3	26.3	69.5
...	0.6	...	LFS 2014	58.9	15.3	25.9	33.9	10.2	55.9

Employment

Country	Wage pay gap (month) (local currency)				Employment status (percent)					
					2019					
	Agriculture	Industry	Construction	Services	Employees		Employers		Own-account workers	
					Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Algeria	...	...	...	...	73.7	68.2	1.9	4.6	21.7	25.4
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	96.8	97.3	2.2	1.6	0.3	0.7
Comoros	...	...	...	...	17.2	40.1	4.8	5.3	60.2	44.9
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	42.5	57.0	1.5	2.8	47.5	37.2
Egypt	16.0	39.4	10.6	29.1	63.9	69.5	2.1	12.7	8.8	13.9
Iraq	...	...	...	...	61.6	72.3	3.3	3.3	24.2	21.6
Jordan	...	-1.9	-5.9	23.8	96.7	83.4	1.6	6.7	1.4	9.5
Kuwait	...	...	...	...	99.4	97.8	0.6	0.7	0.0	1.5
Lebanon	...	...	...	...	83.2	56.9	1.8	11.7	10.0	28.0
Libya	...	...	...	...	95.3	92.9	0.4	1.1	3.1	5.5
Mauritania	...	...	...	...	31.2	50.8	0.9	3.5	54.3	39.4
Morocco	...	...	...	...	37.0	52.8	0.8	3.2	15.6	31.9
Oman	...	...	...	...	95.6	96.3	0.8	1.3	3.5	2.3
Qatar	100.0	-1.2	-98.4	9.6	99.6	99.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Saudi Arabia	-54.3	18.7	-44.4	13.1	98.7	94.6	0.2	2.1	1.1	3.2
Somalia	...	...	...	...	11.2	23.1	0.8	2.0	53.0	54.2
State of Palestine	17.5	89.2	58.6	7.5	74.0	69.9	1.9	7.4	14.2	19.2
Sudan	100.0	100.0	...	100.0	53.8	54.3	1.4	7.3	15.8	29.2
Syrian Arab Republic	...	...	...	...	81.4	58.1	1.1	5.2	8.0	33.8
Tunisia	...	...	...	...	81.6	69.4	3.2	8.4	9.3	19.5
United Arab Emirates	-335.0	-7.0	-19.0	12.8	97.6	96.4	1.4	2.9	0.9	0.6
Yemen	38.8	25.5	19.3	26.4	31.9	48.4	2.3	7.7	27.7	33.6
Arab region					85.84	80.39	1.36	3.82	7.67	13.57
World					52.64	51.89	1.69	3.76	27.91	38.16

Sources:

Wage pay gap by sector (month)

Data collected and calculated by ESCWA from ILO, LABORSTA.

<https://www.ilo.org/ilostat/> (accessed on 15 May 2019).

Employment status

ILOStat database, "modelled estimates, November 2018" (last updated on 11 July 2019).

<https://www.ilo.org/ilostat> (accessed on 15 July 2019).

Vulnerable employment rate

ILOStat database, "modelled estimates, November 2018" (last updated on 11 July 2019).

<https://www.ilo.org/ilostat> (accessed on 15 July 2019).

Child labour

UNSD, "SDG indicators", Global SDG Indicators database.

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> (accessed on 15 July 2019).

Definitions:

Wage pay gap (month) (ILO)

The difference between median earnings of men and women relative to median earnings of men. Data refer to full-time employees on the one hand and to self-employed on the other.

Employees (ILO)

Are all those workers who hold the type of jobs defined as "paid employment jobs", where the incumbents hold explicit

(written or oral) or implicit employment contracts that give them a basic remuneration that is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which they work.

Employers (ILO)

Are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs" (i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and, in this capacity, have engaged, on a continuous basis, one or more persons to work for them as employee(s).

Employment status (percent)		Vulnerable employment rate (percent)		Child labour (percent) (SDG 8.7.1)				
2019		2019						
Contributing family workers								
Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Gender Gap	Year	Age group
2.7	1.8	24.3	27.2	3.1	4.3	1.2	2012	5-14
0.7	0.4	1.0	1.1	...	...	...	...	...
17.9	9.8	78.0	54.7	20.1	20.6	0.5	2012	5-14
8.5	2.9	56.0	40.2	...	...	...	...	...
25.2	3.9	34.0	17.8	1.4	5.6	4.2	2014	5-17
10.9	2.8	35.1	24.4	2.7	5.1	2.4	2011	5-14
0.4	0.5	1.7	9.9	0.2	2.2	2.0	2016	5-17
0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	...	...	...	...	...
5.1	3.3	15.1	31.4	...	...	...	...	...
1.2	0.6	4.3	6.1	...	...	...	...	...
13.6	6.2	68.0	45.6	7.4	10.4	3.0	2011	5-14
46.7	12.1	62.2	44.0	...	...	...	...	...
0.2	0.2	3.7	2.4	...	...	...	...	...
0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	...	...	...	...	...
0.0	0.0	1.2	3.3	...	...	...	...	...
35.0	20.6	88.0	74.9	...	...	...	...	...
10.0	3.6	24.1	22.7	5.2	9.6	4.4	2010	5-14
28.9	9.3	44.8	38.4	15.2	19.3	4.1	2014	5-17
9.5	3.0	17.6	36.7	...	...	...	...	...
5.9	2.7	15.2	22.2	1.1	2.4	1.3	2011	5-14
0.1	0.1	1.0	0.7	...	...	...	...	...
38.2	10.3	65.8	43.9	...	...	...	...	...
5.12	2.22							
17.76	6.2							

Own-account workers (ILO)

Are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs", and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employees to work for them. Members of producers' cooperatives are workers who hold "self-employment jobs" in a cooperative producing goods and services.

Contributing family workers (ILO)

Are those workers who hold "self-employment jobs" as own-account workers in a market-oriented

establishment operated by a related person living in the same household.

Vulnerable employment (ILO)

Is the sum of "Own account workers" and "Contributing family workers".

Child labour (SDG Metadata)

The number of children engaged in child labour corresponds to the number of children reported to be in child labour during the reference period (usually the week prior to the survey). The proportion of children

in child labour is calculated as the number of children in child labour divided by the total number of children in the population. For the purposes of this indicator, children include all persons aged 5 to 17.

Note:

... = Data not available

Time Spent on Paid and Unpaid Work

Country	Time spent on unpaid domestic and care work (hours) (SDG 5.4.1)													Year
	15-24						15+							
	Total		Rural		Urban		Total		Rural		Urban			
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		
Algeria	28	4	2012
Morocco	21	3	2012
Oman	15	6	...	...	...	...	19	8	20	8	18	7	2008
Qatar	5	2	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	2013
State of Palestine	14	2	13	2	14	2	20	3	19	3	20	3	2013	
Tunisia	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	3	...	...	...	...	2006

Source:

Time spent on unpaid domestic and care work
UNSD, "SDG indicators", Global SDG Indicators database.
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>
(accessed on 15 July 2019).

Definition:

Time spent on unpaid domestic and care work (SDG Metadata)

The proportion of time spent in a day on unpaid domestic and care work by men and women. Unpaid domestic and care work refers to activities related to the provision of services for own final use by household members, or by family members

living in other households. These activities are listed in ICATUS 2016 under the major divisions "3. Unpaid domestic services for household and family members" and "4. Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members".

Note:

... = Data not available

Unemployment

Country	Adult unemployment rate (percent) (SDG 8.5.2a)			Youth unemployment rate (percent) (SDG 8.5.2b)			Youth Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) (percent) (SDG 8.6.1)			
	Female	Male	Year	Female	Male	Year	Female	Male	Gender Gap	Year
Algeria	18.3	8.2	2016	44.9	22.1	2016	31.7	10.9	-20.8	2017
Bahrain	3.9	0.5	2012	12.2	2.6	2012	...	...	...	...
Comoros	4.9	4.4	2004	8.7	11.4	2004	32.6	22.7	-9.9	2004
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	23.0	8.2	2017	38.3	25.7	2017	35.0	19.6	-15.4	2017
Iraq	31.0	10.3	2017	63.3	22.0	2017	65.5	16.9	-48.6	2012
Jordan	24.1	13.3	2016	57.0	31.5	2016	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	5.8	0.9	2016	30.0	9.4	2016	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	10.4	5.0	2009	21.6	22.3	2007	27.3	16.0	-11.3	2007
Libya	25.1	15.9	2012	67.8	40.8	2012	...	...	...	...
Mauritania	12.4	8.5	2012	17.0	14.1	2012	52.4	23.3	-29.1	2012
Morocco	10.7	8.8	2016	22.8	22.1	2016	...	...	...	...
Oman	13.7	1.8	2016	33.9	10.3	2016	...	...	...	...
Qatar	0.6	0.1	2017	2.0	0.2	2017	0.3	3.0	2.7	2017
Saudi Arabia	21.3	3.2	2017	46.3	17.4	2016	25.9	6.6	-19.3	2015
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
State of Palestine	48.2	23.2	2017	70.8	38.7	2017	39.0	27.7	-11.3	2017
Sudan	23.0	9.0	2009	32.0	16.0	2009	...	...	...	...
Syrian Arab Republic	22.0	6.2	2010	43.5	16.5	2011	...	...	...	...
Tunisia	22.8	12.4	2017	37.7	33.4	2013	31.2	19.4	-11.8	2010
United Arab Emirates	6.8	1.4	2017	13.5	6.0	2017	20.9	6.1	-14.8	2017
Yemen	26.1	12.3	2014	34.6	23.5	2014	69.7	22.1	-47.6	2014
Arab region	18.5	6.1	2019	42.2	19.7	2019	44.9	14.7		2019
World	5.6	5.3	2019	13.1	14.0	2019	30.4	12.7		2019

Sources:

Adult and youth unemployment rate

UNSD, "SDG indicators", Global SDG Indicators database.
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>
 (accessed on 15 July 2019).

NEET rates

UNSD, "SDG indicators", Global SDG Indicators database.

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>
 (accessed on 15 July 2019).

Definitions:

Unemployment rate (ILO)

The unemployment rate is calculated by expressing the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the total number of persons in the labour force. The labour force (formerly known as the economically

active population) is the sum of the number of persons employed and the number of persons unemployed.

NEET (SDG Database)

This indicator conveys the proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (also known as "the youth NEET rate").

Note:

... = Data not available