

The Future of Work of youth and females in the Arab region: Evidence from ESCWA's Skills monitor

organized by United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

Background

Disruptive changes in the workplace brought by the fourth industrial revolution (4IR) have delivered mixed signals. It is still unclear whether new work modalities worsen, reduce or sustain existing gendered inequalities or the demand of youth employment. In the Arab world unprecedented economic opportunities have been created for Arab women, however, gender discrimination in employment remains widespread. The unemployment rate among Arab women was 20% percent in 2019 compared to a rate of only 7.8 % percent among Arab men. For this reason, we tested how sensitive demanded jobs are to gender equality and to youth employment.

In the past year, the private sector in the Arab world is creating more jobs for new job market entrants, however, the issue is whether enough jobs are created to fit the Arab demographic changes and especially those newly entering the job market.

Key Facts

- Job postings in the Arab world unintentionally avoid gender bias in their demand for skills but discriminate in job advertisements by explicitly or implicitly mention the gender of potential applicants they wish to apply.
- The largest number of posted jobs in the Arab region is for professionals (43 percent) succeeded by technicians and associate professionals (22 percent).
- Only 23 percent of entry-level positions in the region are remote compared to 40 percent of senior-level vacancies.

Description

This session will focus mainly on employment inclusiveness based on demanded jobs in various countries in the Arab region.

Lecturer:



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Discussant



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