Employment and Time Use

Women are less likely than men to participate in the labor market, and when they do participate, they are more likely to be in informal, vulnerable, lower-paying jobs. Progress towards women's full participation in the economy could increase countries' GDP.

Employment in agriculture, services, industry by sex and income group

- **Low income**
  - Male: 56.2% (Agriculture), 35.5% (Services), 12.3% (Industry)
  - Female: 82.2% (Agriculture), 91.3% (Services), 8.7% (Industry)

- **Lower middle income**
  - Male: 46.9% (Agriculture), 37.8% (Services), 27.3% (Industry)
  - Female: 46.8% (Agriculture), 38.2% (Services), 15% (Industry)

- **Upper middle income**
  - Male: 51.1% (Agriculture), 45.6% (Services), 31.2% (Industry)
  - Female: 51.6% (Agriculture), 59.9% (Services), 23.5% (Industry)

- **High income**
  - Male: 55.4% (Agriculture), 45.6% (Services), 31.2% (Industry)
  - Female: 87.2% (Agriculture)


Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work by sex

Law mandates equal remuneration for females and males for work of equal value

Yes  No

Hover over each square to see the data for specific economies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
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Source: National statistical offices or national database and publications compiled by United Nations Statistics Division. The data were downloaded on December 3 from the Global SDG Indicators Database: