**Unemployment rate** refers to the share of the population within the age range of 15 to 64 years who are without work but available for and seeking employment. Unemployed persons are those individuals without work, seeking work in a recent past period, and currently available for work, including people who have lost their jobs or who have voluntarily left work. Persons who did not look for work but have arrangements for a future job are also counted as unemployed.

An increase in unemployment is associated with economic slowdown.

Unemployment rate is a key indicator to monitor whether a country is on track to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal of promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

The OIC countries group recorded an 8.5% female unemployment rate in 2017, a 0.4 percentage-point decrease compared to that in 2000. The decrease recorded by OIC countries group was less than that of the developed countries group (0.9 percentage point decrease), non-OIC developing countries group (0.7 percentage point decrease) and the World (0.6 percentage point decrease) in the period 2000-2017.

Qatar, Albania and Algeria were the top three OIC countries where there has been a significant improvement in decreasing female unemployment rate with over 10 percentage points over the last 17 years.

On the other hand, the female unemployment rate of 3 OIC countries namely; Palestine, Syria, and Yemen increased almost over 15 percentage points in the same period.

In overall, while the female unemployment rate decreased in 31 OIC countries, it increased in 26 OIC countries over the last 17 years.

Despite the decreases in female unemployment rate between 2000 and 2017, 7 OIC countries were observed to have female unemployment rates over 25%, and 18 OIC countries were observed to have female unemployment rates between 10.1% and 24.7% in 2017.

The number of OIC countries with female unemployment rates below 5% was limited to 15 OIC countries in 2017.

**Note:** The values in the parentheses indicate the female unemployment rate in 2017. Negative values indicate decreases in female unemployment; meanwhile, positive values show increases in female unemployment rates.

**Source:** SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 07/01/2019 from World Bank World Development Indicators Database. Please visit OIC Statistics (OICStat) Database (http://bit.ly/2F7W8cv) for other labour category indicators.