



الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics



Goal 8:

Decent Work and Economic Growth

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Indicator 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

Description of the indicator: The annual growth rate of real GDP per capita is calculated as the percentage change in real GDP per capita between two consecutive years. Real GDP per capita is calculated by dividing GDP at constant prices by the population of a country or region. Real GDP data are measured in constant US dollars to facilitate the calculation and comparison of growth rates across countries.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita: (%), GDP: Saudi Riyal (SAR)

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Calculated by the Department of National Accounts Statistics.

Last updated: 2024

Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Real GDP per capita (Saudi Riyal)	120,741	131,821	141,259	135,588	131,792
Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (%)	- 8.34	9.18	7.16	- 4.01	2.80

Indicator 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

Description of the indicator: The annual growth rate in real GDP represents the annual percentage change in real GDP per employed person.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

$$\text{Real GDP per employed person} = \frac{\text{GDP at constant prices}}{\text{Total employment}}$$

Both numerator and denominator must refer to the same reference period, for example, the same calendar year.

If we call the real GDP per working person "LabProd", then the annual growth rate of the real GDP of each working person is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Annual grte of real GDP per employed person} = \frac{((\text{LabProd in year } n) - (\text{LabProd in year } n-1)) / ((\text{LabProd in year } n-1))}{(\text{LabProd in year } n-1)} \times 100$$

Last updated: 2022

Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	-2	0.7	-3.8	6.5	-3.9

Indicator 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by gender, age, and people with disabilities

Description of the indicator: This indicator provides information on the average hourly earnings from paid work of employees by gender, occupation, age, and status.

Earnings refer to the gross remuneration in cash or in kind paid to employees, generally, at regular intervals, for the time they work or the work they do, together with remuneration for the time they are not working, such as annual leave or any other type of paid leave or holidays. Profits do not include employers' contributions in respect of their employees who are paid to social security and pension schemes, as well as benefits received by employees under these schemes. Profits also exclude end-of-service gratuity and end-of-service gratuity.

For international comparison purposes, the earnings statistics used relate to the gross wage of employees, i.e., gross before any deductions made by the employer in respect of taxes, employee contributions to social security systems, pensions, life insurance premiums, union contributions, and other employee obligations. As stated in the title of the indicator, earnings data must be provided because of the arithmetic average hourly earnings for all employees.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Saudi Riyal (SAR)

Level of disaggregation: National, Gender, Age Group

Method of calculation: The calculation method used to obtain the average hourly wage for employees depends on the source of the data used and the type of information it provides. For example, where information is available on hourly wages per worker and hours worked, the average is a weighted average calculated by adding the hourly wage product per worker by working hours and dividing it by the total number of hours worked for all workers. In other words:

Average hourly wage = (hourly wage per employee × hours worked per employee) / total number of hours worked for all employees.

Statistics on average hourly wages by sex can be used to calculate the gender pay gap, as follows:

Gender pays gap = ((Average Hourly Wage for Men) - (Average Hourly Wage for Women)) / ((Average Hourly Wage for Men)) × 100

Last updated: 2024

Note: Data available by gender and age only

Average hourly earnings of employees, by gender, age				
Age Groups	2021	2022	2023	2024
15-19	3,367.3	3,912.7	4,057.8	3,978.6
20-24	3,703.5	3,666.4	4,077.1	3,481.1
25-29	4,055	4,184.1	4,306.2	4,230.6
30-34	5,087.7	5,265.5	5,657.1	5,574.2
35-39	6,073.6	6,372.9	6,615.7	6,752.4
40-44	6,888.2	7,329.4	7,270.6	7,639.8
45-49	7,584.6	7,768.4	8,304.8	8,167.3
50-54	7,182.9	7,209.2	7,697.5	7,971.4
55-59	5,785.4	6,775.1	7,144.6	7,273.8
64-60	5,173.8	5,386.7	6,166.3	7,104.3
65 +	4,810.2	5,319.7	5,222.4	5,463.2
Total	5,730.2	5,838.5	6,250	6,143.4
Gender	2021	2022	2023	2024
Male	5,808.3	5,808.9	6,322.3	6,101
Female	5,222	6,010.4	5,836.2	6,403.7
Total	5,730.2	5,838.5	6,250	6,143.4

Indicator 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by gender, age, and persons with disabilities

Description of the indicator: The unemployment rate Percentage of unemployed people in the labor force Unemployed are defined as all persons of working age (usually 15 years of age or older) who were not engaged in work, and have carried out job search activities during a specific recent period and are currently available to take up a job in the event of a job opportunity, where: (a) “unemployed” is assessed in relation to a short reference period for measuring employment; (b) “Job seeking” refers to any activity when performed, during a specific recent period comprising the last four weeks or One month, for the purpose of finding a job or setting up a business or agricultural enterprise; (c) The point at which the enterprise begins to exist must be used to distinguish between research activities aimed at establishing a business and the business activity itself, as evidenced by the enterprise’s registration for work or when financial resources become available, the necessary infrastructure or materials are in place or the first customer or request is received, depending on the context; (d) “Currently available” serves as a test of readiness to start work and is assessed in relation to a short reference period that includes that used to measure employment (depending on national circumstances, the reference period can be extended to include a short subsequent period not exceeding two weeks in total, in order to ensure adequate coverage of unemployment among different population groups). Employed people are defined as all individuals of working age (usually 15 years of age or older) who have been involved during a short reference period such as a week or one day in any activity to produce goods or provide services for remuneration or profit. The difference between the XIII and XIX series of the International Conference on Labor Statistics for a particular country is the operational standards used to define employment, with two series based on statistical standards from the XIII International Conference on Labor Statistics and the other two series based on the standards of the XIX International Conference on Labor Statistics. In the nineteenth International Labor Statisticians Conference Series, employment is narrowly defined as wage or gainful work, while activities that are not primarily paid (i.e., productive work for personal use, volunteer work, and unpaid training work) are recognized as other forms of work. The labor force corresponds to the number of employed and unemployed people. For more information on employment and unemployment definitions, see the Resolution on Labor, Employment and Underutilization Statistics adopted by the XIX International Conference of Labor Statisticians.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National, Gender, Age Group

Method of calculation:

$$\text{Unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Total unemployment}}{\text{Total labour force}} \times 100$$

Last updated: 2024

Note: Data available by gender and age.

Age Groups	2021			2022			2023			2024		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
15-24	12.7	24.6	15.5	10.2	24.5	13.6	10.3	21.6	13.2	9.4	18.8	11.4
25-34	3.9	28.3	9.2	2.1	17.1	4.9	2.0	14.9	4.6	2.2	14.4	4.4
35-44	1.6	14.0	4.0	0.8	9.7	2.4	0.8	8.4	2.1	0.9	7.5	2.0
45-54	1.3	4.7	1.9	0.6	2.7	1.0	0.5	2.4	0.8	0.5	2.1	0.8
+ 55	0.6	3.6	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.4
Grand Total	3.2	19.1	6.3	2.1	13.0	4.1	1.8	11.1	3.4	2.0	10.4	3.5

Indicator 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment, or training

Description of the indicator: This indicator expresses the percentage of youth (aged 15-24) who are not enrolled in education, employment, or training (also known as the “rate of youth not enrolled in education, employment, or training”)

Concepts:

For this indicator, young people are defined as all people between the ages of 15 and 24 (inclusive). According to the International Standard Classification of Education, education is defined as a structured and sustainable process designed to achieve learning. In the International Standard Classification of Education, formal education is defined as institutionalized, intentional, and planned education by recognized public organizations and private bodies and constitutes the formal education system of any country.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National and by Gender

Method of calculation:

Proportion of youth not enrolled in education, employment, or training = ((unemployed youth + youth outside the labor force) - (youth not enrolled in education or training + youth outside the labor force and enrolled in education or training)) / Total number of youth × 100

Youth - (working youth + unemployed youth but in education or training)/Youth

It is important to note here that the number of young people employed, educated, or trained at the same time should not be counted twice when subtracted from the total number of young people. The formula can also be expressed as follows:

(Unemployed youth + youth out of the labor force) - (Unemployed youth in education or training + youth out of the workforce in education or training) /youth)

Last updated: 2024

Indicator	Gender	2021	2022	2023	2024
Proportion of youth (aged 15-24) out of work, education, and training	Male	14.1	12.7	12.6	12.5
	Female	21.6	22.3	19.5	19.8
	Total	17.6	16.9	15.7	15.6

Indicator 8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status

Description of the indicator: This indicator provides information on the number of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers in the reference group during the reference period. It is a measure of the individual likelihood or risk of experiencing a fatal or a non-fatal occupational injury for each worker in the reference group.

The number of occupational injuries expressed per a given number of workers in the reference group is also known as the incidence rate of occupational injuries.

Sources of data: National Council for Occupational Safety and Health

Unit of measurement: Number of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers

Level of disaggregation: National and Economic Activity

Method of calculation:

The incidence rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries will be calculated separately, since statistics on fatal injuries tend to come from a different source than those on non-fatal injuries, which would make their sum into total occupational accidents inaccurate.

The fatal occupational injury incidence rate is expressed per 100,000 workers in the reference group, and thus, is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Fatal occupational injury incidence rate} = \frac{\text{New cases of fatal injury during the reference year}}{\text{Workers in the reference group during the reference year}} \times 100,000$$

Similarly, the non-fatal occupational injury incidence rate is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Non fatal occupational injury incidence rate} = \frac{\text{New cases of non fatal injury during the reference year}}{\text{Workers in the reference group during the reference year}} \times 100,000$$

In calculating the average number of workers, the number of part-time workers should be converted to full-time equivalents. For the calculation of rates, the numerator and the denominator should have the same coverage. For example, if self-employed persons are not covered by the source of statistics on fatal occupational injuries, they should also be excluded from the denominator.

Last updated: 2024

Number of Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers , 2024

Economic Activity	Number of fatal occupational related injuries among workers (15 years and older) per 100,000 population by economic activity		Number of non- fatal occupational related injuries among workers (15 years and older) per 100,000 population by economic activity	
	Occupational injuries except for transportation	All occupational injuries	Occupational injuries except for transportation	All occupational injuries
Financial and Insurance Activities	0.0	0.3	62.9	75.9
Public Administration and Defense, Compulsory Social Security	1.8	9.0	34.9	43.7
Real Estate Activities	1.5	2.9	133.0	149.2

Number of Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers , 2024

Economic Activity	Number of fatal occupational related injuries among workers (15 years and older) per 100,000 population by economic activity		Number of non- fatal occupational related injuries among workers (15 years and older) per 100,000 population by economic activity	
	Occupational injuries except for transportation	All occupational injuries	Occupational injuries except for transportation	All occupational injuries
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Activities	2.5	4.1	83.1	102.1
Construction	4.5	11.3	309.2	342.6
Mining and Quarrying	0.0	1.0	316.6	362.4
Education	0.8	2.2	51.9	63.4
Administrative and Support Services	1.4	3.1	219.7	250.7
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	2.4	4.4	211.9	240.1
Manufacturing	2.4	2.4	568.7	601.9
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	0.8	0.8	178.2	185.5
Information and Communications	1.6	6.3	29.1	44.0
Transport and Storage	2.0	2.0	215.2	371.9
Electricity, Gas, Steam, and Air Conditioning Supply	3.3	8.3	91.6	126.3
Water Supply, Sanitation, Waste Management, and Remediation Activities	0.0	0.4	375.4	510.6
Other Service Activities	0.3	1.4	45.8	53.1
Activities of Organizations and Bodies Not Subject to National Jurisdiction	0.6	1.5	252.5	252.5
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	0.6	1.3	177.8	193.6
Human Health and Social Work Activities	0.0	2.0	104.5	124.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	1.5	3.1	155.8	177.2
Other	0.0	0.3	30.8	33.5
Total	1.8	9.0	245.3	280.4

Indicator 8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labor rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labor Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status

<p>Description of the indicator: This indicator examines ILO Member States seeking to measure countries' compliance with fundamental rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) ... based on ILO texts and national legislation. It is derived from coding the sources related to the year under evaluation, identifying instances of non-compliance in the collected sources, and converting this coding into measurable indicators.</p>
<p>Sources of data: Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development</p>
<p>Unit of measurement: Number of coded evaluation criteria</p>
<p>Level of disaggregation: National</p>
<p>Method of calculation: Strategy</p>
<p>Last updated: 2024</p>

Strategy	YES /NO
Association	<p>The formation of associations in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is rightly established by Saudi regulations. Individuals wishing to establish a civil association may proceed in accordance with the statutory procedures governing their establishment and formation. The Kingdom has shown strong commitment to developing the non-profit sector, seeking to increase its contribution to the gross domestic product, while enhancing the formation, supervision, and growth of associations.</p>
	<p>There are many laws and regulations related to this regard, and the most prominent of which are worth mentioning are the following:</p>
	<p>First: The Law of Associations and Civil Institutions, issued by Royal Decree No. (M/8) dated 19/02/1437 AH, and it included several texts indicating the permission to form associations, including what was stated in Article III of the Law, which stipulated "... In the application of the provisions of this Law, a civil association shall be deemed to be any group with a continuous organization for a certain or indefinite period, composed of persons of a natural or legal character, or both, primarily non-profit, to achieve one of the purposes of charity or solidarity, or for a religious activity determined by the Ministry of Islamic Affairs, Endowments, Dawah and Guidance, or a social, cultural, health, environmental, educational, or educational activity. Scientific, professional, creative, youth, tourism, and other activities, or activity related to consumer protection, or any other civil activity estimated by the Ministry, whether through material or moral aid, technical or other expertise, and whether the activity is directed to public service such as public benefit associations, or it is directed mainly to the service of specialists or professions such as professional associations, scientific societies and literary societies. Among the texts that indicate the support, development and development of associations is the provisions of article VII of the Law on Associations and Civil Institutions, which stipulates that "a fund called the Association Support Fund shall be established under the Law and linked to the Council, and its task shall be to support and develop the programs of associations in a manner that ensures the continuation of their work..."</p>
	<p>Article X of the Law stipulates that "an association may establish branches within the Kingdom after the approval of the Ministry..." Second: The Executive Regulations of the Law of Associations and Civil Institutions, issued by Ministerial Resolution No. (73739) dated 11/06/1437 AH, and the regulation included several statutory texts indicating the permission to form associations, which is an executive regulation of the Law of Associations and Civil Institutions that specify, detail, explain, and regulate the provisions contained in the Law.</p>



Strategy	YES /NO
Association	<p>Second: Second: The Executive Regulations of the Law of Associations and Civil Institutions, issued by Ministerial Resolution No. (73739) dated 11/06/1437 AH. These regulations provide detailed provisions clarifying, specifying, and regulating the implementation of the Law.</p>
	<p>Third: The Law of Cooperative Societies issued by Royal Decree No. (M/14) dated 10/03/1429 AH, which regulated the mechanism for establishing cooperative societies and participating in their formation, as Article Eight of the Law stipulates that "Persons who participate in the formation of a cooperative society shall be considered its founders, and they are the ones who prepare the initial memorandum of association and the basic regulations of the association. They shall jointly bear the expenses of the incorporation and the obligations arising from the formation of the association, and shall be reimbursed from the capital, the expenses of incorporation after the registration of the association.</p>
	<p>The rules for forming committees were issued by the esteemed Council of Ministers Resolution No. (12) dated 01/08/1422 AH, and the executive regulations by Ministerial Resolution No. (1691) dated 01/27/1423 AH, which allows only workers to form labor committees in workplaces with more than 100 (Saudi) workers. The committee aims to create "a means of dialogue between the employer and workers to improve the level of work performance and remove technical and material obstacles that prevent this." Their mandate is to provide recommendations on labor issues such as improving working conditions, health and safety standards, and training. A ministerial decree was issued to form the "Founding Committee of the National Committee for Workers' Committees" of thirteen members as a preparatory committee for the establishment of the "Saudi National Committee for Workers' Committees." It represents workers' committees at the national and international levels and works closely with the Ministry. The most important tasks of this committee are: Activating the role of the National Committee for Workers and carrying out its duties. Raising awareness among private sector institutions about the role of workers' committees. Representing workers in the Kingdom at international and local levels. Developing internal regulations for the National Committee that regulate nominations, meetings, and mechanisms for dealing with workers' issues. A social dialogue forum was formed that brings together the three production parties: employers (such as the Federation of Saudi Chambers), workers' organizations (workers' committees), and a government delegation. The forum is held annually to discuss topics related to the affairs of the three production parties. The fourteenth forum will be held in 2024 at the King Abdulaziz Center for Civilizational Communication between the three production parties: workers, employers, and the government.</p>

Indicator 8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate

Description of the indicator: Tourism direct GDP is defined as the sum of a portion of the total value added (at base prices) generated by all industries in response to domestic tourism consumption, plus the amount of net taxes on products and imports included in the value of this expenditure on buyers. Prices. The indicator is based on the Tourism Sub-Account: Recommended Methodological Framework 2008, an international standard adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission led by the World Tourism Organization.

The direct gross value added of tourism is a fraction of the total value added generated by tourism and other economic industries that directly serve visitors in response to domestic tourism consumption.

GDP: It is the main measure of national output and represents the total value of all final goods and services within the production limits of the System of National Accounts produced in each economy (i.e., the dollar value of all goods and services within a country). SNA production limits are produced within the state boundaries each year. According to the System of National Accounts, "GDP is the sum of the total value added of all resident production units plus the (and possibly total) part of the product taxes, minus product subsidies, which are not included in the production assessment. GDP is also equal to the sum of the final uses of goods and services (all uses except intermediate consumption) measured at buyers' prices, less the value of imports of goods and services. GDP is also equal to the sum of primary incomes distributed among resident producer units.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent % , and Saudi Riyal (SAR)

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Tourism direct GDP (TDGDP) as a proportion of total GDP (in%):

$$\left(\frac{TDGDP}{GDP} \right) \times 100$$

Tourism direct GDP (TDGDP) in growth rate

$$\left[\left(\frac{TDGDP_t}{TDGDP_{t-1}} \right) - 1 \right] \times 100$$

Last updated: 2023

Note: Data for 2023 are preliminary estimates and are adjustable.

Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate						
	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total Gross Domestic Product (GDP**)	SAUDI RIYAL	3,333,338,000,000	2,879,817,000,000	3,684,979,000,000	4,646,532,000,000	4,569,693,000,000
Tourism Direct GDP**	SAUDI RIYAL	114,177,340,702.5	44,425,702,455	88,486,728,802.5	143,820,052,563.75	174,691,907,876.25
Tourism Direct GDP as % of total GDP	Percent	3.425	1.546	2.401	3.095	3.823

** Data for 2023 are preliminary estimates and are adjustable

Indicator 8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

Description of the indicator: The number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and the number of ATMs per 100,000 adults.
Sources of data: Saudi Central Bank
Unit of measurement: Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines per 100,000 adults
Level of disaggregation: National
Method of calculation: Indices are calculated based on data collected directly from the Central Bank or the most important financial regulator in the country. The formula for obtaining these two indicators is the following::
$\text{The number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults}_{it} = \frac{\text{Number of commercial bank branches}_{it}}{\frac{\text{Adult population}_{it}}{100,000}}$
$\text{The number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults}_{it} = \frac{\text{Number of automated teller machines (ATMs)}_{it}}{\frac{\text{Adult population}_{it}}{100,000}}$
The letter "B" indicates the country in question, and the letter "S" represents the year. The source of information on the number of branches of commercial banks and the number of ATMs is the Financial Access Survey. The source of information on the adult population is the World Development Indicators or CIA Fact Book.
Last updated: 2024

Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines per 100,000 adults					
Item	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Number of commercial banks	2,014	1,945	1,927	1,901	1,905
Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults	8.53	8.49	5.99	5.52	7.09
Number of automated teller machines	18,299	16,544	16,251	15,954	15,075
Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000	77.54	77.21	83.37	63.05	56.1

Indicator 8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider

<p>Description of the indicator: Percentage of adults (15 years and above) who report having a bank account (individually or jointly) or an account in any other type of financial institution or in person using a mobile financial service provider in the past 12 months.</p>
<p>Sources of data: Saudi Central Bank</p>
<p>Unit of measurement: Number</p>
<p>Level of disaggregation: National</p>
<p>Method of calculation: The indicator is based on data collected through nationally representative individual-level surveys. Sampling weights are applied to calculate totals at the national level.</p>
<p>Last updated: 2024</p>
<p>Note: The number of accounts refers to physical accounts. Since an individual may hold more than one account, the figures reflect the total number of accounts rather than the number of unique account holders.</p>

Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Number of bank accounts for adults 15 years and over	29,995,821	35,289,759	34,445,590	45,974,306	47,110,798

Indicator 8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy

Description of the indicator:

The Indicator refers to the existence of a developed and operational national strategy for youth employment, as a clear and independent strategy or as part of a national employment strategy.

Sources of data: Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development

Unit of measurement: Strategy

Level of disaggregation: National.

Method of calculation: The information and documents provided by national authorities will be analysed by the ILO to classify countries according to this grid:

Subject	Number
Missing value	No information available to assess the existence of a national strategy for youth employment.
0	The country has not developed any national strategy for youth employment or taken steps to develop or adopt one.
1	The country is in the process of developing a national strategy for youth employment.
2	The country has developed and adopted a national strategy for youth employment
3	The country has begun to implement a national youth employment strategy.

Last updated: 2024

Strategy	Yes
Is there a developed and practical national strategy for youth employment, as a clear and independent strategy or as part of a national employment strategy?	Yes, it is part of a labor market strategy that covers the entire labor market, Male and female of all age groups. Through its main objectives, the strategy seeks to increase the economic participation of citizens to 60% and reduce unemployment to 7%. It also includes a number of initiatives that target the supply side in terms of providing skills and values, including youth and those who are difficult to employ.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, and it is part of the labor market strategy currently being implemented. <p>The labor market strategy focuses on 4 strategic objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the goals is to stimulate the economic participation of citizens (especially young men and women) and raise it from 45.5% according to the results of 2019 to 60% for the year 2030 • One of the goals is to stimulate the economic participation of citizens (especially young men and women) and raise it from 45.5% according to the results of 2019 to 60% for the year 2030 • One of the goals is to stimulate the economic participation of citizens (especially young men and women) and raise it from 45.5% according to the results of 2019 to 60% for the year 2030. • One of the goals is to reduce the unemployment rate for citizens from 12% according to the result of 2019 to 7% for the year 2030. • The strategy also contains 6 reform axes, and one of the axes is concerned with the operating system, and 3 initiatives fall under it. • Enhancing e-recruitment platforms • Expanding the network of employment centers • Improving the level of service delivery and improving the quality of employment services for those who are difficult to employ 	