



الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics

Labor Market

Fourth Quarter (Q4), 2017

Contents

CONTENTS	2
TABLES INDEX	2
FIGURES INDEX	5
INTRODUCTION	7
BULLETIN METHODOLOGY	8
MAIN INDICATORS OF LABOR MARKET	18



Tables Index

MAIN INDICATORS OF LABOR MARKET	18
MAIN INDICATORS OF THE LABOR MARKET	19
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS BY SEX, NATIONALITY AND ADOPTED REGULATIONS	20
EMPLOYEES ON THE JOB SUBJECT TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE BY SEX AND NATIONALITY FOR 4Q 2017 COMPARED TO 3Q 2017	21
PARTICIPANTS ON THE JOB SUBJECT TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF SOCIAL INSURANCE BY SEX AND NATIONALITY FOR 2017 Q4 COMPARED TO 2017 Q3*	21
NON - SAUDI DOMESTIC WORKERS BY SEX FOR 2017 Q4 COMPARED TO 2017 Q3	21
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS FOR 2017 Q4 COMPARED TO 2017 Q3	21
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS BY SEX, NATIONALITY AND AGE GROUP*	24
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS BY SEX, NATIONALITY AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGION*	26
EMPLOYEES ON THE JOB SUBJECT TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE BY SEX, NATIONALITY AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGION*	27
EMPLOYEES ON THE JOB SUBJECT TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE BY SEX, NATIONALITY AND AGE GROUP *	28
EMPLOYEES ON THE JOB SUBJECT TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE BY SEX, NATIONALITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL* ...	29
PARTICIPANTS ON THE JOB SUBJECT TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF SOCIAL INSURANCE BY SEX , NATIONALITY AND SECTOR	30
PARTICIPANTS ON THE JOB SUBJECT TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF SOCIAL INSURANCE BY SEX, NATIONALITY AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGION*	31
PARTICIPANTS ON THE JOB SUBJECT TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF SOCIAL INSURANCE BY SEX, NATIONALITY AND AGE GROUP	32
PARTICIPANTS ON THE JOB SUBJECT TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF SOCIAL INSURANCE BY SEX, NATIONALITY AND MAIN GROUPS OF OCCUPATIONS	33
PARTICIPANTS ON THE JOB SUBJECT TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF SOCIAL INSURANCE BY ADMINISTRATIVE REGION AND MAIN GROUPS OF OCCUPATIONS	35
PARTICIPANTS ON THE JOB SUBJECT TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF SOCIAL INSURANCE BY AGE GROUP AND MAIN GROUPS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	36
PARTICIPANTS ON THE JOB SUBJECT TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF SOCIAL INSURANCE BY SEX, NATIONALITY AND MAIN GROUPS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	37
PARTICIPANTS ON THE JOB SUBJECT TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF SOCIAL INSURANCE BY ADMINISTRATIVE REGION AND MAIN GROUPS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	39
PARTICIPANTS ON THE JOB SUBJECT TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF SOCIAL INSURANCE BY AGE GROUP AND MAIN GROUPS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	40
NON - SAUDI DOMESTIC WORKERS BY SEX AND MAIN GROUPS OF HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS	41
TOTAL WORK VISAS ISSUED BY SEX AND TYPE OF SECTOR (VISA)	42
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT RATE OF POPULATION (15 +) BY SEX AND NATIONALITY (%)	43



SAUDI EMPLOYMENT RATE (15 +) FOR 2017 Q4 COMPARED TO 2017 Q3(%)	43
AVERAGE HOURS OF WORK FOR EMPLOYED PERSONS (15 +) BY SEX FOR 2017 Q4 COMPARED TO 2017 Q3 (HOUR)	44
AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES PER PAID EMPLOYEE (15 +) BY SEX AND NATIONALITY (SR)	44
AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES PER PAID EMPLOYEE (15 +) BY SEX , NATIONALITY AND TYPE OF SECTOR (SR).....	45
AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES PER PAID EMPLOYEE (15 +) BY SEX , AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL NATIONALITY (SR)	46
AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES PER PAID EMPLOYEE (15 +) BY SEX , AND AGE GROUPS NATIONALITY (SR)	47
TOTAL LABOR FORCE (15 +) BY SEX AND NATIONALITY	48
SAUDI (15 +) IN THE LABOR FORCE FOR 2017 Q4 COMPARED TO 2017 Q3.....	48
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE PERSONS (15 +) BY SEX, NATIONALITY AND AGE GROUPS	49
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE PERSONS (15 +) BY SEX, NATIONALITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	50
TOTAL ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION RATE OF POPULATION (15 +) BY SEX AND NATIONALITY (%)	52
SAUDI ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION RATE (15 +) FOR 2017 Q4 COMPARED TO 2017 Q3 (%)	52
SAUDI ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION RATE (15 +) BY SEX AND AGE GROUP (%)	53
SAUDI ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION RATE (15 +) BY SEX AND EDUCATION LEVEL(%)	54
SAUDI JOB SEEKERS BY SEX	55
SAUDI JOB SEEKERS FOR 2017 Q4 COMPARED TO 2017 Q3.....	55
SAUDI JOB SEEKERS BY SEX AND AGE GROUP	56
SAUDI JOB SEEKERS SEX, NATIONALITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL.....	57
TOTAL UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (15 +) BY SEX AND NATIONALITY.....	58
TOTAL UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (15 +) FOR 2017- Q4 COMPARED TO 2017- Q3	59
TOTAL UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (15 +) BY SEX, NATIONALITY AND AGE GROUPS	60
TOTAL UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (15 +) BY SEX, NATIONALITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	62
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (15 +)+ HOLDERS OF DIPLOMA OR HIGHER BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL SPECIALIZATION	63
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SAUDI UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (15 +) HOLDERS OF SECONDARY EDUCATION OR EQUIVALENT BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL SPECIALIZATION	64
SAUDI UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (15 +) BY SEX AND PREVIOUS WORK EXPERIENCE	65
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SAUDI UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (15 +) BY SEX AND PREVIOUS WORK EXPERIENCE (%).....	65
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SAUDI UNEMPLOYED HAVE PREVIOUSLY WORKED (15 +) BY SEX AND REASONS OF PREVIOUS WORK LEAVE (%)	66
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SAUDI UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (15 +) BY SEX AND METHOD OF JOB SEARCH (%).....	67
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SAUDI UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (15 +) BY SEX AND DURATION OF JOB SEARCHING (%)	68
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SAUDI UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (15 +) BY SEX AND TRAINING (%)	69
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SAUDI UNEMPLOYED ALREADY TRAINED (15 +) BY SEX AND TRAINING TYPE (%).....	69
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SAUDI UNEMPLOYED ALREADY TRAINED (15 +) BY SEX AND FINANCING AGENCY FOR THE TRAINING PROGRAM (%).....	70
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF POPULATION (15 +) BY SEX AND NATIONALITY (%)	71



TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (15 +) FOR 2017 Q4 COMPARED TO 2017 Q3(%)	71
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (15 +) SEX, NATIONALITY AND AGE GROUP (%).....	73
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (15 +) BY S SEX, NATIONALITY AND EDUCATION LEVEL(%)	74
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (15 +) BY SEX, NATIONALITY AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGION.....	76

Figures Index

TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS FOR 2017 Q4 COMPARED TO 2017 Q3	22
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS BY SEX AND NATIONALITY (%)	22
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS BY ADOPTED REGULATIONS (%)	23
EMPLOYED PERSONS SUBJECT TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF CIVIL SERVICE AND SOCIAL INSURANCE BY SEX AND AGE GROUP	23
SAUDI EMPLOYED PERSONS BY ADMINISTRATIVE REGION	25
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SAUDI EMPLOYEES ON THE JOB SUBJECT TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL (%)	30
SAUDI PARTICIPANTS ON THE JOB SUBJECT TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF SOCIAL INSURANCE BY MAIN GROUPS OF OCCUPATIONS	34
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SAUDI PARTICIPANTS ON THE JOB SUBJECT TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF SOCIAL INSURANCE BY MAIN GROUPS OF OCCUPATIONS (%)	34
PARTICIPANTS ON THE JOB SUBJECT TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF SOCIAL INSURANCE BY MAIN GROUPS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	38
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SAUDI PARTICIPANTS ON THE JOB SUBJECT TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF SOCIAL INSURANCE BY MAIN GROUPS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES (%)	38
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NON - SAUDI DOMESTIC WORKERS BY MAIN GROUPS OF HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS (%)	41
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT RATE (15 +) IN 10 YEARS (2008 - 2017) (%)	43
SAUDI (15 +) IN THE LABOR FORCE FOR 2017 Q4 COMPARED TO 2017 Q3	48
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE PERSONS (15 +) IN 10 YEARS (2008 - 2017)	49
SAUDI (15 +) IN THE LABOUR FORCE BY SEX AND AGE GROUP)	50
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SAUDI (15 +) IN THE LABOUR FORCE BY EDUCATION LEVEL (%)	51
SAUDI ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION RATE (15 +) FOR 2017 Q3 COMPARED TO 4Q 2017 (%)	52
TOTAL ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION RATE (15 +) IN 10 YEARS (2008 - 2017) (%)	53
SAUDI ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION RATE (15 +) BY SEX AND AGE GROUP (%)	54
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF SAUDI JOB SEEKERS BY SEX (%)	55
SAUDI JOB SEEKERS FOR 2017 Q4 COMPARED TO 2017 Q3	56
SAUDI JOB SEEKERS BY SEX AND AGE GROUP)	57
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SAUDI JOB SEEKERS BY EDUCATION LEVEL (%)	58
SAUDI UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (15 +) FOR 2017 Q4 COMPARED TO 2017 Q3	59
TOTAL UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (15 +) IN 10 YEARS (2008 - 2017)	59
SAUDI UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (15 +) BY SEX AND AGE GROUP)	60
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SAUDI UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (15 +) BY EDUCATION LEVEL (%)	61
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SAUDI UNEMPLOYED ALREADY TRAINED (15 +) BY SEX AND PREVIOUS WORK EXPERIENCE (%)	65
SAUDI UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (15 +) BY DURATION OF JOB SEARCHING (MONTHS)	68
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SAUDI UNEMPLOYED ALREADY TRAINED (15 +) BY TRAINING TYPE (%)	69
SAUDI UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (15 +) FOR 2017 Q4 COMPARED TO 2017 Q3(%)	72



TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (15 +) IN 10 YEARS (2008 - 2017) (%) 72

(32) . FIGURE..... 72

SAUDI UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (15 +) BY SEX AND AGE GROUP (%) 74

SAUDI UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (15 +) BY EDUCATION LEVEL (%) 75



Introduction

GASTAT issues the labor market bulletin in Saudi Arabia for the fourth quarter of 2017 which was implemented during the fourth quarter that ended by 31 December 2017.

Seeking to achieve the goals of the national strategy for statistical development included in Saudi Vision 2030, labor market bulletin provides comprehensive data derived from field surveys conducted by GASTAT on labor force. The data are also derived from authorities in concern with labor market such as: Ministry of Labor and Social Development, Ministry of Civil Services, General Organization for Social Insurance (GOSI), Human Resources Development Fund, and National Information Center. The data include data on workers and job seekers classified according to many variables in addition to the main indicators of labor force that are based on Labor Force Survey estimates.

The significance of such bulletin is the result of its comprehensive data and indicators of the labor market in the Kingdom. This helps decision makers and researchers in the formulation of labor force policies and contributes to the construction of a database on the labor market in the Kingdom that can be used to prepare and plan future social and economic developmental programs in the Kingdom. This also supports the trends and efforts exerted by all state agencies and the private sector to increase nationalization and provide employment opportunities for young job seekers and women in various sectors.

GASTAT seeks to issue this bulletin quarterly in cooperation with the authorities in concern. The bulletin contains the most important data of the labor market. Such data are related to the workers and job seekers registered in the records of the authorities concerned with the labor market. In addition to that, they are concerned with the most significant indicators of the Labor Force Survey, such as unemployment rate, economic participation rate, employment rate and other main indicators of the labor force. This will be according to a number of basic variables such as nationality, gender, administrative region, age groups, educational level).

GASTAT also thanks all partners and clients from the labor market authorities and the heads of families included in the study. It is worth mentioning that their cooperation, after the guidance of Allah, had a great impact on issuing such bulletin. At the same time, it is hoped that everyone will provide us with proposals via the e-mail (info@stats.gov.sa). Such proposals will improve the content of this bulletin and further develop future bulletins..

Allah is the Arbiter of Success,,,

General Authority for Statistics (GASTAT)

Labor Force Statistics and Social Conditions



Bulletin Methodology

The Labor Market Bulletin is one of the statistical products included in the statistical work plan of GASTAT. Its significance stems from its comprehensive picture of the labor market and focus on the most important indicators and data.

The Bulletin is designed to provide indicators and data on the labor market in Saudi Arabia through two main sources:

First: Data from a sample field survey, represented by the Labor Force Survey

Second: Data from administrative records of labor market entities.

Objectives

- Providing detailed data on workers according to many variables
- Providing data on the average wages and working hours of the employed.
- Providing data on job seekers according to many variables
- Providing data on the unemployed and workforce according to many variables.
- Providing estimated data on about the job-seeking method, unemployment period and work and training experiences of the unemployed.
- Providing data on work visas.
- Measuring rates of employment, unemployment, economic participation, economic dependency from Labor Force Survey estimates.

Time Reference:

Data on the Labor Market Bulletin were allocated in terms of the number of workers and job seekers, labor force, work visa data, as well as the rates of unemployment, operation and economic participation and dependency (according to the social and demographic characteristics) to the fourth quarter that ended on 31 December 2017.

The main descriptive information for the methodology of the Bulletin is as follows:

First: Labor Force Survey

The labor force survey is one of the sample field household surveys conducted in the field of social statistics and included in GASTAT surveys plan. The survey design, processing and implementation have been carried out to provide data on the relation between the actual population aged 15+ years in the Kingdom and the labor force. Through the survey, economically active and inactive population (inside and outside the labor force) become identified. they are concerned with the most significant indicators of the Labor Force Survey, such as unemployment rate, economic participation rate, employment rate and other main indicators of the labor force and the general population and housing census.

Survey Form

The survey form was prepared and designed by labor force survey specialists in the General Authority for Statistics (GASTAT). When designing the form, the international recommendations and standards issued by the International Labor Organization (ILO) in the field of labor force surveys were taken into consideration. The form was presented to the ILO experts during their visit to the Authority, as well as to the related bodies and the relevant bodies in the labor market to take into account their feedback and observations.

The form is divided into eight sections that included a set of questions for individuals, the most significant of which are:

Principal details of household members, educational level, work during the previous week, job seekers over the previous four weeks, availability for job during the previous week, and many detailed questions through which labor market indicators are extracted.

Survey Sample

The Labor Force Survey is one of actual household surveys carried out by the General Authority for Statistics by using the general population and housing census framework for 2010 and its updates. To get highly efficient and effective estimates, the surveyed community has been divided into non-overlapping parts, characterized by relative homogeneity in their units. Each part is considered a category, and each category is dealt with as an independent society. A random sample is drawn from each category independently, and eventually all drawn units are integrated to form the total sample. To prepare this framework, each administrative region was divided into a number of categories ranging 3-10 categories, defined according to population size, so that the total number could amount to fifty-four categories all over the Kingdom.

Then, the survey objectives were studied and the results of the previous surveys were reviewed. Also, the values of standard deviation and variation coefficient of some of the main variables, such as unemployment rate, were analyzed. In the light of that, the size of the sample of the survey was estimated, and the selected sample, which is a random categorical cluster sample, was identified. It was selected through two stages.

In the first stage, (1,334) out of a total of (36,000) statistical areas within the census distributed across all regions of the Kingdom were taken..

In the second stage, the secondary sampling units were randomly drawn from the statistical areas, which were chosen in the first stage using the regular random sample. (25) families were chosen from each statistical area, totaling (33,350) families all over the Kingdom.



Administrative Region	Number of Households	Administrative Region	Number of Households	Administrative Region	Number of Households
Riyadh	5,175	Asir	2,250	Najran	1,600
Makkah	6,050	Tabuk	1,825	AL - Baha	1,500
Madinah	2,300	Hail	1,625	AL - Jouf	1,650
Qassim	1,650	Northern	1,750	Total	33,350
Eastern	4,200	Jazan	1,775		

Data collection method:

The method of direct contact with the family was used in the process of completing survey form. Researchers visited households chosen for the survey, and directly completed the data using a questionnaire designed for this purpose to include all family-member related data.

Definitions

Survey Sample:

The total members of the households selected in the sample, including domestic helpers and the like who live in one house.

Household:

A person or a group of persons - with or without kinship binding them to one another - who share residence during the enumeration. The household includes:

1. Saudi and non-Saudi nationals who usually live with the household but they were absent while the survey was conducted for being temporarily away (abroad or in the kingdom). For example: businessmen, tourists, people who are travel for medication, students on scholarship beyond the borders of the kingdom.
2. Individuals who usually live with the household but have been absent while the survey was conducted for taking night shifts, such as guards, physicians, nurses, airport staff and fishers.
3. Domestic workers such as servants, drivers and the like who living with the same household.

Economically inactive Population (Outside Labor Force):

People (15+ years old) who are not classified under the labor forces (unemployed) because they do not work, do not seek a job, unable to work, or are not ready to work during the survey reference period. For example: Students, housewives, pensioners who do not work, individuals who are unable to work, individuals who do not want to work and those who do not seek any job for other reasons



Economically non-active population (Workforce):

Individuals (15+ years old) who collaborate or even ready to collaborate in the production of commodities and services during the period of the survey time reference. They include the employed and unemployed population.

Labor Force Surveyors:

People (15+ years old) who did one of the following jobs during the reference period:

- People who have been working for at least one hour for a salary or a wage (in cash or in kind), for example, permanent or temp employees, employers or the self-employed individuals;
- People who provided unpaid assistance for others for at least one hour in any type of business or farm owned by one member of the household;
- People who have been working for at least one hour for others without a wage or a profit (in cash or in kind) as volunteers; or
- were temporarily absent from work all the week due to a leave, an illness or for any other reason and are scheduled to resume work.

Thus defined, workers include the students, job seekers, retirees, housewives, etc., who worked during the week preceding the visit for at least one hour, provided that this does not include household work, such as cooking and washing carried out by the housewife, or regular household maintenance work carried out by one of the family members.

The unemployed in the Labor Force Survey:

They are the individuals (15 years and over) who, during the reference period:

They were workless during the week preceding the family visit;

They seriously looked for work during the four weeks preceding the family visit (followed at least one method to find a job). Included under this category are those who did not search for work during the four weeks preceding the family visit because of waiting to get work or set up their own business during the coming period, given that they already have searched for work before the fixed time.

People who were able to work and ready to join it when available (i.e., ready for work) during the week preceding the family visit.

Specialization:

I. Specialization of Individuals holding a Sub-Degree Diploma or Higher:

1. Education (Educational Science and Qualifications of teachers).
2. Humanities and arts (Humanities includes: Religion, foreign languages, Arabic language and literature, history, archeology, philosophy, ethics, and arts. Arts in turn include: (fine arts, applied arts, music, acting; graphic, visual and audio arts; technical design, and hand craft.)

3. Social sciences, business, and law programs which include: psychology, sociology, cultural studies, politics, economics, press, sales and marketing, finance and banking sciences, insurance, accounting, general administration, business administration, secretarial work, business environment and law.)
4. Programs of natural sciences, mathematics, computer sciences. They include: Biology, chemistry, physics, geology, mathematics, statistics, computer sciences and computer application.)
5. Programs of engineering, manufacturing, constructions, (including: mechanical, electrical, electronic, chemical, industrial, and civil engineering; in addition to programs of manufacturing and constructions programs, and programs of architecture and planning.
6. agricultural and veterinary program.
7. Health and social services including: medicine, nursing, ancillary medical sciences, pharmacy, social care and qualification of children, juveniles, and disabled; and social, professional and family guidance.
8. Services programs including: hostel services, tourism, traveling, sports, house services, pedicure, transportation services, and environmental protection programs.

Second: Specialization of Secondary Stage and its Equivalent Degrees:

It includes scientific, literature, health, commercial, industrial, professional, agricultural, technical, religious sciences departments; in addition to programs of tourism, hotels, sewing, and home economics

9. for the sub-secondary degree.

Previously-Trained Unemployed Individuals:

Unemployed individuals (15 years and above) who have taken a training course during the time reference (the last 12 months before the survey)

The Unemployed Who Have Been Working:

Unemployed individuals (15 years and above) who had been working then left their jobs for any reason, and during the time reference were: unemployed, seriously seeking a job and ready to get one if any available.

Economic Participation Rate (according to labor force survey):

An indicator of the participation of population at the age of work (15 years and over) within the workforce as employed or unemployed; it is the ratio of the workforce to the population (15+ years).

Employment Rate in the Labor Force Survey:

An indicator of the participation of population at the age of work (15 years and over) within the workforce as employed; it is the ratio of the employed to the workforce.

Unemployment Rate in the Labor Force Survey:

An indicator of the participation of population at the age of work (15+ years) within the workforce as unemployed people; it is the ratio of the unemployed people compared to the workforce.



Weekly worked hours:

An indicator that measures the average actual and ordinary weekly working hours met by the employed population (15 years and above), i.e. total working hours to total employed population.

Average Monthly Wages per Paid Employee:

An indicator that measures the average salary of the employed persons with paid jobs (15 years and above), i.e. total salary to total employed persons with paid jobs

Sector:

Sector is the entity for which the employed individual has been working according to the estimates of the labor survey; it is divided into:

1. **Governmental:** All governmental bodies such as ministries, administrations, municipalities, schools, universities, institutes, governmental hospitals, military sectors, and public authorities (such as GASTAT, and FDA), governmental banks (such as Lending Bank, Agricultural Bank), Development Funds, Establishments that produce commodities and services and owned and monitored by the state such as (Saudi Airlines, and Saudi Railways Organization, and Saudi Aramco).
2. **Private Agencies Sector:** Establishments which produce goods or services, have fixed location and legal personality, are owned by one or a group of individuals such as (private companies, malls, private schools and hospitals, as well as commercial banks).
3. **The Self-Employed:** Individuals who provide goods or services personally or in cooperation with a group of outsourced persons, and have no fixed location such as salesmen and self-employed taxi drivers who do not work at private companies.
4. **Household sector:** Households producing goods or services at homes in return for a salary or profit (in cash or in kind).
5. **Non-Profit Organizations Sector:** Non-governmental non-profit organizations and authorities which provide the community with goods or services for free or at a nominal price, such as charities and vocational authorities.
6. **Domestic Workers Sector:** Individuals who provide a household with services for a salary and live with it , such as the female domestic worker, driver, gardener, and building guard.
7. **Sector of organizations, regional and international authorities, and other unclassified sectors.**

Second: Labor Market Statistics

Labor market statistics are part of the official statistics the data of which are extracted through the administrative records available at governmental agencies in concern with the labor market. These records are major and important source of data for workers and job seekers in Saudi Arabia. Also, it is important in giving a comprehensive picture of the major components of the labor market and for labor market indicators integration.

Method of collecting labor market statistics:

Administrative records owned by ministries and government institutions are among the main sources of statistical data used to calculate indicators in various fields. GASTAT has coordinated with the governmental agencies concerned with the labor market:

1. Ministry of Labor and Social Development,
2. Ministry of Civil Services
3. General Organization for Social Insurance (GOSI)
4. Human Resources Development Fund
5. National Information Center

to obtain data of the Labor Market Bulletin including that of workers and job seekers according to the data stated in the administrative records.

After getting data from different sources, GASTAT reviewed them according to the scientific statistical method and the known quality standards to design and publish outputs.

Labor Market Statistics' Definitions

The Employed (according to the administrative records available at the governmental agencies):

They are all employees who are employed in accordance with rules and regulations approved by labor market regulators and registered in administrative records. Employees in administrative records can be classified according to the systems and regulations they are subject to, as follows:

1. Workers according to civil service systems and regulations from Saudis who work at all government bodies and authorities and general institutions and occupy positions approved in the State budget; they include also (male and female) employees and workers who are subject to the civil pension system, and non-Saudis who sign contracts of such positions according to non-Saudi employment regulations (1)
2. Workers according to the social insurance and labor systems and regulations including Saudis and non-Saudis(2)

3. Domestic workers: They are the non-Saudi workers of both sexes who work in houses, including (domestic workers, cleaning workers, cooks, stewards, drivers, guards, nurses and house tutors (3)

Note that the data of the workers do not include the following categories:

1. Employees at military and security sectors
2. Employees unregistered in Social Insurance and Civil Service records including:
 - Saudis working from outside establishments and who are subject to labor regulations and are not registered in social insurance
 - Saudi employers who work in establishments and are not registered in social insurance systems. (2)
 - Non-Saudi employees working in international, political or foreign military missions. (2)
 - Non-Saudi employees who were allowed into the Kingdom for works that normally do not take more than three months to be completed. (2)
 - It has to be taken into account that workers' data from the administrative records, according to the global practices of labor market indicators, have several implications for the labor market but are not used statistically to measure operation rates.

Job Seekers (according to the administrative records available to the governmental agencies):

They are Saudi individuals enrolled in job search programs at the Ministry of Civil Service (Jadarah and Sa'ed) and at the Human Resources Development Fund (Hafiz). They register their personal data, qualifications, practical experience and CVs through an electronic system at the application authority.

It worth mentioning that job seekers in administrative records are not subject to the internationally recognized standards and employment conditions approved by the International Labor Organization. Consequently, not everyone is considered unemployed, given that not every job seeker is considered unemployed. In order for the individual to be considered unemployed, he/she must meet the following conditions of unemployment:

1. The individual shall be unemployed on week before.
2. The individual has been looking for work seriously over the past four weeks
3. The individual is able to work and ready to join when available (i.e. ready for work) during one week before.

Taking into account that job seekers' data from the administrative records, according to the global practices of labor market indicators, have several implications for the labor market, but are not used statistically to measure operation rates.



Source: (1) MCS

(2) GOSI






(3) MLSD

Bulletin Data Source:

The Labor Market Bulletin was based on two main sources:

The First Source was: Estimates of the Labor Force Survey; while the second source was: Labor market statistics through administrative records' data at the authorities concerned with the labor market.

The following is a list of the Labor Market Bulletin's sources in 3Q 2017:

Data Source :			Source Type	Source Data and Indicators
	General Authority for Statistics (GASTAT) Labor Force Survey	GASTAT LFS	Field Survey	Estimates of Work Force and Unemployed Persons, and Indicators Related to Labor Force
	General Organization for Social Insurance (GOSI)	GOSI	Administrative Records	Workers
	Ministry of Labor and Social Development,	MLSD	Administrative Records	Domestic workers and Visas:
	Ministry of Civil Services	MCS	Administrative Records	Workers and Job seekers
	Human Resources Development Fund	HRDF	Administrative Records	Job seekers
	National Information Center	NIC	Administrative Records	Job seekers

Main indicators of labor market

Table 1

Indicators	2017 Q3			2017 Q4		
	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males
Total Employed Persons ⁽¹⁾	13,758,064	2,047,590	11,710,474	13,581,141	2,058,377	11,522,764
Saudi Employed Persons ⁽¹⁾	3,063,744	1,027,999	2,035,745	3,163,846	1,083,245	2,080,601
Non-Saudi Employed Persons ⁽¹⁾	10,694,320	1,019,591	9,674,729	10,417,295	975,132	9,442,163
Saudi Job Seekers ⁽²⁾	1,231,549	1,040,727	190,822	1,086,561	911,248	175,313

Indicators	2017 Q3			2017 Q4		
	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males
Total Unemployed Persons (15) years and above ⁽³⁾	786,511	418,960	367,551	826,428	443,928	382,500
Saudi Unemployed Persons (15) years and above ⁽³⁾	745,148	407,077	338,071	773,218	425,801	347,417
Non-Saudi Unemployed Persons (15) years and above ⁽³⁾	41,363	11,883	29,480	53,210	18,127	35,083
Total Labor force (15) years and above ⁽³⁾	13,537,578	1,983,882	11,553,696	13,880,858	2,104,239	11,776,619
Saudi Labor force (15) years and above ⁽³⁾	5,812,324	1,245,196	4,567,128	6,024,517	1,372,630	4,651,887
Non-Saudi Labor force (15) years and above ⁽³⁾	7,725,254	738,686	6,986,568	7,856,341	731,609	7,124,732
Total Economic Participation Rate(15) years and above ⁽³⁾	54.8	19.9	78.4	55.6	20.9	79.0
Saudi Economic Participation Rate(15) years and above ⁽³⁾	40.7	17.8	62.6	41.9	19.4	63.4
Non-Saudi Economic Participation Rate(15) years and above ⁽³⁾	74.2	24.9	93.8	74.2	24.2	94.2



(1) Source: (1)GOSI, MCS, , MLSD

(2) HRDF, MCS, NIC

LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : (3)

Data do not include employees in the security and military sectors and non-registered in the records of GOSI, MCS

Main indicators of the labor market

Table 2

Indicators	2017 Q3			2017 Q4		
	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males
Total Employment Rate(15) years and above ⁽³⁾	94.2	78.9	96.8	94.0	78.9	96.8
Saudi Employment Rate(15) years and above ⁽³⁾	87.2	67.3	92.6	87.2	69.0	92.5
Total Unemployment Rate(15) years and above ⁽³⁾	5.8	21.1	3.2	6.0	21.1	3.2
Saudi Unemployment Rate(15) years and above ⁽³⁾	12.8	32.7	7.4	12.8	31.0	7.5
Average Hours of Work for Employed Persons(15) years and above ⁽³⁾	44.9	42.7	45.2	44.7	42.3	45.0
Average Monthly Wages per Paid employee (15) years and above ⁽³⁾	6,119	6,238	6,102	6,093	6,177	6,080
Average Monthly Wages per Paid Saudi employee (15) years and above ⁽³⁾	10,012	9,440	10,133	9,939	8,995	10,160
Total Economic Dependency Ratio (per 100 persons) ⁽³⁾	142			139		

Source: (1)GOSI, MCS, MLSD

2) HRDF, MCS, NIC

)3 (LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from

Data do not include employees in the security and military sectors and non-registered in the records of GOSI, MCS

Employment

The Employees (according to the administrative records available at the governmental agencies):

Results of the labor market bulletin of the fourth quarter that end by the end of December 2017, based on data of administrative records in government agencies, showed that the total number of workforce hit (13,581,141) people. Out of this number, there are (11,522,764) male workers (84.8%) while there are (2,058,377) female workers representing (15.2%) of the total workforce.

According to records, the total Saudi workforce reached (3,163,846) persons of whom about (65.8% = 2,080,601 persons) are male workers and (34.2% = 1,083,245 persons) are female workers, taking into account that the administrative records exclude:

Employees at military and security sectors

Workers who are exist in the records of the General Organization for Social Insurance (GOSI) and Ministry of Civil Service (MCS) - For example, the self-employed people

Total Employed persons by Sex, Nationality and Adopted regulations

Table .(2)

Adopted regulations	Saudi			Non Saudi			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Civil Service	704,183	477,508	1,181,691	26,964	24,040	51,004	731,147	501,548	1,232,695
Social Insurance	1,376,418	605,737	1,982,155	7,741,863	211,755	7,953,618	9,118,281	817,492	9,935,773
Total	2,080,601	1,083,245	3,163,846	7,768,827	235,795	8,004,622	9,849,428	1,319,040	11,168,468
domestic workers	-	-	-	1,673,336	739,337	2,412,673	1,673,336	739,337	2,412,673
Total	2,080,601	1,083,245	3,163,846	9,442,163	975,132	10,417,295	11,522,764	2,058,377	13,581,141

Source: GOSI, MCS

MLSD*

Data do not include employees in the security and military sectors and non-registered in the records of GOSI, MCS



Employees on the job Subject to the rules and regulations of the Civil Service by sex and nationality for 4Q 2017 Compared to 3Q 2017

Table.(3)

Period	Saudi			Non Saudi			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2017 Q4	704,183	477,508	1,181,691	26,964	24,040	51,004	731,147	501,548	1,232,695
2017 Q3	702,193	471,242	1,173,435	32,336	31,310	63,646	734,529	502,552	1,237,081

Source: MCS

Participants on the job Subject to the rules and regulations of social insurance by sex and nationality for 2017 Q4 Compared to 2017 Q3*

Table.(4)

Period	Saudi			Non Saudi			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2017 Q4	1,376,418	605,737	1,982,155	7,741,863	211,755	7,953,618	9,118,281	817,492	9,935,773
2017 Q3	1,333,552	556,757	1,890,309	8,004,205	206,642	8,210,847	9,337,757	763,399	10,101,156

Source: GOSI

*Data of the participants on the job include data of employees in the government sector who are Subject to the rules and regulations of social insurance, where the total number in the 2017 Q4 (233,813), and the 2017 Q3 (228,006)

Non - Saudi domestic workers by sex for 2017 Q4 Compared to 2017 Q3

Table.(5)

Period	Non Saudi		
	Male	Female	Total
2017 Q4	1,673,336	739,337	2,412,673
2017 Q3	1,638,188	781,639	2,419,827

Source: MLSA

Total Employed persons for 2017 Q4 Compared to 2017 Q3

Table.(6)

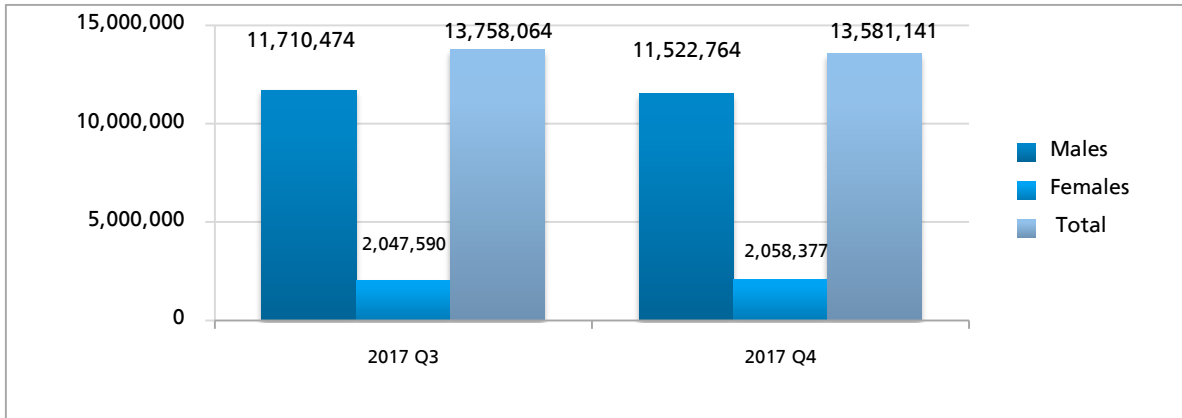
Period	Saudi			Non Saudi			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2017 Q4	2,080,601	1,083,245	3,163,846	9,442,163	975,132	10,417,295	11,522,764	2,058,377	13,581,141
2017 Q3	2,035,745	1,027,999	3,063,744	9,674,729	1,019,591	10,694,320	11,710,474	2,047,590	13,758,064

Source: GOSI, MCS, MLSA

Data do not include employees in the security and military sectors and non-registered in the records of GOSI, MCS

Total Employed persons for 2017 Q4 Compared to 2017 Q3

Figure. (1)

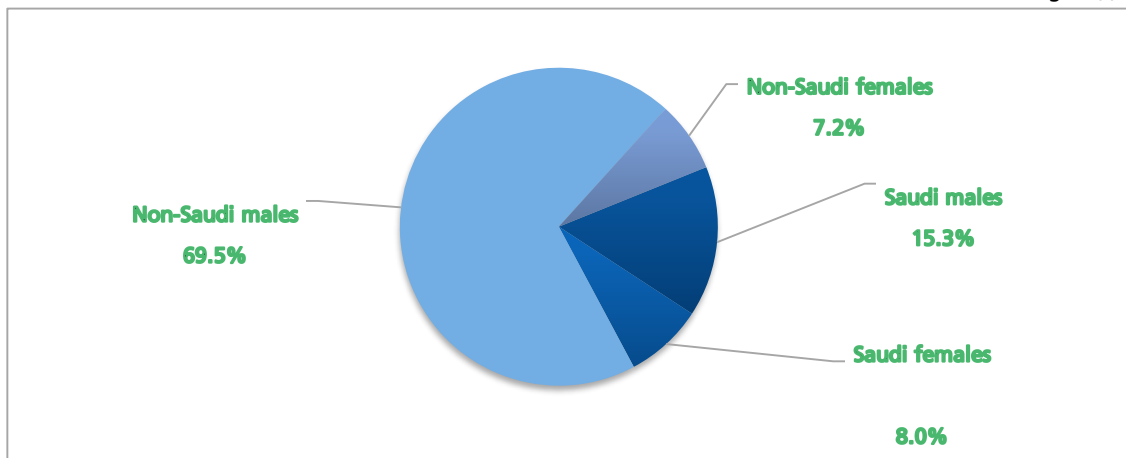


Source: GOSI, MCS, MLS D

Data do not include employees in the security and military sectors and non-registered in the records of GOSI, MCS

Percentage Distribution of Total Employed Persons by Sex and Nationality (%)

Figure.(2)



Source: GOSI, MCS, MLS D

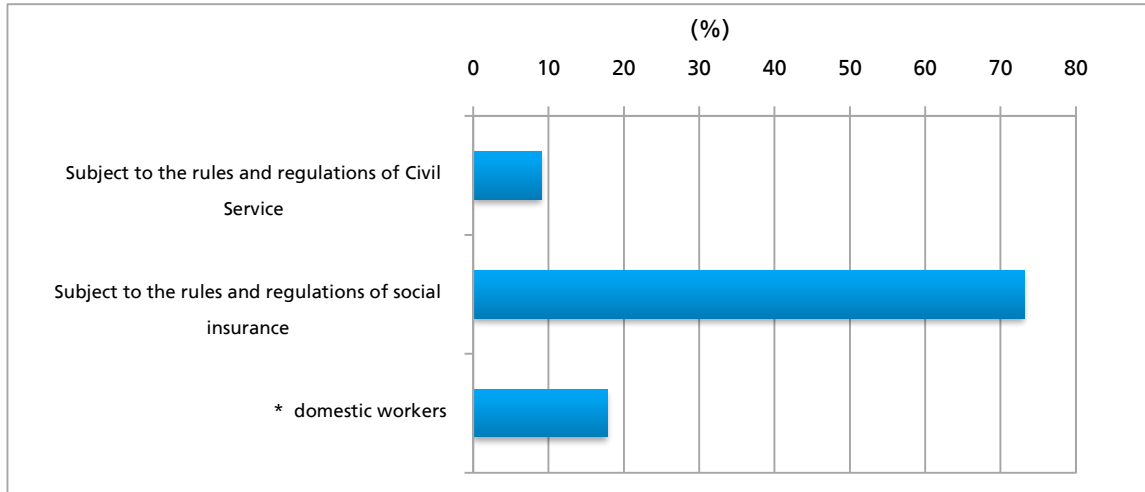
Data do not include employees in the security and military sectors and non-registered in the records of GOSI, MCS

The administrative records said that the number of employees who work under the social insurance regulations hit (73,2%) of the total work force followed by the domestic workforce that represented (17,8%) while the number of workers subject to the civil service laws hit only 9,1% of the total work force.



Percentage Distribution of Total Employed Persons by Adopted regulations (%)

Figure.(3)



Source: GOSI, MCS

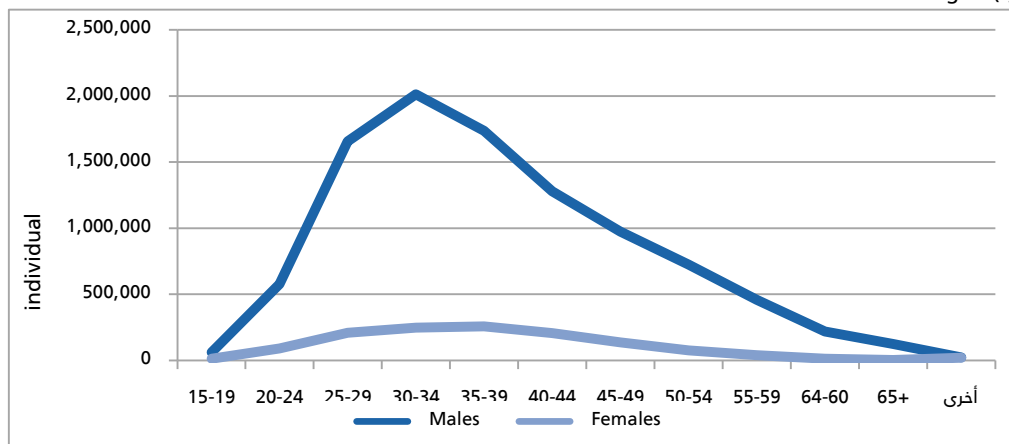
MLSD*

Data do not include employees in the security and military sectors and non-registered in the records of GOSI, MCS

As per the results of the administrative records, Saudis aged (30 - 34) hit (17,9 %) of the total employed Saudi nationals; then followed by the age group (25-29) reaching 16.8% of the total Saudi employed citizens and only (0.4%) of the employed Saudi people who are aged 65+ years.

Employed persons Subject to the rules and regulations of Civil Service and social insurance by Sex and Age Group

Figure.(4)



Source: GOSI, MCS



Regarding the male Saudi workers, about 17.8 percent are aged between 30 and 34 years old while the male Saudi nationals who are aged 35-39 years represented 19.6 percent of the total female Saudi employees.

Total Employed persons by Sex, Nationality and Age Group*

Table.(7)

Age Group	Saudi			Non Saudi			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	59,892	13,801	73,693	1,422	183	1,605	61,314	13,984	75,298
20-24	303,294	85,408	388,702	274,381	6,110	280,491	577,675	91,518	669,193
25-29	363,311	169,205	532,516	1,293,340	39,232	1,332,572	1,656,651	208,437	1,865,088
30-34	370,641	197,234	567,875	1,642,826	51,800	1,694,626	2,013,467	249,034	2,262,501
35-39	317,929	212,160	530,089	1,417,939	45,467	1,463,406	1,735,868	257,627	1,993,495
40-44	233,074	173,232	406,306	1,047,319	34,112	1,081,431	1,280,393	207,344	1,487,737
45-49	170,195	114,030	284,225	805,271	22,575	827,846	975,466	136,605	1,112,071
50-54	133,581	62,493	196,074	590,362	13,649	604,011	723,943	76,142	800,085
55-59	85,910	31,508	117,418	373,532	8,536	382,068	459,442	40,044	499,486
64-60	17,244	7,261	24,505	201,492	5,360	206,852	218,736	12,621	231,357
65+	9,828	2,518	12,346	114,141	1,998	116,139	123,969	4,516	128,485
Other	15,702	14,395	30,097	6,802	6,773	13,575	22,504	21,168	43,672
Total	2,080,601	1,083,245	3,163,846	7,768,827	235,795	8,004,622	9,849,428	1,319,040	11,168,468
domestic workers*	0	0	0	1,673,336	739,337	2,412,673	1,673,336	739,337	2,412,673
Total	2,080,601	1,083,245	3,163,846	9,442,163	975,132	10,417,295	11,522,764	2,058,377	13,581,141

Source: GOSI, MCS

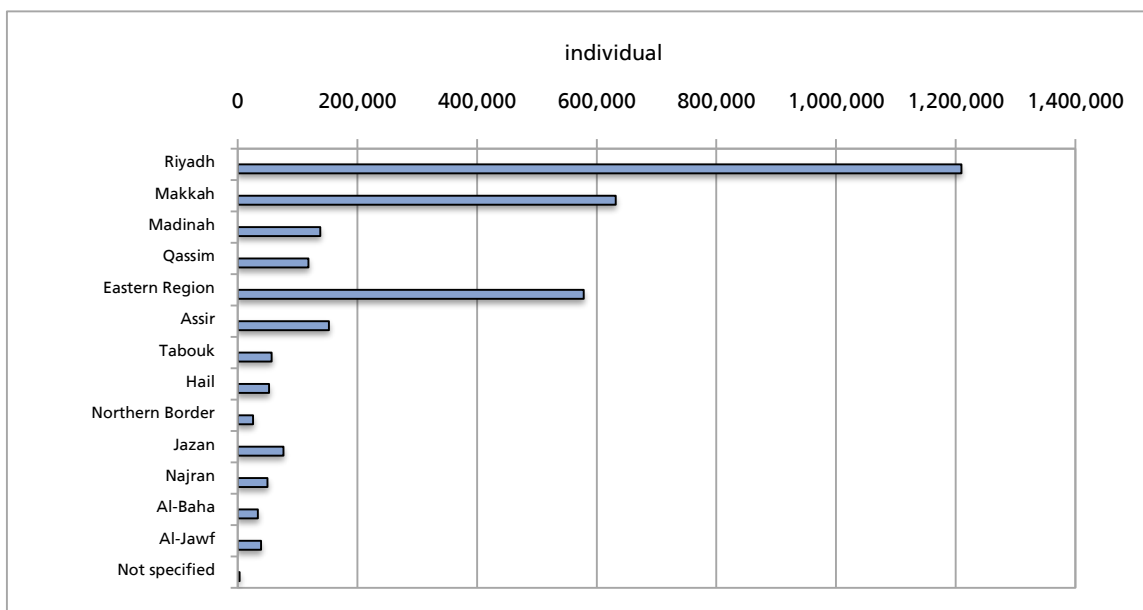
MLSD*

Data do not include employees in the security and military sectors and non-registered in the records of GOSI, MCS

The administrative records have also indicated that the majority of Saudi nationals are working in Riyadh, Makkah and the Eastern Region as workers in these three regions represent 76.5% out of the total number of Saudi workers. The Saudi workers in Riyadh only hit (38.2%) of the total workers, followed by Makkah with (20%) and the Eastern Region with (18.3%). However, the Saudi employees in Northern Border Region hit only (0.8%) of the total work force.

Saudi Employed persons by Administrative Region

Figure .(5)



Source: GOSI, MCS

Data do not include employees in the security and military sectors and non-registered in the records of GOSI, MCS



Total Employed persons by Sex, Nationality and Administrative Region*

Table.(8)

Adm. Region	Saudi			Non Saudi			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Riyadh	784,606	425,302	1,209,908	2,843,337	107,559	2,950,896	3,627,943	532,861	4,160,804
Makkah	398,323	233,300	631,623	1,781,130	48,070	1,829,200	2,179,453	281,370	2,460,823
Madinah	89,113	48,792	137,905	302,540	8,545	311,085	391,653	57,337	448,990
Qassim	74,079	44,106	118,185	364,131	9,819	373,950	438,210	53,925	492,135
Easte. Prov.	434,720	143,468	578,188	1,578,066	35,082	1,613,148	2,012,786	178,550	2,191,336
Asir	93,513	58,993	152,506	284,578	11,117	295,695	378,091	70,110	448,201
Tabuk	34,903	21,667	56,570	93,346	2,130	95,476	128,249	23,797	152,046
Hail	29,741	22,303	52,044	121,994	3,024	125,018	151,735	25,327	177,062
North.Bord.	16,313	8,956	25,269	44,417	1,416	45,833	60,730	10,372	71,102
Jazan	43,853	32,667	76,520	114,775	2,920	117,695	158,628	35,587	194,215
Najran	32,373	17,241	49,614	130,490	2,977	133,467	162,863	20,218	183,081
AL - Baha	20,740	12,922	33,662	45,019	1,591	46,610	65,759	14,513	80,272
AL - Jouf	26,390	12,400	38,790	64,936	1,537	66,473	91,326	13,937	105,263
Not specified	1,934	1,128	3,062	68	8	76	2,002	1,136	3,138
Total	2,080,601	1,083,245	3,163,846	7,768,827	235,795	8,004,622	9,849,428	1,319,040	11,168,468
* domestic workers	0	0	0	1,673,336	739,337	2,412,673	1,673,336	739,337	2,412,673
Total	2,080,601	1,083,245	3,163,846	9,442,163	975,132	10,417,295	11,522,764	2,058,377	13,581,141



Source: GOSI, MCS

MLSD*

Data do not include employees in the security and military sectors and non-registered in the records of GOSI, MCS

The bulletin said also that more than one third of the Saudi workers subject to the civil service laws (35,8% of the total Saudi work force) are working in Riyadh and followed by the workers in Makkah with (15,8% of the total work force in this region) while the ratio touched the bottom line near (1,5%) of the total work force who are subject to the civil service laws and regulations in the Northern Border.

Employees on the job Subject to the rules and regulations of the Civil Service by Sex, Nationality and Administrative Region *

Table.(9)

Adm. Region	Saudi			Non Saudi			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Riyadh	262,835	160,681	423,516	6,247	4,903	11,150	269,082	165,584	434,666
Makkah	112,192	74,323	186,515	4,158	3,606	7,764	116,350	77,929	194,279
Madinah	40,588	28,302	68,890	1,681	1,851	3,532	42,269	30,153	72,422
Qassim	35,372	27,016	62,388	1,827	1,968	3,795	37,199	28,984	66,183
Easte. Prov.	71,789	49,027	120,816	3,772	2,905	6,677	75,561	51,932	127,493
Asir	49,606	45,271	94,877	2,328	2,482	4,810	51,934	47,753	99,687
Tabuk	20,751	14,405	35,156	1,153	773	1,926	21,904	15,178	37,082
Hail	18,557	14,114	32,671	670	654	1,324	19,227	14,768	33,995
North.Bord.	11,160	6,902	18,062	1,130	846	1,976	12,290	7,748	20,038
Jazan	29,116	23,989	53,105	1,279	1,127	2,406	30,395	25,116	55,511
Najran	18,923	10,756	29,679	909	1,243	2,152	19,832	11,999	31,831
AL - Baha	13,502	11,291	24,793	944	1019	1,963	14,446	12,310	26,756
AL - Jouf	17,858	10,303	28,161	798	655	1,453	18,656	10,958	29,614
Not specified	1,934	1128	3,062	68	8	76	2,002	1136	3,138
Total	704,183	477,508	1,181,691	26,964	24,040	51,004	731,147	501,548	1,232,695

Source: MCS

**Data for Employed Persons (17+)

The results showed that (23,2%) of the total Saudi employees, who are subject to the civil service laws and regulations, are aged (35 - 39), then followed by the age group (44 - 40) with 21,2% of the total Saudi employees.

Employees on the job Subject to the rules and regulations of the Civil Service by Sex, Nationality and Age Group *

Table.(10)

Age Group	Saudi			Non Saudi			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	41	0	41	2	1	3	43	1	44
20-24	3,941	383	4,324	0	1	1	3,941	384	4,325
25-29	56,817	23,295	80,112	68	189	257	56,885	23,484	80,369
30-34	135,083	70,937	206,020	666	2,161	2,827	135,749	73,098	208,847
35-39	147,669	126,334	274,003	2,160	3,314	5,474	149,829	129,648	279,477
40-44	129,783	120,262	250,045	3,783	3,528	7,311	133,566	123,790	257,356
45-49	98,123	74,699	172,822	4,201	3,135	7,336	102,324	77,834	180,158
50-54	72,592	33,589	106,181	3,388	2,072	5,460	75,980	35,661	111,641
55-59	42,548	13,092	55,640	3,058	1,472	4,530	45,606	14,564	60,170
64-60	1,884	522	2,406	2,836	1,394	4,230	4,720	1,916	6,636
Other	15,702	14395	30,097	6,802	6,773	13,575	22,504	21,168	43,672
Total	704,183	477,508	1,181,691	26,964	24,040	51,004	731,147	501,548	1,232,695

Source: MCS

**Data for Employed Persons (17 +)

The administrative records showed also that about one half of the Saudi workers, who are subject to the civil service laws and regulations, (50,1%) of the total Saudi workforce are holding a Bachelor degree. The illiterate represented only (0,8%) of the total number of Saudi workers.

Employees on the job Subject to the rules and regulations of the Civil Service by sex, nationality and educational level*

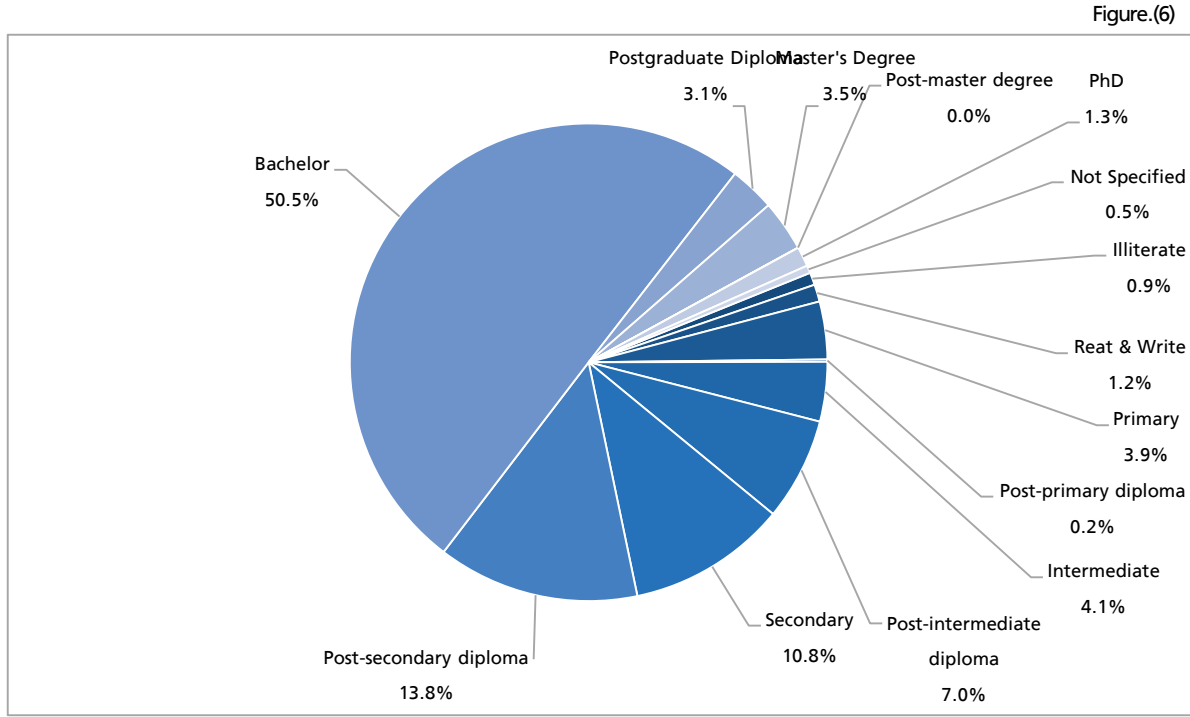
Table.(11)

Educ. level	Saudi			Non Saudi			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	4,622	5,420	10,042	0	0	0	4,622	5,420	10,042
Read & Write	10,135	3,608	13,743	42	3	45	10,177	3,611	13,788
Primary	40,390	5,808	46,198	9	0	9	40,399	5,808	46,207
Post-primary diploma	1,838	47	1,885	1	1	2	1,839	48	1,887
Intermediate	43,365	4,283	47,648	10	0	10	43,375	4,283	47,658
Post-intermediate diploma	45,408	36,783	82,191	525	2,617	3,142	45,933	39,400	85,333
Secondary	108,035	19,198	127,233	22	1	23	108,057	19,199	127,256
Post-secondary diploma	77,428	84,022	161,450	389	4,217	4,606	77,817	88,239	166,056
Bachelor	302,949	289,337	592,286	8,833	10,972	19,805	311,782	300,309	612,091
Postgraduate Diploma	29,135	7,086	36,221	1,075	293	1,368	30,210	7,379	37,589
Master Degree	26,162	14,663	40,825	5,997	2,241	8,238	32,159	16,904	49,063
Diploma after Master	143	12	155	57	18	75	200	30	230
PhD	10,608	5,137	15,745	9,338	3,337	12,675	19,946	8,474	28,420
Not specified	3,965	2,104	6,069	666	340	1,006	4,631	2,444	7,075
Total	704,183	477,508	1,181,691	26,964	24,040	51,004	731,147	501,548	1,232,695

Source: MCS

**Data for Employed Persons (17+)

Percentage distribution of Saudi Employees on the job Subject to the rules and regulations of the Civil Service by educational level (%)



Source: MCS

**Data for Employed Persons (17 +)



Participants on the job Subject to the rules and regulations of social insurance by sex , nationality and Sector

Table . (12)

Sector	Saudi			Non Saudi			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Public	164,778	43,704	208,482	19,072	6,259	25,331	183,850	49,963	233,813
Private	1,211,640	562,033	1,773,673	7,722,791	205,496	7,928,287	8,934,431	767,529	9,701,960
Total	1,376,418	605,737	1,982,155	7,741,863	211,755	7,953,618	9,118,281	817,492	9,935,773

Source: GOSI

The bulletin, according to the administrative records, said about (39,7%) of the Saudi employees, who are subject to social insurance law and regulations, are working in Riyadh, but (23,1%) of total number of employees are working in the Eastern Region while those who are working in Makkah represented (22.5%) and the Northern Borders region and Al-Bahah that recorded only (0,4%) of the total work force who are subject to the social insurance laws and regulations.

Participants on the job Subject to the rules and regulations of social insurance by Sex, Nationality and Administrative Region*

Table.(13)

Adm. Region	Saudi			Non Saudi			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Riyadh	521,771	264,621	786,392	2,837,090	102,656	2,939,746	3,358,861	367,277	3,726,138
Makkah	286,131	158,977	445,108	1,776,972	44,464	1,821,436	2,063,103	203,441	2,266,544
Madinah	48,525	20,490	69,015	300,859	6,694	307,553	349,384	27,184	376,568
Qassim	38,707	17,090	55,797	362,304	7,851	370,155	401,011	24,941	425,952
Easte. Prov.	362,931	94,441	457,372	1,574,294	32,177	1,606,471	1,937,225	126,618	2,063,843
Asir	43,907	13,722	57,629	282,250	8,635	290,885	326,157	22,357	348,514
Tabuk	14,152	7,262	21,414	92,193	1,357	93,550	106,345	8,619	114,964
Hail	11,184	8,189	19,373	121,324	2,370	123,694	132,508	10,559	143,067
North.Bord.	5,153	2,054	7,207	43,287	570	43,857	48,440	2,624	51,064
Jazan	14,737	8,678	23,415	113,496	1,793	115,289	128,233	10,471	138,704
Najran	13,450	6,485	19,935	129,581	1,734	131,315	143,031	8,219	151,250
AL - Baha	7,238	1,631	8,869	44,075	572	44,647	51,313	2,203	53,516
AL - Jouf	8,532	2,097	10,629	64,138	882	65,020	72,670	2,979	75,649
Total	1,376,418	605,737	1,982,155	7,741,863	211,755	7,953,618	9,118,281	817,492	9,935,773

Source: GOSI

According to the results of the administrative records, the highest percentage of Saudi workers who are subject to social insurance were in the age group (25 - 29) years old representing (22,8%); then followed by the age group 20-24 which representing (19.4%) of the total Saudi employed citizens while the lowest group (65+) touched only 0.6%.

Participants on the job Subject to the rules and regulations of social insurance by Sex, Nationality and Age Group

Table.(14)

Age Group	Saudi			Non Saudi			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	59,851	13,801	73,652	1,420	182	1,602	61,271	13,983	75,254
20-24	299,353	85,025	384,378	274,381	6,109	280,490	573,734	91,134	664,868
25-29	306,494	145,910	452,404	1,293,272	39,043	1,332,315	1,599,766	184,953	1,784,719
30-34	235,558	126,297	361,855	1,642,160	49,639	1,691,799	1,877,718	175,936	2,053,654
35-39	170,260	85,826	256,086	1,415,779	42,153	1,457,932	1,586,039	127,979	1,714,018
40-44	103,291	52,970	156,261	1,043,536	30,584	1,074,120	1,146,827	83,554	1,230,381
45-49	72,072	39,331	111,403	801,070	19,440	820,510	873,142	58,771	931,913
50-54	60,989	28,904	89,893	586,974	11,577	598,551	647,963	40,481	688,444
55-59	43,362	18,416	61,778	370,474	7,064	377,538	413,836	25,480	439,316
64-60	15,360	6,739	22,099	198,656	3,966	202,622	214,016	10,705	224,721
65+	9,828	2,518	12,346	114,141	1,998	116,139	123,969	4,516	128,485
Total	1,376,418	605,737	1,982,155	7,741,863	211,755	7,953,618	9,118,281	817,492	9,935,773

The administrative records showed that about (27,4%) of the Saudi participants who are subject to the social insurance law and regulations work at clerical occupations, followed by those working at service occupations as they represent (18.6%) out of the total number of Saudi participants subject to the laws and regulations of social insurance. On the other hand, the workers at agriculture, animal husbandry, poultry, and fishing have the least percentage comparing to the other participants as they represent (0.2%).

Participants on the job Subject to the rules and regulations of social insurance by sex, nationality and main groups of occupations

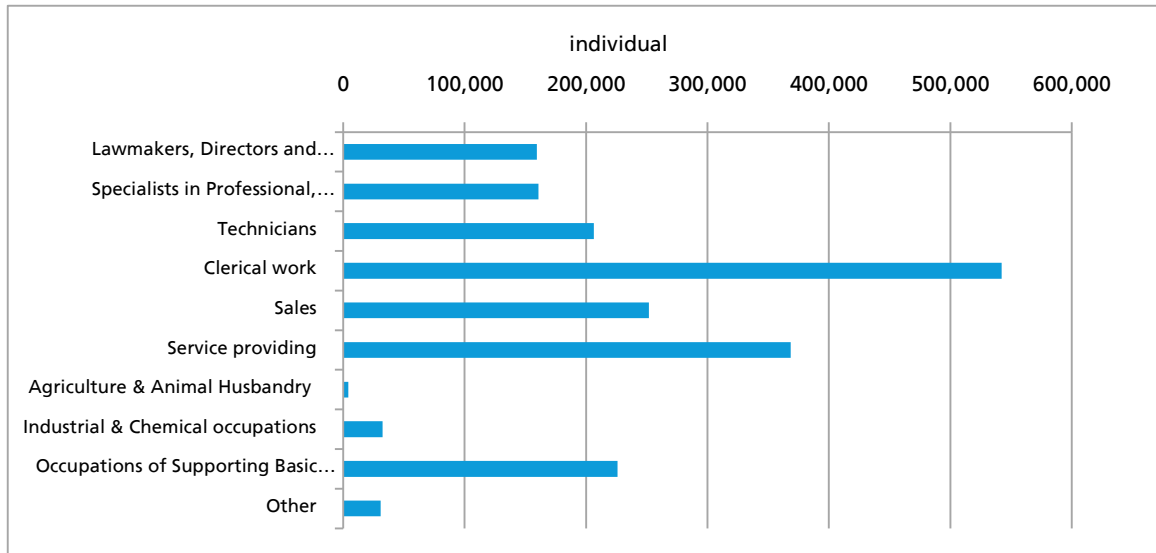
Table.(15)

Occupations	Saudi			Non Saudi			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Lawmakers, Directors and business Managers	113,935	45,573	159,508	64,149	2,114	66,263	178,084	47,687	225,771
Specialists in Professional, Technical and Humanitarian Fields	108,485	52,184	160,669	270,430	23,103	293,533	378,915	75,287	454,202
Technicians in Professional, Technical and Humanitarian Fields	131,247	75,214	206,461	446,108	54,357	500,465	577,355	129,571	706,926
Clerical work	313,078	229,078	542,156	71,549	8,964	80,513	384,627	238,042	622,669
Occupations of Sales	128,978	122,669	251,647	294,179	8,011	302,190	423,157	130,680	553,837
Occupations of Services	315,956	52,697	368,653	3,792,506	102,648	3,895,154	4,108,462	155,345	4,263,807
Occupations of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry & Fishing	3,746	551	4,297	90,001	93	90,094	93,747	644	94,391
Occupations of Industrial , Chemical Operations and Food Industries	24,832	7,430	32,262	176,421	6,174	182,595	201,253	13,604	214,857
Occupations of Supporting Basic Engineering	206,405	19,384	225,789	2,354,400	2,604	2,357,004	2,560,805	21,988	2,582,793
Other occupations	29,756	957	30,713	182,120	3,687	185,807	211,876	4,644	216,520
Total	1,376,418	605,737	1,982,155	7,741,863	211,755	7,953,618	9,118,281	817,492	9,935,773

Source: GOSI

Saudi Participants on the job Subject to the rules and regulations of social insurance by main groups of occupations

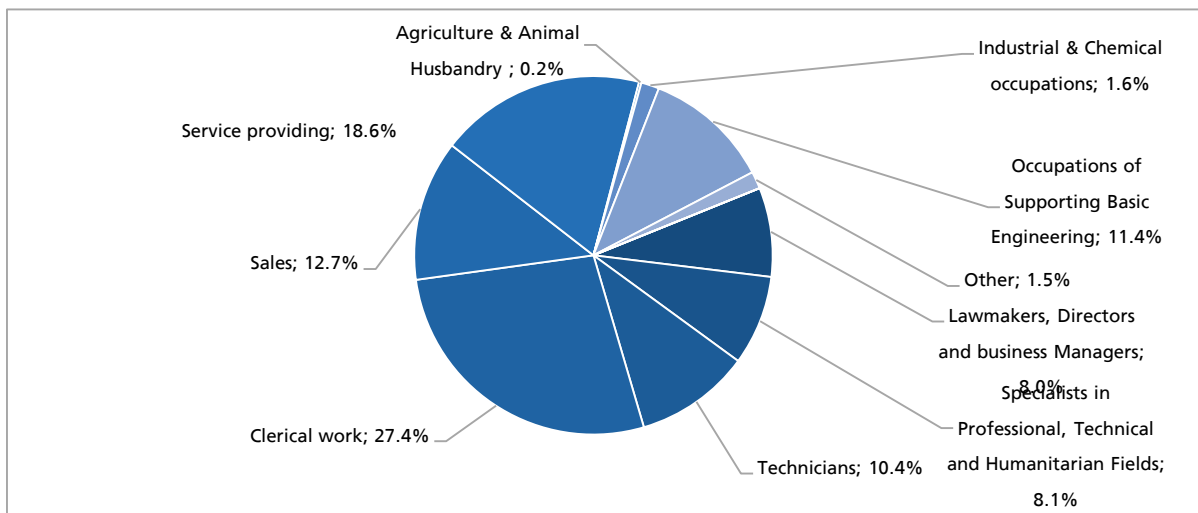
Figure.(7)



Source: GOSI

Percentage Distribution of Saudi Participants on the job Subject to the rules and regulations of social insurance by main groups of occupations (%)

Figure.(8)



Source: GOSI



Participants on the job Subject to the rules and regulations of social insurance by administrative region and main groups of occupations

Table.(16)

Adm. region	Lawmakers, Directors and business Managers	Specialists in Professional, Technical and Humanitarian Fields	Technicians in Professional, Technical and Humanitarian Fields	Occupations of Clerical	Occupations of Sales	Occupations of Services	Occupations of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry & Fishing	Occupations of Industrial, Chemical Operations and Food Industries	Occupations of Supporting Basic Engineering	Other occupations	Total
Riyadh	91,966	198,064	265,629	280,606	246,286	1,597,389	33,238	66,402	886,539	60,019	3,726,138
Makkah	62,327	104,804	155,917	151,304	168,000	1,038,849	14,989	42,480	487,674	40,200	2,266,544
Madinah	9,216	13,761	25,613	19,955	14,521	175,165	4,753	10,383	93,623	9,578	376,568
Qassim	7,144	11,203	16,981	15,733	13,038	188,673	5,957	8,030	144,857	14,336	425,952
Easte. Prov.	35,480	98,764	186,158	111,940	73,966	787,638	14,775	58,355	635,955	60,812	2,063,843
Asir	5,912	9,554	19,521	12,950	13,160	149,089	5,955	9,733	113,935	8,705	348,514
Tabuk	2,529	3,709	8,402	5,364	3,911	50,521	2,706	3,267	30,947	3,608	114,964
Hail	2,631	3,389	6,290	6,823	3,757	60,283	4,408	4,132	46,433	4,921	143,067
North.Bord.	835	1,286	2,398	1,819	1,756	21,529	227	1,734	17,967	1,513	51,064
Jazan	3,099	3,609	6,899	5,095	5,661	69,167	3,256	3,673	34,014	4,231	138,704
Najran	2,486	3,197	6,230	7,866	4,457	69,404	1,445	2,743	48,990	4,432	151,250
AL - Baha	1,014	1,069	2,287	1,647	1,947	23,608	603	1,581	18,192	1,568	53,516
AL - Jouf	1,132	1,793	4,601	1,567	3,377	32,492	2,079	2,344	23,667	2,597	75,649
Total	225,771	454,202	706,926	622,669	553,837	4,263,807	94,391	214,857	2,582,793	216,520	9,935,773



Participants on the job Subject to the rules and regulations of social insurance by Age Group and main groups of economic activities

Table.(17)

Age Group	Lawmakers, Directors and business Managers	Specialists in Professional, Technical and Humanitarian Fields	Technicians in Professional, Technical and Humanitarian Fields	Occupations of Clerical	Occupations of Sales	Occupations of Services	Occupations of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry & Fishing	Occupations of Industrial, Chemical Operations and Food Industries	Occupations of Supporting Basic Engineering	Other occupations	Total
15-19	4,158	2,096	3,697	20,219	16,295	14,992	157	775	12,502	363	75,254
20-24	18,939	15,890	40,545	107,038	78,116	255,003	2,399	10,505	120,797	15,636	664,868
25-29	25,452	86,815	136,150	139,415	88,371	834,462	9,136	28,566	402,199	34,153	1,784,719
30-34	36,225	106,082	167,670	121,861	97,913	863,561	17,178	41,119	564,771	37,274	2,053,654
35-39	38,076	83,216	122,493	86,410	83,444	723,298	19,851	38,899	486,699	31,632	1,714,018
40-44	29,552	53,605	84,632	51,791	59,102	534,919	15,600	29,650	346,602	24,928	1,230,381
45-49	23,233	36,123	61,793	36,070	45,390	408,959	12,828	24,810	260,920	21,787	931,913
50-54	19,547	27,247	42,075	27,380	37,374	297,817	8,734	19,526	190,096	18,648	688,444
55-59	15,468	20,823	26,100	19,038	26,126	185,009	4,946	12,781	115,561	13,464	439,316
64-60	8,765	13,092	14,473	8,744	13,638	92,254	2,405	5,626	56,511	9,213	224,721
65+	6,356	9,213	7,298	4,703	8,068	53,533	1,157	2,600	26,135	9,422	128,485
Total	225,771	454,202	706,926	622,669	553,837	4,263,807	94,391	214,857	2,582,793	216,520	9,935,773

Source: GOSI

The administrative records showed that about (40,0%) of the participants, who are subject to the social insurance law and regulations, are working in the field of construction; then followed by (24,5%) of the total workforce subject to the social insurance law are working in the field of trade while only (1,0%) and (0.01%) of workforce subject to the social insurance law are working in the fields of agriculture, fishing, and other activities respectively.

Participants on the job Subject to the rules and regulations of social insurance by sex, nationality and main groups of economic activities

Table.(18)

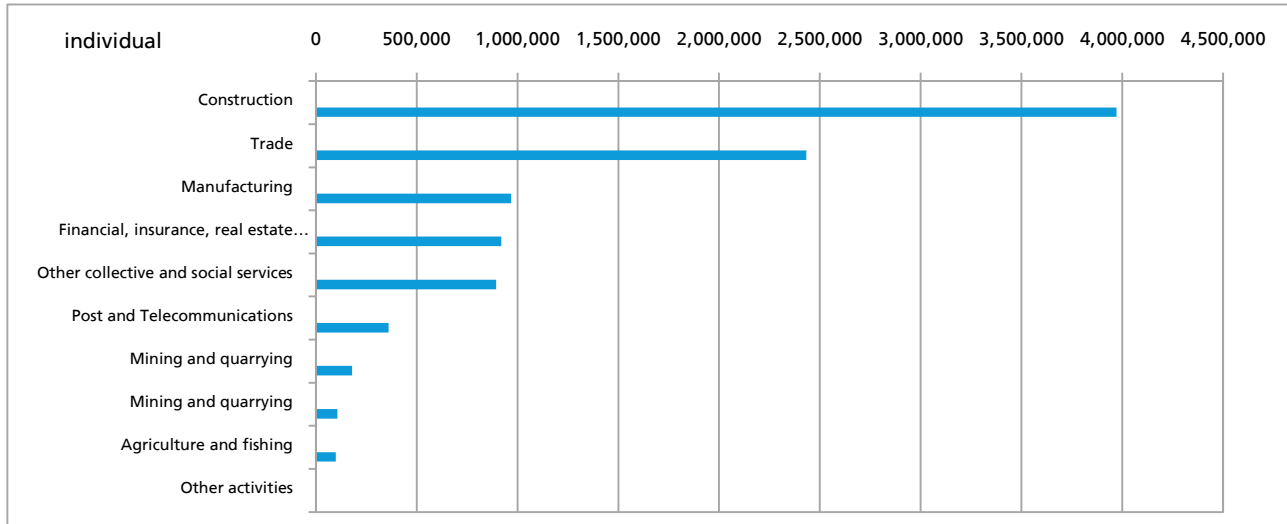
Economic Activities	Saudi			Non Saudi			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Post and Telecommunications	75,555	12,976	88,531	271,676	1097	272,773	347,231	14,073	361,304
Trade	274,992	169,073	444,065	1,961,112	27,674	1,988,786	2,236,104	196,747	2,432,851
Construction	323,332	137,388	460,720	3,482,909	28,127	3,511,036	3,806,241	165,515	3,971,756
Mining and quarrying	98,815	4,135	102,950	75,059	1,002	76,061	173,874	5,137	179,011
Other collective and social services	233,965	160,430	394,395	411,727	88,832	500,559	645,692	249,262	894,954
Agriculture and fishing	12,791	4,091	16,882	81,815	210	82,025	94,606	4,301	98,907
Manufacturing	149,193	56,868	206,061	743,005	19,595	762,600	892,198	76,463	968,661
Electricity, gas and water	48,084	2,439	50,523	56,063	134	56,197	104,147	2,573	106,720
Financial, insurance, real estate and business services	158,273	58,271	216,544	658,497	45,084	703,581	816,770	103,355	920,125
Other activities	1,418	66	1,484	0	0	0	1,418	66	1,484
Total	1,376,418	605,737	1,982,155	7,741,863	211,755	7,953,618	9,118,281	817,492	9,935,773

Source: GOSI



Participants on the job Subject to the rules and regulations of social insurance by main groups of economic activities

Figure.(9)



Source: GOSI

The results recorded the highest percentage among construction jobs with (23,2%) of the total Saudi workforce; this is followed by the trade domain with (22,4%) of the total Saudi workforce. The lowest percentage was recorded in the agriculture and livestock and other activities with (0,9%) and (0,1%) respectively.

Percentage Distribution of Saudi Participants on the job Subject to the rules and regulations of social insurance by main groups of economic activities (%)

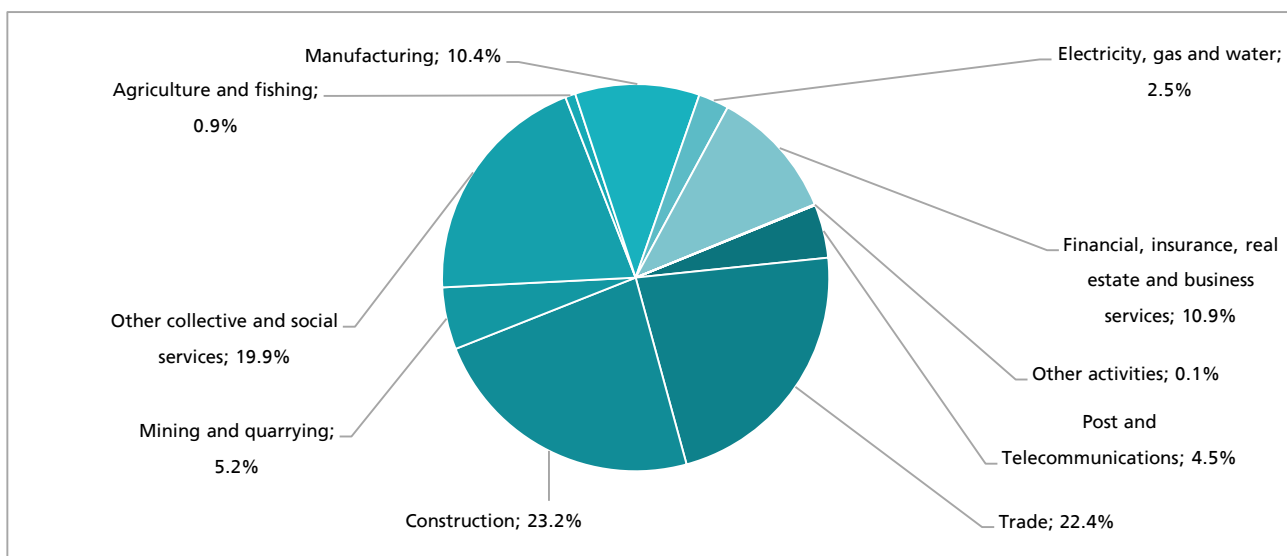


Figure.(10)

Source: GOSI



Participants on the job Subject to the rules and regulations of social insurance by administrative region and main groups of economic activities

Table.(19)

Adm. region	Post and Telecommunications	Trade	Construction	Mining and quarrying	Other collective and social services	Agriculture and fishing	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Financial, insurance, real estate and business services	Other activities	Total
Riyadh	140,490	905,507	1,390,565	9,494	368,061	35,156	319,049	46,354	511,460	2	3,726,138
Makkah	85,384	669,132	814,810	14,913	205,079	16,593	240,745	24,669	195,216	3	2,266,544
Madinah	11,205	114,865	151,735	3,217	40,713	2,727	41,612	1,378	9,116	0	376,568
Qassim	12,065	86,863	238,965	683	30,714	12,705	34,271	330	9,356	0	425,952
Easte. Prov.	75,686	398,070	895,662	145,399	142,168	13,891	234,703	25,509	131,276	1,479	2,063,843
Asir	13,622	72,811	157,823	2,123	31,659	1,750	32,470	7,092	29,164	0	348,514
Tabuk	3,526	27,979	44,252	145	20,149	3,388	12,269	199	3,057	0	114,964
Hail	2,868	26,560	76,888	595	13,152	5,773	14,049	436	2,746	0	143,067
North.Bord.	2,403	9,699	25,123	958	4,718	148	4,564	176	3,275	0	51,064
Jazan	2,887	51,309	41,605	667	15,191	2,979	15,151	280	8,635	0	138,704
Najran	6,717	27,390	87,532	411	9,896	726	7,840	157	10,581	0	151,250
AL - Baha	997	25,586	14,485	309	4,649	186	4,202	75	3,027	0	53,516
AL - Jouf	3,454	17,080	32,311	97	8,805	2,885	7,736	65	3,216	0	75,649
Total	361,304	2,432,851	3,971,756	179,011	894,954	98,907	968,661	106,720	920,125	1,484	9,935,773

Source: GOSI



Participants on the job Subject to the rules and regulations of social insurance by Age Group and main groups of economic activities

Table.(20)

Age Group	Post and Telecommunications	Trade	Construction	Mining and quarrying	Other collective and social services	Agriculture and fishing	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Financial, insurance, real estate and business services	Other activities	Total
15-19	2,323	24,422	28,687	1,476	4,921	506	7,085	331	5,503	0	75,254
20-24	19,841	174,599	258,757	20,570	49,333	5,111	62,906	8,357	65,391	3	664,868
25-29	57,044	412,141	714,086	33,713	181,712	14,774	156,581	22,292	192,105	271	1,784,719
30-34	73,338	476,086	834,017	33,296	200,338	19,297	188,600	22,488	205,792	402	2,053,654
35-39	64,678	406,060	704,799	26,792	151,259	17,269	164,513	17,300	161,082	266	1,714,018
40-44	47,568	299,513	502,393	20,177	103,624	13,440	124,638	12,997	105,807	224	1,230,381
45-49	37,635	232,807	373,785	17,101	77,499	11,150	99,739	9,696	72,352	149	931,913
50-54	27,465	181,184	268,732	12,763	55,873	8,183	76,951	6,570	50,598	125	688,444
55-59	18,006	121,964	160,984	8,926	38,266	5,147	49,348	4,115	32,516	44	439,316
64-60	9,084	64,425	80,988	3,210	19,965	2,613	24,885	1,766	17,785	0	224,721
65+	4,322	39,650	44,528	987	12,164	1,417	13,415	808	11,194	0	128,485
Total	361,304	2,432,851	3,971,756	179,011	894,954	98,907	968,661	106,720	920,125	1,484	9,935,773



Domestic workers (according to the Ministry of Labor and Social Development):

The Labor Ministry's administrative records show that drivers are about (57,4%) of the total domestic workers; followed by servants and cleaners who hit (39,9%) of the total domestic worker in the kingdom. The drivers and servants are collectively represent (97,4%) of the total domestic workers.

Non - Saudi domestic workers by sex and main groups of household occupations

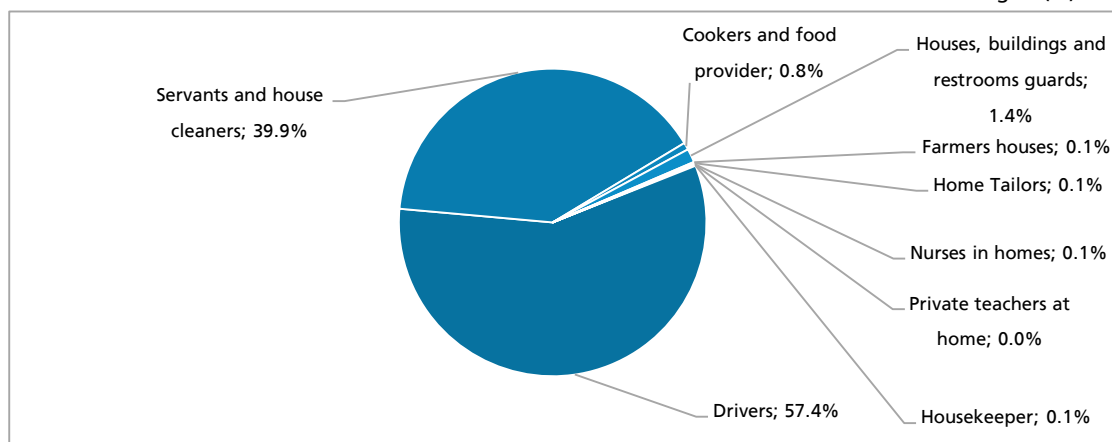
Table.(21)

Main Groups Of Household Occupations	Male	Female	Total
Housekeeper	1,569	957	2,526
Drivers	1,385,553	0	1,385,553
Servants and house cleaners	231,473	732,250	963,723
Cookers and food provider	15,573	2,674	18,247
Houses, buildings and restrooms guards	34,692	0	34,692
Farmers houses	2,725	0	2,725
Home Tailors	764	1,272	2,036
Nurses in homes	493	1,993	2,486
Private teachers at home	494	191	685
Total	1,673,336	739,337	2,412,673

Source: , MLSD

Percentage distribution of Non - Saudi domestic workers by main groups of household occupations (%)

Figure.(11)



MLSD :Source



Work Visas (according to the Ministry of Labor and Social Development):

Total work visas issued by sex and type of sector (visa)

Table.(22)

Type of sector	Male	Female	Total
Government	10,680	7,031	17,711
Household	114,043	98,042	212,085
private	162,472	15,197	177,669
Total	287,195	120,270	407,465

MLSD :Source

Employment Rate according to Labor Force Survey Estimates:

Employment rate according to the internationally recognized practices, is calculated by household survey estimates and results of labor market bulletin have shown, based on estimates of the labor force survey for 2017 Q4, for population aged 15+ reached (94,0 %). The employment rate among males reached to (96.8%) and to 78,9% among females.

Total Employment Rate of Population (15 +) by Sex and Nationality (%)

Table.(23)

Nationality	Male	Female	Total
Saudi	92.5	69.0	87.2
Non Saudi	99.5	97.5	99.3
Total	96.8	78.9	94.0

LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source

The survey shows that the employment rate among Saudi population hit (87,2%). The rate hit 92,5% among male population and 69% among female population.

Saudi Employment Rate (15 +) for 2017 Q4 Compared to 2017 Q3 (%)

Table.(24)

Period	Male	Female	Total
2017 Q4	92.5	69.0	87.2
2017 Q3	92.6	67.3	87.2

LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source

Total Employment Rate (15 +) in 10 years (2008 - 2017) (%)

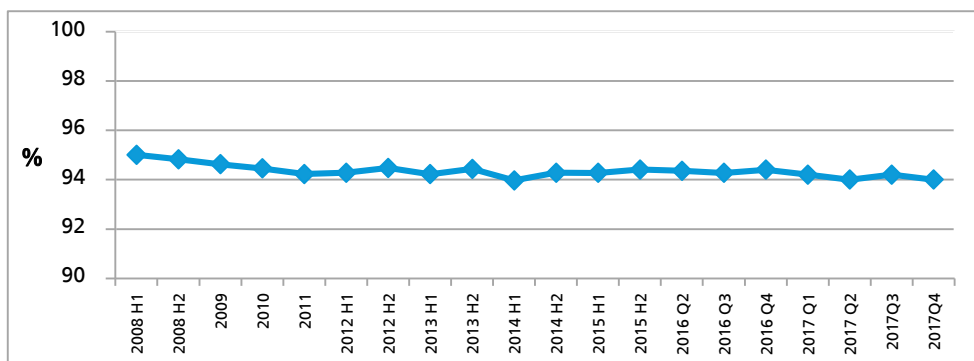


Figure.(12)

LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source



Average weekly work hours (according to the Labor Force Survey) :

Results of the labor market bulletin show that the average work hours, according to Labor Force Survey estimates for 2017 Q4, reached 44.9 hours per week for the total employees (15 +). The work hours of males are estimated at (45.2) hours and of females at (42.7) hours.

Average Hours of Work for Employed Persons (15 +) by Sex for 2017 Q4 Compared to 2017 Q3 (Hour)

Table.(25)

Period	Male	Female	Total
2017 Q4	45.0	42.3	44.7
2017 Q3	45.2	42.7	44.9

LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source

Average monthly salary (according to Labor Force Survey estimates):

As shown by the bulletin results based on the labor force survey estimates, the average monthly salary reached (6,093) SR for paid employees (15 +). The salary for males is estimated at (6,080) SR and for females by (6,177) SR. The average monthly salary for Saudis reached (9,939) SR of the total paid Saudi employees. The salary for Saudi males is estimated at (10,160) SR and for Saudi females at (8,995) SR.

Average Monthly Wages per Paid employee (15 +) by Sex and Nationality (SR)

Table.(26)

Nationality	Male	Female	Total
Saudi	10,160	8,995	9,939
Non Saudi	3,792	2,503	3,674
Total	6,080	6,177	6,093

LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source

Average Monthly Wages per Paid employee (15 +) by Sex , Nationality and Type of sector (SR)

Table.(27)

Type of sector	Saudi			Non Saudi			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Government	10,921	9,981	10,735	8,913	8,321	8,827	10,765	9,890	10,596
Private establishment sector	7,988	5,426	7,570	3,783	5,876	3,812	4,377	5,564	4,423
Non-profit organizations	4,811	3,829	4,563	3,592	2,575	3,465	4,017	3,276	3,887
Domestic workers	0	0	0	2,122	1,577	1,882	2,122	1,577	1,882
Regional , international organizations and other sectors	10,739	15,400	12,535	6,612	0	6,612	7,146	15,400	7,766
Total	10,160	8,995	9,939	3,792	2,503	3,674	6,080	6,177	6,093

Average Monthly Wages per Paid employee (15 +) by Sex , and Educational level Nationality (SR)

Table.(28)

Educational level	Saudi			Non Saudi			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	5,356	3,667	4,460	1,866	1,245	1,822	1,958	1,934	1,955
Read & Write	5,462	4,073	5,158	1,959	1,540	1,893	2,108	1,695	2,041
Primary	6,410	4,192	6,161	2,114	1,577	2,048	2,621	1,855	2,526
Intermediate	7,343	4,590	7,189	2,286	1,664	2,222	3,083	1,922	2,973
Secondary	8,607	5,163	8,384	3,031	1,936	2,969	6,107	3,819	5,966
Diploma	9,692	8,671	9,477	4,544	3,960	4,524	7,238	8,165	7,364
Bachelor	13,143	9,994	12,088	7,656	6,683	7,610	10,303	9,679	10,171
Master	16,471	10,729	15,009	12,233	8,779	11,979	14,013	10,256	13,415
Doctorate	24,906	21,492	24,276	16,263	11,863	15,395	18,456	14,158	17,621
Total	10,160	8,995	9,939	3,792	2,503	3,674	6,080	6,177	6,093

Average Monthly Wages per Paid employee (15 +) by Sex , and Age Groups Nationality (SR)

Table.(29)

Total			Non Saudi			Saudi			Age Groups
Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	
3,117	2,605	3,171	2,341	1,094	2,405	4,127	3,225	4,292	15-19
4,326	3,748	4,403	2,169	1,839	2,208	6,198	5,077	6,366	20-24
5,129	4,980	5,157	2,440	2,147	2,487	7,693	7,086	7,824	25-29
5,859	5,875	5,856	3,164	2,229	3,288	8,836	8,316	8,961	30-34
5,888	6,086	5,852	3,518	2,408	3,654	9,925	9,142	10,152	35-39
6,458	6,791	6,401	3,923	2,820	4,052	11,329	10,357	11,612	40-44
7,248	7,703	7,195	4,115	2,883	4,204	13,163	11,226	13,571	45-49
6,783	8,913	6,652	4,177	3,637	4,193	13,487	11,669	13,772	50-54
6,849	6,691	6,857	4,920	3,726	4,950	12,654	8,772	13,103	55-59
5,628	3,097	5,661	5,328	3,007	5,355	9,526	3,500	9,734	64-60
5,799	4,172	5,841	5,891	1,686	5,950	4,398	6,870	3,795	65+
6,093	6,177	6,080	3,674	2,503	3,792	9,939	8,995	10,160	Total

LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source

Economically active population

Workforce (according to Labor Force Survey Estimates):

Workforce, according to internationally recognized practices, is estimated by family surveys general population census. Results of the labor market bulletin have shown, based on labor force survey estimates, that the total workforce (15+) for population **who live in the kingdom at the time of the survey**, is estimated at (13,880,858) of which males account for (11,776,619) and females account for (2,104,239). Males make up 84.8% of the total workforce while females make up 15,2%. Survey estimates show that the total workforce among Saudis (15+) reached (6,024,517) of which males account for (4,651,887) and females account for (1,372,630). Males make up (77,2%) while females make up (22,8%) of the total Saudi workforce.

Total Labor force (15 +) by Sex and Nationality

Table.(30)

Nationality	Male	Female	Total
Saudi	4,651,887	1,372,630	6,024,517
Non Saudi	7,124,732	731,609	7,856,341
Total	11,776,619	2,104,239	13,880,858

LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source

Saudi (15 +) in the labor force for 2017 Q4 Compared to 2017 Q3

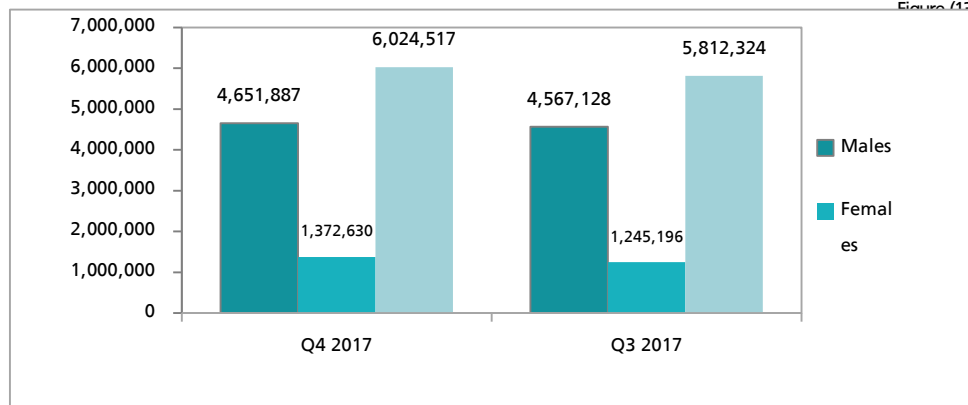
Table.(31)

Period	Male	Female	Total
2017 Q4	4,651,887	1,372,630	6,024,517
2017 Q3	4,567,128	1,245,196	5,812,324

LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source

Saudi (15 +) in the labor force for 2017 Q4 Compared to 2017 Q3

Figure. (12)

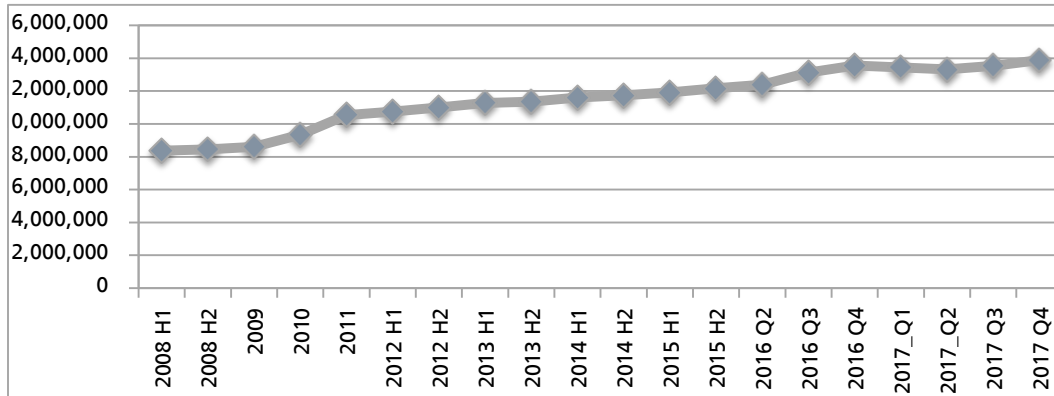


LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source



Total labour force Persons (15 +) in 10 years (2008 - 2017)

Figure.(14)



LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source

Survey estimates show that the highest percentage of the Saudi workforce is in age group (25-29) by (20.0%) of the overall Saudi workforce, followed by age group (30-34) by (19.6%). The workforce percentage in age group (15-19) reached (0.6%).

Total labour force Persons (15 +) by Sex, Nationality and Age Groups

Table.(32)

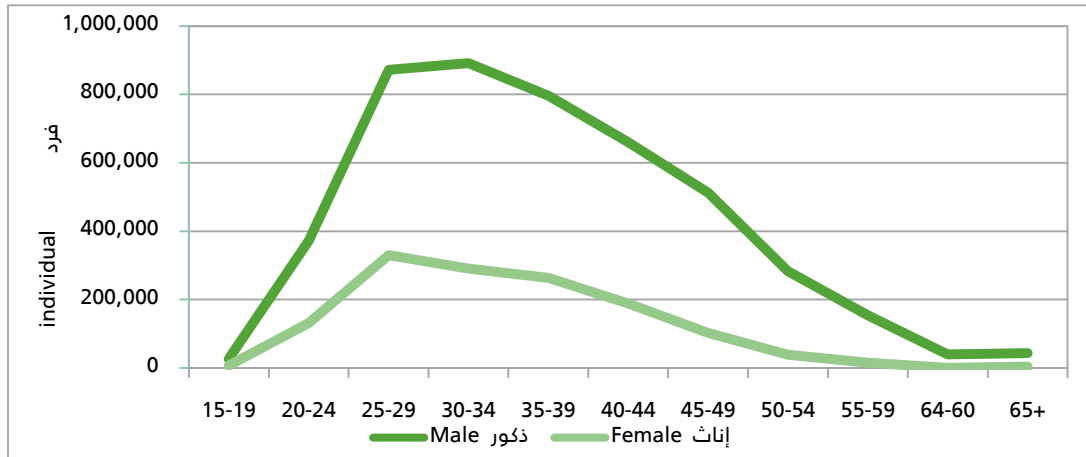
Age Group	Saudi			Non Saudi			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	26,498	7,213	33,711	17,149	1,633	18,782	43,647	8,846	52,493
20-24	371,730	131,481	503,211	225,231	28,920	254,151	596,961	160,401	757,362
25-29	872,178	329,827	1,202,005	737,896	124,225	862,121	1,610,074	454,052	2,064,126
30-34	891,139	290,653	1,181,792	980,523	130,679	1,111,202	1,871,662	421,332	2,292,994
35-39	795,846	263,392	1,059,238	1,440,417	180,952	1,621,369	2,236,263	444,344	2,680,607
40-44	660,681	188,368	849,049	1,361,010	160,025	1,521,035	2,021,691	348,393	2,370,084
45-49	512,889	102,396	615,285	996,423	71,864	1,068,287	1,509,312	174,260	1,683,572
50-54	283,305	39,110	322,415	679,294	19,455	698,749	962,599	58,565	1,021,164
55-59	154,306	15,300	169,606	399,878	10,294	410,172	554,184	25,594	579,778
64-60	39,592	794	40,386	197,393	2,299	199,692	236,985	3,093	240,078
65+	43,723	4,096	47,819	89,518	1,263	90,781	133,241	5,359	138,600
Total	4,651,887	1,372,630	6,024,517	7,124,732	731,609	7,856,341	11,776,619	2,104,239	13,880,858

LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source



Saudi (15 +) in the labour force by Sex and Age Group

Figure.(15)



LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source

Survey results showed that the highest workforce percentage among Saudis was among Bachelor degree holders by (36,8%) of the total Saudi workforce, followed by secondary certificate holders by (35,4%). The lowest percentage was among the illiterates by (0,2%).

Total labour force Persons (15 +) by Sex, Nationality and Educational Level

Table.(33)

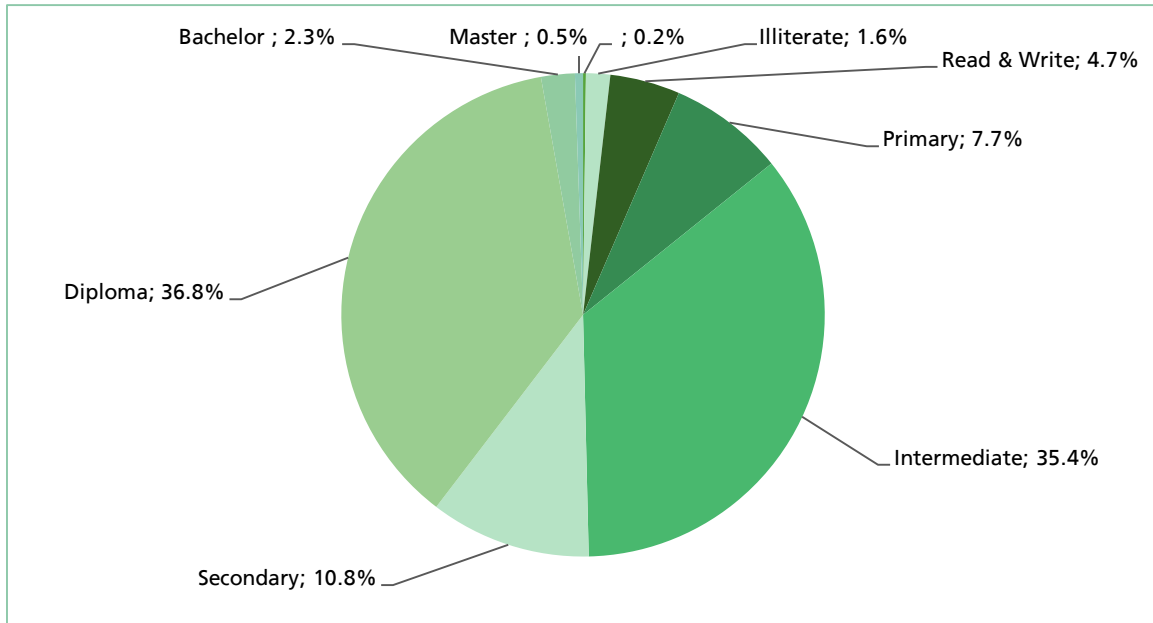
Educational level	Saudi			Non Saudi			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	8,866	2,610	11,476	86,054	6,968	93,022	94,920	9,578	104,498
Read &	79,758	17,832	97,590	774,092	146,487	920,579	853,850	164,319	1,018,169
Primary	253,884	28,175	282,059	1,198,757	170,054	1,368,811	1,452,641	198,229	1,650,870
Intermediate	434,432	31,778	466,210	1,772,353	202,115	1,974,468	2,206,785	233,893	2,440,678
Secondary	1,937,290	194,984	2,132,274	1,378,877	89,383	1,468,260	3,316,167	284,367	3,600,534
Diploma	507,794	140,551	648,345	422,409	16,043	438,452	930,203	156,594	1,086,797
Bachelor	1,305,936	912,381	2,218,317	1,288,884	71,459	1,360,343	2,594,820	983,840	3,578,660
Master	97,639	38,230	135,869	128,286	10,653	138,939	225,925	48,883	274,808
Doctorate	26,288	6,089	32,377	75,020	18,447	93,467	101,308	24,536	125,844
Total	4,651,887	1,372,630	6,024,517	7,124,732	731,609	7,856,341	11,776,619	2,104,239	13,880,858

LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source



Percentage distribution of Saudi (15+) in the labour force by Education level (%)

Figure.(16)



LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source



Economic participation rate (according to labor force survey estimates):

Economic participation rate, according to the internationally recognized practices, is calculated by family survey general population census estimates, and the labor market bulletin results showed that the economic participation rate for the total population (15+), based on the labor force survey estimates, reached to (55.6%). The economic participation rate among males reached to (79%) and among females to (20.9%).

Total Economic participation rate of Population (15 +) by Sex and Nationality (%)

Table.(34)

Nationality	Male	Female	Total
Saudi	63.4	19.4	41.9
Non Saudi	94.2	24.2	74.2
Total	79.0	20.9	55.6

LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source

The survey shows that the economic participation rate among Saudi population hit (41,9%). The rate hit 63.4% and 19,4% among male and female population respectively.

Saudi Economic participation rate (15 +) for 2017 Q4 Compared to 2017 Q3 (%)

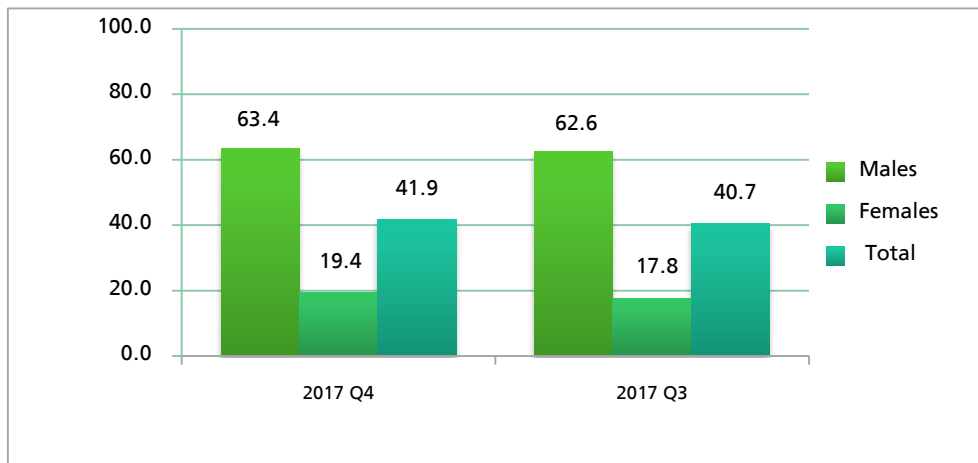
Table.(35)

Period	Male	Female	Total
2017 Q4	63.4	19.4	41.9
2017 Q3	62.6	17.8	40.7

LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source

Saudi Economic participation rate (15 +) for 2017 Q3 Compared to 4Q 2017 (%)

Figure.(17)

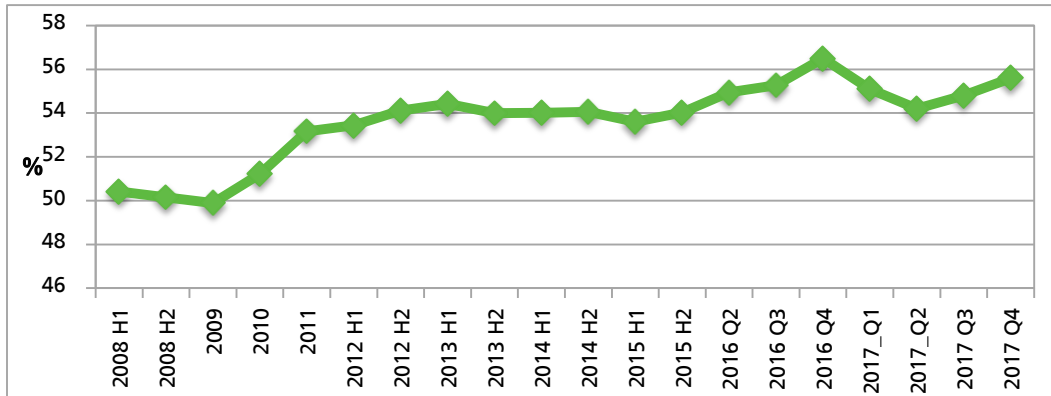


LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source



Total Economic participation rate (15 +) in 10 years (2008 - 2017) (%)

Figure.(18)



LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source

The survey results showed also that the highest economic participation rate (65,7%) was reported among Saudi people whose age ranged between 35 to 39 years. The rate hit (64.9%) among Saudi people aged 34-40 years and the survey showed the lowest level was among people aged 15-19 with only (2.0%).

Saudi Economic participation rate (15 +) by Sex and Age Group (%)

Table.(36)

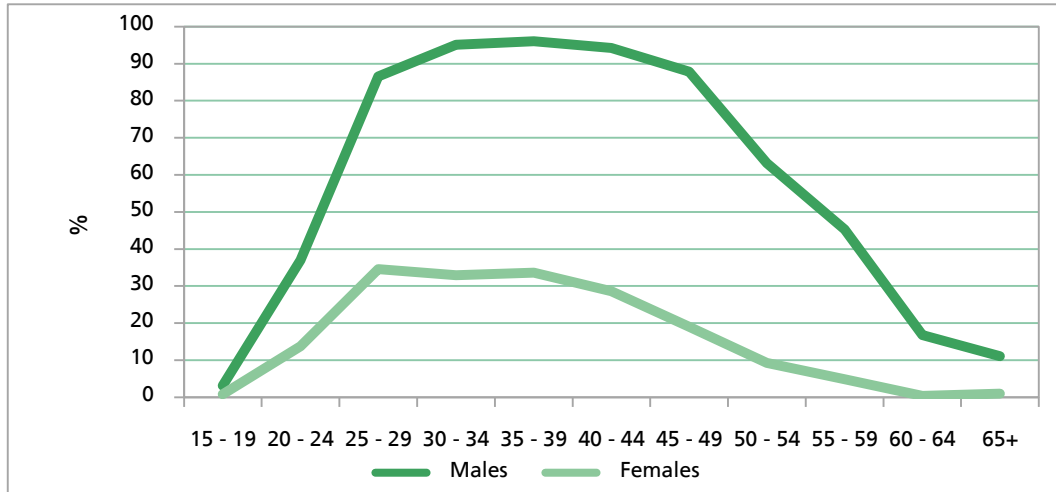
Age Group	Male	Female	Total
15-19	3.1	0.8	2.0
20-24	36.9	13.8	25.7
25-29	86.6	34.6	61.3
30-34	95.1	32.9	64.9
35-39	96.1	33.6	65.7
40-44	94.2	28.6	62.4
45-49	87.8	19.1	54.9
50-54	63.1	9.3	37.1
55-59	45.3	4.8	25.8
64-60	16.7	0.3	8.6
65+	11.1	0.9	5.7
Total	63.4	19.4	41.9

LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source



Saudi Economic participation rate (15 +) by Sex and Age Group (%)

Figure.(19)



LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source

The results showed that the economic participation rate hit the highest level among Saudi population holding masters degree recording (85.8%) followed by those who are holding PhD degree (81.9%). The results demonstrated that economic participation rate for Saudis was the least among the illiterates with a rate of (2.7%).

Saudi Economic participation rate (15 +) by Sex and Education level(%)

Table.(37)

Education level	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	9.5	0.8	2.7
Read & Write	29.3	2.2	8.9
Primary	40.9	3.6	20.0
Intermediate	36.4	2.7	19.6
Secondary or Equivalent	65.1	8.7	40.9
Diploma	86.7	67.1	81.6
Bachelor Degree	90.2	64.2	77.3
Higher Diploma / Master	87.4	81.9	85.8
Doctorate	83.9	74.4	81.9
Total	63.4	19.4	41.9

LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source



Job seekers and unemployment

Job seekers (according to administrative records at government agencies):

Results of the labor market bulletin, based on data of administrative records in government agencies for 4Q 2017, have showed that the total Saudi job seekers reached (1,086,561), of which males account for (175,313) and females account for (911,248). The percentage of males reached (16,1%) of the total Saudi job seekers, while females accounted for (83.9%).

Saudi Job Seekers by Sex

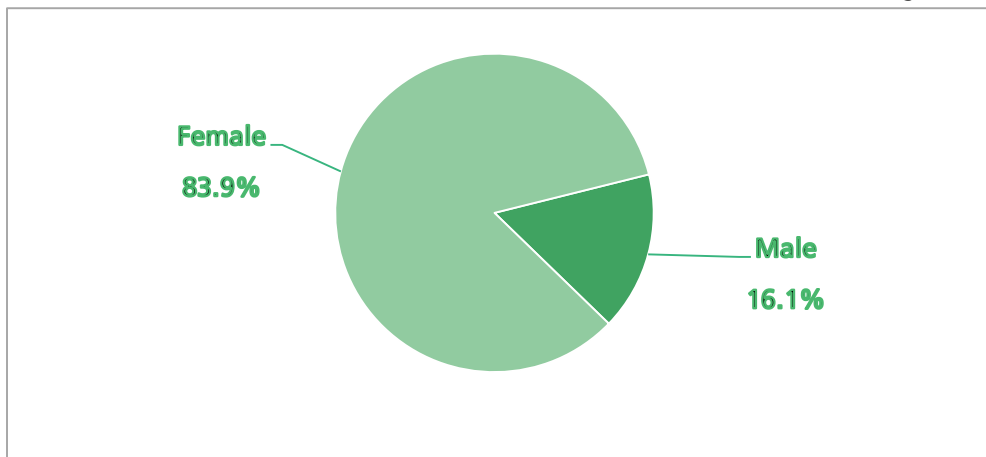
Table.(38)

Mlex	Saudi Job Seekers
Male	175,313
Female	911,248
Total	1,086,561

Source: HRDF, MCS, NIC,

Percent Distribution of Saudi Job Seekers by Sex (%)

Figure.(20)



Source: HRDF, MCS, NIC,

Saudi Job Seekers for 2017 Q4 Compared to 2017 Q3

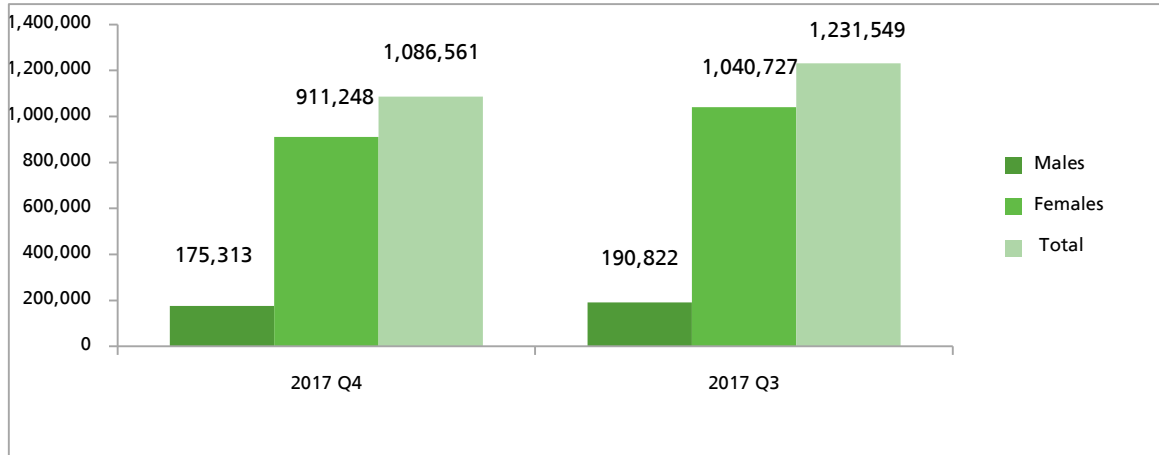
Table.(39)

Total	Female	Male	Period
1,086,561	911,248	175,313	2017 Q4
1,231,549	1,040,727	190,822	2017 Q3

Source: HRDF, MCS, NIC,

Saudi Job Seekers for 2017 Q4 Compared to 2017 Q3

Figure.(21)



Source: HRDF, MCS, NIC.

The results indicated that the highest rate of Saudi population who are looking for jobs was among the people who are aged (25 - 29) years old representing (34,8%). The highest rate has been recorded among male population aged (25 - 29) years old who represented (39.6%), but the female people aged (25 - 29) represented the highest rate of female population by (33.9%) out of the total Saudi female population who are looking for jobs.

Saudi Job Seekers by Sex and Age Group

Table.(39)

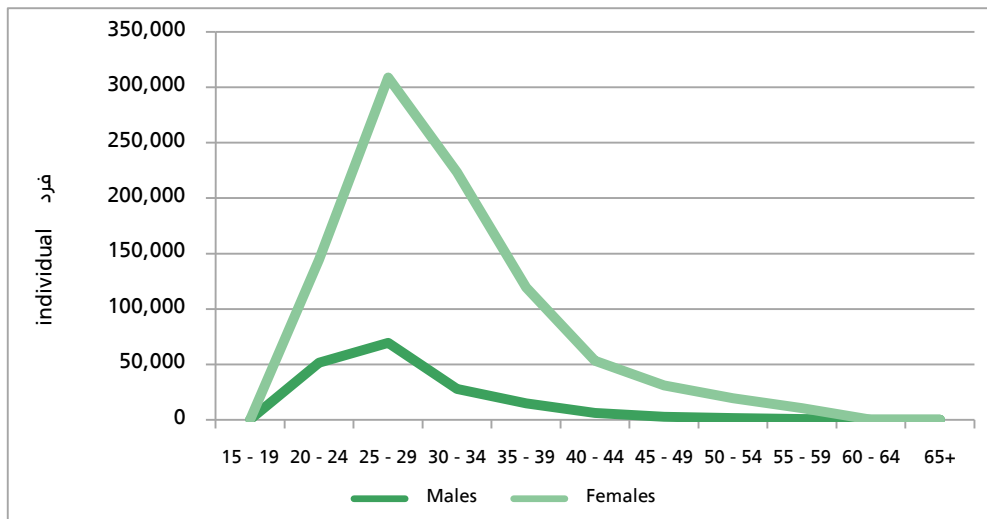
Age Group	Male	Female	Total
15-19	382	495	877
20-24	51,521	144,593	196,114
25-29	69,447	308,837	378,284
30-34	27,842	223,426	251,268
35-39	14,900	119,383	134,283
40-44	6,144	53,208	59,352
45-49	2,842	31,019	33,861
50-54	1,585	19,462	21,047
55-59	640	10,607	11,247
64-60	10	217	227
65+	0	1	1
Total	175,313	911,248	1,086,561

Source: HRDF, MCS, NIC



Saudi Job Seekers by Sex and Age Group

Figure.(22)



Source: HRDF, MCS, NIC,

Survey results showed that the majority of Saudi job seekers have a Bachelor degree with a percentage of (53,3%), followed by secondary certificate holders by (25,1%). The percentage of the illiterates was less than one percent (0.9%).

Saudi Job Seekers Sex, Nationality and Educational Level

Table.(41)

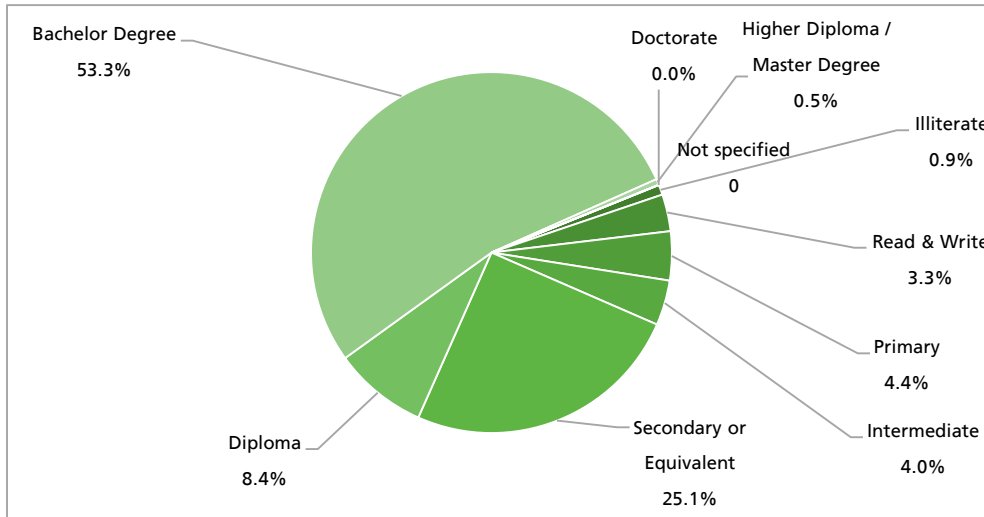
Educational level	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	1,612	8,225	9,837
Read & Write	2,209	33,728	35,937
Primary	8,229	39,443	47,672
Intermediate	8,741	35,129	43,870
Secondary or Equivalent	61,511	211,327	272,838
Diploma	31,425	59,921	91,346
Bachelor Degree	60,246	518,575	578,821
Higher Diploma / Master	1,219	4,521	5,740
Doctorate	77	135	212
Not specified	44	244	288
Total	175,313	911,248	1,086,561

Source: HRDF, MCS, NIC,



Percentage distribution of Saudi Job Seekers by Education level (%)

Figure.(23)



Source: HRDF, MCS, NIC,



The Unemployed (according to Labor Force Survey Estimates):

The unemployed population, according to internationally recognized practices, are estimated by household surveys and general population census , and results of the labor market bulletin, based on Labor Force Survey estimates for 4Q/2017, showed that the total unemployed population (15+) who live in the kingdom at the time of the survey are estimated at (826,428), of which males account for (382,500) and females account for (443,928). The males make up 46.3% of the total unemployed people and females make up 53.7%.

Survey estimates show that the total unemployed Saudis (15+) reached to (773,218) of which males account for (347,417) and females account for (425,801). Males make up (44.9%) while females make up (55,1%) of the total unemployed Saudis.

Total Unemployed Persons (15 +) by Sex and Nationality

Table.(42)

Nationality	Male	Female	Total
Saudi	347,417	425,801	773,218
Non Saudi	35,083	18,127	53,210
Total	382,500	443,928	826,428

LFS -GaStat the Estimated data from :Source

Total Unemployed Persons (15 +) for 2017- Q4 Compared to 2017- Q3

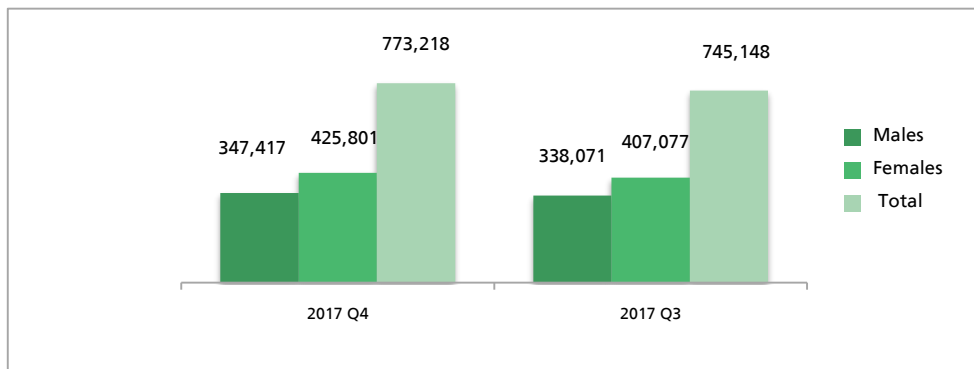
Table .(43)

Period	Saudi			Non Saudi			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2017 Q4	347,417	425,801	773,218	35,083	18,127	53,210	382,500	443,928	826,428
2017 Q3	338,071	407,077	745,148	29,480	11,883	41,363	367,551	418,960	786,511

LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from :Source

Saudi Unemployed Persons (15 +) for 2017 Q4 Compared to 2017 Q3

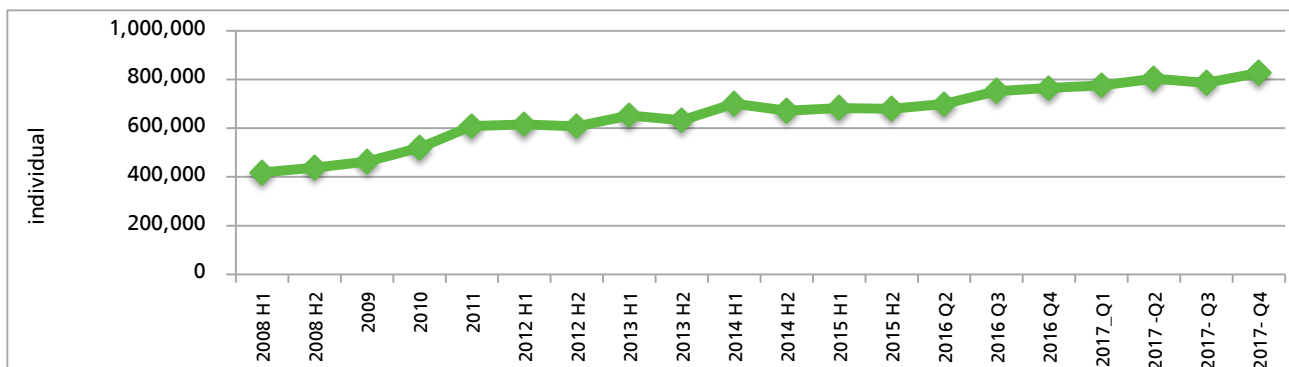
Figure.(24)



LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source

Total Unemployed Persons (15 +) in 10 years (2008 - 2017)

Figure.(25)



LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source

As per the survey estimates, the highest percentage of unemployed Saudis falls in age group (25-29) by (38,2%) of the total unemployed Saudis, followed by age group (20-24) by (27,8%). Age group (60+) is free of the unemployed.

Total Unemployed Persons (15 +) by Sex, Nationality and Age Groups

Table .(44)

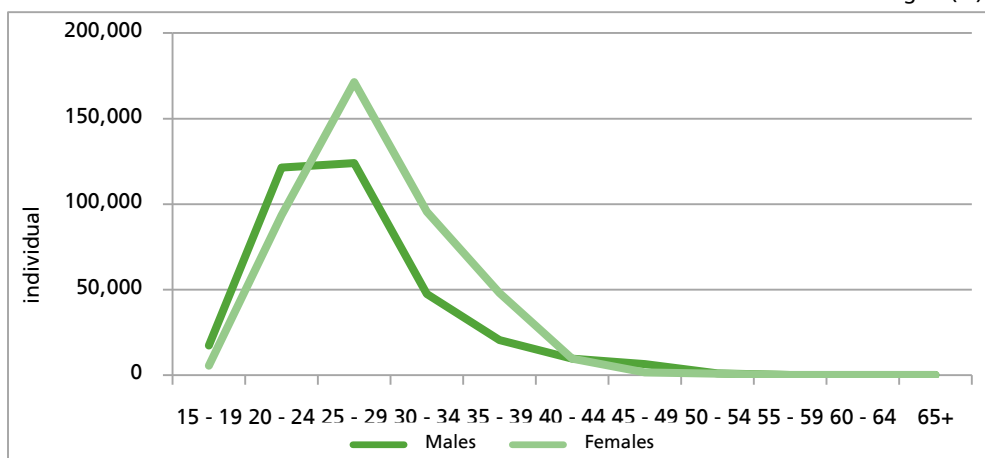
Age Group	Saudi			Non Saudi			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	17,229	5,553	22,782	3,842	951	4,793	21,071	6,504	27,575
20-24	121,335	93,392	214,727	9,025	3,754	12,779	130,360	97,146	227,506
25-29	124,028	171,259	295,287	11,036	7,300	18,336	135,064	178,559	313,623
30-34	47,460	95,541	143,001	2,550	1,337	3,887	50,010	96,878	146,888
35-39	20,489	48,024	68,513	3,337	3,863	7,200	23,826	51,887	75,713
40-44	9,552	9,595	19,147	2,427	188	2,615	11,979	9,783	21,762
45-49	6,353	1,542	7,895	0	0	0	6,353	1,542	7,895
50-54	942	895	1,837	1,460	277	1,737	2,402	1172	3,574
55-59	0	0	0	1406	457	1863	1406	457	1863
64-60	29	0	29	0	0	0	29	0	29
65+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	347,417	425,801	773,218	35,083	18,127	53,210	382,500	443,928	826,428

LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source

With regard to the Saudi male workers, about (35,7%) are aged between 25 and 29 years old while the Saudi female nationals who are aged 25-39 years represented 40,2% of the total Saudi female employees.

Saudi Unemployed Persons (15 +) by Sex and Age Group)

Figure.(26)



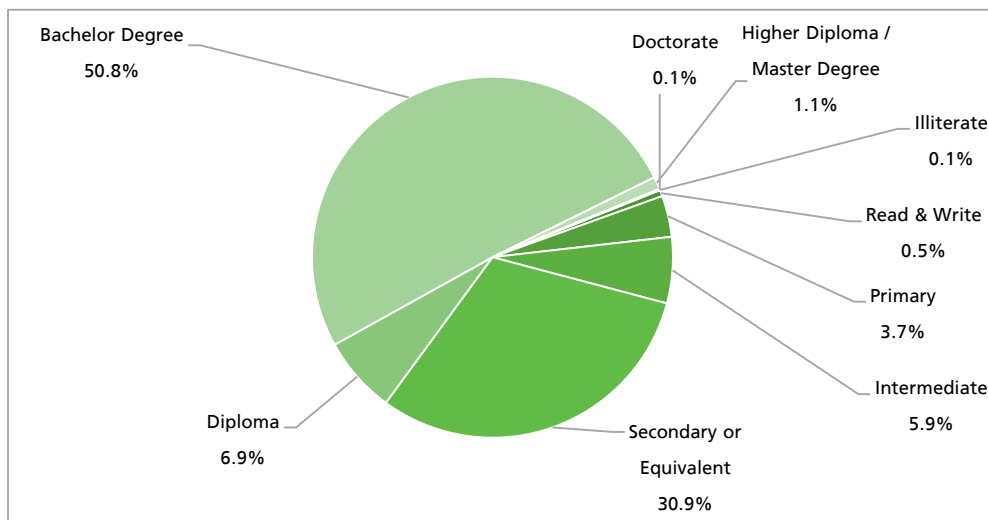
LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source



As per the survey results, half of the unemployed Saudis have a Bachelor degree with a percentage of (50,8%) of the total unemployed Saudis, followed by secondary certificate holders by (30,9%). The percentage of the illiterates was close to zero percent (0,1%).

Percentage distribution of Saudi unemployed Persons (15 +) by Education level (%)

Figure . (IV)



LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source



As for Saudi males, secondary certificate holders represent the highest percentage among the unemployed by (47,0%) of the total unemployed Saudi males. Results show that around three quarters of the unemployed Saudi females are Bachelor degree holders by (71,8%).

Total Unemployed Persons (15 +) by Sex, Nationality and Educational Level

Table .(45)

Educational level	Saudi			Non Saudi			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	484	0	484	312	401	713	796	401	1197
Read & Write	2,381	1864	4,245	1,908	0	1,908	4,289	1,864	6,153
Primary	21,597	6,940	28,537	4,121	457	4,578	25,718	7,397	33,115
Intermediate	33,991	11,885	45,876	3,576	530	4,106	37,567	12,415	49,982
Secondary	163,440	75,789	239,229	14,352	6,766	21,118	177,792	82,555	260,347
Diploma	36,141	17,033	53,174	2,833	1,230	4,063	38,974	18,263	57,237
Bachelor	86,634	305,871	392,505	7,671	8,234	15,905	94,305	314,105	408,410
Master	2,524	6,102	8,626	310	509	819	2,834	6,611	9,445
Doctorate	225	317	542	0	0	0	225	317	542
Total	347,417	425,801	773,218	35,083	18,127	53,210	382,500	443,928	826,428

LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source

The results demonstrated that the highest percentage of Saudi unemployed individuals who hold a diploma degree or higher was of those specialized in humanities and arts which include: Religion, foreign languages, Arabic language and literature, history, archeology, philosophy, ethics, and arts. Arts in turn include: (fine arts, applied arts, music, acting; graphic, visual and audio arts; technical design, and hand craft.) as they represent 28.4% out of the total number of Saudi unemployed individuals who hold a diploma degree or higher. The lowest percentage was for the individuals specialized in agriculture and veterinary (0.1%).

Percentage distribution of Unemployed Persons (15 +) Holders of diploma or higher by Sex and Educational Specialization
Table (46)

Educational Specialization	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
Education	7.9	19.8	16.5
Humanities and Arts	14.3	33.8	28.4
Social Science, Business and Law Programs	26.3	18.7	20.8
Programs of Natural Sciences, Mathematics and Computer Science	22.3	18.7	19.7
Engineering ,Industries and Construction	16.5	0.4	4.8
Program Agriculture and Veterinary	0.2	0.0	0.1
Health and social services programs	10.2	4.9	6.3
Services Programs	2.2	3.7	3.3
* Total	100	100	100

*and above * total of Diploma

LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source

Regarding the unemployed Saudis who hold a secondary degree or an equivalent degree, the results displayed that the highest percentage was for those with scientific specialization (57.9%). The lowest percentage was for those with commercial and health specialization representing (0.3%) and (0.0%) respectively.

Percentage distribution of Saudi Unemployed Persons (15+) Holders of secondary education or equivalent by Sex and Educational Specialization

Table.(47)

Educational Specialization	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
Science	62.4	48.3	57.9
Literary	33.9	50.5	39.1
Industrial / Professional / Area	1.7	0.3	1.3
Health	0.3	0.3	0.3
Commercial	0.5	0.0	0.3
Religious Sciences	1.2	0.7	1.0
Agricultural and technical	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100

LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source



Survey results show that (10.5%) of the unemployed Saudis had previously worked. Results also indicate that (18.1%) of the unemployed Saudi males had previously worked, while (4.2%) of unemployed Saudi females had already worked.

Saudi Unemployed Persons (15 +) by Sex and Previous work experience

Table .(48)

Previous work experience	Male	Female	Total
Unemployed already worked	62,916	18,029	80,945
Unemployed has never worked	284,501	407,772	692,273
Total	347,417	425,801	773,218

LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source

Percentage distribution of Saudi Unemployed Persons (15 +) by Sex and Previous work experience (%)

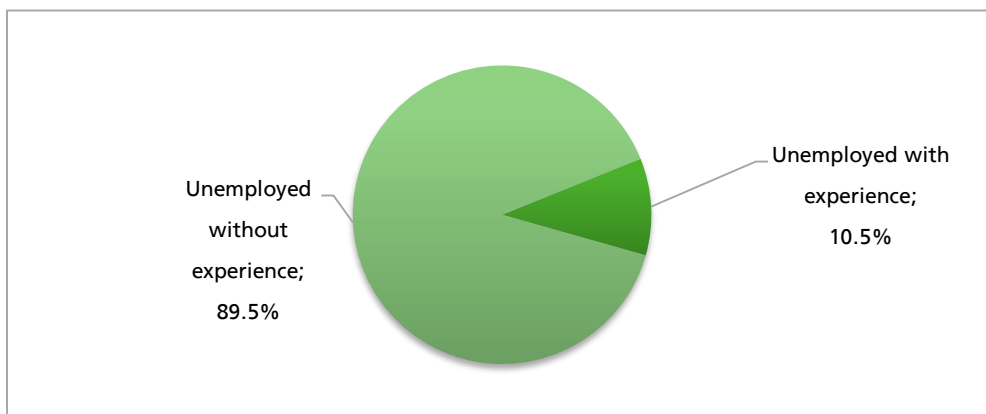
Table .(49)

Previous work experience	Male	Female	Total
Unemployed already worked	18.1	4.2	10.5
Unemployed has never worked	81.9	95.8	89.5
Total	100	100	100

LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source

Percentage distribution of Saudi unemployed already trained (15 +) by Sex and Previous work experience (%)

Figure.(28)



LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source



Results demonstrate that (28.5%) left their previous work due to low wages or salaries, while (21.9%) of the Saudi unemployed who have previously worked left their works because they were discharged by employer. The results also display that (29.1%) of the Saudi unemployed males who have previously worked left their works due to low wages and salaries; and (22.7%) of Saudi unemployed males who have previously worked, left their work because they were discharged by employer; while (26.2%) of Saudi females who have previously worked, left their work due to low wages or salaries.

Percentage distribution of Saudi Unemployed have previously worked (15 +) by Sex and Reasons of Previous Work Leave (%)

Table .(50)

Reasons of Previous Work Leave	Male	Female	Total
Low wage or salary	29.1	26.2	28.5
Two daily working shifts	1.5	2.2	1.7
Work place is far away from residence	14.9	5.7	12.8
Discharged by the employer	22.7	19.1	21.9
Work requires physical and mental fitness	6.2	12.3	7.5
Low profit or project liquidation	3.3	0.0	2.6
End of temporary contract	7.5	14.0	9.0
Health reasons	3.5	1.6	3.1
Social conditions	11.3	18.7	12.9
Other	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100

LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source

Results demonstrate that (34.2%) searched for work through registering at Ministry of Civil Services, and (29.4%) searched for work via mail or the Internet, and (24.5%) through applying to the employer directly.

Percentage distribution of Saudi Unemployed Persons (15 +) by Sex and Method of job search (%)

Table .(51)

Method of job search	Male	Female	Total
Applied directly to employer	39.4	12.5	24.5
Fill in an employment application forms by post or internet	27.4	31.0	29.4
Ask friends and relatives on job opportunities	6.4	4.4	5.3
Publishing and following up job ads and replying to them	1.8	1.0	1.4
Registered with the ministry of civil service	18.3	47.1	34.2
Registered with the labour offices at the MLSD	4.8	2.8	3.7
Registered with private employment offices	0.1	0.2	0.2
Registered with the Human Resources Development Fund	1.4	1.1	1.2
Sought financial assistance, space, land, equipment, etc. to start own business	0.0	0.0	0.0
Applied for permit or licence to start own business	0.3	0.0	0.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0
No action taken	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100

LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source

Survey results show that (27.2%) of unemployed Saudis search for work for over (12 months), while (45.4%) search for work for six months or less.

Percentage distribution of Saudi Unemployed Persons (15 +) by Sex and Duration of job searching (%)

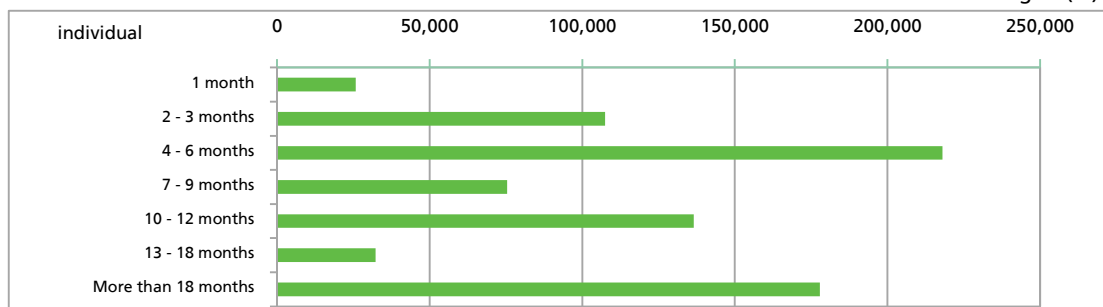
Table .(52)

Duration of job searching (months)	Male	Female	Total
1	3.8	2.9	3.3
2-3	15.6	12.5	13.9
4-6	28.5	27.9	28.2
7-9	9.0	10.4	9.8
10-12	18.3	17.2	17.7
13-18	4.2	4.1	4.2
More than 18	20.6	25.0	23.0
Total	100	100	100

LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source

Saudi Unemployed Persons (15 +) by Duration of job searching (months)

Figure.(29)



LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source

Survey results show that (9.4%) of unemployed Saudis had previously been trained. Results show that more than half of those had computer training by (55.5%), while (23.3%) had foreign language training. The percentage of those who got training by self-funding represents (80.8%) out of the total number of trainees.



Percentage distribution of Saudi Unemployed Persons (15 +) by Sex and Training (%)

Table .(53)

Training	Male	Female	Total
Unemployed already trained	8.3	10.4	9.4
Unemployed has	91.7	89.6	90.6
Total	100	100	100

LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source

Percentage distribution of Saudi Unemployed already trained (15 +) by Sex and Training Type (%)

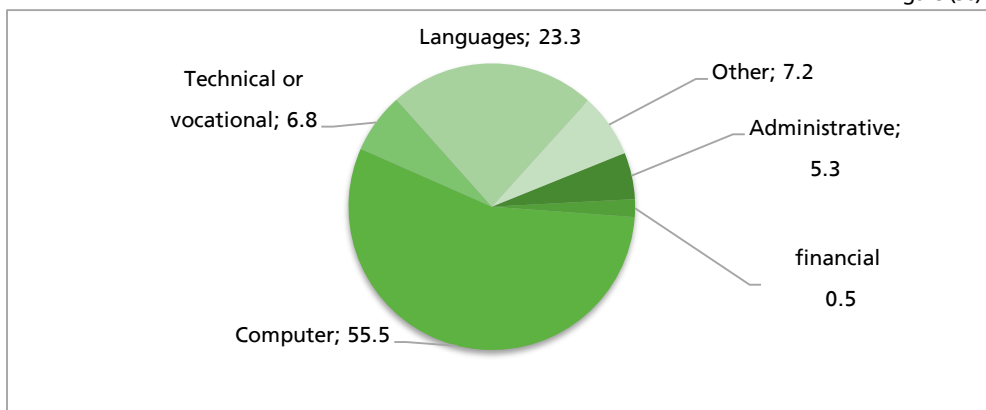
Table . (54)

Training Type	Male	Female	Total
Administrative	5.5	5.1	5.3
Financial	4.8	0.2	2.0
Computer	50.8	58.5	55.5
Technical or	11.5	3.8	6.8
Languaques	22.3	24.0	23.3
Other	5.1	8.5	7.2
Total	100	100	100

LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source

Percentage distribution of Saudi unemployed already trained (15 +) by Training Type (%)

Figure.(30)



LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source



Percentage distribution of Saudi Unemployed already trained (15 +) by Sex and Financing agency for the training program (%)

Table .(55)

Financing agency for the training program	Male	Female	Total
Self-financing	75.8	84.0	80.8
HRDF	11.8	5.7	8.1
private sector	5.8	1.9	3.5
Other	6.5	8.3	7.6
Total	100	100	100

LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source

Unemployment rate (according to labor force survey estimates):

The unemployment rate according to internationally recognized practices, is estimated through estimates of household surveys.

The results of labor force bulletin demonstrated relying on the estimates of Labor Force Survey 2017/4Q that the total unemployment rate for population more than 15 years old reached 6.0%, and the unemployment of males reached 3.2%, and females 21.1%.

The unemployment rate among Saudi population during the fourth quarter of 2017 was the same like the third quarter of the same year as it reached 12.8% despite the decrease in the rate of unemployment for Saudi females during the same quarter in comparison with the third quarter as it reached 31.0%. On the other hand, the unemployment rate for Saudi males recorded a slight increase reached 7.5%.

Total Unemployment Rate of Population (15 +) by Sex and Nationality (%)

Table (56)

Nationality	Male	Female	Total
Saudi	7.5	31.0	12.8
Non Saudi	0.5	2.5	0.7
Total	3.2	21.1	6.0

LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source

Total Unemployment Rate (15 +) for 2017 Q4 Compared to 2017 Q3(%)

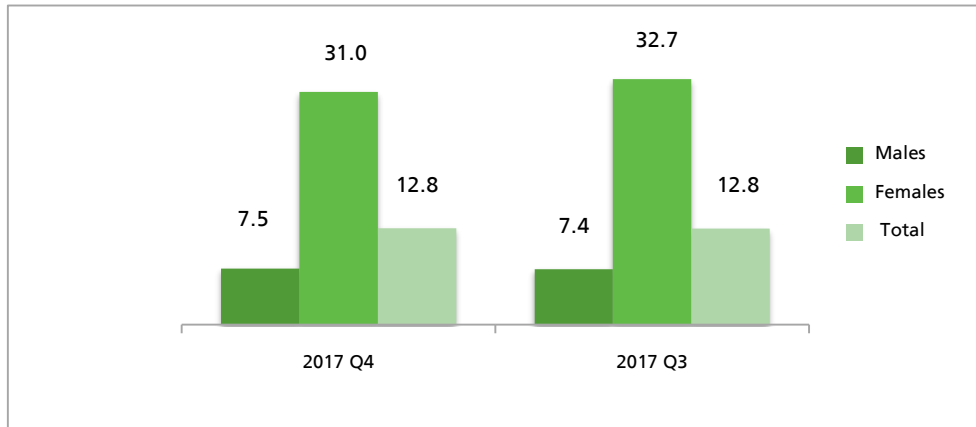
Table (57)

Period	Saudi			Non Saudi			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q4 2017	7.5	31.0	12.8	0.5	2.5	0.7	3.2	21.1	6.0
Q3 2017	7.4	32.7	12.8	0.4	1.6	0.5	3.2	21.1	5.8

LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source

Saudi Unemployment Rate (15+) for 2017 Q4 Compared to 2017 Q3(%)

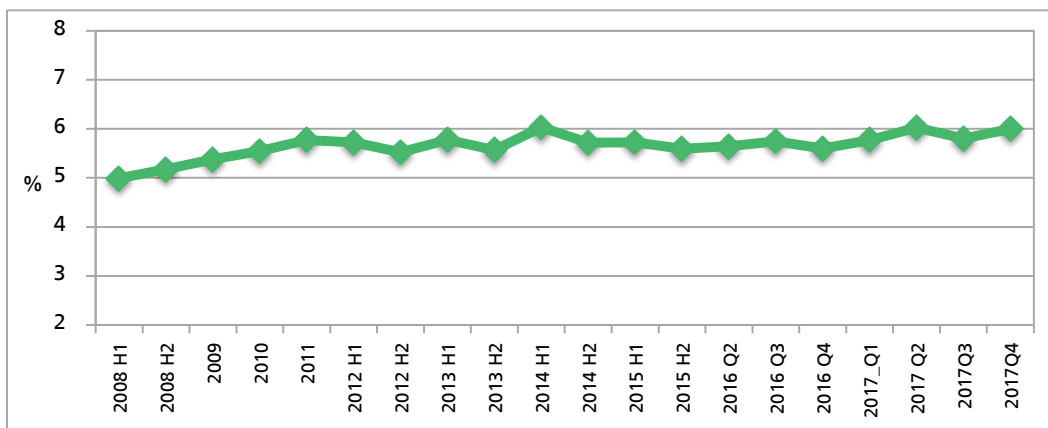
Figure (31)



LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source

Total Unemployment Rate (15+) in 10 years (2008 - 2017) (%)

Figure.(32)



LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source

The survey results showed also that the highest unemployment rate (67,6%) was reported among Saudi people whose age ranged between 15 to 19 years. The rate hit (42.7%) between people aged 20-24 years and the survey showed the lowest level among people aged 45+ ranging from zero to (1,3%).



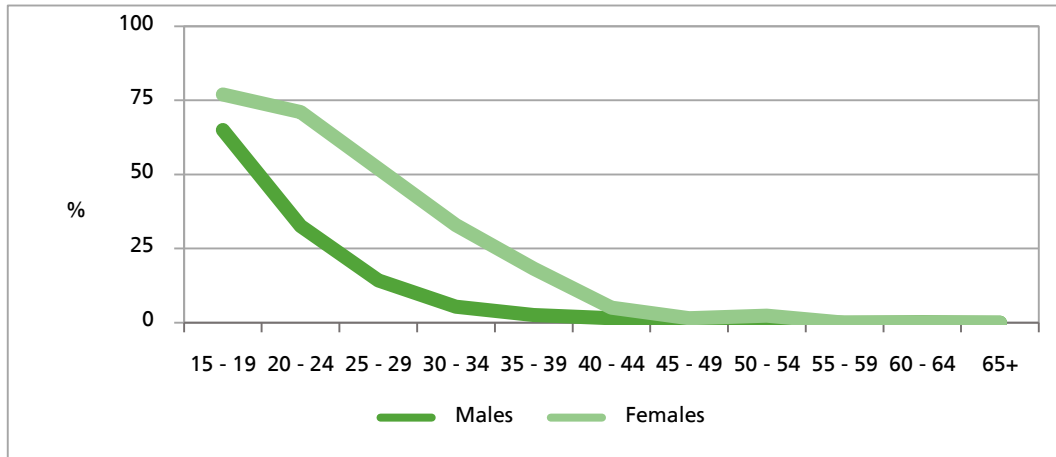
Total Unemployment Rate (15 +) Sex, Nationality and Age Group (%)

Table .(58)

Age Group	Saudi			Non Saudi			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	65.0	77.0	67.6	22.4	58.2	25.5	48.3	73.5	52.5
20-24	32.6	71.0	42.7	4.0	13.0	5.0	21.8	60.6	30.0
25-29	14.2	51.9	24.6	1.5	5.9	2.1	8.4	39.3	15.2
30-34	5.3	32.9	12.1	0.3	1.0	0.3	2.7	23.0	6.4
35-39	2.6	18.2	6.5	0.2	2.1	0.4	1.1	11.7	2.8
40-44	1.4	5.1	2.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	2.8	0.9
45-49	1.2	1.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.5
50-54	0.3	2.3	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.3
55-59	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.4	0.5	0.3	1.8	0.3
64-60	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	7.5	31.0	12.8	0.5	2.5	0.7	3.2	21.1	6.0

Saudi Unemployment Rate (15 +) by Sex and Age Group (%)

Figure.(33)



LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source

According to the survey results, the unemployment rate hit its highest level among Saudi population holding Bachelor degrees (17,7%); then followed by the people holding secondary school degrees or equivalent (11.2%). In the meantime, the unemployment rate touched the bottom among people holding PhD degree (1.7%).

Total Unemployment Rate (15+) by S Sex, Nationality and Education level(%)

Table .(59)

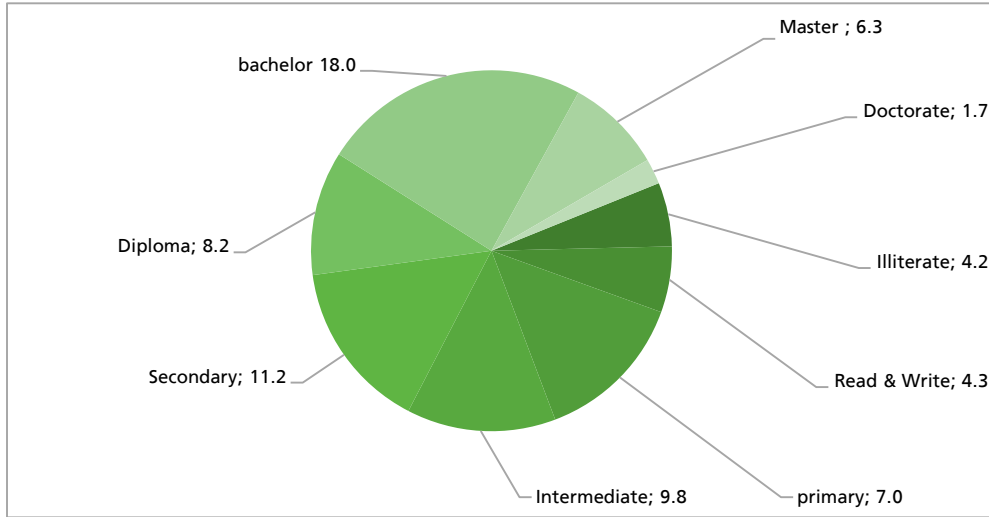
Education level	Saudi			Non Saudi			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	5.5	0.0	4.2	0.4	5.8	0.8	0.8	4.2	1.1
Read & Write	3.0	10.5	4.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.6
Primary	8.5	24.6	10.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.8	3.7	2.0
Intermediate	7.8	37.4	9.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.7	5.3	2.0
Secondary	8.4	38.9	11.2	1.0	7.6	1.4	5.4	29.0	7.2
Diploma	7.1	12.1	8.2	0.7	7.7	0.9	4.2	11.7	5.3
Bachelor	6.6	33.5	17.7	0.6	11.5	1.2	3.6	31.9	11.4
Master	2.6	16.0	6.3	0.2	4.8	0.6	1.3	13.5	3.4
Doctorate	0.9	5.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.4
Total	7.5	31.0	12.8	0.5	2.5	0.7	3.2	21.1	6.0

LFS - GaStat the Estimated data from : Source



Saudi Unemployment Rate (15 +) by Education level (%)

Figure.(34)



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The survey results demonstrate that the unemployment rate was the highest among Saudis in Al-Jawf region by 24.5%, followed by Madinah region (23.1%), while the rate was the lowest in the Eastern Region as it reached 6.1%.

Total Unemployment Rate (15 +) by Sex, Nationality and Administrative Region

Table .(60)

Adm. Region	Saudi			Non Saudi			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Riyadh	8.5	30.6	14.7	1.1	4.7	1.4	3.5	21.4	6.6
Makkah	5.8	22.8	9.2	0.2	1.3	0.3	2.2	14.3	3.7
Madinah	13.4	49.0	23.1	0.5	7.1	0.9	5.7	39.6	11.3
Qassim	9.5	31.7	15.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	4.2	19.5	7.2
Easte. Prov.	3.5	21.8	6.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.5	11.7	2.6
Asir	5.0	23.8	9.4	0.3	1.5	0.4	2.8	17.8	5.6
Tabuk	10.4	38.6	16.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	5.9	30.7	9.6
Hail	10.7	38.7	17.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	5.4	24.2	8.9
North.Bord.	8.4	45.4	19.0	0.8	7.1	1.8	4.9	34.3	11.8
Jazan	12.0	45.5	19.4	0.1	1.0	0.2	7.1	41.1	12.4
Najran	4.2	23.5	7.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	2.4	13.2	4.1
AL - Baha	9.4	36.9	17.8	0.2	3.9	0.6	5.0	29.8	10.7
AL - Jouf	16.5	42.3	24.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	7.5	30.9	12.5
Total	7.5	31.0	12.8	0.5	2.5	0.7	3.2	21.1	6.0





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