



الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics

Labor Market

2018
1Q

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Introduction

GASat is pleased to publish the Labor Market Bulletin for the first quarter of 2018 that ends by 31 March 2018.

Seeking to achieve the objectives of the National Strategy for Statistical Development encompassed in the Saudi Vision 2030, The Marker Labor Bulletin provides comprehensive data derived from the data obtained from field surveys conducted by GASat on labor force, and from the data of the records of entities concerned with labor market (Ministry of Labor and Social Development, Ministry of Civil Service, General Organization for Social Insurance, Human Resources Development Fund and National Information Center). This includes data of workers and job seekers according to various variables, in addition to the main indicators of labor force from the Labor Force Survey.

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.

GASat 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).

GASat also thanks all partners and clients from the labor market authorities and the heads of households participated in the study. It is worth mentioning that their cooperation, after the guidance of Allah, had a great impact on issuing the 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 (GASat)
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 GStat. 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

- Provision of detailed data about workers according to many variables
- Providing data about the average wages and working hours of the employed.
- Provision of data about job seekers according to many variables
- Provision of data about the unemployed and workforce according to many variables.
- Provision of estimated data about the job-seeking method, unemployment period and work and training experiences of the unemployed.
- Provision of data about work visas.
- Measuring the employment and unemployment rates, economic participation, and economic dependency as elements for the LFS 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 first quarter that end on 31 March 2018.

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 GStat surveys pla. 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 (GASat). 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:

Principle details of the 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 family surveys carried out by the General Authority for Statistics by using the general population and housing census framework. To get highly efficient and effective estimates, the survey society 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, about 1334 areas have been drawn out of 36000 areas within the framework of census distributed all over the regions of the Kingdom.



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-Jawf	1,650
Qassim	1,650	Northern Borders	1,750	Total	33,350
Eastern Region Prov.	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:

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.

1. 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.
2. 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, and 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:

1. They were workless during the week preceding the family visit;
2. 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.



3. 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 for people holding pre-university diploma degree:

1. Education (Educational Sciences and Teacher Qualification)
2. Humanities and Arts (Humanities includes: Religion, foreign languages, Arabic language and Literature, History, Archeology, Philosophy and Ethics, Arts including: Fine arts, applied arts, music, acting, graphic arts, audio and visual arts, artistic design and handicrafts)
3. Social sciences programs, and Business, and Law (including: Psychology, sociology, cultural studies, politics, economics, press and media, sales and marketing, Financial and banking sciences, insurance, accounting, public administration, business administration, secretary, law).
4. Natural sciences programs, mathematics, computer sciences (including: Biology, chemistry, physics, geology, mathematics and statistics, computer sciences).
5. Engineering, Industries and Construction (including: Mechanical, electrical, electronic, chemical, industrial, civil engineering, manufacturing, construction, and architecture and planning programs)
6. Agriculture and Veterinary Program
7. Health and social services (including: Medicine, nursing, auxiliary medical sciences, pharmacy, rehabilitation and social care for children, juveniles, the handicapped, and social, vocational and family guidance)
8. Services Program (including hotel services, tourism, travel, sports, home services, skin care, beauty care, transport services, and environmental protection programs)

Second: Specializations of secondary schools or equivalent:

Including science, literature, health, commerce, industry, vocation, agriculture, technical, religions religious sciences, tourism, hotel, sewing and housekeeping programs

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 and over).

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:

3. A sector is the entity for which the employed person has been working according to the estimates of the labor survey; it is divided into:
4. Governmental: All governmental bodies such as, ministries, administrations, agencies, municipalities, schools, universities, institutes, governmental hospitals, military sectors, general authorities (such as GStat and the Saudi Food & Drug Authority (SFDA)), governmental banks (such as Saudi Credit Bank and Saudi Arabian Agricultural Bank), as well as development funds. Meanwhile, the capital thereof is owned and supervised by the state such as (Saudi Airlines, Saudi Railways Organization, and Saudi Aramco).
5. 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).
6. 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.



7. Household sector: Households producing goods or services at homes in return for a salary or profit (in cash or in kind).
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. Sector of regional and international organizations and institutions as well as the 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. GAsStat 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 get 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, GAsStat 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 to 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:

11. 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⁾
1. Workers according to the social insurance and labor systems and regulations including Saudis and non-Saudis⁽²⁾

2. 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⁾taking 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.

Bulletin Data Source:

The Labor Market Bulletin was based on two main sources:

The First Source was: 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 1Q/2018:

Data Source:	Source Type		Source Data and Indicators
 الهيئة العامة للإحصاء General Authority for Statistics	General Authority for Statistics (GASat) Labor Force Survey	GaStat LFS	Field Survey Estimates of Work Force and Unemployed Persons, and Indicators Related to Labor Force
 المؤسسة العامة للتأمينات الاجتماعية General Organization for Social Insurance	General Organization for Social Insurance (GOSI)	GOSI	Administrative Records Workers
 وزارة العمل والتنمية الاجتماعية المملكة العربية السعودية	Ministry of Labor and Social Development,	MLSD	Administrative Records Domestic workers and Visas:
 المملكة العربية السعودية وزارة الخدمة المدنية	Ministry of Civil Services	MCS	Administrative Records Workers and Job seekers
 صندوق تنمية الموارد البشرية HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT FUND	Human Resources Development Fund	HRDF	Administrative Records Job seekers
 وزارة الداخلية المركز الوطني للمعلومات	National Information Center	NIC	Administrative Records Job seekers



Main indicators of labor market

Table (1)

Indicators (Administrative Records)	1Q/2018			4Q/2017		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Employees ⁽¹⁾	11,299,845	2,033,668	13,333,513	11,522,764	2,058,377	13,581,141
Total Saudi Employees ⁽¹⁾	2,067,976	1,082,433	3,150,409	2,080,601	1,083,245	3,163,846
Total Non-Saudi Workers ⁽¹⁾	9,231,869	951,235	10,183,104	9,442,163	975,132	10,417,295
Saudi Job Seekers ⁽²⁾	172,849	899,313	1,072,162	175,313	911,248	1,086,561
Indicators (Labor Force Survey (LFS))	1Q/2018			4Q/2017		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Unemployed Persons (15) years and above (3)	402,204	445,276	847,480	382,500	443,928	826,428
Saudi Unemployed Persons (+15) Years (3)	352,725	426,212	778,937	347,417	425,801	773,218
Non-Saudi unemployed persons (15+) (3)	49,479	19,064	68,543	35,083	18,127	53,210
Total Labor force (15) years and above ⁽³⁾	11,784,358	2,118,427	13,902,785	11,776,619	2,104,239	13,880,858
Saudi Labor force (15) years and above ⁽³⁾	4,659,378	1,377,229	6,036,607	4,651,887	1,372,630	6,024,517
Non-Saudi Labor force (15) years and above ⁽³⁾	7,124,980	741,198	7,866,178	7,124,732	731,609	7,856,341
The economic participation rate of the population (15)	78.8	21.0	55.5	79.0	20.9	55.6
The economic participation rate of the Saudi population (15) years and	63.5	19.5	41.9	63.4	19.4	41.9
The economic participation rate among non-Saudi population (15+)(3)	93.6	24.5	73.9	94.2	24.2	74.2

Reference: (1) General Organization for Social Insurance (GOSI), Ministry of Civil Service, and Ministry of Labor and Social Development Source: (1) GOSI, MCS, MLSD

(2) Human Resources Development Fund (Hafiz), Ministry of Civil Service (Jadarah and Sa'ed) - the National Information Center (2) HRDF, MCS, NIC

(3) Approximate data extracted from the Labor Force Survey (GASTAT) (3)

Employees at military and security facilities as well as workers who do not appear in GOSI and MCS records are excluded.

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



Main indicators of labor market

Table (1)

Indicators (Labor Force Survey)	1Q/2018			4Q/2017		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Employment rate of population (15+)(3)	96.6	79.0	93.9	96.8	78.9	94.0
The employment rate of the Saudi population (15) years and above(3)	92.4	69.1	87.1	92.5	69.0	87.2
The Unemployment rate among population (15+)(3)	3.4	21.0	6.1	3.2	21.1	6.0
The unemployment rate of the Saudi population (15) years and above(3)	7.6	30.9	12.9	7.5	31.0	12.8
Average working hours for employed persons who are aged 15+ (3)	44.9	42.4	44.5	45.0	42.3	44.7
Average monthly wages per paid employee (15) years and above (3)	6,190	6,346	6,210	6,080	6,177	6,093
Average monthly wages per paid Saudi employee (15) years and above (3)	10,289	9,230	10,089	10,160	8,995	9,939
Economic dependency rate for total population (per 100 persons) (3)	139			139		

Reference: (1) General Organization for Social Insurance (GOSI), Ministry of Civil Service, and Ministry of Labor and Social Development Source: (1) GOSI, MCS, MLS

(2) Human Resources Development Fund (Hafiz), Ministry of Civil Service (Jadrah and Sa'ed) - the National Information Center (2) HRDF, MCS, NIC

(3) Approximate data extracted from the Labor Force Survey (GASTAT) (3)

Employees at military and security facilities as well as workers who do not appear in GOSI and MCS records are excluded.

Data do not include employees in the security and military sectors and non-registered workers 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 first quarter of 2018 that ends on 31 March 2018, based on data of administrative records in government agencies, showed that the total number of workforce hit (13,333,513) people. Out of this number, there are (11,299,845) male workers (84.7%) while there are (2,033,668) female workers representing (15.3%) of the total workforce.

According to records, the total Saudi workforce reached (3,150,409) where males represent 65,6% = 2,067,976 persons) and females represent 34,4% = 1,082,433 persons), taking into account that administrative records exclude:

- 1) Employees at military and security sectors
- 2) 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)

Applicable Laws	Saudis			Non-Saudis			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
People Subject to the Civil Service Laws and Regulations	700,296	478,032	1,178,328	26,849	23,896	50,745	727,145	501,928	1,229,073
Who are subject to the laws and regulations of the Social Insurance	1,367,680	604,401	1,972,081	7,516,298	216,958	7,733,256	8,883,978	821,359	9,705,337
Total	2,067,976	1,082,433	3,150,409	7,543,147	240,854	7,784,001	9,611,123	1,323,287	10,934,410
Domestic Labor * Domestic worker	0	0	0	1,688,722	710,381	2,399,103	1,688,722	710,381	2,399,103
Total	2,067,976	1,082,433	3,150,409	9,231,869	951,235	10,183,104	11,299,845	2,033,668	13,333,513

Reference: Source: the General Organization for Social Insurance (GOSI), Ministry of Civil Service: GOSI, MCS

: Ministry of Labor and Social Development MLSD

Employees at military and security facilities as well as workers who do not appear in GOSI and MCS records are excluded.

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

**Workers subject to the rules and regulations of the Civil Service by sex and nationality for 2018 Q1
Compared to 2017 Q4**

Table (3)

Period	Saudis			Non-Saudis			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1Q/2018	700,296	478,032	1,178,328	26,849	23,896	50,745	727,145	501,928	1,229,073
4Q/2017	704,183	477,508	1,181,691	26,964	24,040	51,004	731,147	501,548	1,232,695

Reference: Source: Ministry of Civil Services: MCS

**Participants subject to the social insurance regulations by sex and nationality in 1Q 2018 compared to 4Q
2017***

Table (4)

Period	Saudis			Non-Saudis			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1Q/2018	1,367,680	604,401	1,972,081	7,516,298	216,958	7,733,256	8,883,978	821,359	9,705,337
4Q/2017	1,376,418	605,737	1,982,155	7,741,863	211,755	7,953,618	9,118,281	817,492	9,935,773

Reference: Source: General Organization for Social Insurance (GOSI): GOSI

*Participants data include public service workers who are subject to the social insurance law. The total number of them hit (235,324) in the first quarter and (233,813) in the fourth quarter.

The non-Saudi domestic workers by sex in 1Q2018 compared to 4Q2017

Table (5)

Period	Non-Saudis		
	Male	Female	Total
1Q/2018	1,688,722	710,381	2,399,103
4Q/2017	1,673,336	739,337	2,412,673

Reference: Ministry of Labor and Social Development Source: MLSO

Total workforce of 1Q2018 compared to total workforce of 4Q2017

Table (6)

Period	Saudis			Non-Saudis			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
First Quarter 2018 1Q/2018	2,067,976	1,082,433	3,150,409	9,231,869	951,235	10,183,104	11,299,845	2,033,668	13,333,513
2017 Q4 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

Reference: General Organization for Social Insurance, Ministry of Civil Service, and Ministry of Labor and Social Development Source: GOSI, MCS, MLSO

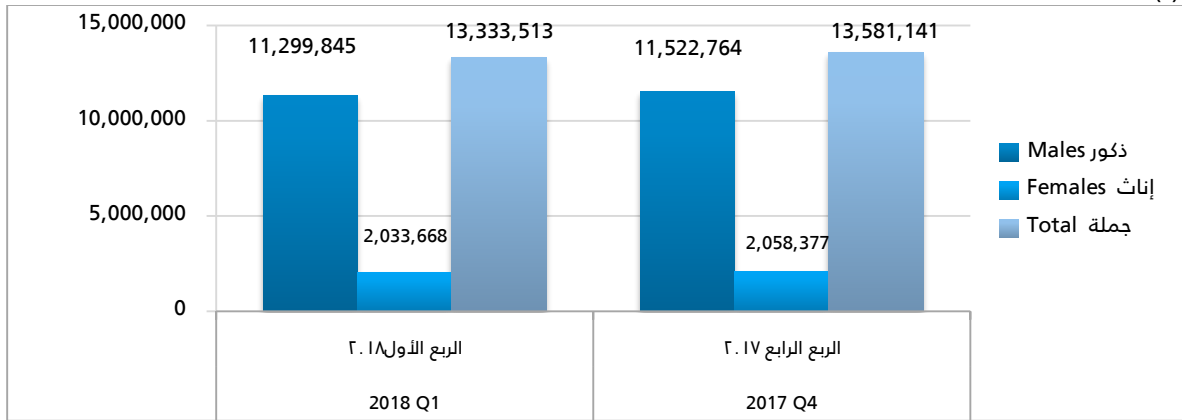
Employees at military and security facilities as well as workers who do not appear in GOSI and MCS records are excluded.

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



Total workforce of 1Q2018 compared to total workforce of 4Q2017

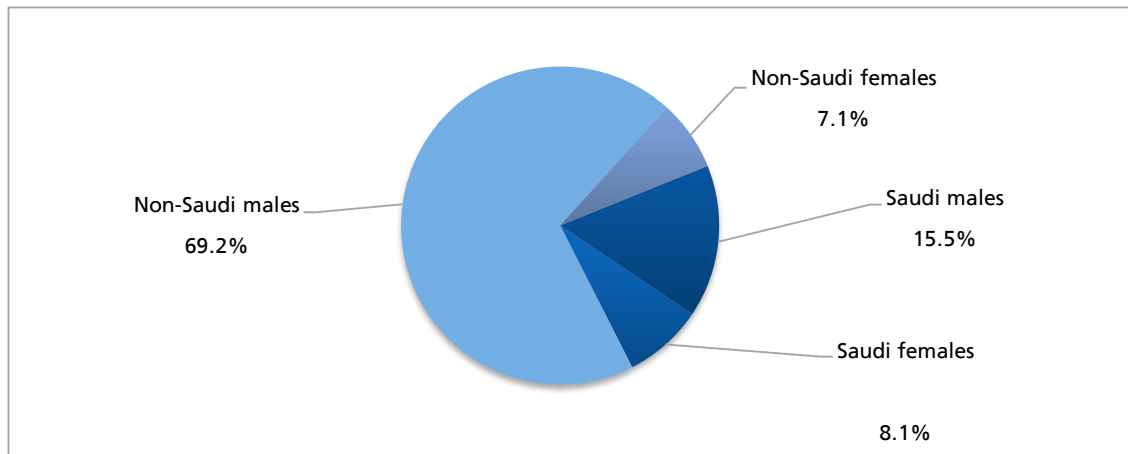
Chart (1)



Reference: General Organization for Social Insurance, Ministry of Civil Service, and Ministry of Labor and Social Development Source: GOSI, MCS, MLSD
 Employees at military and security facilities as well as workers who do not appear in GOSI and MCS records are excluded.
 Data do not include employees in the security and military sectors and non-registered workers in the records of GOSI, MCS

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

Chart (2)

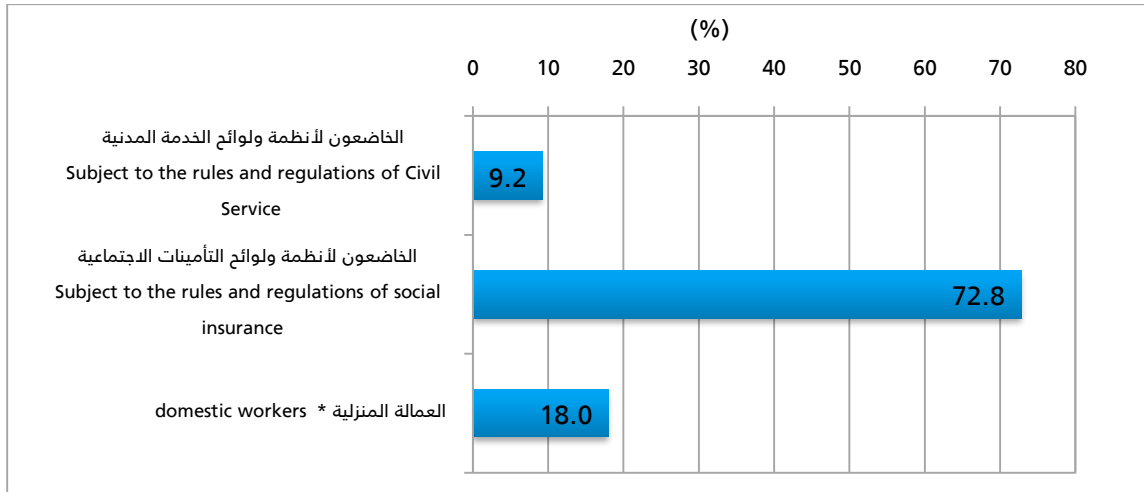


Reference: General Organization for Social Insurance, Ministry of Civil Service, and Ministry of Labor and Social Development Source: GOSI, MCS, MLSD
 Employees at military and security facilities as well as workers who do not appear in GOSI and MCS records are excluded.
 Data do not include employees in the security and military sectors and non-registered workers in the records of GOSI, MCS

The administrative records demonstrated that workers subject to the laws and regulations of the Social Insurance reached (72.8%) out of the total number of workers, followed by domestic workers whose percentage reached (18.0%), while the percentage of workers subject to the Civil Service Laws and Regulations reached (9.2%) of the total number of workers.

Percentage Distribution of Total workers by Adopted regulations (%)

Chart (3)



Reference: Source: the General Organization for Social Insurance (GOSI), Ministry of Civil Service: GOSI, MCS

: Ministry of Labor and Social Development MLSD

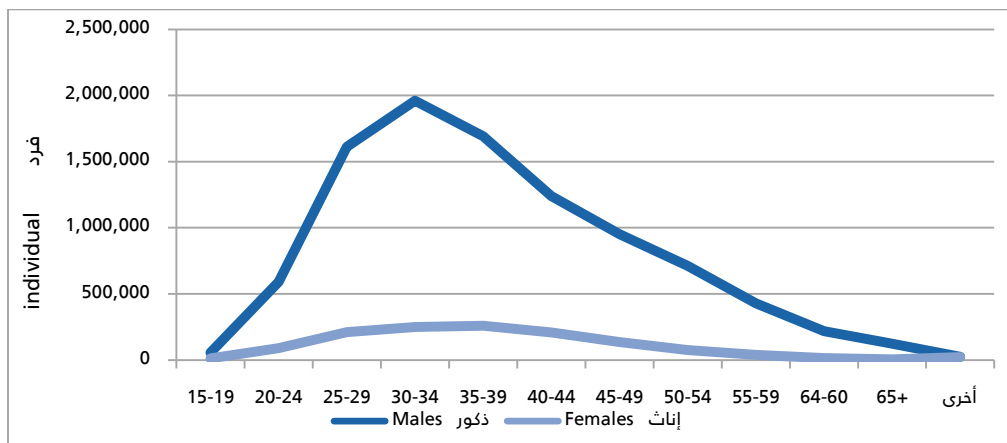
Employees at military and security facilities as well as workers who do not appear in GOSI and MCS records are excluded.

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

As per the results of the administrative records, Saudis aged (30 - 34) hit (18%) of the total employed Saudi nationals; then followed by the age group (25-39) reaching 16.9% of the total Saudi employed citizens and only (0.4%) of the employed Saudi people who are aged 65+ years.

Workers subject to the civil service and social insurance laws by sex and age-groups

Chart (4)



Reference: Source: the General Organization for Social Insurance (GOSI), Ministry of Civil Service: GOSI, MCS



With regard to the Saudi male workers, about (17.9% aged between 30 and 34 years old while the male Saudi nationals who are aged 35-39 years represented 19.6% of the total Saudi female employees.

Total Employed Persons by Sex, Nationality and Age Group *

Table (7)

age group	Saudis			Non-Saudis			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15,-19	54,797	12,998	67,795	1,373	179	1,552	56,170	13,177	69,347
20,-24	294,298	82,795	377,093	296,485	7,097	303,582	590,783	89,892	680,675
25,-29	364,245	169,716	533,961	1,248,114	40,037	1,288,151	1,612,359	209,753	1,822,112
30,-34	370,988	196,676	567,664	1,588,490	53,142	1,641,632	1,959,478	249,818	2,209,296
35,-39	318,740	212,015	530,755	1,373,733	47,007	1,420,740	1,692,473	259,022	1,951,495
40,-44	234,316	173,251	407,567	1,005,897	34,821	1,040,718	1,240,213	208,072	1,448,285
45,-49	169,057	113,300	282,357	781,755	22,532	804,287	950,812	135,832	1,086,644
50,-54	131,213	62,571	193,784	581,648	13,560	595,208	712,861	76,131	788,992
55,-59	82,441	31,472	113,913	345,679	8,271	353,950	428,120	39,743	467,863
64,-60	19,081	8,434	27,515	199,091	5,313	204,404	218,172	13,747	231,919
+65	10,594	2,946	13,540	113,833	1,976	115,809	124,427	4,922	129,349
Other	18,206	16,259	34,465	7,049	6,919	13,968	25,255	23,178	48,433
Total	2,067,976	1,082,433	3,150,409	7,543,147	240,854	7,784,001	9,611,123	1,323,287	10,934,410
Domestic workers	0	0	0	1,688,722	710,381	2,399,103	1,688,722	710,381	2,399,103
Total	2,067,976	1,082,433	3,150,409	9,231,869	951,235	10,183,104	11,299,845	2,033,668	13,333,513

Reference: Source: the General Organization for Social Insurance (GOSI), Ministry of Civil Service: GOSI, MCS

: Ministry of Labor and Social Development MLSD

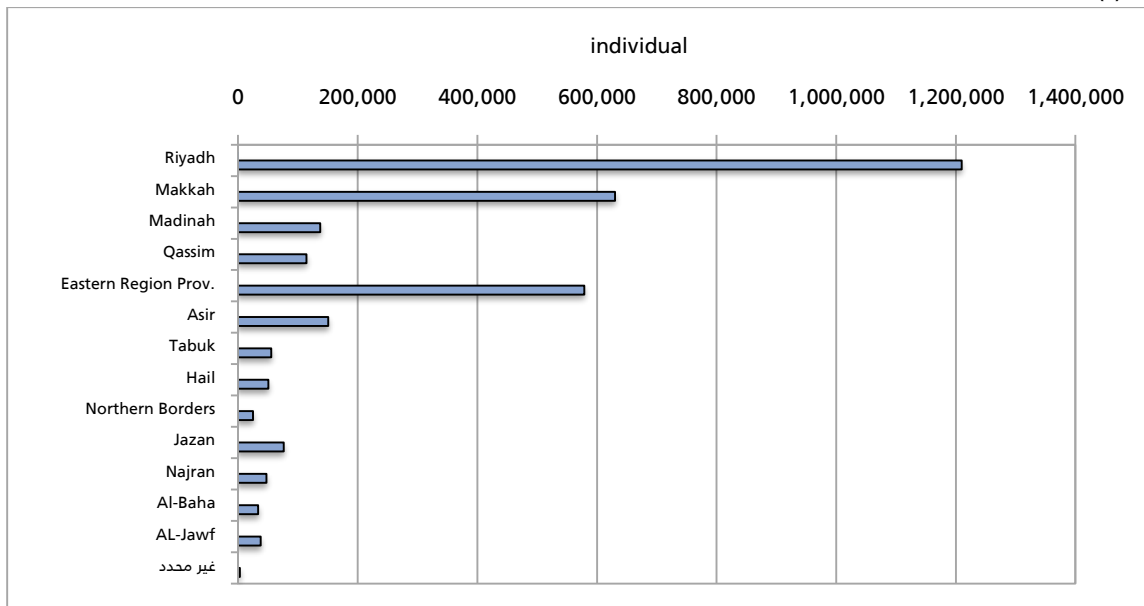
Employees at military and security facilities as well as workers who do not appear in GOSI and MCS records are excluded.

Data do not include employees in the security and military sectors and non-registered workers 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 representing (76,8%) of the total number of Saudi workers. The Saudi workers in Riyadh only hit (38.4%) of the total workers making Riyadh the region with the highest percentage of Saudi workers, followed by Makkah with (20%) and the Eastern Region with (18.4%). In the meantime, the Saudi employees in Northern Borders hit only (0.8%) of the total work force.

Saudi workers by region

Chart (5)



Reference: Source: the General Organization for Social Insurance (GOSI), Ministry of Civil Service: GOSI, MCS

Employees at military and security facilities as well as workers who do not appear in GOSI and MCS records are excluded.

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



Total workers by Sex, Nationality and Region *

Table (8)

Administrative Region	Saudis			Non-Saudis			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Riyadh	783,594	425,924	1,209,518	2,780,677	111,763	2,892,440	3,564,271	537,687	4,101,958
Makkah	396,743	233,587	630,330	1,722,644	47,834	1,770,478	2,119,387	281,421	2,400,808
Madinah	88,245	48,847	137,092	290,420	8,524	298,944	378,665	57,371	436,036
Qassim	71,179	42,890	114,069	348,716	9,683	358,399	419,895	52,573	472,468
Eastern Region Prov.	433,964	144,985	578,949	1,532,912	36,312	1,569,224	1,966,876	181,297	2,148,173
Asir	92,118	58,769	150,887	274,671	11,155	285,826	366,789	69,924	436,713
Tabuk	34,153	21,376	55,529	89,852	2,038	91,890	124,005	23,414	147,419
Hail	29,131	21,717	50,848	116,676	3,089	119,765	145,807	24,806	170,613
Northern Borders	16,010	8,898	24,908	42,544	1,380	43,924	58,554	10,278	68,832
Jazan	43,642	32,533	76,175	113,743	3,006	116,749	157,385	35,539	192,924
Najran	31,249	16,440	47,689	125,660	2,965	128,625	156,909	19,405	176,314
Al-Baha	20,344	12,971	33,315	42,991	1,585	44,576	63,335	14,556	77,891
AL-Jawf	25,686	12,384	38,070	61,573	1,512	63,085	87,259	13,896	101,155
Not specified	1,918	1112	3030	68	8	76	1986	1120	3106
Total	2,067,976	1,082,433	3,150,409	7,543,147	240,854	7,784,001	9,611,123	1,323,287	10,934,410
Domestic workers	0	0	0	1,688,722	710,381	2,399,103	1,688,722	710,381	2,399,103
Total الإجمالي	2,067,976	1,082,433	3,150,409	9,231,869	951,235	10,183,104	11,299,845	2,033,668	13,333,513

Reference: Source: the General Organization for Social Insurance (GOSI), Ministry of Civil Service: GOSI, MCS

: Ministry of Labor and Social Development MLSD

Employees at military and security facilities as well as workers who do not appear in GOSI and MCS records are excluded.

Data do not include employees in the security and military sectors and non-registered workers 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 (35.9% the total Saudi work force) are working in Riyadh and followed by the workers in Makkah with (15.8% 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 Eastern Region.

Workers subject to the civil service and social insurance laws by sex and region *

Table (9)

Administrative Region	Saudis			Non-Saudis			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Riyadh	261,781	161,535	423,316	6,131	4,847	10,978	267,912	166,382	434,294
Makkah	111,541	74,465	186,006	4,134	3,558	7,692	115,675	78,023	193,698
Madinah	40,412	28,325	68,737	1,672	1,848	3,520	42,084	30,173	72,257
Qassim	35,218	27,085	62,303	1,824	1,961	3,785	37,042	29,046	66,088
Eastern Region Prov.	71,144	49,095	120,239	3,824	2,922	6,746	74,968	52,017	126,985
Asir	49,426	45,032	94,458	2,248	2,424	4,672	51,674	47,456	99,130
Tabuk	20,499	14,287	34,786	1,103	745	1,848	21,602	15,032	36,634
Hail	18,496	14,079	32,575	667	654	1,321	19,163	14,733	33,896
Northern Borders	11,108	6,949	18,057	1,068	812	1,880	12,176	7,761	19,937
Jazan	29,064	23,938	53,002	1,475	1,224	2,699	30,539	25,162	55,701
Najran	18,522	10,512	29,034	905	1,239	2,144	19,427	11,751	31,178
Al-Baha	13,498	11,346	24,844	943	1,016	1,959	14,441	12,362	26,803
AL-Jawf	17,669	10,272	27,941	787	638	1,425	18,456	10,910	29,366
Not specified	1,918	1,112	3,030	68	8	76	1,986	1,120	3,106
Total	700,296	478,032	1,178,328	26,849	23,896	50,745	727,145	501,928	1,229,073

Reference: Source: Ministry of Civil Services: MCS

*Data of the employees who are aged 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.

Workers subject to the civil service and social insurance laws by sex, nationality and age groups *

Table (10)

age group	Saudis			Non-Saudis			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15,-19	41	0	41	2	1	3	43	1	44
20,-24	3,932	382	4,314	0	1	1	3,932	383	4,315
25,-29	56,742	23,284	80,026	64	183	247	56,806	23,467	80,273
30,-34	134,945	70,895	205,840	654	2,130	2,784	135,599	73,025	208,624
35,-39	147,551	126,294	273,845	2,109	3,269	5,378	149,660	129,563	279,223
40,-44	129,646	120,222	249,868	3,709	3,446	7,155	133,355	123,668	257,023
45,-49	98,001	74,658	172,659	4,127	3,088	7,215	102,128	77,746	179,874
50,-54	72,372	33,553	105,925	3,329	2,037	5,366	75,701	35,590	111,291
55,-59	37,244	12,034	49,278	3,018	1,449	4,467	40,262	13,483	53,745
64,-60	1,616	451	2,067	2,788	1,373	4,161	4,404	1,824	6,228
Other	18,206	16,259	34,465	7,049	6,919	13,968	25,255	23,178	48,433
Total	700,296	478,032	1,178,328	26,849	23,896	50,745	727,145	501,928	1,229,073

Reference: Source: Ministry of Civil Services: MCS

*Data of the employees who are aged 17+

The administrative records showed also that more than one half of the Saudi workers, who are subject to the civil service laws and regulations, (50.4% of the total Saudi workforce are holding a higher degree while the illiterate people represented only (0,8%) of the total number of Saudi workers.

Workers subject to the civil service and social insurance laws by sex, nationality and educational level*

Table)11(

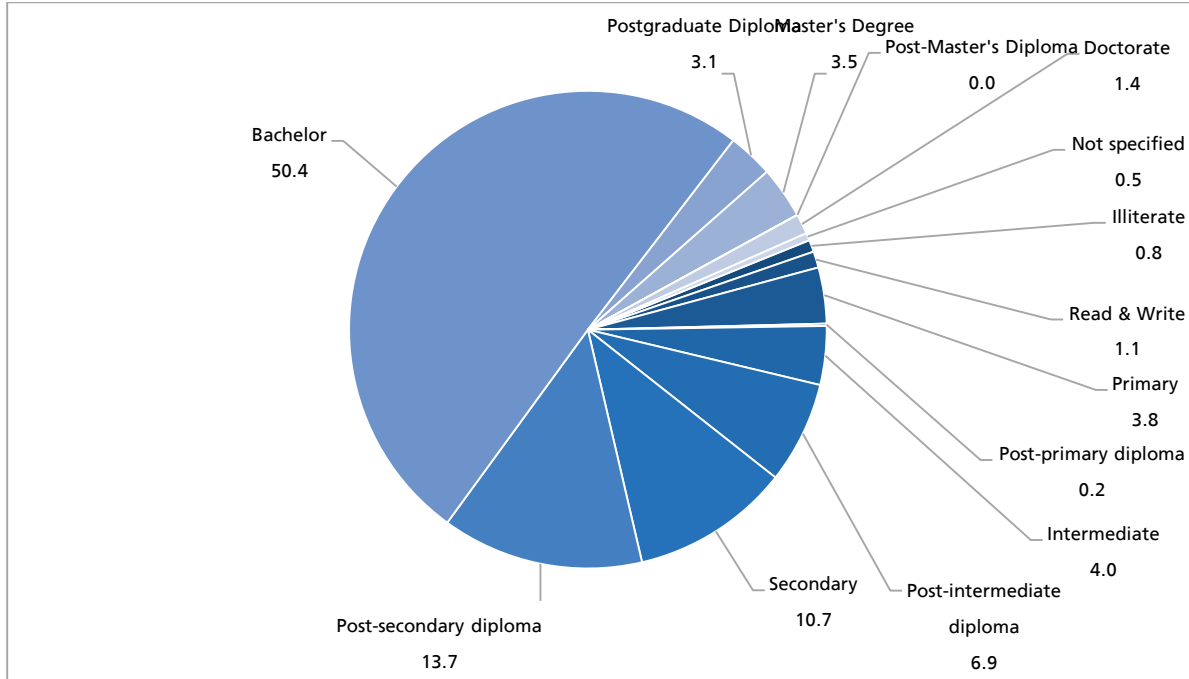
Educational level	Saudis			Non-Saudis			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	4,327	5,258	9,585	0	0	0	4,327	5,258	9,585
Read & Write	9,485	3,484	12,969	41	3	44	9,526	3,487	13,013
Primary	39,062	5,622	44,684	9	0	9	39,071	5,622	44,693
Post-primary diploma	1,800	46	1,846	1	1	2	1,801	47	1,848
Intermediate	42,626	4,185	46,811	10	0	10	42,636	4,185	46,821
Post-intermediate diploma	44,638	36,676	81,314	516	2,603	3,119	45,154	39,279	84,433
Secondary	107,470	18,985	126,455	21	1	22	107,491	18,986	126,477
Post-secondary diploma	77,196	83,835	161,031	381	4,168	4,549	77,577	88,003	165,580
Bachelor	303,476	290,421	593,897	8,762	10,906	19,668	312,238	301,327	613,565
Postgraduate Diploma	29,077	7,132	36,209	1,072	293	1,365	30,149	7,425	37,574
Master's Degree	26,441	15,041	41,482	5,964	2,218	8,182	32,405	17,259	49,664
Post-Master's Diploma	141	12	153	58	19	77	199	31	230
Doctorate	10,713	5,243	15,956	9,354	3,351	12,705	20,067	8,594	28,661
Not specified	3,844	2,092	5,936	660	333	993	4,504	2,425	6,929
Total	700,296	478,032	1,178,328	26,849	23,896	50,745	727,145	501,928	1,229,073

Reference: Source: Ministry of Civil Services: MCS

*Data of the employees who are aged 17+

Percentage distribution of the total Saudi workers, who are subject to the civil service laws and regulations, by educational level (%)

Chart (6)



Reference: Source: Ministry of Civil Services: MCS

*Data of the employees who are aged 17+

Participants subject to the civil service and social insurance laws and regulations by sex, nationality and age groups

Table 12

Neighborhood Sector	Saudis			Non-Saudis			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Governmental	165,490	44,587	210,077	19,188	6,059	25,247	184,678	50,646	235,324
Private	1,202,190	559,814	1,762,004	7,497,110	210,899	7,708,009	8,699,300	770,713	9,470,013
Total	1,367,680	604,401	1,972,081	7,516,298	216,958	7,733,256	8,883,978	821,359	9,705,337

Reference: General Organization for Social Insurance (GOSI)

The bulletin, according to the administrative records, said about (39.9% of the Saudi employees, who are subject to the civil service law and regulations, are working in Riyadh, but (23,3%) 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-Baha recorded only (0,8%) of the total work force who are subject to the civil service laws and regulations.

Participants subject to the civil service and social insurance laws and regulations by sex, nationality and region

Table (13)

Administrative Region	Saudis			Non-Saudis			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Riyadh	521,813	264,389	786,202	2,774,546	106,916	2,881,462	3,296,359	371,305	3,667,664
Makkah	285,202	159,122	444,324	1,718,510	44,276	1,762,786	2,003,712	203,398	2,207,110
Madinah	47,833	20,522	68,355	288,748	6,676	295,424	336,581	27,198	363,779
Qassim	35,961	15,805	51,766	346,892	7,722	354,614	382,853	23,527	406,380
Eastern Region Prov.	362,820	95,890	458,710	1,529,088	33,390	1,562,478	1,891,908	129,280	2,021,188
Asir	42,692	13,737	56,429	272,423	8,731	281,154	315,115	22,468	337,583
Tabuk	13,654	7,089	20,743	88,749	1,293	90,042	102,403	8,382	110,785
Hail	10,635	7,638	18,273	116,009	2,435	118,444	126,644	10,073	136,717
Northern Borders	4,902	1,949	6,851	41,476	568	42,044	46,378	2,517	48,895
Jazan	14,578	8,595	23,173	112,268	1,782	114,050	126,846	10,377	137,223
Najran	12,727	5,928	18,655	124,755	1,726	126,481	137,482	7,654	145,136
Al-Baha	6,846	1,625	8,471	42,048	569	42,617	48,894	2,194	51,088
AL-Jawf	8,017	2,112	10,129	60,786	874	61,660	68,803	2,986	71,789
Total	1,367,680	604,401	1,972,081	7,516,298	216,958	7,733,256	8,883,978	821,359	9,705,337

Reference: Source: General Organization for Social Insurance (GOSI): GOSI

According to the results of the administrative records, Saudis aged (25 - 29) years represented (23.0%); then followed by the age group 20-24 which represented (18.9%) percent of the total Saudi employed citizens while the lowest group (65+) touched only 0.7%.

Participants subject to the civil service and social insurance laws and regulations by sex, nationality and age groups

Table (14)

age group	Saudis			Non-Saudis			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15,-19	54,756	12,998	67,754	1,371	178	1,549	56,127	13,176	69,303
20,-24	290,366	82,413	372,779	296,485	7,096	303,581	586,851	89,509	676,360
25,-29	307,503	146,432	453,935	1,248,050	39,854	1,287,904	1,555,553	186,286	1,741,839
30,-34	236,043	125,781	361,824	1,587,836	51,012	1,638,848	1,823,879	176,793	2,000,672
35,-39	171,189	85,721	256,910	1,371,624	43,738	1,415,362	1,542,813	129,459	1,672,272
40,-44	104,670	53,029	157,699	1,002,188	31,375	1,033,563	1,106,858	84,404	1,191,262
45,-49	71,056	38,642	109,698	777,628	19,444	797,072	848,684	58,086	906,770
50,-54	58,841	29,018	87,859	578,319	11,523	589,842	637,160	40,541	677,701
55,-59	45,197	19,438	64,635	342,661	6,822	349,483	387,858	26,260	414,118
64,-60	17,465	7,983	25,448	196,303	3,940	200,243	213,768	11,923	225,691
+65	10,594	2,946	13,540	113,833	1,976	115,809	124,427	4,922	129,349
Total	1,367,680	604,401	1,972,081	7,516,298	216,958	7,733,256	8,883,978	821,359	9,705,337

Reference: Source: General Organization for Social Insurance (GOSI): GOSI



Administrative records showed that (27.3%) of Saudi participants subject to the laws and regulations of the Social Insurance work in Clerical work, followed by workers in services professions who represent (18.3%) of the total Saudi participants subject to the laws and regulations of the Social Insurance. In the meantime, participants in occupations of agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and fishing represented the lowest percentage in comparison to other participants as their percentage reached (0.2%).

Participants subject to the civil service and social insurance laws and regulations by sex, nationality and main professions

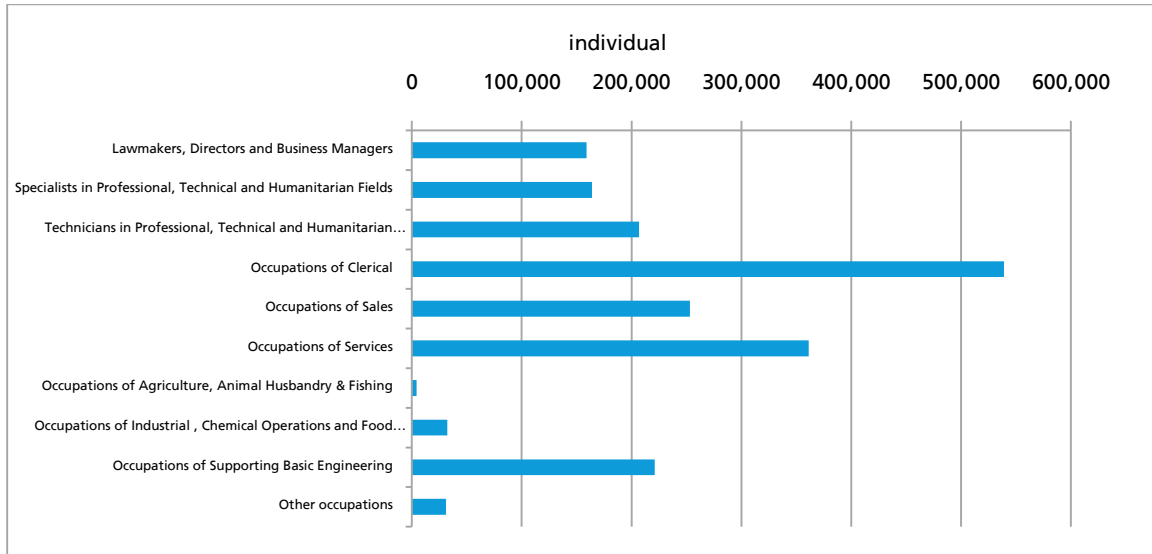
Table (15)

Professions	Saudis			Non-Saudis			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Lawmakers, Directors and Business Managers	114,025	45,074	159,099	63,745	2,089	65,834	177,770	47,163	224,933
Specialists in Professional, Technical and Humanitarian Fields	110,797	53,276	164,073	265,009	23,154	288,163	375,806	76,430	452,236
Technicians in Professional, Technical and Humanitarian Fields	131,390	75,346	206,736	434,334	53,933	488,267	565,724	129,279	695,003
Occupations of Clerical	312,652	226,463	539,115	67,968	9,000	76,968	380,620	235,463	616,083
Occupations of Sales	129,863	123,305	253,168	288,061	8,005	296,066	417,924	131,310	549,234
Occupations of Services	308,364	52,847	361,211	3,693,800	107,298	3,801,098	4,002,164	160,145	4,162,309
Occupations of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry & Fishing	3,670	534	4,204	87,217	85	87,302	90,887	619	91,506
Occupations of Industrial , Chemical Operations and Food Industries	25,085	7,236	32,321	169,527	5,942	175,469	194,612	13,178	207,790
Occupations of Supporting Basic Engineering	201,810	19,338	221,148	2,244,508	2,517	2,247,025	2,446,318	21,855	2,468,173
Other occupations	30,024	982	31,006	202,129	4,935	207,064	232,153	5,917	238,070
Total	1,367,680	604,401	1,972,081	7,516,298	216,958	7,733,256	8,883,978	821,359	9,705,337

Reference: Source: General Organization for Social Insurance (GOSI): GOSI

Saudi participants subject to the civil service and social insurance laws and regulations by profession

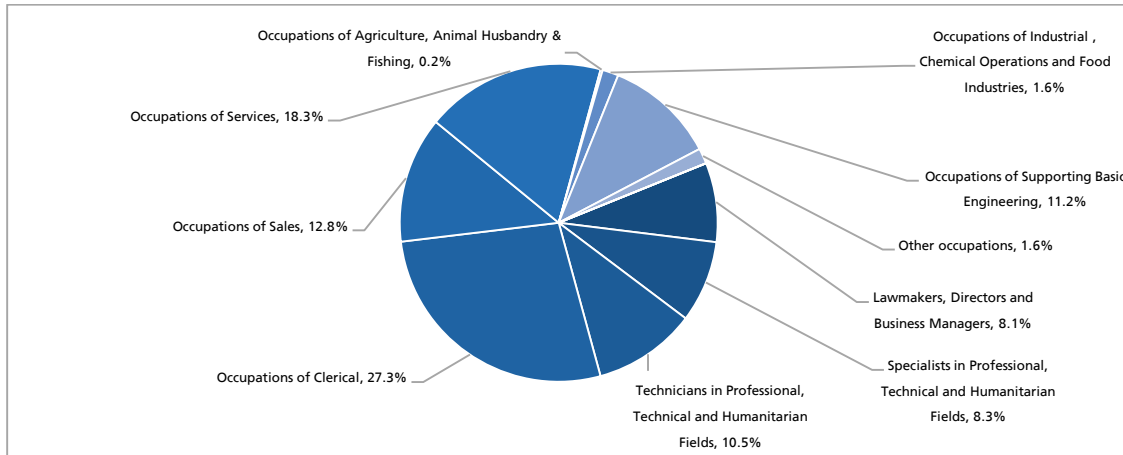
Chart (7)



Source: Source: General Organization for Social Insurance (GOSI): GOSI

The relative distribution of participants subject to the civil service and social insurance laws and regulations by main profession groups (%)

Chart (8)



Source: Source: General Organization for Social Insurance (GOSI): GOSI



Participants subject to the civil service and social insurance laws and regulations by region and main profession groups

Table (16)

Administrative Region	Lawmakers, managers and executive directors	Scientific, technical and humanitarian specialists	Scientific, technical and humanitarian workers	Clerical work	Sales	Services	Farming and livestock and fishing	Industrial, chemical and food professions	Assisting Engineering Professions	Other professions	Total
Riyadh	92,688	197,932	261,881	280,211	243,073	1,573,862	32,394	63,994	852,230	69,399	3,667,664
Makkah	62,207	103,942	152,490	148,908	167,965	1,008,332	14,339	40,782	464,581	43,564	2,207,110
Madinah	9,028	13,713	25,235	19,790	14,510	168,426	4,614	10,048	88,058	10,357	363,779
Qassim	6,658	10,872	16,271	14,557	12,488	181,392	5,776	7,625	134,702	16,039	406,380
Eastern Region Prov	35,445	98,427	183,772	111,114	73,814	770,121	14,324	57,272	613,149	63,750	2,021,188
Asir	5,768	9,522	19,256	12,899	12,909	144,404	5,704	9,362	107,896	9,863	337,583
Tabuk	2,424	3,690	8,172	5,121	3,823	48,701	2,741	3,161	29,004	3,948	110,785
Hail	2,467	3,266	6,055	6,275	3,645	57,944	4,282	3,912	43,508	5,363	136,717
Northern Borders	799	1,258	2,310	1,729	1,709	20,791	218	1,662	16,758	1,661	48,895
Jazan	3,096	3,704	6,725	5,048	5,599	68,480	3,190	3,568	33,111	4,702	137,223
Najran	2,253	3,056	6,139	7,290	4,479	66,611	1,398	2,647	46,165	5,098	145,136
Al-Baha	1,007	1,061	2,200	1,591	1,928	22,593	574	1,501	17,002	1,631	51,088
AL-Jawf	1,093	1,793	4,497	1,550	3,292	30,652	1,952	2,256	22,009	2,695	71,789
Total	224,933	452,236	695,003	616,083	549,234	4,162,309	91,506	207,790	2,468,173	238,070	9,705,337

Reference: General Organization for Social Insurance Source): GOSI



Participants subject to the civil service and social insurance laws and regulations by age groups and main profession groups

Table (17)

Age groups	Lawmakers, managers and executive directors	Scientific, technical and humanitarian specialists	Scientific, technical and humanitarian workers	Clerical work	Sales	Services	Farming, husbandry and fishing	Industrial, chemical and food professions	Assisting Engineering Professions	Other professions	Total
15,-19	3,748	1,931	3,440	18,798	15,609	13,381	125	738	11,203	330	69,303
20,-24	17,977	15,489	39,936	103,911	77,996	268,408	2,598	10,449	120,161	19,435	676,360
25,-29	25,299	88,039	133,027	139,293	88,063	813,336	8,773	27,558	378,641	39,810	1,741,839
30,-34	36,138	105,236	164,717	121,121	96,912	840,242	16,784	39,827	537,285	42,410	2,000,672
35,-39	38,273	82,810	120,744	85,791	82,758	704,252	19,149	37,587	465,800	35,108	1,672,272
40,-44	29,522	53,090	83,069	51,682	58,183	515,192	15,007	28,475	330,399	26,643	1,191,262
45,-49	23,151	35,767	60,933	35,229	44,605	397,137	12,385	24,056	250,614	22,893	906,770
50,-54	19,359	27,340	42,128	26,783	37,416	293,084	8,520	19,109	184,847	19,115	677,701
55,-59	15,438	20,302	25,123	19,298	24,988	172,375	4,551	11,735	106,857	13,451	414,118
64,-60	9,267	12,999	14,543	9,325	14,243	91,592	2,422	5,645	56,280	9,375	225,691
+65	6,761	9,233	7,343	4,852	8,461	53,310	1,192	2,611	26,086	9,500	129,349
Total	224,933	452,236	695,003	616,083	549,234	4,162,309	91,506	207,790	2,468,173	238,070	9,705,337

Reference: General Organization for Social Insurance Source: GOSI



The administrative records showed that about (39.4% 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 who are working in the field of trade while only (1%) and (0.02%) of workforce subject to the social insurance law are working in the fields of agriculture, fishing and other categories respectively.

Participants subject to the social insurance law and regulations by sex, nationality and the main economic activity groups

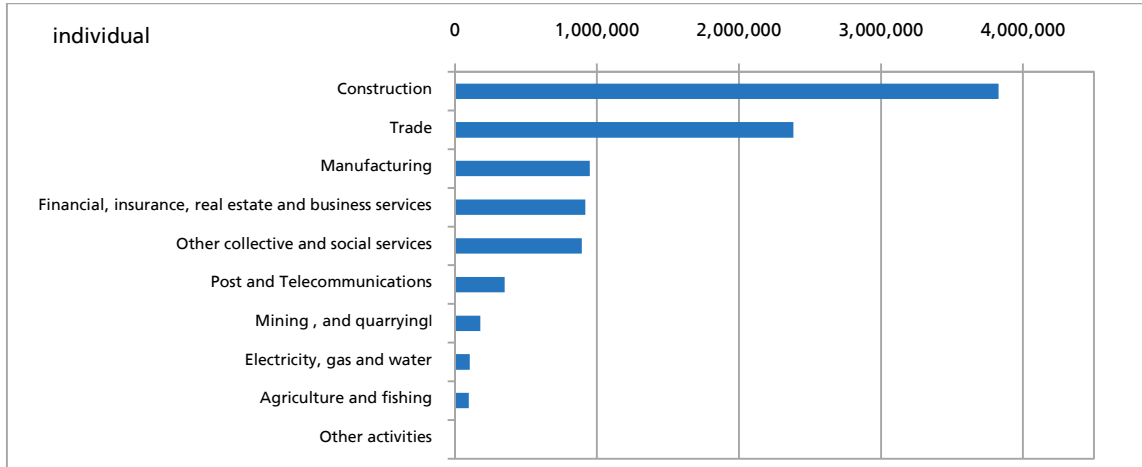
Table (18)

Economic Activities	Saudis			Non-Saudis			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Post and Telecommunications	75,813	12,882	88,695	261,473	1068	262,541	337,286	13,950	351,236
Trade	275,216	171,378	446,594	1,908,285	27,670	1,935,955	2,183,501	199,048	2,382,549
Construction	311,429	131,038	442,467	3,356,849	28,308	3,385,157	3,668,278	159,346	3,827,624
Mining , and quarryingl	100,146	4,195	104,341	73,170	969	74,139	173,316	5,164	178,480
Other collective and social services	235,958	163,869	399,827	406,047	88,327	494,374	642,005	252,196	894,201
Agriculture and fishing	12,381	3,971	16,352	80,651	199	80,850	93,032	4,170	97,202
Manufacturing	147,654	56,237	203,891	726,422	19,103	745,525	874,076	75,340	949,416
Electricity, gas and water	47,926	2,365	50,291	54,806	129	54,935	102,732	2,494	105,226
Financial, insurance, real estate and business services	159,757	58,404	218,161	648,595	51,185	699,780	808,352	109,589	917,941
Other activities	1,400	62	1,462	0	0	0	1,400	62	1,462
Total	1,367,680	604,401	1,972,081	7,516,298	216,958	7,733,256	8,883,978	821,359	9,705,337

Source: General Organization for Social Insurance Source): GOSI

Participants subject to the social insurance law and regulations by the main economic activity groups

Chart (9)

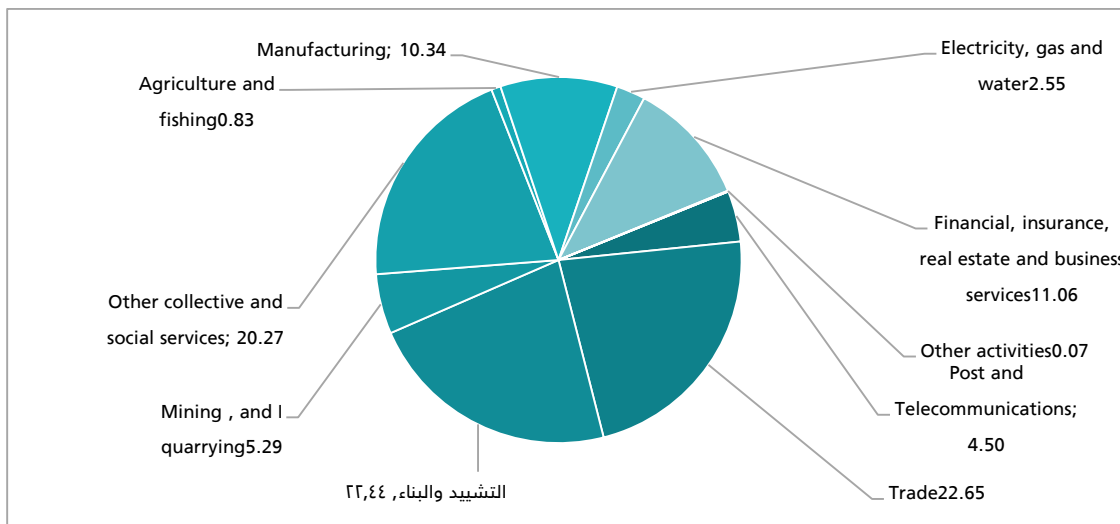


Reference: General Organization for Social Insurance Source): GOSI

The results recorded the highest percentage among jobs with (22.6% of the total Saudi workforce); this is followed by the construction 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.

The relative distribution of participants subject to the civil service and social insurance laws and regulations by main business activity groups (%)

Chart (10)



Reference: General Organization for Social Insurance Source): GOSI





Participants subject to the social insurance law and regulations by region and the main economic activity groups

Table (19)

Administrative Region	Post Service and Telecommunications	Trade	Construction	Mining, Oil, and Quarrying	Collective, Social and Group Services	Agriculture and Fishing:	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Finance, insurance, real estate and professional services	Other activities	Total
Riyadh	138,159	889,433	1,352,346	9,294	368,641	34,411	313,673	45,840	515,864	3	3,667,664
Makkah	80,635	656,288	781,177	14,644	205,703	16,127	236,377	24,434	191,722	3	2,207,110
Madinah	10,813	112,045	143,340	3,170	40,465	2,794	40,757	1,357	9,038	0	363,779
Qassim	11,744	83,376	225,246	646	30,645	12,449	33,173	308	8,793	0	406,380
Eastern Region	74,543	388,728	870,300	145,578	141,235	13,612	229,742	24,963	131,031	1,456	2,021,188
Asir	13,229	71,617	150,643	2,060	31,591	1,733	31,621	6,956	28,133	0	337,583
Tabuk	3,405	27,409	41,353	134	20,008	3,437	11,952	191	2,896	0	110,785
Hail	2,744	25,654	72,261	524	13,102	5,911	13,517	422	2,582	0	136,717
Northern Borders	2,352	9,408	23,689	935	4,641	142	4,449	164	3,115	0	48,895
Jazan	2,826	50,756	40,842	662	15,121	2,972	15,181	291	8,572	0	137,223
Najran	6,535	26,874	82,795	456	9,723	722	7,622	152	10,257	0	145,136
Al-Baha	966	24,428	13,547	298	4,594	176	4,114	77	2,888	0	51,088
AL-Jawf	3,285	16,533	30,085	79	8,732	2,716	7,238	71	3,050	0	71,789
Total	351,236	2,382,549	3,827,624	178,480	894,201	97,202	949,416	105,226	917,941	1,462	9,705,337

Reference: General Organization for Social Insurance Source): GOSI



Participants subject to the social insurance law and regulations by age groups and the main economic activity groups

Table (20)

Age groups	Post Service and Telecommunications	Trade	Construction	Mining Oil, and Quarrying	Collective, Social and Group Services	Agriculture and Fishing:	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Finance, insurance, real estate and professional services	Other activities	Total
15,-19	2,071	23,032	25,048	1,407	4,887	455	6,563	340	5,500	0	69,303
20,-24	19,699	178,618	261,509	20,364	50,042	4,985	63,465	7,967	69,709	2	676,360
25,-29	55,210	405,159	684,315	33,950	180,919	14,448	153,870	21,936	191,791	241	1,741,839
30,-34	71,264	465,484	799,473	33,502	200,250	19,042	184,512	22,352	204,388	405	2,000,672
35,-39	63,022	396,079	679,368	26,522	150,982	16,984	161,045	17,193	160,819	258	1,672,272
40,-44	45,689	289,828	480,707	20,094	103,464	13,036	120,834	12,799	104,590	221	1,191,262
45,-49	36,665	226,590	360,346	16,673	76,841	11,038	97,562	9,565	71,337	153	906,770
50,-54	27,030	178,871	261,757	12,637	56,110	8,207	76,463	6,595	49,905	126	677,701
55,-59	17,113	114,068	149,928	8,974	37,612	4,943	46,644	4,002	30,782	52	414,118
64,-60	9,138	64,811	80,573	3,370	20,521	2,637	25,036	1,696	17,905	4	225,691
+65	4,335	40,009	44,600	987	12,573	1,427	13,422	781	11,215	0	129,349
Total	351,236	2,382,549	3,827,624	178,480	894,201	97,202	949,416	105,226	917,941	1,462	9,705,337

Reference: General Organization for Social Insurance Source): GOSI



Domestic workers (according to the Ministry of Labor and Social Development's administrative records):

The Labor Ministry's administrative records show that drivers are about (56.8% of the total domestic workers; followed by servants and cleaners who represented (38.4% of the total domestic worker in the kingdom. The drivers and servants are collectively representing (95.2% of the total domestic workers.

Non-Saudi domestic workers by sex and the main domestic profession groups

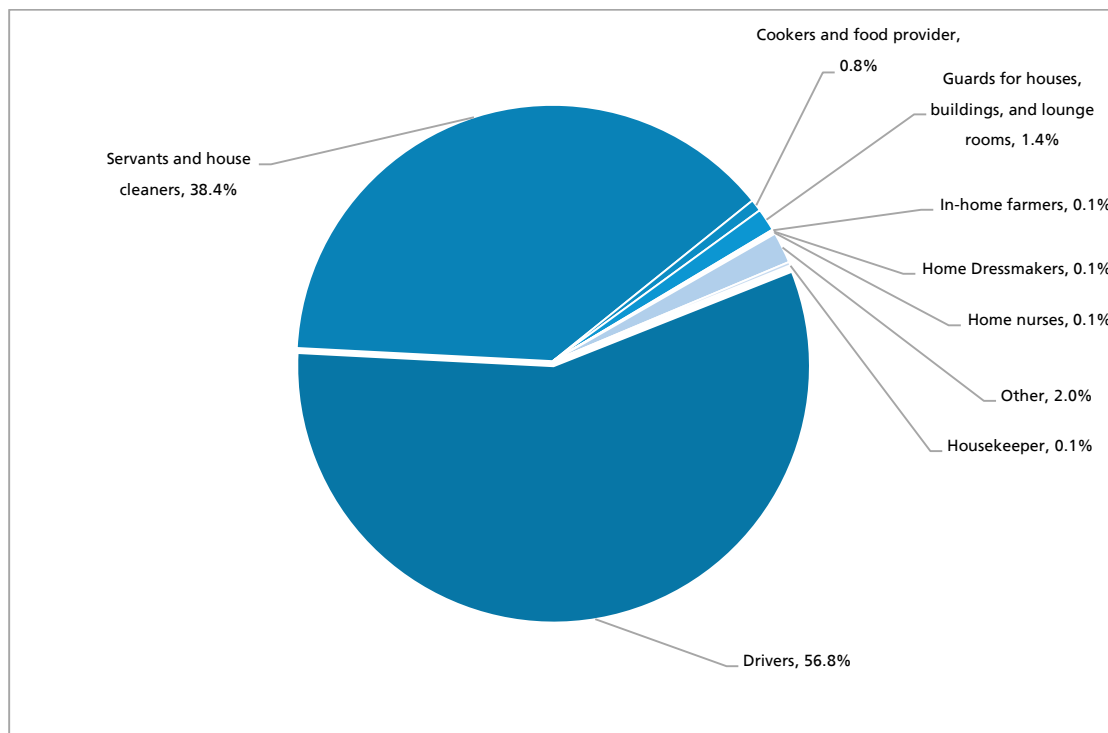
Table (21)

The main domestic profession groups	Male	Female	Total
Housekeeper	1,550	952	2,502
Drivers	1,363,324	0	1,363,324
Servants and house cleaners	236,593	684,622	921,215
Cookers and food provider	15,502	2,645	18,147
Guards for houses, buildings, and lounge rooms	34,514	0	34,514
In-home farmers	2,685	0	2,685
Home Dressmakers	752	1,258	2,010
Home nurses	617	1,930	2,547
Home tutors	495	4698	5193
Other	32,690	14,276	46,966
Total	1,688,722	710,381	2,399,103

Reference: Ministry of Labor and Social Development Source: MLSD

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

Chart (11)



Source: Ministry of Labor and Social Development

Labor Visas (according to the Ministry of Labor and Social Development's administrative records):

Total number of work visas by sex and sector (visa)

Table (22)

Male	Female	Total
8,432	5,920	14,352
76,389	144,739	221,128
95,280	10,707	105,987
180,101	161,366	341,467

Source: Ministry of Labor and Social Development, MLSD

employment rate according to Labor Force Survey estimates

Employment rate, according to the internationally recognized practices, is calculated by household survey estimates. Results of the labor market bulletin have shown, based on estimates of the labor force survey for 1Q/2018, that rate for the population aged 15+ reached (93.9%). The rate among males reached to (96.6%) and to (79.0%) among female population.

Employment rate for population aged 15+ by sex and nationality (%)

Table (23)

Male	Female	Total
92.4	69.1	87.1
99.3	97.4	99.1
96.6	79.0	93.9

Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT: --

The survey shows that the employment rate for the Saudi population hit (87.1%). The rate for the male population hit (92.4%) and hit only (69.1%) for the female population.

Q1 2018 employment rate for Saudi population (15+ years old) compared to Q4 2017

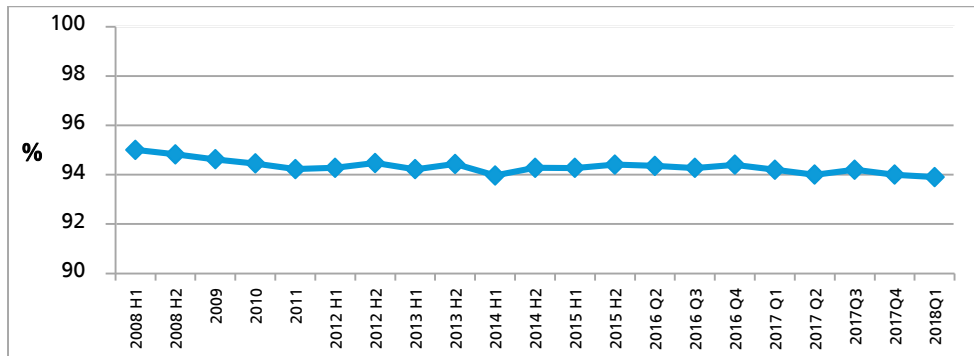
Table (24)

Period	Male	Female	Total
1Q/2018	92.4	69.1	87.1
4Q/2017	92.5	69.0	87.2

Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT

The total employment rate for the population aged 15+ over ten years (2008-2018) (%)

Chart (12)



Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT

The average weekly working hours (according to the Labor Force Survey):

Results of the labor market bulletin show that the average working hours, according to the Labor Force Survey estimates of the 1Q/2018, reached (44,5) hours per week for the total workforce aged (15+). The working hours for the male workers are estimated at (44,9) hours and at (42,4) hours for the female workers.

Average working hours for employees aged (15+) by sex for 1Q/2018 compared to 4Q/2017 (Hour)

Table (25)

Period		Male	Female	Total
1Q/2018	1Q/2018	44.9	42.4	44.5
4Q/2017	4Q/2017	45.0	42.3	44.7

Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT

The average monthly salary (according to the Labor Force Survey estimates):

As shown by the bulletin results based on the labor force survey estimates, the average monthly salary reached (6,210) SR for paid employees (15 +). The salary for males is estimated at (6,190) SR and for females by (6,346) SR. The average monthly salary for Saudis reached (10,089) SR of the total paid Saudi employees. The salary for Saudi males is estimated at (10,289) SR and for Saudi females at (9,230) SR.

Average monthly wages per paid employee (15+) by sex and nationality (SR)

Table (26)

Male	Female	Total
10,289	9,230	10,089
3,883	2,646	3,768
6,190	6,346	6,210

Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT





Average monthly wages per paid employee (15+) by sex, nationality and type of sector (SR)

Table (27)

Sector	Saudis			Non-Saudis			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Government	11,229	10,541	11,095	10,825	8,575	10,298	11,203	10,383	11,041
Private establishment sector	7,661	4,939	7,197	3,881	5,042	3,899	4,432	4,970	4,454
Non-Profit Organizations (NGOs)	4,572	5,189	4,816	3,552	2,583	3,436	3,846	4,310	3,949
Domestic workers:	0	0	0	2,072	1,597	1,875	2,072	1,597	1,875
Regional and international organizations and other institutions	10,400	15,100	13,246	12,696	4,000	12,182	12,543	11,046	12,336
Total	10,289	9,230	10,089	3,883	2,646	3,768	6,190	6,346	6,210

Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT: --





Average monthly wages per paid employee (15+) by sex, nationality and educational level (SR)

Table (28)

Educational level	Saudis			Non-Saudis			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	3,925	4,290	4,110	1,691	1,351	1,652	1,756	1,915	1,777
Literate	4,932	4,196	4,744	2,042	1,545	1,971	2,143	1,731	2,083
Primary	5,979	4,165	5,837	2,181	1,589	2,107	2,604	1,768	2,504
Intermediate	7,643	4,248	7,493	2,322	1,666	2,254	3,266	1,871	3,135
Secondary	8,753	5,008	8,542	3,019	2,564	2,990	6,283	3,880	6,140
Diploma	9,907	9,367	9,783	4,320	4,139	4,312	7,317	8,807	7,545
Bachelor	13,449	10,036	12,278	7,733	6,525	7,674	10,366	9,673	10,220
M.A.	18,422	12,120	16,913	14,068	9,390	13,743	15,786	11,391	15,149
PhD.	23,032	19,321	22,274	17,242	11,255	15,744	18,616	12,813	17,224
Total	10,289	9,230	10,089	3,883	2,646	3,768	6,190	6,346	6,210

Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT





Average monthly wages per paid employee (15+) by sex, nationality and age groups (SR)

Table (29)

Age groups	Saudis			Non-Saudis			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15,-19	4,829	3,555	4,701	2,219	1,627	2,164	3,090	2,310	3,015
20,-24	6,322	5,514	6,202	2,166	1,861	2,127	4,429	4,016	4,372
25,-29	7,724	6,955	7,594	2,557	2,341	2,526	5,168	4,918	5,129
30,-34	9,130	8,487	9,003	3,437	2,335	3,306	6,022	6,053	6,027
35,-39	10,154	9,565	10,025	3,791	2,726	3,675	5,929	6,418	6,002
40,-44	12,119	10,636	11,760	4,012	2,857	3,889	6,492	7,065	6,579
45,-49	13,481	11,579	13,168	4,218	2,584	4,106	7,135	7,526	7,174
50,-54	14,530	12,115	14,251	4,490	3,844	4,473	7,163	9,170	7,266
55,-59	13,792	10,414	13,488	5,141	4,204	5,124	7,106	8,002	7,138
64,-60	8,635	7,903	8,587	5,396	9,483	5,473	5,672	9,087	5,750
+65	3,498	6,100	3,756	6,218	2,000	6,189	6,040	4,156	6,015
Total	10,289	9,230	10,089	3,883	2,646	3,768	6,190	6,346	6,210

Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT



Economically active population

Workforce (according to the Labor Force Survey estimates):

Workforce, according to internationally recognized practices, is estimated by the household surveys. Results of the labor market bulletin show, according to the labor force survey estimates, that the total workforce at the age (15+) for population **who live in the kingdom at the time of the survey**, is estimated at (13,902,785) of which male population account for (11,784,358) and the female population account for (2,118,427). The male individuals make up (84.8%) of the total workforce while the female individuals make up (15.2%). Survey estimates show that the total Saudi labor force that are aged (15+) reached (6,036,607) of which the male individuals account for (4,659,378) and the female individuals account for (1,377,229). The male individuals make up (77.2%) of the total Saudi workforce while the female individuals make up (22.8%) of the total Saudi workforce.

The total workforce aged (15+) by sex and nationality

Table (30)

Nationality	Male	Female	Total
Saudis	4,659,378	1,377,229	6,036,607
Non-Saudis	7,124,980	741,198	7,866,178
Total	11,784,358	2,118,427	13,902,785

Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT

Saudis (15+) in the labor force for 2018 Q1 compared to 2017 Q4

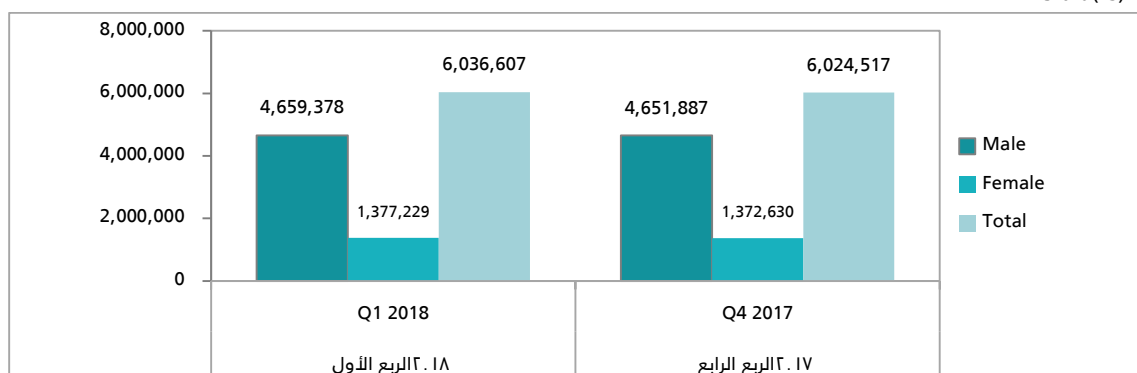
Table (31)

Period	Male	Female	Total
1Q/2018	4,659,378	1,377,229	6,036,607
4Q/2017	4,651,887	1,372,630	6,024,517

Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT

Saudis (15+) in the labor force for 2018 Q1 compared to 2017 Q4

Chart (13)



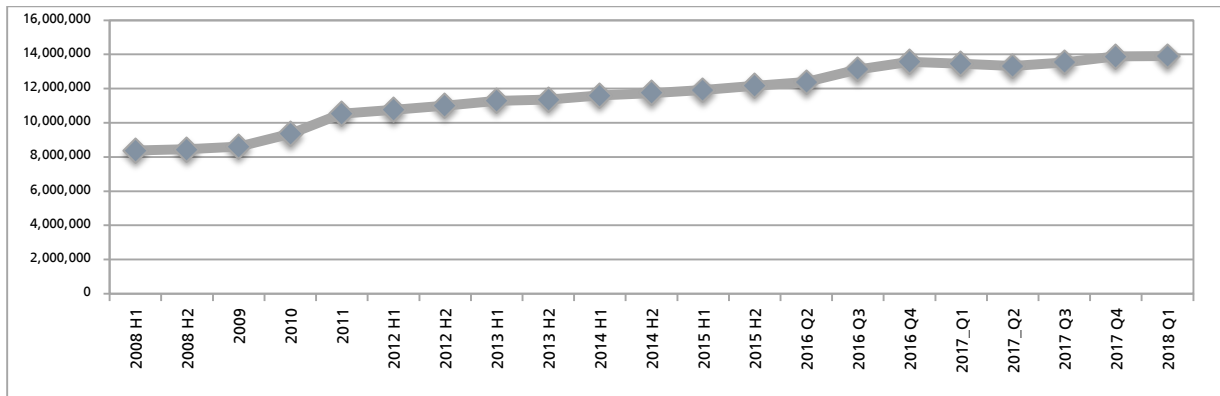
Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT





The total unemployment rate for population aged 15+ over ten years (2008-2018)

Chart (14)



Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT: --

Survey estimates show that the highest percentage of the Saudi workforce is in the age group (30-34) with (19.8%) of the overall Saudi workforce, followed by the age group (25-29) with (19.6%). The workforce percentage in the age group (15-19) reached only (0.5%).

The total workforce aged (15+) by sex, nationality and age groups

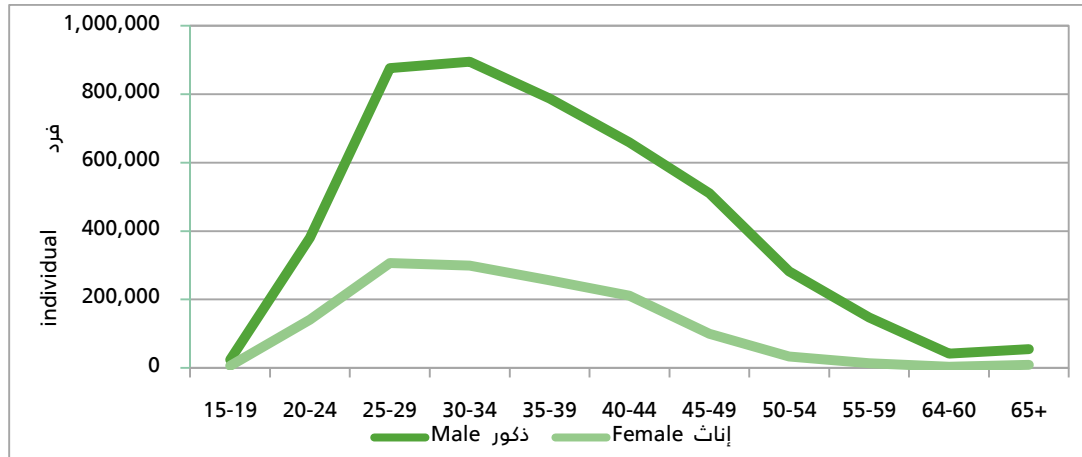
Table (32)

Age groups	Saudis			Non-Saudis			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15,-19	23,506	5,921	29,427	19,671	2,097	21,768	43,177	8,018	51,195
20,-24	380,399	140,625	521,024	217,419	33,028	250,447	597,818	173,653	771,471
25,-29	876,259	306,896	1,183,155	736,596	126,858	863,454	1,612,855	433,754	2,046,609
30,-34	894,809	298,694	1,193,503	982,678	135,050	1,117,728	1,877,487	433,744	2,311,231
35,-39	787,380	256,016	1,043,396	1,447,629	177,459	1,625,088	2,235,009	433,475	2,668,484
40,-44	659,418	210,962	870,380	1,365,821	162,439	1,528,260	2,025,239	373,401	2,398,640
45,-49	510,922	99,574	610,496	1,004,629	74,678	1,079,307	1,515,551	174,252	1,689,803
50,-54	282,261	33,221	315,482	672,414	17,912	690,326	954,675	51,133	1,005,808
55,-59	147,801	13,845	161,646	402,797	7,372	410,169	550,598	21,217	571,815
64,-60	41,895	2,926	44,821	197,195	3,764	200,959	239,090	6,690	245,780
+65	54,728	8,549	63,277	78,131	541	78,672	132,859	9,090	141,949
Total	4,659,378	1,377,229	6,036,607	7,124,980	741,198	7,866,178	11,784,358	2,118,427	13,902,785

Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey - GASTAT

Saudis (15+) in the labor force by sex and age groups

Chart (15)



Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT

The survey results showed that the highest percentage for the Saudi workforce was among the university degree holders with (37.1%) of the total Saudi workforce, followed by the secondary school certificate holders with (34.8%). The lowest percentage was among the illiterates by (0.2%).

Total workforce aged (15+) by sex, nationality and educational level

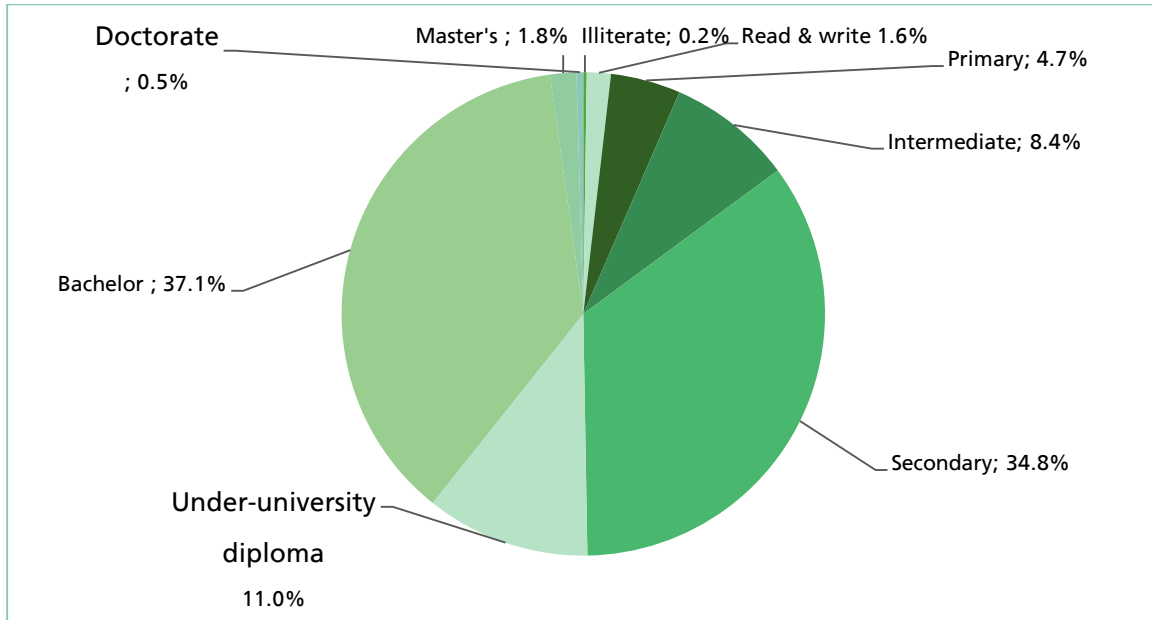
Table (33)

Educational level	Saudis			Non-Saudis			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	9,991	3,712	13,703	78,598	9,943	88,541	88,589	13,655	102,244
Read & write	76,128	20,964	97,092	749,326	124,618	873,944	825,454	145,582	971,036
Primary	260,203	22,297	282,500	1,293,790	184,459	1,478,249	1,553,993	206,756	1,760,749
Intermediate	472,184	32,947	505,131	1,742,946	201,574	1,944,520	2,215,130	234,521	2,449,651
Secondary	1,921,668	181,763	2,103,431	1,291,027	91,839	1,382,866	3,212,695	273,602	3,486,297
Under-	507,022	155,677	662,699	394,071	17,008	411,079	901,093	172,685	1,073,778
Bachelor	1,311,263	927,684	2,238,947	1,398,062	80,090	1,478,152	2,709,325	1,007,774	3,717,099
Master's	79,160	26,701	105,861	111,050	9,388	120,438	190,210	36,089	226,299
Doctorate	21,759	5,484	27,243	66,110	22,279	88,389	87,869	27,763	115,632
Total	4,659,378	1,377,229	6,036,607	7,124,980	741,198	7,866,178	11,784,358	2,118,427	13,902,785

Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT

Distribution of Saudis (15+) in the labor force by education level (%)

Chart (16)



Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT



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

Economic participation rate, according to the internationally recognized practices, is calculated by family survey estimates, and the labor market bulletin results showed that the economic participation rate for the population (15+), based on the labor force survey estimates, reached to (55.5%). The economic participation rate among males reached to (78.8%) and among females to (21.0%).

The economic participation rate for population aged 15+ by sex and nationality

Table (34)

Nationality	Male	Female	Total
Saudis	63.5	19.5	41.9
Non-Saudis	93.6	24.5	73.9
Total	78.8	21.0	55.5

Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT

The survey shows that the participation rate for Saudi population hits (41.9%). The rate for the male population hits (63.5%) and hits only (19.5%) for the female population.

Economic Participation Rate for Saudis (15+) for 2018 Q1 Compared to 2017 Q4 (%)

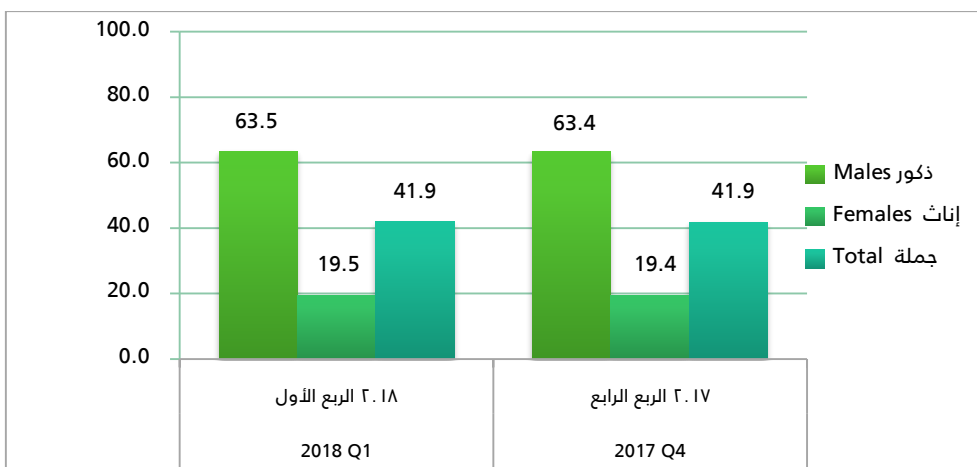
Table (35)

Period	Male	Female	Total
1Q/2018	63.5	19.5	41.9
4Q/2017	63.4	19.4	41.9

Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT

Economic Participation Rate for Saudis (15+) for 2018 Q1 Compared to 2017 Q4 (%)

Chart (17)

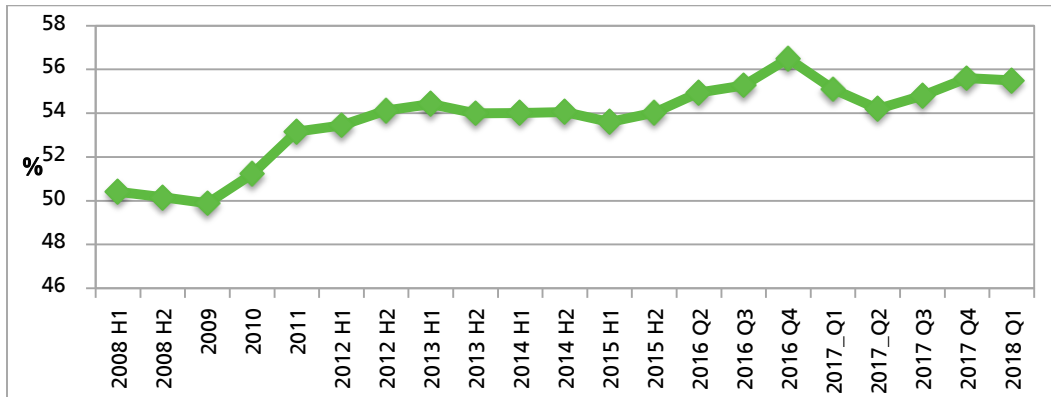


Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT



The total participation rate for the population aged 15+ over ten years (2008-2018) (%)

Chart (18)



Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT

The survey results showed also that the highest economic participation rate (65,7%) was reported among Saudi people whose age ranged between (30 to 34) years. The rate hit (64.9%) among Saudi people aged (35-39) years and the survey showed the lowest level was among people aged (15-19) with only (1.7%).

Participation rate for population aged 15+ by sex and age group (%)

Table (36)

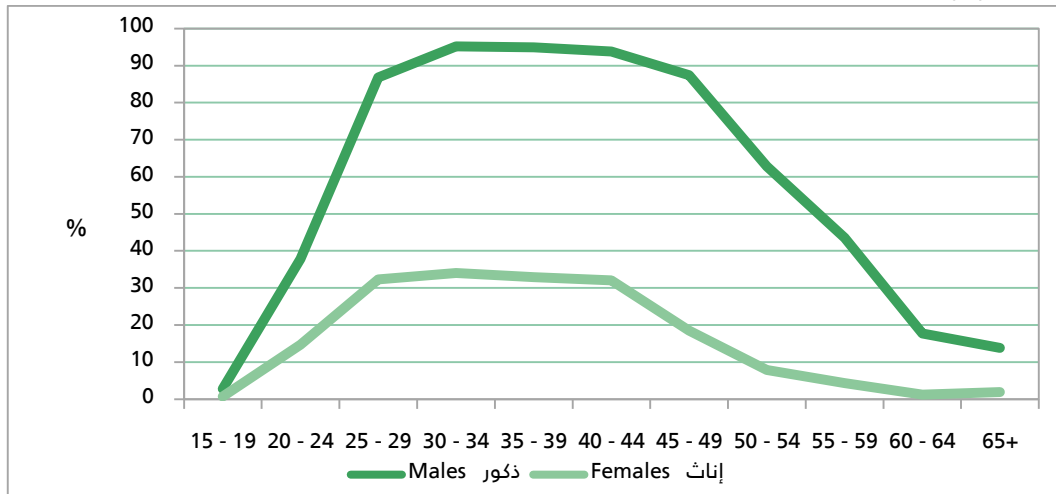
Age groups	Male	Female	Total
15,-19	2.8	0.7	1.7
20,-24	37.9	14.7	26.6
25,-29	86.8	32.3	60.4
30,-34	95.2	34.0	65.7
35,-39	94.9	32.9	64.9
40,-44	93.8	32.0	63.9
45,-49	87.4	18.5	54.4
50,-54	62.8	7.8	36.1
55,-59	43.5	4.3	24.5
64,-60	17.7	1.2	9.5
+65	13.8	1.9	7.5
Total	63.5	19.5	41.9

Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT



Participation rate for population aged 15+ by sex and age group (%)

Chart (19)



Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT

The results showed that the economic participation rate hit the highest level among Saudi population holding High Diploma/Master's degrees with (82.8%); followed by Diploma Degree Holders with (81.7%) while the rate was at its lowest among illiterate people with (3.2%).

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

Table (37)

Educational level	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	12.0	1.1	3.2
Literate	29.0	2.5	8.8
Primary	41.0	2.9	20.0
Intermediate	37.2	2.7	20.2
Secondary (or higher)	65.9	8.4	41.4
Under-university	87.2	67.7	81.7
Bachelor's degree	88.9	64.7	77.0
High Diploma/Master's	85.5	75.6	82.8
PhD degree	81.6	66.1	77.9
Total	63.5	19.5	41.9

Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT

Job seekers and unemployment:

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

Results of the labor market bulletin, based on data of government administrative records for the 1Q/2018, showed that total number of the Saudi job seekers reached (1,072,162) of which male individuals account for (172,849) and the female individuals account for (899,313). The percentage of male individuals reached (16.1%) of the total Saudi job seekers, while the female individuals accounted for (83.9%) of the total Saudi people who are looking for jobs.

Saudi job seekers by sex

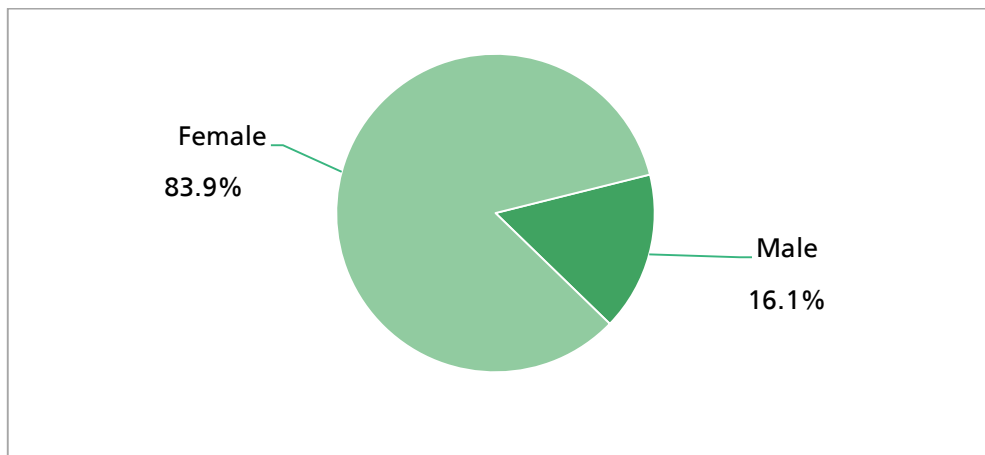
Table (38)

Gender	Saudi Job Seekers
Male	172,849
Female	899,313
Total	1,072,162

Source: Human Resources Development Fund (Hafiz), Ministry of Civil Service (Jadarah and Sa'ed), and the National Information Center - HRDF, MCS, NIC

Relative distribution of Saudi job seekers by sex (%)

Chart (20)



Source: Human Resources Development Fund (Hafiz), Ministry of Civil Service (Jadarah and Sa'ed), and the National Information Center - HRDF, MCS, NIC

Saudi Job Seekers for 2018 Q1 Compared Ito 2017 Q4

Table (39)

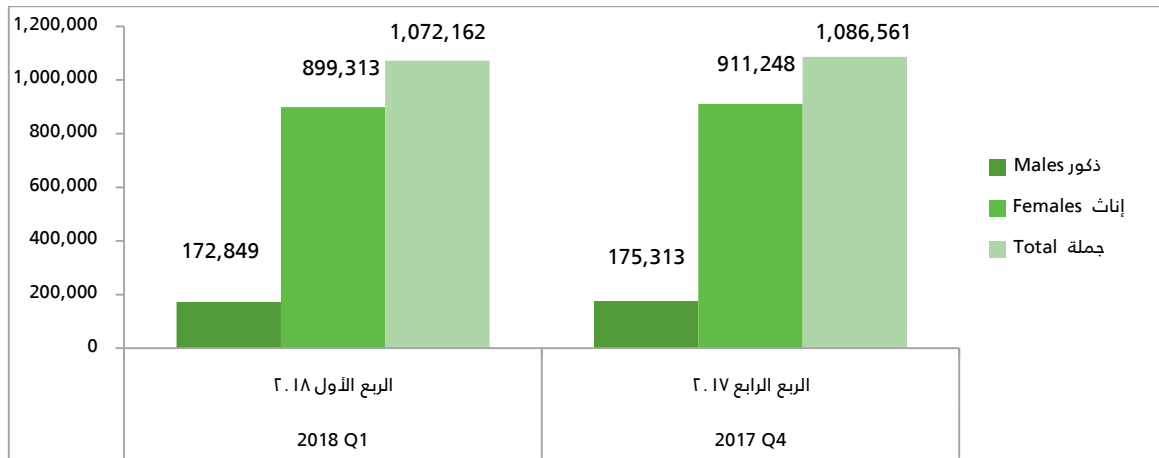
Period	Male	Female	Total
1Q/2018	172,849	899,313	1,072,162
4Q/2017	175,313	911,248	1,086,561

Source: Human Resources Development Fund (Hafiz), Ministry of Civil Service (Jadarah and Sa'ed), and the National Information Center - HRDF, MCS, NIC --



Saudi Job Seekers for 2018 Q1 Compared to 2017 Q4

Chart (21)



Source: Human Resources Development Fund (Hafiz), Ministry of Civil Service (Jadarah and Sa'ed), and the National Information Center - 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 (34.1%, but the male people aged (25 - 29) represented the highest rate of the job seekers with (37.0%. The female job seekers in the same age (25-29) years old represented (33.5% out of the total female population who are looking for jobs.

Saudi job seekers by sex and age groups

Table (40)

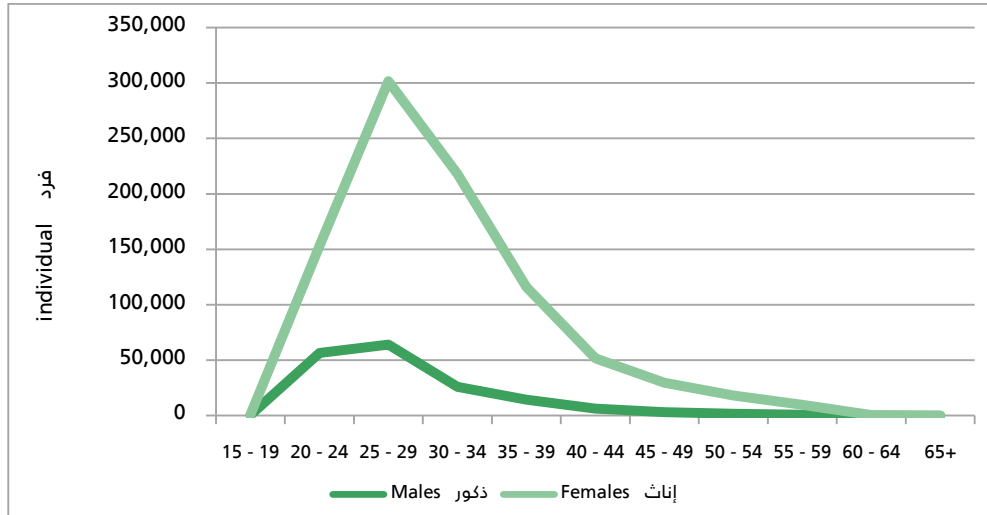
Age groups	Male	Female	Total
15,-19	488	646	1,134
20,-24	56,549	153,246	209,795
25,-29	64,025	301,655	365,680
30,-34	25,898	217,942	243,840
35,-39	14,378	116,049	130,427
40,-44	6,179	51,631	57,810
45,-49	2,956	29,701	32,657
50,-54	1,680	18,257	19,937
55,-59	682	9,774	10,456
64,-60	14	358	372
+65	0	54	54
Total	172,849	899,313	1,072,162

Source: Human Resources Development Fund (Hafiz), Ministry of Civil Service (Jadarah and Sa'ed), and the National Information Center - HRDF, MCS, NIC



Saudi job seekers by sex and age groups

Chart (22)



Source: Human Resources Development Fund (Hafiz), Ministry of Civil Service (Jadarah and Sa'ed), and the National Information Center - HRDF, MCS, NIC --

Survey results showed that the majority of the Saudi job seekers are holding university degrees with a percentage of (53.8%); followed by the secondary school certificate holders with (25.2%). The percentage of the illiterate people was at the lowest with (1.0%) in the same period.

Saudi job seekers by sex, nationality and the educational level

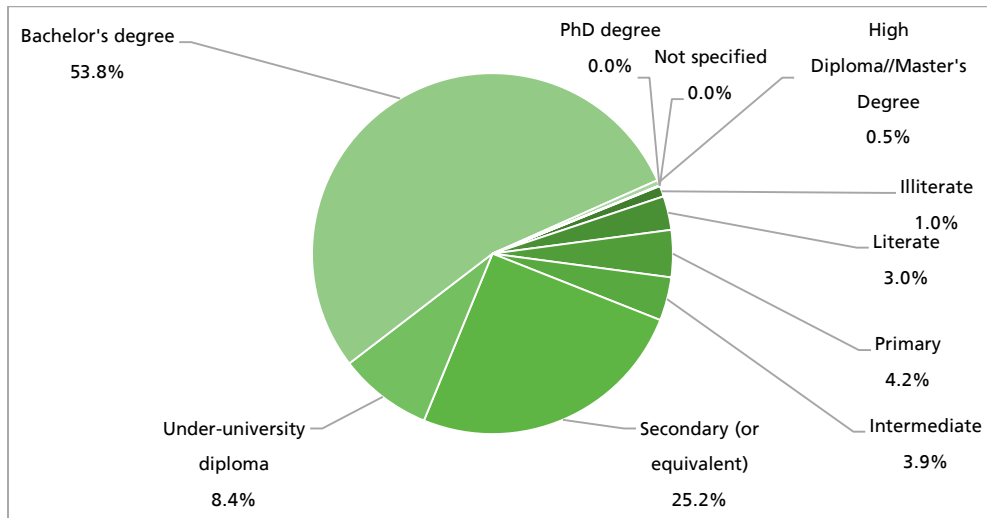
Table (41)

Educational level	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	1,694	8,712	10,406
Literate	2,189	30,314	32,503
Primary	8,495	36,760	45,255
Intermediate	8,918	32,809	41,727
Secondary (or	63,040	207,176	270,216
Under-university	30,978	58,943	89,921
Bachelor's degree	56,408	519,898	576,306
High	993	4,238	5,231
PhD degree	72	155	227
Not specified	62	308	370
Total	172,849	899,313	1,072,162

Source: Human Resources Development Fund (Hafiz), Ministry of Civil Service (Jadarah and Sa'ed), and the National Information Center - HRDF, MCS, NIC --

Relative distribution of Saudi job seekers by educational level (%)

Chart (23)



Source: Human Resources Development Fund (Hafiz), Ministry of Civil Service (Jadarah and Sa'ed), and the National Information Center - HRDF, MCS, NIC

The unemployed (according to Labor Force Survey estimates):

The unemployed population, according to the internationally recognized practices, which are estimated by household surveys, and results of the general population census, the results of the labor market bulletins, based on the Labor Market: Bulletin for the 1Q/2018, showed that the total unemployed population aged (15+) who live in the kingdom at the time of the survey are estimated at (847,480), of which the male individuals account for (402,204) and the female individuals account for (445,276). The male individuals make up (47.5%) of the total unemployed people and the female individuals make up (52.5%) out of this number.

The survey estimates show also that the total number of the unemployed Saudis who are aged (15+) reached to (778,937) of which the male individuals account for (352,725) and the female individuals account for (426,212). The male individuals make up (45.3%) while the female individuals make up (54.7%) of the total unemployed Saudis.

The total unemployed people aged (15+) by sex and nationality

Table (42)

Male	Female	Total
352,725	426,212	778,937
49,479	19,064	68,543
402,204	445,276	847,480

Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT

Total unemployed persons (15+) for 2018 Q1 Compared to 2017 Q4

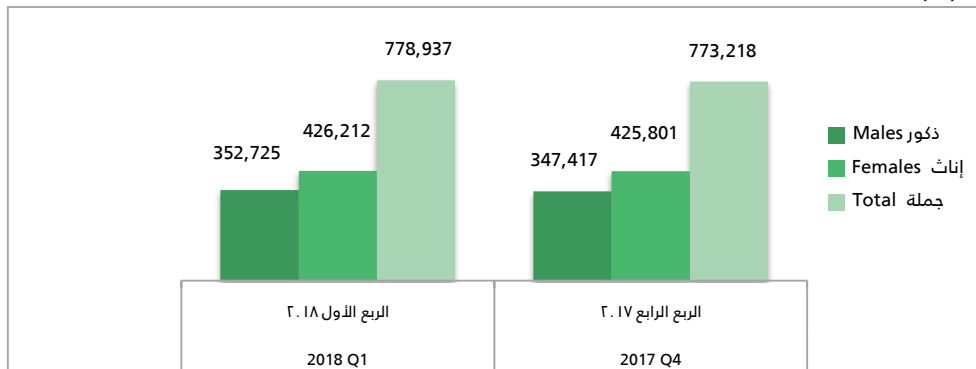
Table (43)

Period	Saudis			Non-Saudis			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1Q/2018	352,725	426,212	778,937	49,479	19,064	68,543	402,204	445,276	847,480
4Q/2017	347,417	425,801	773,218	35,083	18,127	53,210	382,500	443,928	826,428

Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT

Unemployed Saudis (15+) for 2018 Q1 Compared to 2017 Q4

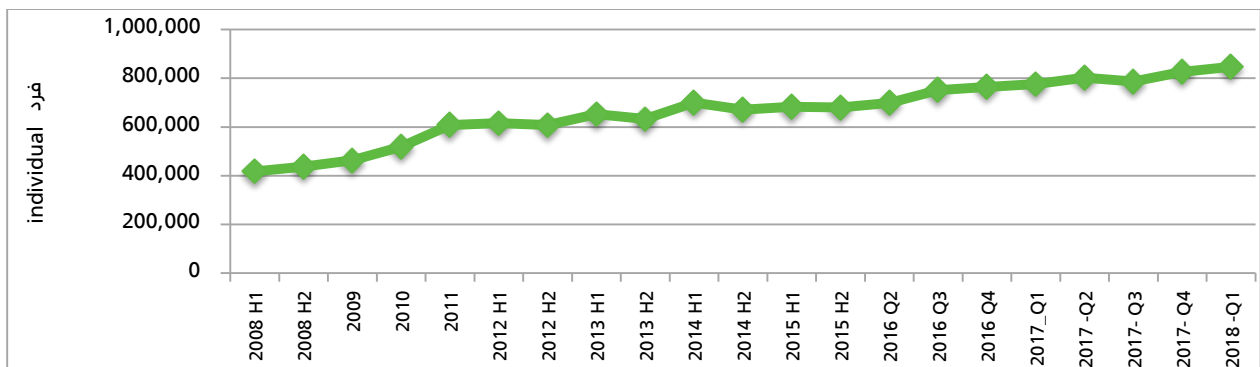
Chart (24)



Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT: --

The total unemployment rate for population aged 15+ over ten years (2008-2018)

Chart (25)



Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT



As per the survey estimates, the highest rate of the unemployment among Saudi nationals falls in the age group (25-29) with (35.5%) of the total unemployment rates for Saudi population; followed by the age group (20-24) with (29.0%). The age group (65 +) recorded zero unemployment rate.

Total unemployed persons who are aged (15 +) by sex, nationality and age group

Table (44)

Age groups	Saudis			Non-Saudis			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15,-19	14,380	4,713	19,093	4,645	556	5,201	19,025	5,269	24,294
20,-24	128,210	97,539	225,749	12,330	3,430	15,760	140,540	100,969	241,509
25,-29	120,091	156,468	276,559	15,080	7,891	22,971	135,171	164,359	299,530
30,-34	45,496	97,057	142,553	5,563	4,010	9,573	51,059	101,067	152,126
35,-39	22,955	48,533	71,488	6,432	2,371	8,803	29,387	50,904	80,291
40,-44	10,799	16,574	27,373	857	0	857	11,656	16,574	28,230
45,-49	7,745	4,985	12,730	2260	528	2788	10,005	5,513	15,518
50,-54	1671	343	2,014	448	278	726	2,119	621	2,740
55,-59	1115	0	1115	1864	0	1864	2979	0	2979
64,-60	263	0	263	0	0	0	263	0	263
+65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	352,725	426,212	778,937	49,479	19,064	68,543	402,204	445,276	847,480

Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT

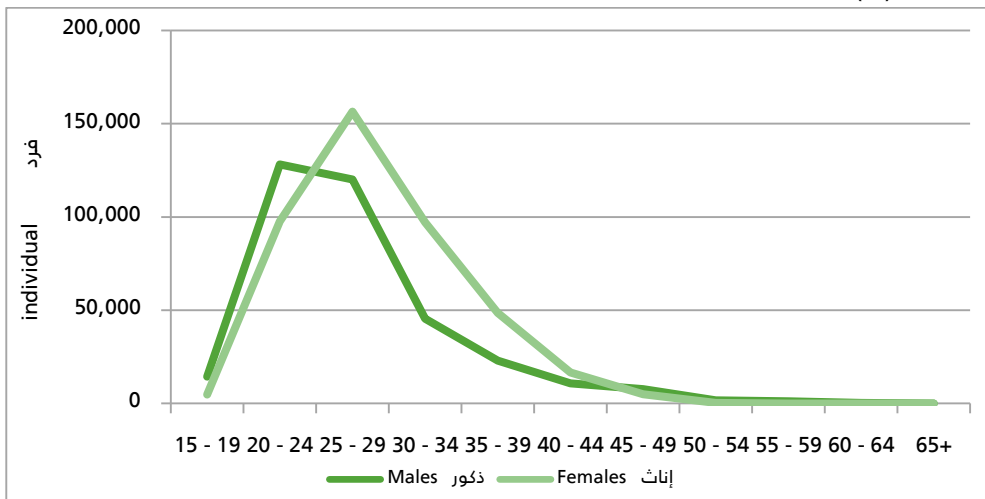




With regard to the Saudi male unemployed persons, about (36.3%) of them are aged between 20 and 24 years old while the Saudi female nationals who are aged 25-29 years represented the highest rate (36.7%) of the total Saudi female unemployed persons.

The unemployed Saudis (15+ years) by sex and age groups

Chart (26)

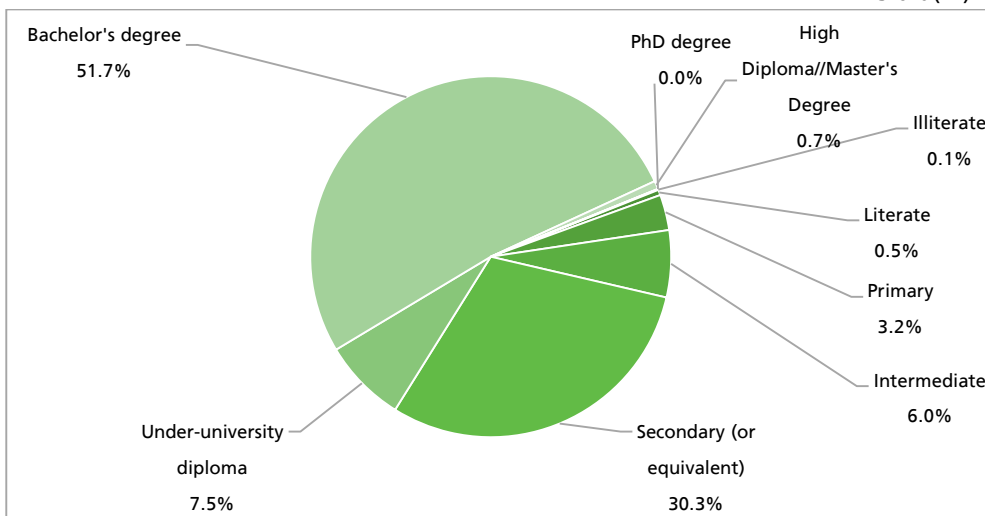


Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT

As per the survey results, nearly half of the unemployed Saudis are holding university degrees with a percentage of (51.7%); followed by the secondary certificate holders with percentage of (30.3%). The percentage of the illiterates was close to zero percent (0.1%).

Percentage distribution of Saudi unemployed population (15+ years old) by educational level (%)

Chart (27)



Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT



As for Saudi male population, the secondary school certificate or equivalent degrees holders represent the highest percentage among them with (44.9%). Results show that around three quarters of the unemployed Saudi females are holding university degrees with (71.6%).

Total unemployed people aged (15+) by sex, nationality and educational level

Table (45)

Level	Saudi			Non-Saudi			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	583	0	583	0	0	0	583	0	583
Read & Write	2,906	852	3,758	2,927	908	3,835	5,833	1,760	7,593
Primary	18,525	6,286	24,811	6,947	1177	8,124	25,472	7,463	32,935
Intermediate	33,317	13,424	46,741	9,423	498	9,921	42,740	13,922	56,662
Secondary	158,371	77,326	235,697	17,137	5,720	22,857	175,508	83,046	258,554
Diploma	38,732	19,670	58,402	2,574	698	3,272	41,306	20,368	61,674
Bachelor	98,028	305,019	403,047	10,008	8,730	18,738	108,036	313,749	421,785
Master	2,263	3,435	5,698	463	1123	1586	2,726	4,558	7,284
Doctorate	0	200	200	0	210	210	0	410	410
Total	352,725	426,212	778,937	49,479	19,064	68,543	402,204	445,276	847,480

Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT

The results showed also that the highest percentage of unemployed Saudi population holding diploma and higher degree was for those who are specialized in human studies and arts (the human studies include: Religion, Foreign Languages, Arabic Language and Literature, History, Archeology, Philosophy and Ethics. The arts includes: fine arts, applied arts, music, acting, graphic arts, audio and visual arts, artistic design and handicrafts) represented (28.0%) of the total unemployed Saudis who are holding diploma and higher degrees. The lowest percentage was for those who are specialized in agriculture and veterinary with (0.1%).

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

Table (46)

Area of study	Gender		
	Male	Female	Total
Education	9.3	22.6	18.6
Human studies and arts	17.0	32.7	28.0
Social Science, Business and Law Programs	31.1	17.1	21.3
Programs of physics, Mathematics, and Computer Science	17.2	21.0	19.9
Engineering, Industries and Construction Program	15.2	0.8	5.0
Agriculture and Veterinary Program	0.4	0.0	0.1
Health and social services program	8.1	3.7	5.0
Services Program	1.8	2.1	2.0
Total	100	100	100

*Total number of people holding diploma and higher degrees

Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT



With regard to the unemployed Saudis who are holding secondary school or equivalent degrees, the survey results showed that the highest rate (56.0%) was among those who are specialized in science while the lowest rate was among those who are specialized in commerce and health services with (0.4%) and (0.2% respectively).

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

Table (47)

Area of study	Gender		
	Male	Female	Total
Science (Physics)	58.3	51.3	56.0
Arts (religious)	37.8	47.0	40.8
Industrial / Professional / Area	2.1	0.0	1.4
Health and Nursing	0.6	0.7	0.6
Commercial	0.6	0.1	0.4
Religious Sciences	0.4	0.7	0.5
Agricultural and Technical	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100	100	100

Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT: --



Survey results show that (9.5%) of the unemployed Saudis had jobs. According to the results about (17.2%) of the unemployed Saudi male nationals had previously been working, while (3.0%) of unemployed Saudi female citizens had worked too.

Unemployed Saudi nationals (15+ years) by sex and previous work experience

Table (48)

Experience from last job	Male	Female	Total
Unemployed who have been working before	60,761	12,862	73,623
Unemployed who have never been working	291,964	413,350	705,314
Total	352,725	426,212	778,937

Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT: --

Distribution of Unemployed Saudis (15 +) by sex and previous work experience (%)

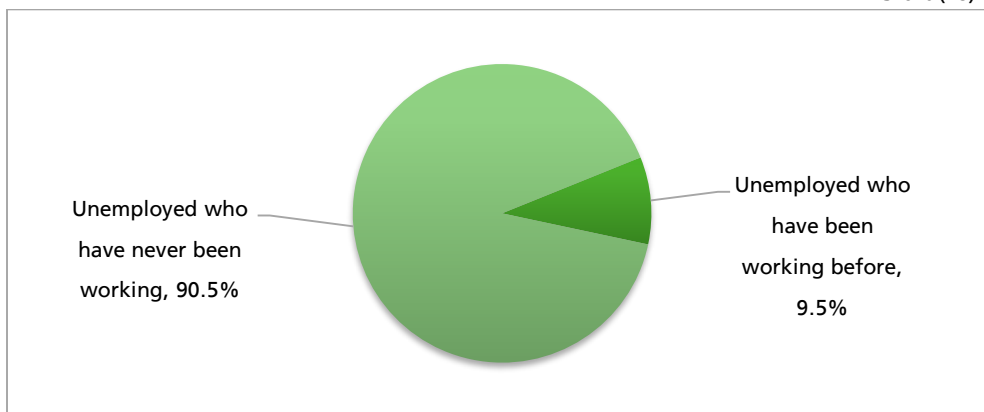
Table (49)

Experience from last job	Male	Female	Total
Unemployed who have been working before	17.2	3.0	9.5
Unemployed who have never been working	82.8	97.0	90.5
Total	100	100	100

Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT: --

Distribution of unemployed Saudis (15 +) by previous work experience (%)

Chart (28)



Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT



The results showed that (29.2%) of people quit low wage or salary jobs as about (29.1%) of the unemployed Saudi nationals have been laid off by their employers. In the meantime, the results revealed that about (29.2%) of the Saudi male unemployed people have left their jobs due to low wages or salaries and (28.8%) of the Saudi male unemployed people have left their jobs due to the layoff plans. Also, up to (31.2%) of the Saudi female unemployed people quit their jobs 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 behind leaving last job	Male	Female	Total
Low wage or salary	28.8	31.2	29.2
Two daily working shifts	3.2	3.9	3.3
Work place is far from residence	6.4	8.6	6.8
Discharged by the employer	29.2	28.4	29.1
Work requires physical and mental fitness	1.6	4.5	2.1
Low profit or project liquidation	4.1	2.5	3.8
End of temporary contract	9.8	14.5	10.6
Health reasons	7.3	1.4	6.3
Social conditions	9.5	5.0	8.7
Other Reasons	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100	100	100

Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT

Results showed that (31.2%) searched for work by registration with ministry of civil service, (31.1%) by mail or internet and that (25.4%) through direct application to the employer.

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

Table (51)

Job search method	Male	Female	Total
Applying directly to employer	38.6	14.4	25.4
Filling employment application forms by mail or Internet	28.8	33.1	31.1
Ask friends and relatives on job opportunities	7.4	4.0	5.5
Publishing and following up job ads and replying to them	1.7	1.1	1.4
Registration with ministry of civil service	16.3	43.5	31.2
Registration with the Ministry of Labor (hrdf)	3.6	2.4	2.9
Registration with private employment offices	0.4	0.6	0.5
Sought financial assistance, space, land, equipment, etc. to start own business	0.0	0.0	0.0
Applying for permit or license to start own business	0.4	0.0	0.2
Other	2.9	0.9	1.8
No action taken	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100

Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT



Survey results show that (26.8%) of unemployed Saudis searched for work over (12 months), while (45.0% searched for work over six months or less.

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

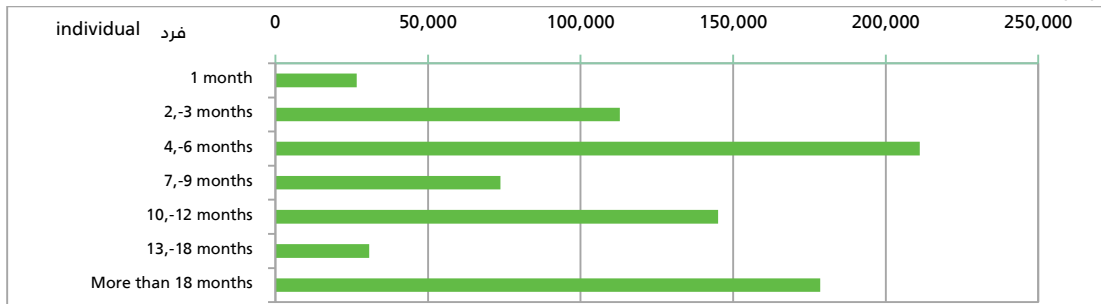
Table (52)

Period for job search (months)	Male	Female	Total
1	4.9	2.2	3.4
2,-3	16.4	12.9	14.5
4,-6	28.2	26.2	27.1
7,-9	9.5	9.5	9.5
10,-12	18.5	18.7	18.6
13,-18	3.8	4.1	3.9
More than 18	18.8	26.4	22.9
Total	100	100	100

Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT

Unemployed Saudis (15 +) by Duration of Job Searching (Months)

Chart (29)



Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT: --

Survey results show that (8.6%) of unemployed Saudis had previously been trained. Results show that more than half of those had computer training by (54.6%), while (16.6%) had vocational training, with (82.7%) of those previously trained.

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

Table (53)

Training:	Male	Female	Total
Unemployed who have received training	7.4	9.6	8.6
Unemployed who have had no training	92.6	90.4	91.4
Total	100	100	100

Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT

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

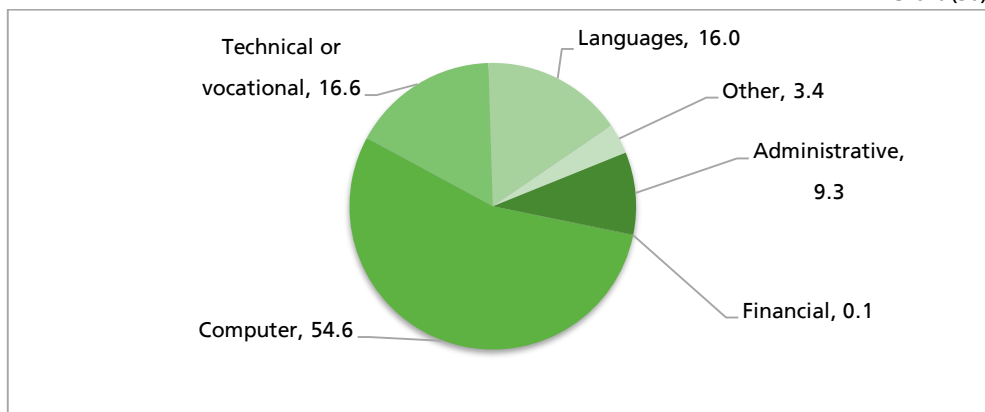
Table (54)

Type of training	Male	Female	Total
Administrative	11.4	7.9	9.3
Financial	0.3	0.0	0.1
Computer	37.4	65.6	54.6
Technical or vocational	26.5	10.3	16.6
Languages	21.0	12.7	16.0
Other	3.3	3.5	3.4
Total	100	100	100

Reference: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT: --

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

Chart (30)



Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT



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

Table (55)

Training agency	Male	Female	Total
Self-financing	75.5	87.3	82.7
Human Resources Development Fund	9.8	5.8	7.4
Private sector	8.6	5.7	6.8
Other	6.2	1.2	3.1
Total	100	100	100

Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT



Unemployment rate (according to labor force survey estimates):

The unemployment rate according to the internationally recognized practices, is calculated by family survey estimates.

Results of labor market bulletin have shown, based on estimates of the labor force survey for 3Q/2018, that the total unemployment rate for population who are aged (15 +) reached to (6.1%). The unemployment rate among male and female population reached to (3.4%) and to (21.0%) respectively.

Results showed a rise of unemployment rate Saudis (15+) (12.9%) during Q1 2018 compared to the Q4 2017 (12.8%), while results showed a decline of unemployment of Saudi females, with (30.9%) in Q1 2018 compared to (31.0%) in Q4 2017.

Conversely, the unemployment rate of Saudi males recorded a slight rise at the same period (7.6%) compared to (7.5%) in Q4 2017.

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

Table (56)

Nationality	Male	Female	Total
Saudis	7.6	30.9	12.9
Non-Saudis	0.7	2.6	0.9
Total	3.4	21.0	6.1

Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT

Total Unemployment Rate (15 +) for 2018 Q1 Compared to 2017 Q4 (%)

Table (57)

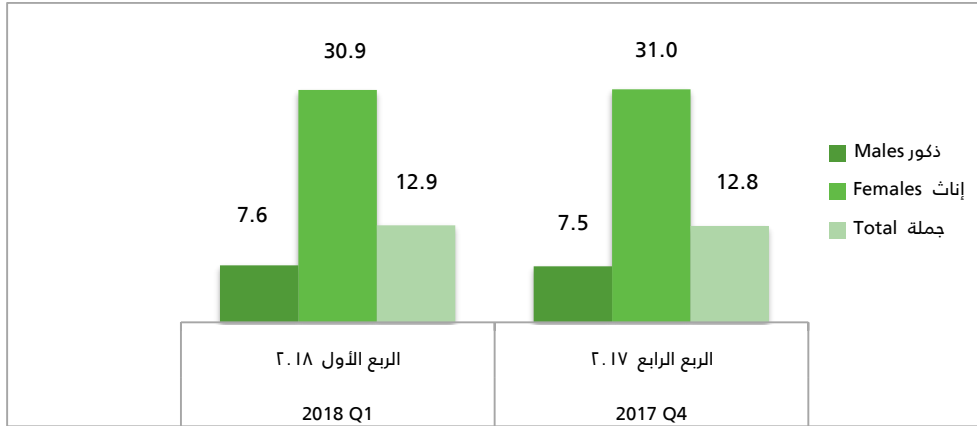
Period	Saudis			Non-Saudis			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1Q/2018	7.6	30.9	12.9	0.7	2.6	0.9	3.4	21.0	6.1
4Q/2017	7.5	31.0	12.8	0.5	2.5	0.7	3.2	21.1	6.0

Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) – GASTAT



Saudi Unemployment Rate (15+) for 2018 Q1 Compared to 2017 Q4 (%)

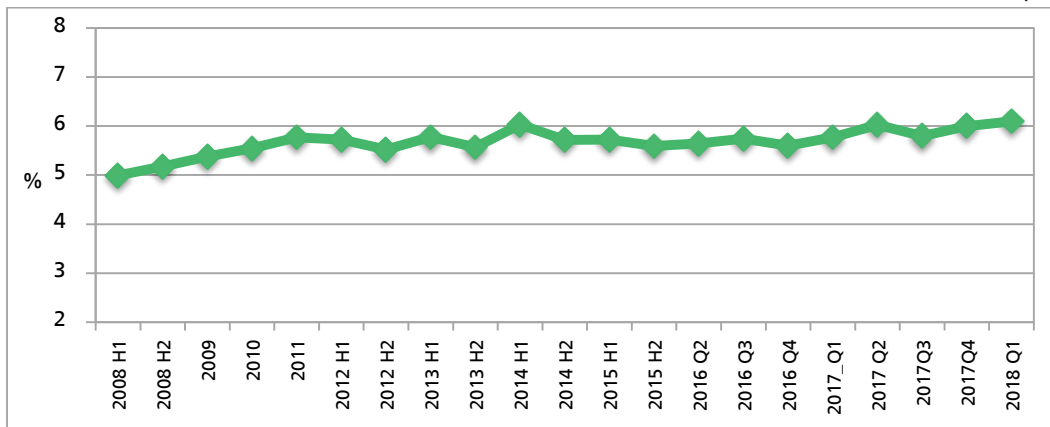
Chart (31)



Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT

The unemployment rate for the population aged 15+ throughout ten years (2008-2018)

Chart (32)



Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT

The survey results showed also that the highest unemployment rate (64.9%) was reported among Saudi people whose age ranged between 15 to 19 years. The rate hit (43.3%) between people aged 20-24 years old and the survey showed the lowest level was among people aged (45+) ranging from zero to (2.1%).



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

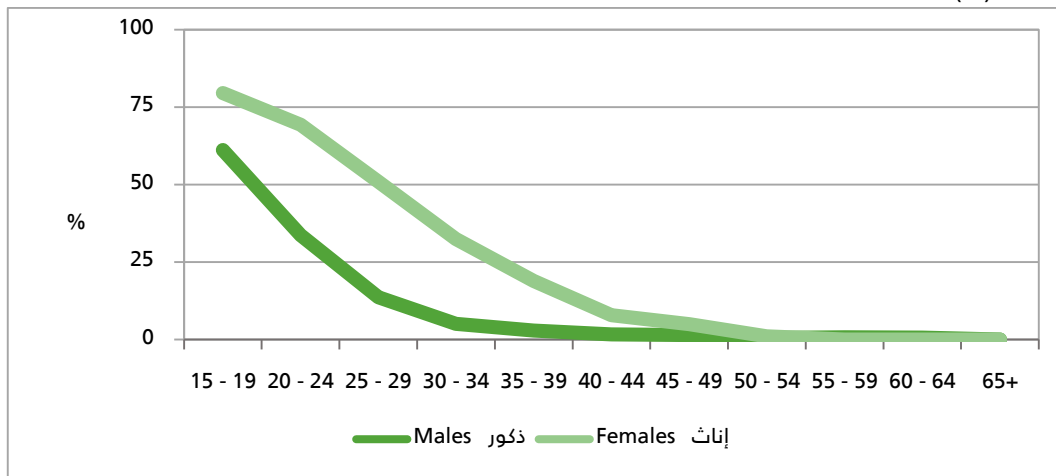
Table (58)

Age groups	Saudis			Non-Saudis			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15,-19	61.2	79.6	64.9	23.6	26.5	23.9	44.1	65.7	47.5
20,-24	33.7	69.4	43.3	5.7	10.4	6.3	23.5	58.1	31.3
25,-29	13.7	51.0	23.4	2.0	6.2	2.7	8.4	37.9	14.6
30,-34	5.1	32.5	11.9	0.6	3.0	0.9	2.7	23.3	6.6
35,-39	2.9	19.0	6.9	0.4	1.3	0.5	1.3	11.7	3.0
40,-44	1.6	7.9	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	4.4	1.2
45,-49	1.5	5.0	2.1	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.7	3.2	0.9
50,-54	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.3
55,-59	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5
64,-60	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
+65	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	7.6	30.9	12.9	0.7	2.6	0.9	3.4	21.0	6.1

Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) – GASTAT

Unemployment rate for Saudi population aged 15+ by sex and age group

Chart (33)



Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT

According to the survey results, the unemployment rate hit its highest level among Saudi population holding university degrees (18%); followed by the people who are holding secondary school degrees or equivalent (11.3%). In the meantime, the unemployment rate touched the bottom among people who can only read and write with (0.7%).

The unemployment rate for population aged 15+ by sex, nationality and educational groups

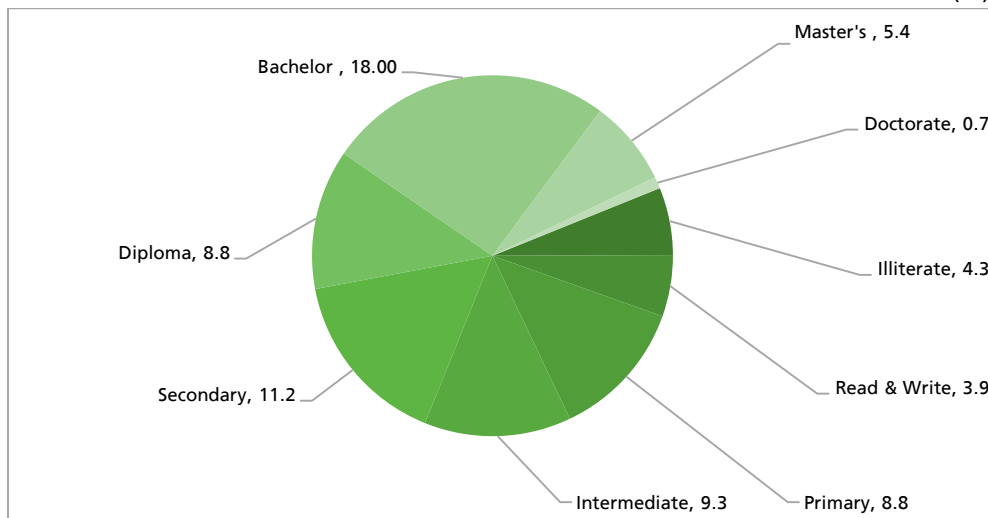
Table (59)

Educational level	Saudis			Non-Saudis			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	5.8	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6
Read & Write	3.8	4.1	3.9	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.8
Primary	7.1	28.2	8.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.6	3.6	1.9
Intermediate	7.1	40.7	9.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	1.9	5.9	2.3
Secondary	8.2	42.5	11.2	1.3	6.2	1.7	5.5	30.4	7.4
Diploma	7.6	12.6	8.8	0.7	4.1	0.8	4.6	11.8	5.7
Bachelor	7.5	32.9	18.0	0.7	10.9	1.3	4.0	31.1	11.3
Master's	2.9	12.9	5.4	0.4	12.0	1.3	1.4	12.6	3.2
Doctorate	0.0	3.6	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.4
Total	7.6	30.9	12.9	0.7	2.6	0.9	3.4	21.0	6.1

Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT

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

Chart (34)



Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT



Survey Findings showed that Al-Jawf hit the highest unemployment rate level (27.3%), followed by Northern Borders (23.0%), while the lowest unemployment rate was recorded in Najran (7.0%)

Total unemployment rate for the population who are aged (15 +) by sex, nationality and administrative region

Table (60)

Administrative Region	Saudis			Non-Saudis			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Riyadh	8.9	30.1	13.9	1.2	4.6	1.5	3.8	20.3	6.2
Makkah	5.3	24.1	9.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	2.0	15.7	3.9
Madinah	12.0	39.9	19.8	1.2	4.5	1.4	5.5	31.8	10.0
Qassim	7.1	29.9	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	17.7	5.9
Eastern Region	4.7	22.4	7.8	0.8	3.4	1.1	2.3	13.8	3.9
Asir	7.9	37.0	14.9	0.2	2.1	0.4	4.2	28.9	8.6
Tabuk	10.3	41.3	15.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	5.8	27.2	9.1
Hail	7.2	35.3	14.0	1.0	1.4	1.1	4.0	22.2	7.6
Northern Borders	11.5	49.5	23.0	0.6	4.3	1.3	6.5	34.8	13.7
Jazan	11.3	40.7	18.6	0.0	2.5	0.2	6.6	36.1	11.9
Najran	3.2	26.3	7.0	0.3	2.5	0.6	1.8	15.8	4.0
Al-Baha	6.8	34.9	14.8	0.6	0.0	0.5	3.9	26.4	8.9
AL-Jawf	20.3	41.5	27.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	9.2	29.4	14.0
Total	7.6	30.9	12.9	0.7	2.6	0.9	3.4	21.0	6.1

Source: Estimated data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) - GASTAT

