



الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics

Labor Market Bulletin 2016 Fourth Quarter

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Introduction

GASat recognizes the significance of issuing an integrated bulletin on the labor market in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. It pursues the objectives of the National Strategy for Statistical Development in the Saudi Vision 2030. Such objectives include the development of administrative records to be gradually adopted as a primary source of data through the provision of comprehensive data from administrative records and field surveys conducted by GASat on the labor force. In light of such objective, GASat is pleased to publish for the first time the Labor Market Bulletin Q4 2016 which includes the data of the labor market records concerned entities (i.e. 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, which was implemented during Q4 ended December 31, 2016.

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

Allah is the Arbiter of Success,,,

General Authority for Statistics (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

1. Provision of detailed data about workers according to many variables
2. Provision of data about job seekers according to many variables
3. Provision of data about the rates of economic participation and dependency, operation and unemployment according to the population, social and economic characteristics.

Time Reference

Data on the Labor Market Bulletin were allocated in terms of the number of workers and job seekers, as well as the rates of economic participation, economic dependency and operation (with their social and demographic characteristics), to the fourth quarter ended 31 December 2016.

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 plan. It provides indicators on the relation of the settled population in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia aged 15 years and over who are considered to be at the work age, to the labor force. Through the survey, economically active and inactive population (inside and outside the labor force) become identified.

Survey Form

The survey form was prepared and designed by labor force survey specialists in the General Authority for Statistics (GStat). 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 family 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 independently drawn from each category. Finally, all drawn sampling units are integrated to form the entire 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. 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 the following two stages: In the first stage, (1,334) out of a total of (36,000) statistical areas within the census distributed across all regions of the Kingdom were taken.

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

Administrative Region	Sampling units	Administrative Region	Sampling units	Administrative Region	Sampling units
Riyadh	207	Asir	90	Najran	64

Makkah	242	Tabuk	73	Al-Bahah	60
Madinah	92	Ha'il	65	Al-Jawf	66
Al-Qassim	66	Northern	70	Total	1,334
Eastern	168	Jazan	71		

Data collection method:

The method of direct contact with the family was used in the process of completing survey form. Researchers, in charge of this process, visited the families within the survey sample and completed data directly using the Labor Force Survey Form.

Definitions

Survey population:

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 the same residence during the enumeration; the household includes:

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

Economically inactive Population (Outside Labor Force):

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

Economically non-active population (Labor Force):



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

Labor Force Surveyors:

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

People who have been working for at least one hour for a salary or a wage (in cash or in kind), for example, permanent or temp employees, employers or the self-employed individuals;

People who provided unpaid assistance for others for at least one hour in any type of business or farm owned by one member of the household;

People who have been working for at least one hour for others without a wage or a profit (in cash or in kind) as volunteers; or were temporarily absent from work all the week due to a leave, an illness or for any other reason and are scheduled to resume work.

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

The unemployed:

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 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., available for work) during the week preceding the family visit.

Economic Participation Rate:

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

Employment Rate

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

Unemployment Rate:

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

Second: Labor Market Statistics:

Labor market statistics are part of the official statistics the data of which are extracted through the administrative records available to the governmental agencies concerned with the labor market. These data are considered to be a major and important source of data for workers and job seekers in Saudi Arabia. These data are important in giving a comprehensive picture of the major components of the labor market.

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. Moreover, GAStat coordinated with the following government 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, GAStat reviewed them according to the scientific statistical method and the known quality standards to design and publish outputs.

Labor Market Statistics' Definitions:

Employed population:

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

1. Workers according to civil service systems and regulations from Saudis who are subject to the civil pension system and non-Saudis who are subject to non-Saudi employment regulations ⁽¹⁾
2. Workers according to the social insurance systems and regulations that are registered in the pension and labor systems, including Saudis as employees or employers and non-Saudis ⁽²⁾

3. Domestic workers: They are the non-Saudi workers of both sexes who work in houses, including (a private driver, domestic worker, house guard, cook, steward, building guard, nanny, gardener, home nurse, house manager, house tailor, terrace guard, coffee maker, private physiotherapist, private security guard .. etc.)³⁾

Note that the data of the workers do not include the following categories ⁽⁴⁾:

1. Security and military personnel
2. Saudis working from outside establishments and who are subject to labor regulations and covered by social insurance system
3. Saudi employers who work in establishments and are not registered in social insurance
4. Non-Saudi employees working in international, political or foreign military missions.
5. Non-Saudi employees who come to the Kingdom for works that normally do not take more than three months to be completed

Source: (1) Ministry of Civil Services

(2) General Organization for Social Insurance (GOSI)

(3) Ministry of Labor and Social Development

Job seekers:

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.

Note that job seekers in administrative records are not subject to the internationally recognized standards and conditions of employment 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 during previous week
2. The individual has been looking seriously for work over the past four weeks
3. The individual is able to work and ready to join it when available (i.e. available for work) during the previous week.

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 Q4 2016:

	Data Source:		Source Type	Source Data and Indicators
	General Authority for Statistics (GASat) Labor Force Survey	GaStat LFS	Field Survey	All indicators and averages of the labor force
	General Organization for Social Insurance (GOSI)	GOSI	Administrative Records	Workers
	Ministry of Labor and Social Development,	MLSD	Administrative Records	Domestic workers:
	Ministry of Civil Services	MCS	Administrative Records	Workers and Job seekers
	Human Resources Development Fund	HRDF	Administrative Records	Job seekers
	National Information Center	NIC	Administrative Records	Job seekers

Labor Market Data and Indicators

Data and main indicators of labor market

Table (1)

Data and Indicators	الجنس Sex			البيانات
	Male ذكر	Female أنثى	Total الإجمالي	
Total Employed People ⁽¹⁾	11,935,646	2,009,086	13,944,732	إجمالي المشتغلون ⁽¹⁾
Total Saudi Workers ⁽¹⁾	2,042,114	1,019,283	3,061,397	السعوديون المشتغلون ⁽¹⁾
Total Non-Saudi Workers ⁽¹⁾	9,893,532	989,803	10,883,335	المشتغلون غير السعوديين ⁽¹⁾
Saudi Job Seekers ⁽²⁾	177,573	739,990	917,563	السعوديون الباحثون عن عمل ⁽²⁾
The economic participation rate of the population (15) years and above ⁽³⁾	79.5	22.8	56.5	معدل المشاركة الاقتصادية للسكان (15) سنة فأكثر ⁽³⁾
The economic participation rate of the Saudi population (15) years and above ⁽³⁾	64.6	19.3	42.2	معدل المشاركة الاقتصادية للسكان السعوديين (15) سنة فأكثر ⁽³⁾
The employment rate of the population (15) years and above ⁽³⁾	97.4	78.7	94.4	معدل التشغيل للسكان (15) سنة فأكثر ⁽³⁾
The employment rate of the Saudi population (15) years and above ⁽³⁾	94.1	65.5	87.7	معدل التشغيل للسكان السعوديين (15) سنة فأكثر ⁽³⁾
⁽³⁾ The employment rate of the population (15) years and above ⁽³⁾	2.6	21.3	5.6	معدل البطالة للسكان (15) سنة فأكثر ⁽³⁾
The employment rate of the Saudi population (15) years and above ⁽³⁾	5.9	34.5	12.3	معدل البطالة للسكان السعوديين (15) سنة فأكثر ⁽³⁾
Economic dependency rate for total population (per 100 persons) ⁽³⁾			136	معدل الإعالة الاقتصادية لإجمالي السكان (لكل 100 فرد) ⁽³⁾

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

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

(3)The Labor Force Survey (LFS) - the General Authority for Statistics (GASat)

Employees at military and security sectors and outsourced workers are excluded

Employed Individuals:

The Labor Market Bulletin – Q4 (2016) showed according to the administrative records that the total number of employed persons hit about 13,944,732 persons including 11,935,646 male (85.6%) and 2,009,086 female (14.4%) only

Records said that the number of employed Saudi nationals reached 3,061,397 people including 2,042,114 male (66.7%) and 1,019,283 female (33.3%).

Total Employed Persons by Sex, Nationality and Applicable Laws

Table (2)

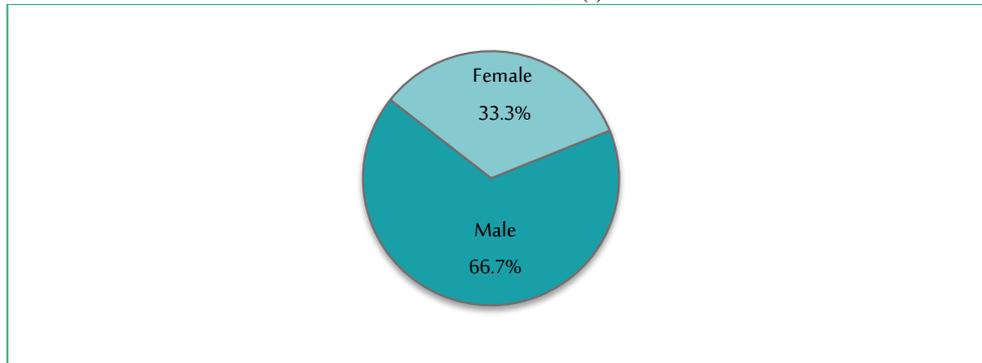
Applicable Laws	Saudis سعودي			Non-Saudis سعودي غير			Total الإجمالي		
	Male الذكور	Female الإناث	Total الإجمالي	Male الذكور	Female الإناث	Total الإجمالي	Male الذكور	Female الإناث	Total الإجمالي
Subject to the Civil Service Laws and Regulations	708,985	474,125	1,183,110	33,736	32,947	66,683	742,721	507,072	1,249,793
Who are subject to the laws and regulations of the Social Insurance	1,333,129	545,158	1,878,287	8,315,705	197,615	8,513,320	9,648,834	742,773	10,391,607
Total	2,042,114	1,019,283	3,061,397	8,349,441	230,562	8,580,003	10,391,555	1,249,845	11,641,400
* Domestic labor.	-	-	-	1,544,091	759,241	2,303,332	1,544,091	759,241	2,303,332
Total	2,042,114	1,019,283	3,061,397	9,893,532	989,803	10,883,335	11,935,646	2,009,086	13,944,732

Source: GOSI, MLSD, MCS

*: MLSD

Employees at military and security facilities and outsourced workers are excluded

Percentage distribution of Saudi Employed Persons by sex (%)
Chart (1)



Source: GOSI, MCS, MLSD

Total Employed Persons by Sex, Nationality and Age group*

Table (3)

الفئات العمرية Age group	Saudis سعودي			Non-Saudis غير سعودي			Total الإجمالي		
	Male الذكور	Female الإناث	Total الإجمالي	Male الذكور	Female الإناث	Total الإجمالي	Male الذكور	Female الإناث	Total الإجمالي
15-19	61,160	11,303	72,463	2,332	164	2,496	63,492	11,467	74,959
20-24	312,725	83,343	396,068	361,768	7,000	368,768	674,493	90,343	764,836
25-29	360,000	161,838	521,838	1,485,736	40,495	1,526,231	1,845,736	202,333	2,048,069
30-34	364,180	189,968	554,148	1,723,937	51,432	1,775,369	2,088,117	241,400	2,329,517
35-39	306,168	200,186	506,354	1,487,432	43,130	1,530,562	1,793,600	243,316	2,036,916
40-44	224,087	170,536	394,623	1,089,349	32,580	1,121,929	1,313,436	203,116	1,516,552
45-49	167,515	104,667	272,182	863,523	22,735	886,258	1,031,038	127,402	1,158,440
50-54	133,000	58,413	191,413	616,076	14,063	630,139	749,076	72,476	821,552
55-59	85,687	29,961	115,648	392,257	9,348	401,605	477,944	39,309	517,253
64-60	17,221	6,421	23,642	208,335	5,830	214,165	225,556	12,251	237,807
+65	10,303	2,618	12,921	118,607	3,749	122,356	128,910	6,367	135,277
Other	68	29	97	89	36	125	157	65	222
Total الجملة	2,042,114	1,019,283	3,061,397	8,349,441	230,562	8,580,003	10,391,555	1,249,845	11,641,400
Domestic Labor *	-	-	-	1,544,091	759,241	2,303,332	1,544,091	759,241	2,303,332
Total الإجمالي	2,042,114	1,019,283	3,061,397	9,893,532	989,803	10,883,335	11,935,646	2,009,086	13,944,732

Source: GOSI, MLSD, MCS

*MLSD

Employees at military and security facilities and outsourced workers are excluded

As per the results of the administrative records, Saudis aged 30-34 years represented 18.1% of the total employed Saudi nationals; then followed by the age group 25-29 which represented 17% of the total Saudi employed citizens and only 0.4% of the employed Saudi people are aged 65+ years.

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

Total Employed Individuals by Sex, Nationality and Region*

Table (4)

Region المنطق	Saudis السعوديين			Non-Saudis غير السعوديين			Total الإجمالي		
	Male الذكور	Female النساء	Total الإجمالي	Male الذكور	Female النساء	Total الإجمالي	Male الذكور	Female النساء	Total الإجمالي
Riyadh	762,973	392,007	1,154,980	3,037,459	102,728	3,140,187	3,800,432	494,735	4,295,167
Makka h	394,801	221,556	616,357	1,906,872	47,911	1,954,783	2,301,673	269,467	2,571,140
Madin ah	87,678	47,390	135,068	334,041	9,149	343,190	421,719	56,539	478,258
Al- Qassi m	76,359	42,904	119,263	397,373	9,735	407,108	473,732	52,639	526,371
Easter n Region	422,231	134,518	556,749	1,701,199	32,889	1,734,088	2,123,430	167,407	2,290,837
Asir	92,233	56,298	148,531	309,804	10,392	320,196	402,037	66,690	468,727
Tabuk	35,072	21,294	56,366	100,898	2,180	103,078	135,970	23,474	159,444
Hail	30,057	21,827	51,884	134,040	3,168	137,208	164,097	24,995	189,092
Northe rn Border s	16,792	8,922	25,714	47,519	1,855	49,374	64,311	10,777	75,088
Jazan	43,348	30,327	73,675	117,761	3,328	121,089	161,109	33,655	194,764
Najran	31,668	16,488	48,156	139,629	3,494	143,123	171,297	19,982	191,279
Al- Bahah	21,087	13,119	34,206	49,688	1,614	51,302	70,775	14,733	85,508
Al- Jawf	26,278	12,091	38,369	72,599	2,110	74,709	98,877	14,201	113,078

Other	619	403	1,022	513	1	514	1,132	404	1,536
Abroad	918	139	1,057	46	8	54	964	147	1,111
Total	2,042,14	1,019,283	3,061,397	8,349,441	230,562	8,580,003	10,391,555	1,249,845	11,641,400
Domestic Labor*	-	-	-	1,544,091	759,241	2,303,332	1,544,091	759,241	2,303,332
Total	2,042,14	1,019,283	3,061,397	9,893,532	989,803	10,883,364	11,935,646	2,009,086	13,944,732

Source: GOSI, MCS

*MLSD

Employees at military and security facilities and outsourced workers are excluded

Job seekers:

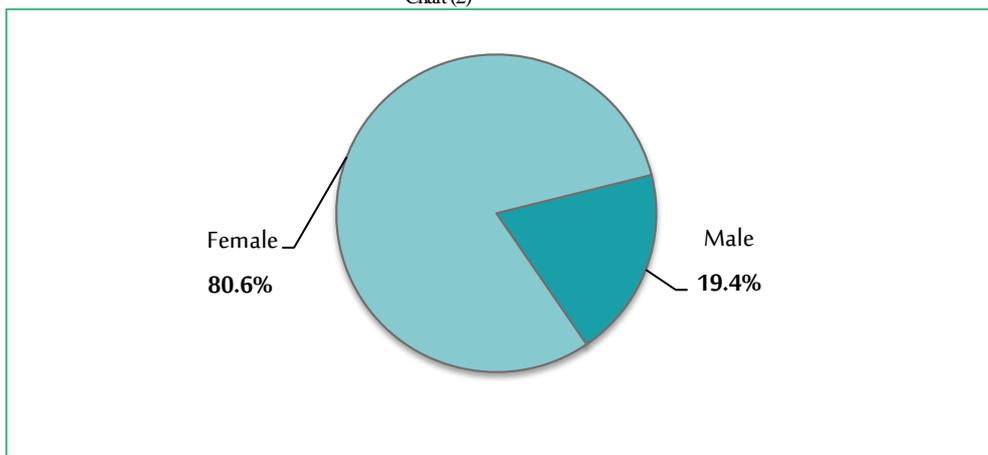
The administrative records showed that the number of Saudis who are looking for jobs has reached 917,563 people, 177,573 are males and 739,990 are females. The percentage of males has reached (19.4%), and females is (80.6%) of the total Saudis looking for a job.

Saudi job seekers by sex
Table (5)

Sex الجنس	Saudi job seekers السعوديون الباحثون عن عمل
Male - ذكور	177,573
Female – إناث	739,990
Total	917,563

Source: HRDF, MCS, NIC

Percentage distribution of Saudi job seekers by sex (%)
Chart (2)



Source: HRDF , MCS, NIC

The results indicated that the highest rate of Saudi population who are looking for jobs was among the people who are aged 27-36 years (52.8%). The highest rate has been recorded among male population aged (17-26) years old who represented (46.6%), but the female people aged (27-36) represented the highest rate of female population by (54.8%) out of the total Saudi female population who are looking for jobs.

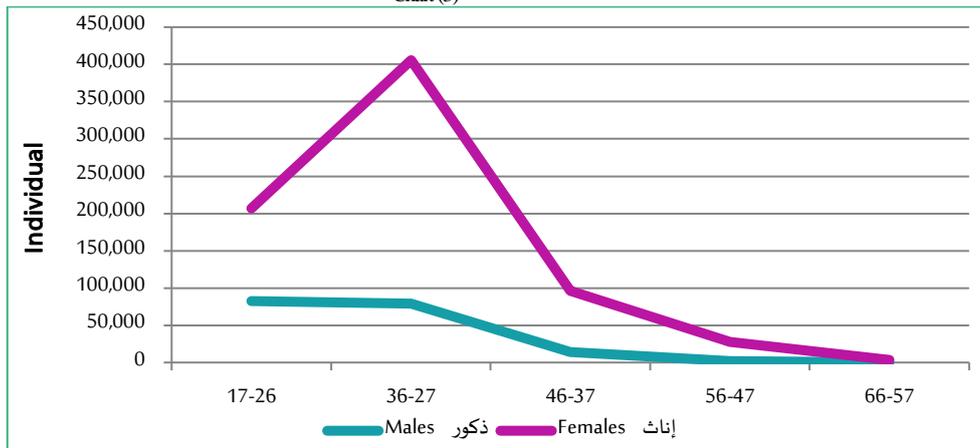
Saudi job seekers by sex and age groups
Table (6)

Age groups الفئة العمرية	Male الذكور	Female الإناث	Total الإجمالي
17-26	82,471	207,120	289,591
36-27	78,941	405,694	484,635

46-37	13,742	95,889	109,631
56-47	2,252	27,799	30,051
66-57	167	3,488	3,655
Total	177,573	739,990	917,563

Source: HRDF, MCS, NIC

Saudi job seekers by sex and age group
Chart (3)



Source: HRDF, MCS, NIC

Economic Participation Rate:

The labor force bulletin showed that the economic participation rate of the total population (aged 15+ years) as per the Labor Force Survey Q4 2016 hit 56.5%. The participation among male citizens hit 79.5% and 22.8% for female citizens.

Participation rate for population aged 15+ by sex
Table (7)

Sex الجنس	Saudis سعودي	Total الإجمالي
Male الذكور	64.6	79.5
Female الإناث	19.3	22.8
Total	42.2	56.5

Source: LFS - GStat

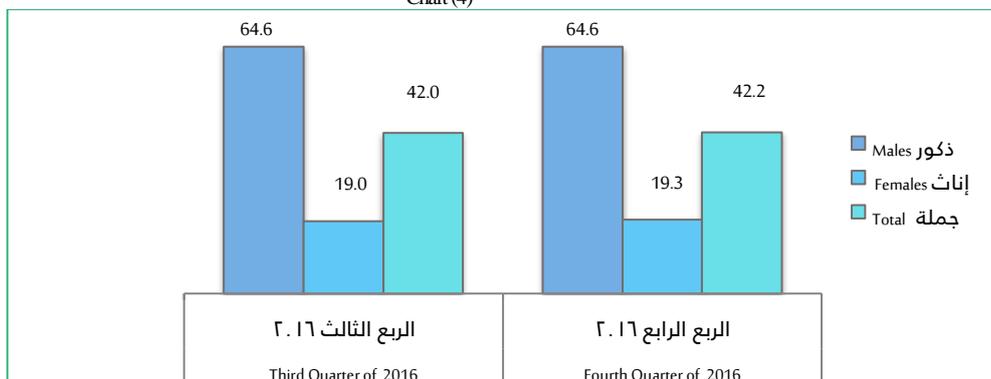
Saudi Labor Participation Rate (age 15+) for the Q4 2016 compared with the Q3 of the same year
Table (8)

Sex الجنس	Q4 2016 الربع الرابع 2016	Q3 2016 الربع الثالث 2016	2016 Q4 ▲ 42.2 Participation Rate
Male الذكور	64.6	64.6	
Female الإناث	19.3	19.0	
Total الإجمالي	42.2	42.0	

Source: LFS - GStat

The survey shows that the participation rate among Saudi population hit 42.2% of which 64.6% are male and 19.3% are female population.

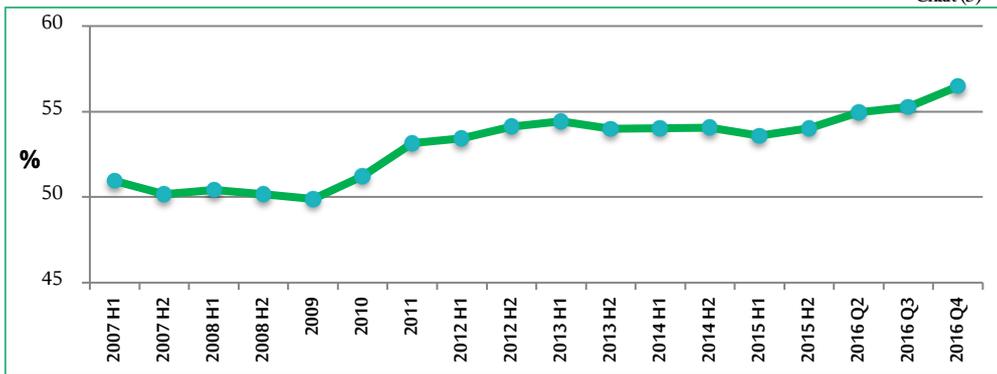
Saudi Labor Participation Rate (age 15+) for the Q4 2016 compared with the Q3 of the same year
Chart (4)



Source: LFS - GStat

The total participation rate for the population aged 15+ over ten years (2007-2016)

Chart (5)



Source: LFS - GASat

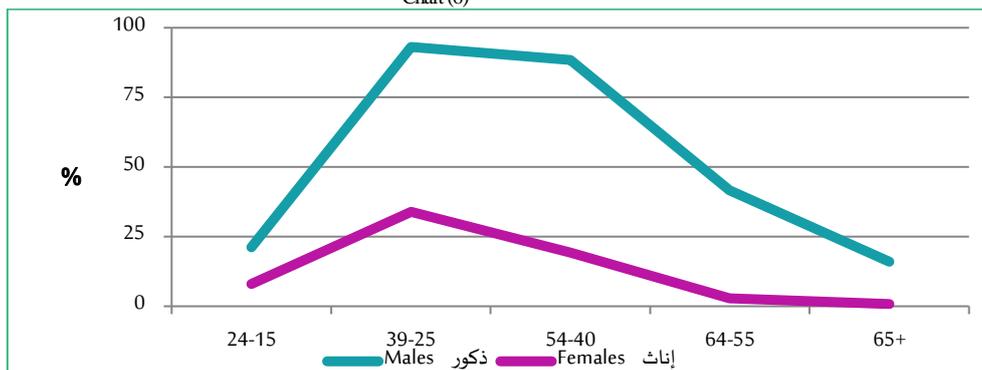
The survey results showed also that the highest participation rate (63.7%) was reported among people whose age ranges between 25 to 39 years. The rate hit 54.7% among people aged 54-40 and the survey showed the lowest level among people aged 65+ with only 8%.

Participation rate for population aged 15+ by sex and age group
Table (9)

Age groups الفئة العمرية	Male الذكور	Female الإناث	Total الإجمالي
24-15	21.2	8.1	14.7
39-25	93.1	33.9	63.7
54-40	88.4	19.2	54.7
64-55	41.7	2.8	22.8
+65	16.0	0.8	8.0
Total	64.6	19.3	42.2

Source: LFS - GASat

Participation rate for population aged 15+ by sex and age group
Chart (6)



Source: LFS - GASat

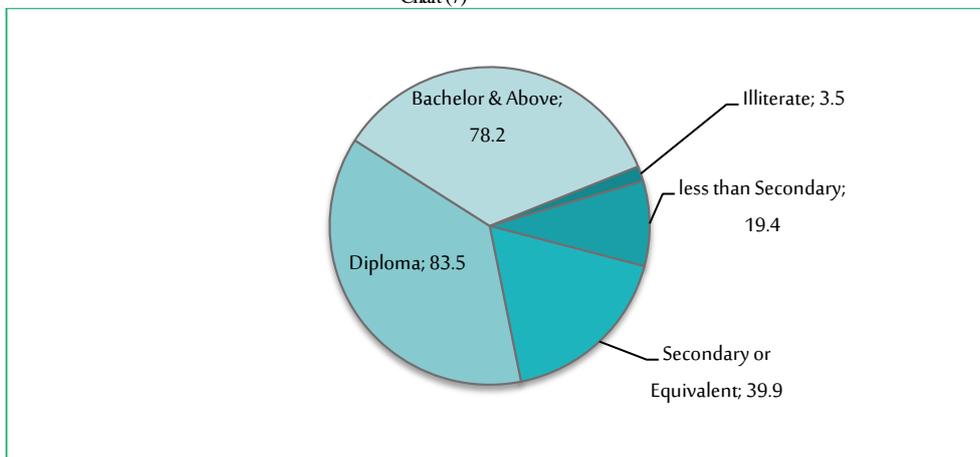
The results showed that the participation rate hit highest level among Saudi population holding post-secondary school degrees at 83.5% for diploma, and then the higher education level at 78.2% while the rate was the lowest among illiterate people by 3.5%.

Economic participation rate for population aged 15+ by sex and education level
Table (10)

Educational level	Male الذكور	Female الإناث	Total الإجمالي	المستوى التعليمي
Illiterate	13.7	0.6	3.5	أمي
Before Secondary School	42.0	2.4	19.4	أقل من ثانوي
Secondary (or equivalent)	64.2	8.2	39.9	الثانوية أو ما يعادلها
Non-university diploma	88.8	69.5	83.5	دبلوم
Bachelor & Above	90.4	64.9	78.2	جامعي فأعلى
Total	64.6	19.3	42.2	الإجمالي

Source: LFS - GStat

Economic participation rate for population aged 15+ by education level
Chart (7)



Source: LFS - GStat

Employment Rate:

The labor survey indicated that the employment rate for the people aged 15+ hit 94.4%. This rate reached 97.4% among male population and 78.7% for the female population.

Employment rate for population aged 15+ by sex and nationality
Table (11)

Sex	Saudis	Non-Saudis	Total
الجنس	سعودي	سعودي غير	الإجمالي
Male الذكور	94.1	99.6	97.4
Female الإناث	65.5	98.4	78.7
Total الإجمالي	87.7	99.5	94.4

Source: LFS - GASat

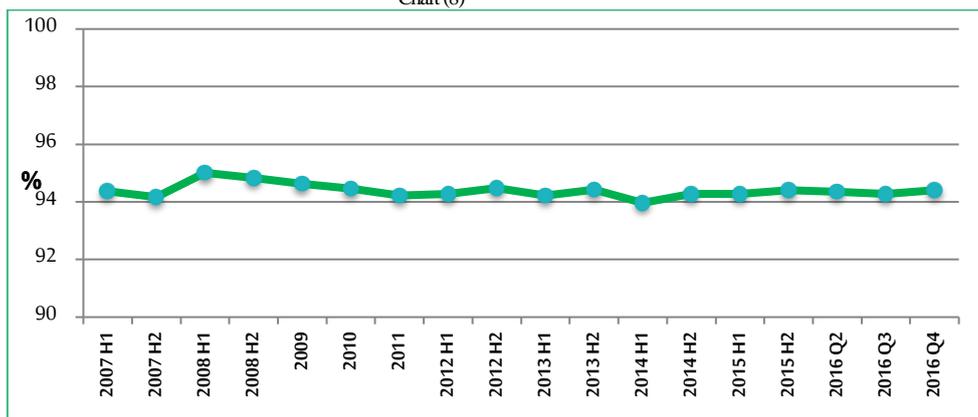
The survey shows that the employment rate among Saudi population hit 87.7%. This rate hit 94.1% for male population and 65.5% for female people.

Employment rate (for people aged 15+) in the Q4 2016 compared with the Q3 of the same year
Table (12)

Sex	Q4 2016	Q3 2016	2016 Q4 ▲ 94.4 Employment Rate
الجنس	الرابع الربع 2016	الثالث الربع 2016	
Male الذكور	97.4	97.4	
Female الإناث	78.7	76.4	
Total الإجمالي	94.4	94.3	

Source: LFS - GASat

The total employment rate for the people aged 15+ over ten years (2007-2016)
Chart (8)



Source: LFS - GASat



Unemployment rate:

The labor survey indicated that the unemployment rate for the people aged 15+ hit only 5.6%. It reached 2.6% among male population and 21.3% among female population.

The survey showed that the employment rate among Saudi population hit 12.3%. It reached 5.9% among male population and 34.5% for the female population.

Unemployment rate for population aged 15+ by sex and nationality
Table (13)

Sex الجنس	Saudis سعودي	Non-Saudis سعودي غير	Total الإجمالي
Male الذكور	5.9	0.4	2.6
Female الإناث	34.5	1.6	21.3
Total الإجمالي	12.3	0.5	5.6

Source: LFS - GStat

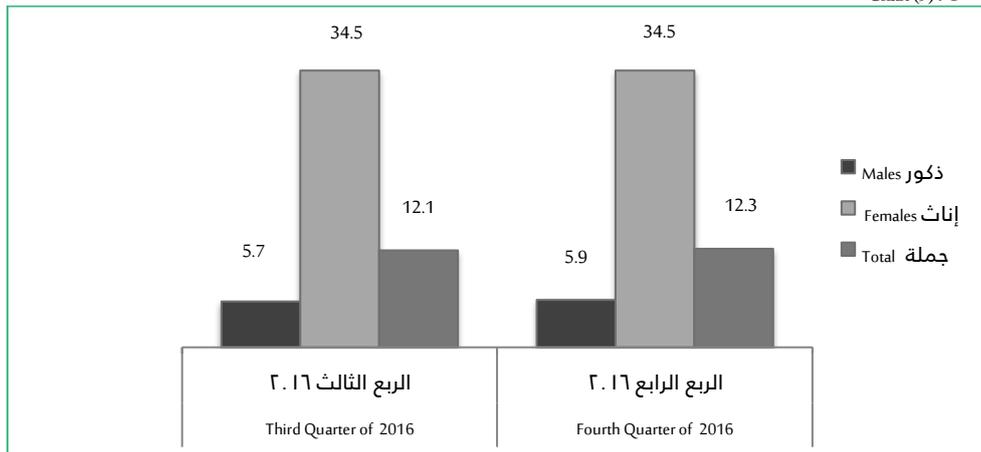
Unemployment rate (for people aged 15+) in the Q4 2016 compared with the Q3 of the same year
Table (14)

Sex الجنس	Q4 2016 الرابع الربع 2016	Q3 2016 الثالث الربع 2016	2016 Q4 ▼ 5.6 Unemployment rate
Male الذكور	2.6	2.6	
Female الإناث	21.3	23.6	
Total الإجمالي	5.6	5.7	

Source: LFS - GStat

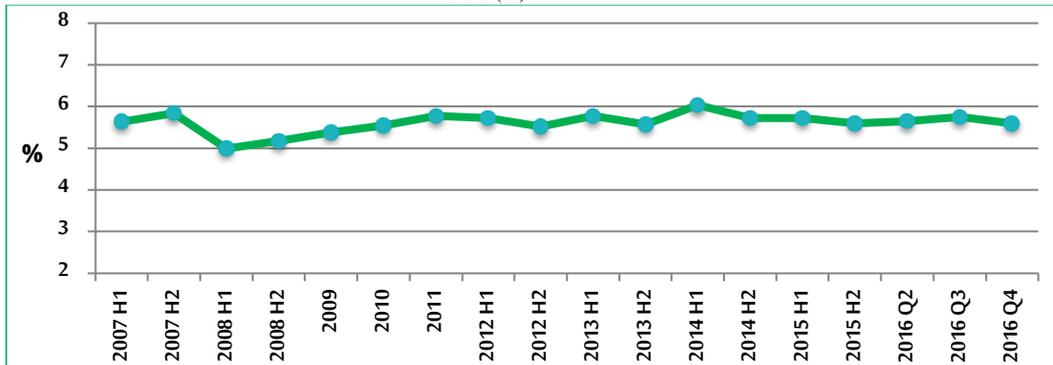
Unemployment rate (Saudi people aged 15+) in the Q3 and Q4 2016

شكل (9). Chart



Source: LFS - GStat

The total unemployment rate for the population aged 15+ over ten years (2007-2016)
Chart (10)



Source: LFS - GASat

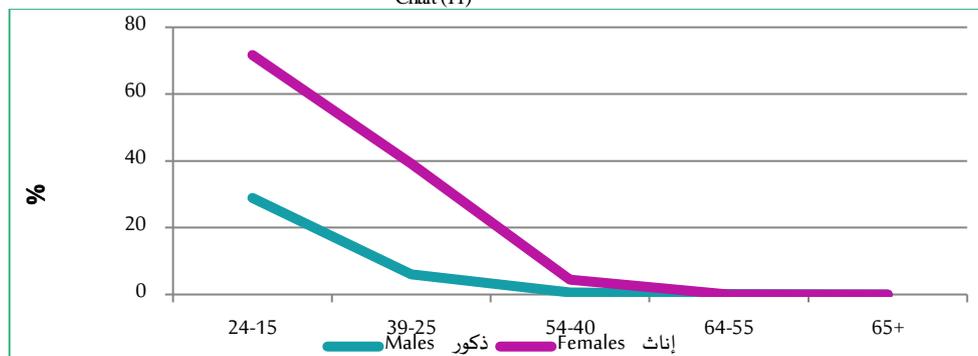
The survey results showed also that the highest unemployment rate (40.5%) was reported among people whose age ranges between 15 to 24 years. The rate hit 14.8% between people aged 25-39 years and the survey showed the lowest level among people aged 40+ ranged from zero to 1.3%.

Unemployment rate for population aged 15+ by sex and age group
Table (15)

Age groups الفئة العمرية	Male الذكور	Female الإناث	Total الإجمالي
24-15	28.9	71.7	40.5
39-25	6.0	39.2	14.8
54-40	0.6	4.5	1.3
64-55	0.1	0.0	0.1
+65	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	5.9	34.5	12.3

Source: LFS - GASat

Unemployment rate for population aged 15+ by sex and age group
Chart (11)



Source: LFS - GASat



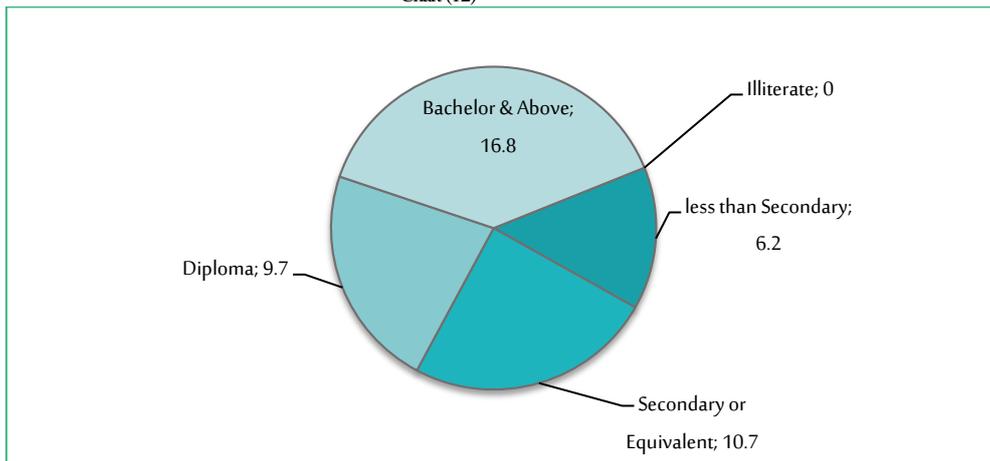
According to the survey results, the unemployment rate hit highest level among Saudi population holding university degrees or above (16.8%), then the people who are holding secondary school degrees or equivalent (10.07%). In the meantime, the unemployment rate touched the bottom among people with under-secondary school education level at 6.2% and zero percent among the illiterate people.

Unemployment rate for population aged 15+ by sex and education level
Table (16)

Educational level	Male الذكور	Female الإناث	Total الإجمالي	التعليمي المستوى
Illiterate	0.0	0.0	0.0	أمي
Before Secondary School	5.2	18.8	6.2	ثانوي من أقل
Secondary (or equivalent)	7.4	44.4	10.7	يعادلها ما أو الثانوية
Non-university diploma	6.8	19.6	9.7	دبلوم
Bachelor & Above	4.2	35.9	16.8	فأعلى جامعي
Total	5.9	34.5	12.3	الإجمالي

Source: LFS, GStat

Unemployment rate for population aged 15+ by sex and education level
Chart (12)



Source: LFS, GStat

