

# Saudi Arabia: Employed population by nationality (Saudi /non-Saudi) and sex (Q1 2017-Q3 2022)

|         | Saudis    |           |           | Non-Saudis |           |            | Total      |           |            |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
|         | Males     | Females   | Total     | Males      | Females   | Total      | Males      | Females   | Total      |
| 2017 Q1 | 2,021,865 | 1,017,080 | 3,038,945 | 9,859,039  | 991,153   | 10,850,192 | 11,880,904 | 2,008,233 | 13,889,137 |
| 2017 Q2 | 2,029,786 | 1,022,663 | 3,052,449 | 9,777,916  | 1,010,793 | 10,788,709 | 11,807,702 | 2,033,456 | 13,841,158 |
| 2017 Q3 | 2,035,745 | 1,027,999 | 3,063,744 | 9,674,729  | 1,019,591 | 10,694,320 | 11,710,474 | 2,047,590 | 13,758,064 |
| 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 |
| 2018 Q1 | 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 |
| 2018 Q2 | 2,053,189 | 1,072,154 | 3,125,343 | 8,927,862  | 964,861   | 9,892,723  | 10,981,051 | 2,037,015 | 13,018,066 |
| 2018 Q3 | 2,043,585 | 1,066,402 | 3,109,987 | 8,622,890  | 955,165   | 9,578,055  | 10,666,475 | 2,021,567 | 12,688,042 |
| 2018 Q4 | 2,040,742 | 1,070,457 | 3,111,199 | 8,356,943  | 1,072,476 | 9,429,419  | 10,397,685 | 2,142,933 | 12,540,618 |
| 2019 Q1 | 2,036,142 | 1,075,887 | 3,112,029 | 8,458,199  | 1,195,013 | 9,653,212  | 10,494,341 | 2,270,900 | 12,765,241 |
| 2019 Q2 | 2,027,964 | 1,062,284 | 3,090,248 | 8,529,419  | 1,237,365 | 9,766,784  | 10,557,383 | 2,299,649 | 12,857,032 |
| 2019 Q3 | 2,023,910 | 1,076,902 | 3,100,812 | 8,572,339  | 1,254,757 | 9,827,096  | 10,596,249 | 2,331,659 | 12,927,908 |
| 2019 Q4 | 2,054,858 | 1,115,414 | 3,170,272 | 8,792,516  | 1,428,187 | 10,220,703 | 10,847,374 | 2,543,601 | 13,390,975 |
| 2020 Q1 | 2,066,553 | 1,136,870 | 3,203,423 | 9,092,998  | 1,339,191 | 10,432,189 | 11,159,551 | 2,476,061 | 13,635,612 |
| 2020 Q2 | 2,055,767 | 1,115,655 | 3,171,422 | 9,101,286  | 1,357,746 | 10,459,032 | 11,157,053 | 2,473,401 | 13,630,454 |
| 2020 Q3 | 2,100,702 | 1,152,574 | 3,253,276 | 8,866,940  | 1,334,922 | 10,201,862 | 10,967,642 | 2,487,496 | 13,455,138 |
| 2020 Q4 | 2,079,331 | 1,172,867 | 3,252,198 | 8,753,985  | 1,312,515 | 10,066,500 | 10,833,316 | 2,485,382 | 13,318,698 |
| 2021 Q1 | 2,081,446 | 1,225,152 | 3,306,598 | 8,773,896  | 1,403,319 | 10,177,215 | 10,855,342 | 2,628,471 | 13,483,813 |
| 2021 Q2 | 2,098,831 | 1,181,183 | 3,280,014 | 8,449,536  | 1,170,338 | 9,619,874  | 10,548,367 | 2,351,521 | 12,899,888 |
| 2021 Q3 | 2,127,551 | 1,215,287 | 3,342,838 | 8,244,566  | 1,118,241 | 9,362,807  | 10,372,117 | 2,333,528 | 12,705,645 |
| 2021 Q4 | 2,180,320 | 1,269,737 | 3,450,057 | 8,481,117  | 1,114,064 | 9,595,181  | 10,661,437 | 2,383,801 | 13,045,238 |
| 2022 Q1 | 2,233,351 | 1,338,525 | 3,571,876 | 8,971,450  | 1,187,323 | 10,158,773 | 11,204,801 | 2,525,848 | 13,730,649 |
| 2022 Q2 | 2,262,535 | 1,375,609 | 3,638,144 | 9,320,979  | 1,210,640 | 10,531,619 | 11,583,514 | 2,586,249 | 14,169,763 |
| 2022 Q3 | 2,274,628 | 1,417,858 | 3,692,486 | 9,593,551  | 1,304,906 | 10,898,457 | 11,868,179 | 2,722,764 | 14,590,943 |

**Source: Register-based Labour Market Statistics, General Authority for Statistics (GStat)**

## **1. Data collection methodology**

LFS were first conducted in 2001 and became bi-annual after 2006. Data were collected through nationally representative household sample surveys, which sampling was based on most recent censuses.

Since 2016, Labour Force Surveys have been conducted and published on a quarterly basis, based on a household telephone survey conducted by GStat. Employment data extracted from administrative

records were also introduced as a complement to the results of Labour Force Surveys in Labour Market Statistics; publications, starting on Q1 2017.

**The present data is taken from administrative records.**

### **GASat Labour Market Statistics: administrative records**

Estimates of figures and characteristics of employment in Saudi Arabia are taken from administrative records from the following institutions:

– **Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development (MHRSD)** (formerly Ministry of Labour and Social Development):

Supplies data on Government sector's workers.

– **General Organization of Social Insurance (GOSI):**

Supplies data on:

a. contributors on the job who are subject to social insurance laws and regulations in the private and government sector;

b. workers who terminated their contribution to social insurance during the quarter.

– **National Information Center (NIC):**

Supplies data on domestic workers.

Definitions and categories used by GASat in Labour Markets Statistics (employment; unemployment; occupation and activity sectors, etc.) are based on international standards: For LFS methodology and definitions, see: <https://www.stats.gov.sa/en/node/9787>.

## **2. Institution which provides data**

General Authority for Statistics (GASat)

## **3. Data availability**

Since 2021, GASat has been publishing separately the employment data taken from administrative records, and unemployment/inactivity data as well as general indicators, calculated from the results of the field interviews conducted by GASat (Labour Force Survey).

The present time-series was taken from the Register-based Labour Market Statistics- Q3, 2022

(English and Arabic versions)

[https://www.stats.gov.sa/sites/default/files/LMS\\_2022\\_Q3\\_EN.xlsx](https://www.stats.gov.sa/sites/default/files/LMS_2022_Q3_EN.xlsx)

[https://www.stats.gov.sa/sites/default/files/LMS\\_2022\\_Q3\\_AR.xlsx](https://www.stats.gov.sa/sites/default/files/LMS_2022_Q3_AR.xlsx)

**Date of access: 02 January 2023.**

**GLMM and GRC cannot guarantee that the link to access the source will not change; that the information will not be removed from the website it was obtained from; that**

no geo-blockages will  
be imposed; or that the information will not be available for any another  
reason.

**Keywords:**

Employment, Female Employment, Saudi Arabia, National & Foreign Labour