Saudi Arabia: Employed population (aged 15 and above) by nationality (Saudi/ non-Saudi), sex and sector of employment (governmental, private; domestic) (Q4, 2023)

	Saudis			Non-Saudis			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Government sector	975,529	639,127	**1,614,656**	94,029	60,036	**154,065**	1,069,558	699,163	**1,768,721**
Private sector	1,357,494	943,097	**2,300,591**	7,671,779	319,900	**7,991,679**	9,029,273	1,262,997	**10,292,270**
Domestic sector	0	0	**0**	2,716,735	1,109,778	**3,826,513**	2,716,735	1,109,778	**3,826,513**
Total	**2,333,023**	**1,582,224**	**3,915,247**	**10,482,543**	**1,489,714**	**11,972,257**	**12,815,566**	**3,071,938**	**15,887,504**

Source: Register-Based Labour Market Statistics, General Authority for Statistics (GAStat)

1. Data collection methodology and definitions used

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 the following sources:

1. Household telephone surveys conducted by GAStat.

2. Employment data extracted from administrative records, introduced as a complement to the results of Labour Force Surveys in Labour Market Statistics' publications, starting on Q1 2017.

Types of data available from GAStat's labour statistics' publications, by source:

1. Household Telephone Surveys:

Estimates of labor force, unemployed individuals, and indicators of labor force

2. Administrative records:

— Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development (MHRSD)

(formerly Ministry of Labour and Social Development):

Supplies data on:

Government sector's workers and Private sector visas.

— 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 (outside the civil service);

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

— National Information Center (NIC):

Supplies data on:

a. job seekers in the public and private sectors from the data of (Jadara and Sa'ed) in the MHRSD, at (Taqat) portal of the HRDF;

b. government sector and individuals' visas;

c. numbers of domestic workers.

Figures of workers in Labor Market statistics which were derived from administrative records <u>DO NOT</u> INCLUDE the following categories:

1-Workers in the military and security sectors

2- Workers who are not registered in the civil service and social insurance records, which include:

— Saudis working for their own businesses and are not subjected to the labor regulations, also, not registered in social insurance, such as those who work in delivery through electronic applications;

— Saudi employers who work in establishments and not registered in the social insurance;

— Non-Saudi staff working in foreign international, political or military missions.

3- Non-Saudi employees in the Kingdom for work contracts' durations below three months.

The present data is taken from administrative records, and refers to the employed population registered in the civil service, GOSI and as domestic worker.

— The public (government) sector includes those subject to civil service regulations and government employees subject to insurance regulations (GOSI);

— The category of domestic workers in Arab states encompasses professions

performed within the household, such as maids, cooks, waiters, valets, butlers, laundresses, gardeners, gatekeepers, stable-lads, chauffeurs, caretakers, governesses, babysitters, tutors, secretaries etc.

These professions are classified in the class 9700 of section T of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev. 4.

See: Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division. "International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities Revision 4, " Statistical Papers, Series M No. 4/Rev.4, New York: United Nations, 2008, p. 269

https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/seriesm/seriesm_4rev4e.pdf.

Definitions and categories used by GAStat 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

https://database.stats.gov.sa/Methodologies/En_Documents/03_Labor%20Market%20Bulletin%20Methodology,%20Fourth%20Quarter%202020%20_%20General%20Authority%20for%20Statistics.pdf

2. Institution which provides data

General Authority for Statistics (GAStat)

3. Data availability

Since 2021, GAStat 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 GAStat (Labour Force Survey).

The present time-series was taken from the Register-based Labour Market Statistics- Q4, 2023

(English and Arabic versions)

https://www.stats.gov.sa/sites/default/files/Register-based%20Labour%20Market%20Statistics-%20Q4%202023%20En.xlsx

https://www.stats.gov.sa/sites/default/files/Register-based%20Labour%20Market%20Statistics-%20Q4%202023Ar.xlsx

Quarterly Register-based Labour Market Statistics reports are accessible from:

https://www.stats.gov.sa/en/814

Date of access: 15 April 2024.

Keywords: Employment, Female Employment, Saudi Arabia, National & Foreign Labour, Domestic Workers