

Saudi Arabia: Percent distribution of employed Saudi women (all sectors), by broad occupation category (Q1 2017-Q4 2023)

	2017 / 01	2017 / 02	2017 / 03	2017 / 04	2018 / 01	2018 / 02	2018 / 03	2018 / 04	2019 / 01	2019 / 02	2019 / 03	2019 / 04	2020 / 01	2020 / 02	2020 / 03	2020 / 04	2021 / 01	2021 / 02	2021 / 03	2021 / 04	2022 / 01	2022 / 02	2022 / 03	2022 / 04	2023 / 01	2023 / 02	2023 / 03	2023 / 04	
Managers	3.5	3.4	3.2	3	3	2.6	N.A.	N.A.	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.2	5.5	5.3	7.9	4.9	6	7.2	5.3	7.3	5.2	6.9	6.6	7.3	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.6	
Professionals	60.5	62.2	62.4	55.9	58.9	57.9	N.A.	N.A.	52.6	47.4	47.1	47.1	42.9	41.8	38.3	35.9	33.3	33	32.9	32.4	33.5	34.8	33.5	35.8	35.4	35.9	36.2		
Technicians and associate professionals	3.9	2.7	3.2	4.2	3.2	3.5	N.A.	N.A.	4	3.4	5.1	5.2	5.5	7.5	8	7.2	9.7	10.7	11.6	9.9	10.5	10	9.8	9.9	9.6	10.2	9.3	9.9	
Clerical support workers	20.5	22.3	21.3	26	22.6	24.1	N.A.	N.A.	23.9	22.4	22.1	23.6	23.6	23.3	25.3	25.8	21.2	21.5	21.9	20.1	20.3	19.5	19.7	20	21.5	21.1	21.7	20.5	
Service and sales workers	5.3	5	5.5	5.8	7.3	6.9	N.A.	N.A.	10.8	14.6	14.2	12.5	13.7	14.8	13.1	7	9.3	11.2	11.6	12	10.6	9.1	10.1	9.8	9.7	9.1	9.2	9.1	
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	1.6	1.5	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.3	N.A.	N.A.	1.8	4.2	3.7	4.8	2.8	2.7	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Craft and related trades workers	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	N.A.	N.A.	0.8	2.3	2.1	1	2.6	1.7	2.2	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.6	2	1.4	1	1	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.3	
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	0.2	0	0	0.1	0	0.1	N.A.	N.A.	0.3	0.2	0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	
Elementary occupations	3.8	2.2	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.3	N.A.	N.A.	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.3	2.6	3.2	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.5	3.4	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.7	
Unspecified	0.1	0.2	0.1	0	0.1	0	N.A.	N.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.6	16.8	11.6	11.5	13.2	14.6	15.6	16.2	14	13.8	14.4	14.2	14.2	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Labour Market Statistics, Statistical Database, General Authority for Statistics (GASat)

1. Data collection methodology and definitions used

Labour Force Surveys 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 GASat.
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 by source:

1. Household Telephone Surveys:

Estimates of labor force, characteristics of the unemployed and inactive populations.

2. Administrative records:

– Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development (MHRSD)

(formerly Ministry of Labour and Social Development):

Supplies data on:

Employees on the job Subject to the rules and regulations of the Civil Service

– 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. new contributors, and contributors who terminated their contribution to social insurance during the quarter.

– National Information Center (NIC):

Supplies data on:

a. domestic workers.

The present data is taken from the Household Survey

Definition of employment: individuals (aged 15 years and above) who during the reference period (the week prior to the survey):

– worked for at least one hour in return for a salary or profit (in cash or in kind) as regular or temporary employees or as employers or self-employee

– worked for at least one hour for others without pay or profit (cash or in kind) as volunteers

– helped a family member for at least an hour, free of charge, in any kind of business or on a family member's farm

– were temporarily absent from their work throughout the week due to leave, sickness, or any other reason, and they will return to it again.

The definition includes students, job seekers, retirees, housewives ... etc, who worked for at least one hour during the week prior to the visit.

It does not include household duties such as cooking and washing done by a housewife or regular household maintenance work done by a family member.

Saudi classification of professions: based on ISCO-08.

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>

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 (GASat)

3. Data availability

The percent time series were taken from GASat's statistical database:

Report Link:

<https://database.stats.gov.sa/home/landing>

<https://database.stats.gov.sa/home/report/235>

and from relevant quarterly Register-based Labour Market Statistics reports for 2023, accessible from: <https://www.stats.gov.sa/en/814>

<https://www.stats.gov.sa/ar/814>

Date of access: 15 June 2024.

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

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.