



# Labor force sample survey 2016

Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics  
State of Qatar



# 2016



وزارة التخطيط والتعاون الدولي والإحصاء

Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics

# Labor Force Sample Survey 2016

Statistical Analysis

September 2017







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*Emir of the State of Qatar*

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# Preface

Due to the importance of labor market statistics in the socioeconomic planning process, the Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics carried out the Labor force Sample Survey (LFSS) 2016 to outline the size and composition of the labor force in Qatar. The survey provided basic data to help assess the relation between labor market requirements in Qatar and demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the population such as education, labor and economic activity. It goes without saying that relying on these data is an imperative for the design and evaluation of development policies and programs in the State such as socioeconomic planning and human resources development support programs.

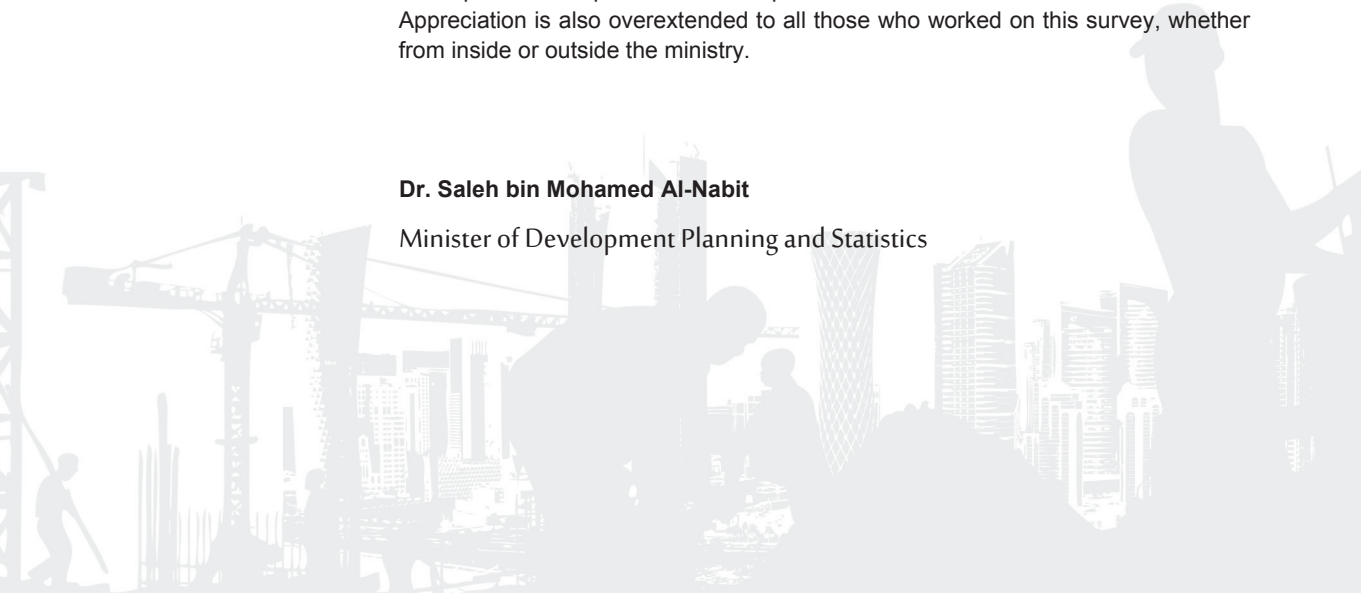
The survey was implemented according to standards of the International Labor Organization (ILO), and within the relevant modified international classifications such as International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC 4), International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO 88), and International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 1997). It was based on a sample designed scientifically to help those interested in calculating reliable estimates of the relevant parameters. Accordingly, conclusions regarding key findings were supported by preview of specific information, estimation procedure and minimization of standard errors in this sample.

The Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics is pleased to publish the results of this survey and hopes it would achieve its goals and benefit planners, researchers and other concerned entities.

By the same token, the ministry extends appreciation to all sampled households for their positive response and cooperation that made this task a success. Appreciation is also overextended to all those who worked on this survey, whether from inside or outside the ministry.

**Dr. Saleh bin Mohamed Al-Nabit**

Minister of Development Planning and Statistics



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# Executive summery

The report reviews the characteristics of labor force as revealed by the “Labor Force Sample Survey (LFSS) 2016” performed all over Qatar. The survey covers Qatari and non-Qatari households as well as collective households through a probability sample of 9,199 households composed of 60,016 members nationwide. The data are collected monthly, and published quarterly. The present survey complements Labor Force Sample Surveys of 2006- 2009, 2011 - 2016, aiming to update the relevant data.

The main indicators cited in the report highlight the positive impact of the harmonization of the economic and social achievements that developed the livelihood and occupational situations. All demographic variables, either for national or non-national labor force, including all sex and age groups, have shown constant increase in participation rates in economic activity and remarkable decrease in unemployment rates. Combining these two phenomena resulted in a net increase in the percentage of working-age population (working / working-age population ratio). Following are the main points of the Labor Force Survey 2016:

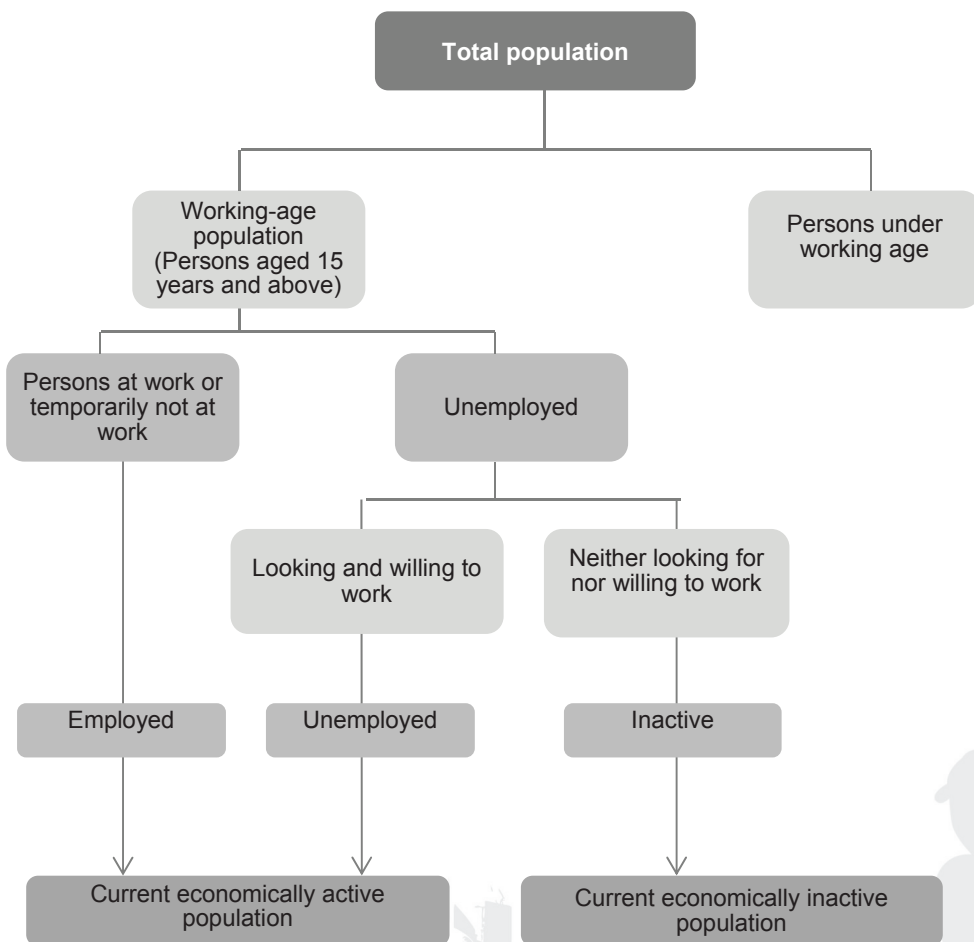
- 1- Increase in economic dependency ratios compared to previous year.
- 2- Qatari labor force annual growth increased by 5% compared to 2015.
- 3- Al-Wakra, Al Khor and Al Dhaayen municipalities recorded the highest economic participation rates.
- 4- Slight decline of Qatari labor annual growth rate in the private sector vis-à-vis 2015.
- 5- Disparity of monthly wage average between males and females.
- 6- Females spend longer hours at work than males.
- 7- Half of Qatari workforce is employed in high-level, technical and administrative posts.
- 8- Over half of labor force is observed in the economic activity “construction and trade”.
- 9- Qataris, unlike non-Qataris, prefer working in the public sector.
- 10- Decrease of unemployment rate in Qatar vis-à-vis 2015.
- 11- Decrease of unemployment rate among Qataris vis-à-vis 2015.
- 12- 38% of the unemployed Qataris wish to work in private sector.
- 13- 62% of unemployed Qataris haven't been offered a job opportunity in the private sector.



# Concepts and classifications

- **Economically Active Population:** People in the working age (15 years and above) including actual employed population, and unemployed population.
- **Employed:** All persons aged 15 years or older who during the week prior to survey week:
  - a) Perform a work against a wage or salary, or profit or family gains, whether in cash or in kind, or
  - b) Are temporarily not at work but they are formally linked to their jobs.
- **Paid employment:** Persons with a job, either working or not during the survey, who perform work for wage or salary, in cash or in kind.
- **Own-account workers:** they are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold the type of job defined as a "self-employment", and have not engaged on a continuous basis any "employees".
- **Unemployed:** All persons 15 years and above who, during the week prior to the survey week, were without work but looking actively for work and are currently ready for it. A distinction is made between two types of unemployed persons:
  - a) Unemployed persons seeking work for the first time: Persons who have never worked before and, during the week prior to the survey week, were actively seeking work. These persons are also called "new entrants".
  - b) Unemployed persons but previously worked: Persons with previous work experience who, during the week prior to the survey, were without work and actively seeking work.
- **Labor force Refined Economic Activity Ratio:** the rate of economically current active population (labor force) to working-age population (15 years and above)  $\times 100$ .
- **Youth participation rate in labor force :** Number of employed persons aged 15 to 24 years as a ratio of population in the same age group  $\times 100$ .
- **Unemployment rate:** Ratio of unemployed persons to the labor force population.
- **Youth unemployment rate:** Rate of the unemployed persons in the 15-24 age group to the labor force of the same age group.
- **Employment rate:** Ratio of the employed persons to the labor force population.
- **Economic dependency ratio:**  $(\text{No. of population} - \text{No. of the employed}) / \text{N. of the employed} \times 100$ .
- **Females working for a wage in the non-agricultural sector:** Ratio of females working for a wage in the non-agricultural sector to the total of those working for a wage in the non-agricultural sector multiplied  $\times 100$ .
- **Gender equality index of the female-to-male monthly wage rate:** Monthly wage average of females to the monthly wage average of males multiplied  $\times 100$ .

## Relation of population with labor market



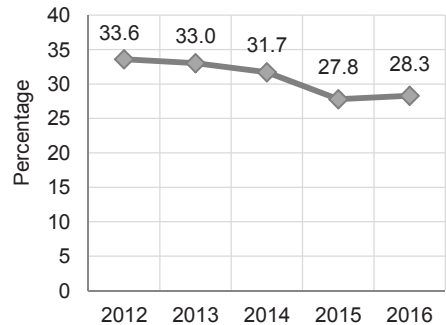
# Main Results of the Survey

## Economic dependency increased

Population in working age (either economically active or inactive) reached about 2.3 million persons, an increase of 5% compared to 2015, with 1.848 million males and 459 thousand females. The number of Qataris in the working age reached 194 thousand individuals while that of Non-Qatari attained 2.113 million individuals. Statistics show that social dependency ratio dropped to 28.3 % (i.e. every 10 employees have to support 3 individuals of the society), whereas the economic dependency ratio for Qataris increased i.e. Every one Qatari employee has to support two individuals of the Qatari society.

Against each Qatari employed there are 19 Non-Qataris.

Economic dependency ratio (2012-2016)

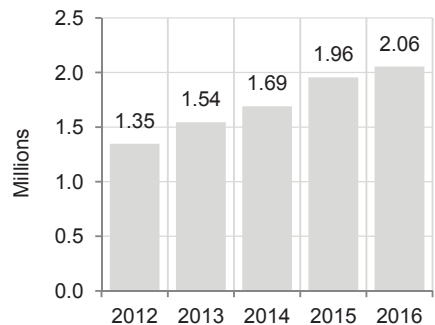


## More than 2 million economically-active persons in Qatar

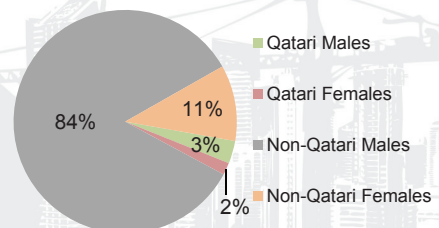
Labor force in Qatar amounted to 2.055 million economically active persons, a rise of 5% vis-à-vis the previous year. Most of them are males and 273 thousand are females, a 4% annual growth rate. The survey estimated that Qatari labor force grew by 3% annually to reach 102 thousand. The Non-Qatari labor force annual growth attained 5%, and represented 95% of total labor force in 2016. Thus, for every economically active Qatari, there are 19 economically active Non-Qataris in average and for every female Qatari economically active, there are 6 Non-Qatari females. Labor force in the age group (20-44 years) represented 81% of the total labor force.

As for municipalities, the labor force concentrated in Al Rayyan and Doha municipalities with a percentage of 61%.

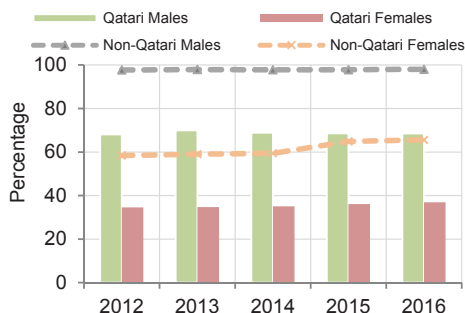
(15 years and above), Labor Force in Millions (2012-2016)



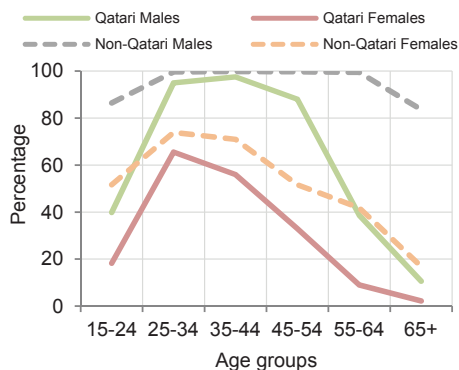
Relative distribution of labor (15 years and above) by Force nationality and sex, 2016



Refined participation rate by nationality and sex (2012-2016)



Refined participation rate by nationality, sex and age group, 2016



Number of labor force by sector (thousand), 2015-2016

Sector	2015 (000)	2016 (000)	Annual growth rate
Private*	1 518	1 612	6%
Government*	216	210	-3%
Domestic	58	58	0%
Mixed	162	174	7%
Total	1 954	2 053	7%

\*Includes the diplomatic and non-lucrative sector

\*Includes the gov't department/institution/company

## Rise of the refined economic activity ratios

Total refined economic activity rate recorded 89% with 96% for males and 59% for females. i.e., there are, on average, among every 10 persons in working age, 9 persons participate in the labor force.

Economic refined activity rate for total Qatari labor force amounted to 52%, with 69% for males and 37% for females. Meanwhile, the refined economic activity rate for total Non-Qatari labor force recorded 92%.

The highest refined economic activity rates are recorded in the age group (30-34 years) with 95%, while the participation rate of youth (15-24 years) reached 71% in 2016. The refined economic activity rate for Qatari males and females in the age group (30-34 years) peaked at 97% and 74% respectively, then gradually dropped till leaving the labor market.

Based on age group, the refined economic activity rates for Non-Qatari labor force are high for both genders, and Non-Qatari males leaving the labor market appears only after the age group (60-64 years), whereas this trend is clear only in the age group (20-29) for non-Qatari females with 70%. It's worth mentioning that the participation rate for economically active population in the age group (65 and above) attains 44%.

As for the refined economic activity rates by municipalities; the municipality of Umm Salal surpassed 96%

The total employment rate amounted to 99.9%, with 99.9% for males and 99.3% for females which is complementary to the unemployment rate.

## Over 75% of Qatari workforce are employed in Government

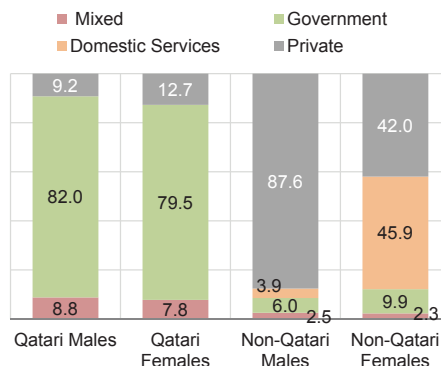
About 78% of employees works in the private sector, whereas 10% works in the public sector.<sup>(1)</sup>

Although the private sector employs most of the labor force, yet the percentage of Qataris working there did not exceed 10% of total Qatari labor force in 2016, declining from 12% in 2015. The Qataris employed by public sector attained 81% of the total Qatar labor force.

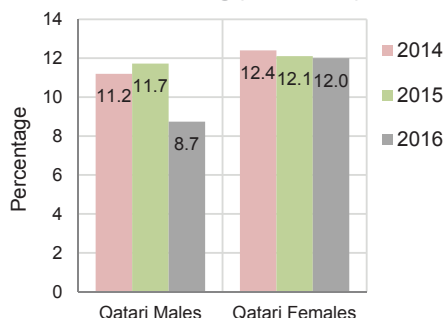
## 81.3% of the total labor force are married

The results show that the majority of the labor force aged 15 years and above are married, with 81.3% of the total labor force. 67.9% of Qatari economically active males are married, and 56.7% of economically active Qatari females are married. The percentage of economically active persons who had never married reached 18.2% of total economically active persons aged 15 years and above. The percentage of Qatari economically active males who had never married reached 30.3% of economically active Qatari males; whereas the percentage of Qatari economically active females who had never married reached 36.6% of Qatari economically active Qatari females.

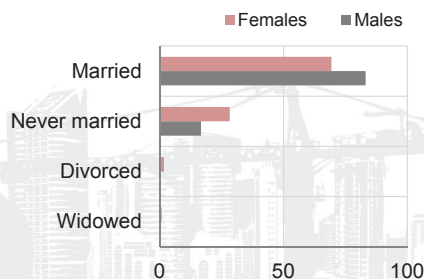
Relative distribution of labor Force by nationality, sex & sector, 2016



Percentage of Qataris in private sector out of total of Qataris labor force during (2014 - 2016)

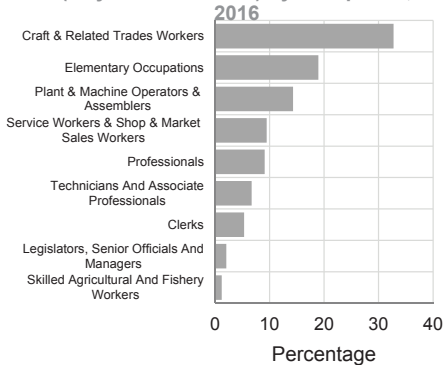


Percentage of the economically active (15 years and above) by marital status and sex, 2016

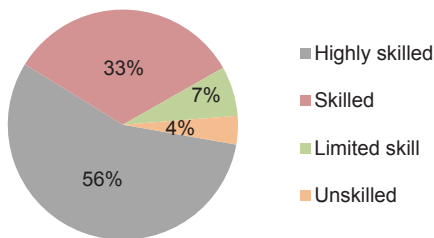


(1) That includes government departments and government companies/institutions

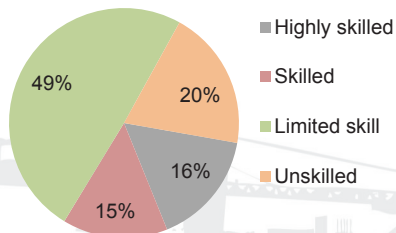
Relative distribution of labor force  
(15 years and above) by occupation,  
2016



Qatari labor force relative  
distribution and skill level , 2016



Non-Qatari labor force relative  
distribution by skill level, 2016



## Over half of Qatari workforce are highly skilled <sup>(2)</sup>

Statistics of 2016 show that more than 50% of labor force is working in "craft, and related trades" as well as in "elementary professions." About 66% of labor force has a "limited skill and unskilled" level. About half of the non-Qatari labor force has a limited skill. As for the Qatari labor force, 56% is highly skilled in "high, technical and administrative" posts, whereas the non-Qataris working in these jobs does not exceed 16%. The percentage of Qatari labor force in senior positions<sup>(3)</sup> reached 10% of total Qatari labor force; 80% for Qatari males and 20% for Qatari females.

As for the skill of the labor force working in the private sector, it is important to note that over half of the non-Qatari labor force in this sector are of limited skill, whereas most of the Qatari labor force in the private sector are skilled and highly skilled.

Labor force relative distribution by occupation,  
nationality and gender 2016

Professions	Qatari males %	Qatari females %	Non-Qatari males %	Non-Qatari females %
Directors	12.4	5.6	1.6	1.9
Specialists	21.5	44.1	6.8	17.1
Technicians	17.6	14.7	6.5	4.3
Clerks	23.4	28.1	3.5	9.9
Services and sellers	9.1	5.8	8.1	19.9
Agriculture and fishing	0	0	1.5	0
Crafts	8.5	0	38.8	0.2
Machines operators	2.3	0	17	0.3
Normal professions	5.2	1.7	16.2	46.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(2) includes legislators, higher management employees and directors.

(3) Skill Levels :

- Highly skilled: Legislators , Senior Officials and Managers, specialists , technicians and Associate Professionals .
- Skilled: Clerks, service and sellers, skilled workers in agriculture and fishing.
- Limited skill: crafts and machine operators.
- Unskilled: normal professions.



## Over half of labor force works in “construction and trade”:

About 50% of labor force employed in economic activities works in “construction and trade” activities and about 78% of Qatari labor force works in the sectors of “public administration, education, health and mining.”

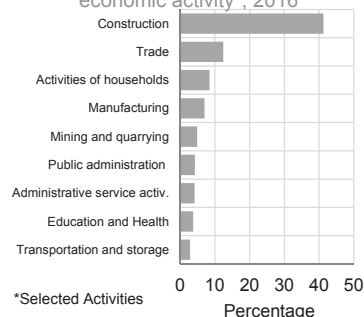
Moreover, the percentage of economically active males employed in “industrial, Construction, communications and real estate” <sup>(4)</sup> activities reached 78% while that of females did not exceed 21% in 2016.

**Labor force relative distribution by economic activity, nationality and gender 2016**

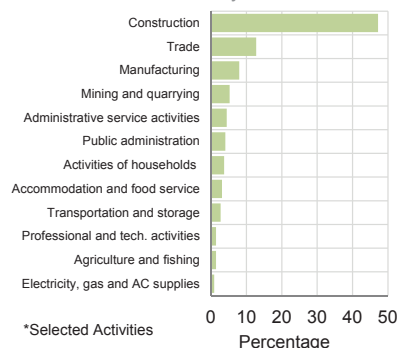
Economic Activity	Qatari males %	Qatari females %	Non-Qatari males %	Non-Qatari females %
Economic Activity	0	0	1.4	2
Agriculture and fishing	12.5	5.5	5	0.8
Mining	1.4	1	8.2	0.2
Industry	2.4	2.7	0.8	0.1
Electricity, gas and AC supplies	2.1	0.3	48.9	2.7
Construction	1.8	3.3	13.2	11.2
Trade	1.7	2.1	2.8	4.1
Transport and storage	0.5	1.4	3.1	7.1
Accommodation & food services	3.3	2.2	0.6	0.7
Information & technology	3	6.1	0.5	1.6
Financial & insurance	0.3	0.4	1.5	1.4
Professional and technical	0.9	1.2	4.6	2.3
Administrative services	60.7	33.1	1.9	1.4
Public administration	6.2	37	1.4	15.5
Education & Health	0	0	3.9	45.9
Others	3.2	3.7	2.2	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(4) Economic activities including: (Mining, quarrying, manufacturing, water and electricity supplies, construction, wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor bikes, personal and household trades, transportation and storage, communications and real estate activities.

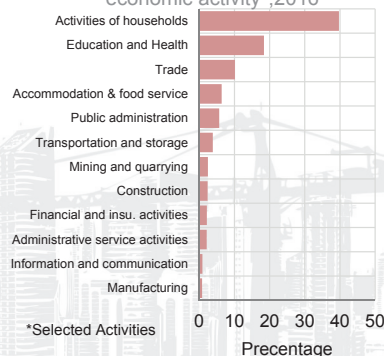
**Relative distribution of labor force (15 years and above) by economic activity\*, 2016**



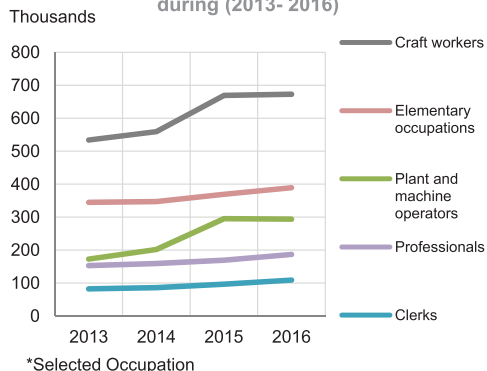
**Relative distribution of male labor force (15 years and above) by economic activity\*, 2016**



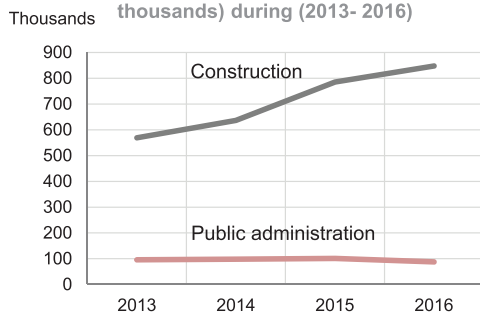
**Relative distribution of female labor force (15 years and above) by economic activity\*, 2016**



Number of labor force (15 years and above) by occupation\* (Thousand) during (2013- 2016)



Number of labor force (15 years and above) by economic activity\* (in thousands) during (2013- 2016)



Percent distribution of labor force (15 years and above) by education, nationality and gender 2016

Education	Qatari males	Qatari females	Non-Qatari males	Non-Qatari females
Less than secondary	20.4	8.2	65.1	50.1
Secondary	38.3	30.3	16.6	15.8
More than secondary	41.3	61.5	18.3	34.1
Total	100	100	100	100

It is noted that “crafts and related occupations’ workers” are concentrated in the activity of “construction” by 69%, and the activities of workers in “elementary occupations” are in “construction and activities of households” by 63%. About two thirds of Qataris in the category of “clerks” are working in “public administration” in 2016.

## Increased number of labor force in occupations and economic activities compared to 2015

According to the data of labor force survey 2016, the number of “crafts’ workers” and “equipment and machinery operators” has slightly increased from 2015 by almost 2084 workers. However, a greater rise is noticed in the number of “elementary occupations”, “specialists”, and “clerks”, where the increase reaches roughly 51,000 workers compared to 2015.

As for the data collected according to activities, a gradual increase is observed in the number of “public administration” workers from 2013 to 2016, whereas a clear growth is noticed in the activity of “construction” in 2014, 2015, and 2016 after it was steady. The increase in the number of labor force is approximately doubled for the two activities from 2013 to 2016.

## 45% of Qatari labor force are university graduates and above

65% of non-Qatari labor force, are holders of less than secondary school diploma, and working in the private sector of total non-Qatari labor force in the private sector. On the contrary, 77% of economically active Qatari males in the government sector<sup>(5)</sup> are holders of “secondary school diploma and above” of the total economically active males in the government sector.

(5) It includes government authority and institution /government company



## 85% of non-Qatari labor force working in craftsmanship and machine operators occupations have educational level of “less than secondary school”

There are 79% of Qatari labor force, including the Qataris who work in the activity “public administration”, are holders of “secondary school diploma and above”, whereas 78% of the non-Qatari labor, working in the activity of “construction and household activities”, are composed of workers with an educational level “less than secondary school diploma”.

About 84% of Qatari labor are holders of “secondary school diploma and above” of total Qatari labor force. Additionally, 61% of Qatari female employed in the government sector are holders of an educational level higher than secondary school diploma.

## Nearly 2 million are wage-earning workers

98 thousand Qataris and 1.9 million non-Qataris are wage-earning workers. The majority of workers (99.6%) are wage-earning, and 99.9% of workers are interested in permanent jobs.

Majority of labor force are wage-earning and have permanent jobs

Self-employed and family-employed workers don't exceed 2844 workers (about 3 thousand are active), representing 0.1% of the total economically active workers.

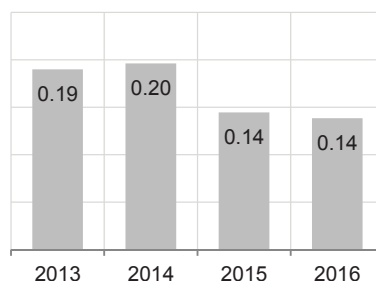
The economically active workers in independent work<sup>(6)</sup> amount to 0.4% of total economically active workers, and 3.4% of total Qataris, and 0.2% of total non-Qataris. A slight rise of Qataris working in the independent work is noticed vis-à-vis the previous year 2015, with an annual increase of 1%.

Statistics indicate a slight slump in the share of females in the wage-earning jobs in the non-agricultural sector.

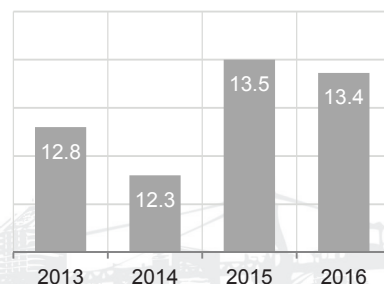
Relative distribution of labor force (15 years and above) by employment status 2016

Employment Status	Percentage
Wage-earning worker	99.6
Employer	0.3
Self-employed	0.1
Unpaid family worker	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

Self-employed and family-employed percentage out of total labor force during (2013- 2016)



Share of females in wage-earning jobs in non-agricultural sector during (2013 - 2016)



(6) It includes the ones who are self-employed and employers who manage their work

## Working hours amount to 50 on average per week

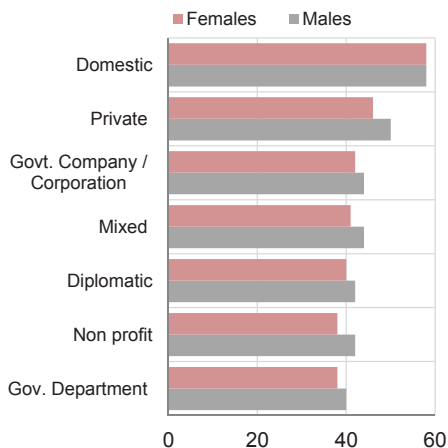
The average working hours per week reached 50. They amount to 49, and 51 hours for males and females respectively.

The average working hours of “elementary occupations’ workers” and machine operators amount to 54, representing one of the highest average working hours in occupations, followed by “skilled workers in agriculture and fishing” at an average of 53. The lowest working hours on average are registered in the occupations of “specialists” at 42 hours a week.

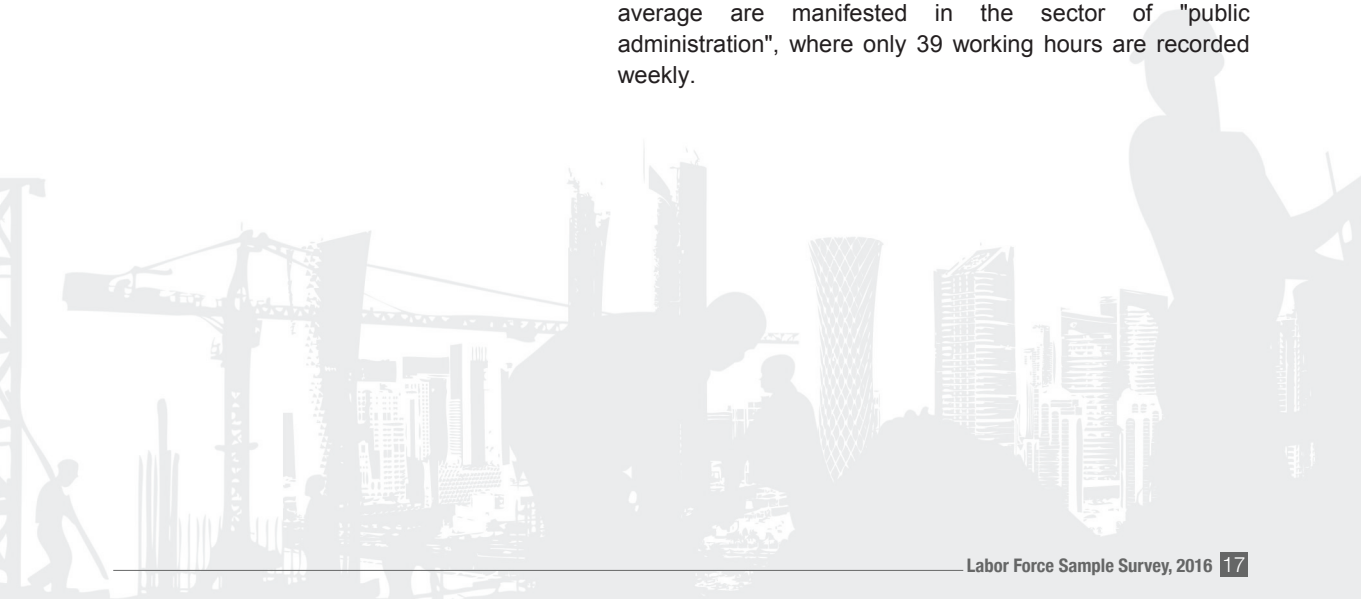
The highest average working hours by economic activity are observed for workers in the “household activities” at 58 hours per week, followed by “agriculture, forestry, and fishing” with 54 hours weekly on average. Perhaps, the lowest working hours at all sectors are in the economic activities of “public administration”, “defense and social work”, and “education”, where 39 working hours per week are registered.

However, the highest average working hours distributed by sectors are in the domestic and private sectors, where they range from 50 to 58 hours per week, whereas the lowest on average are manifested in the sector of “public administration”, where only 39 working hours are recorded weekly.

Average working hours by sex & sector, 2016



58 working hours  
per week in  
domestic sector



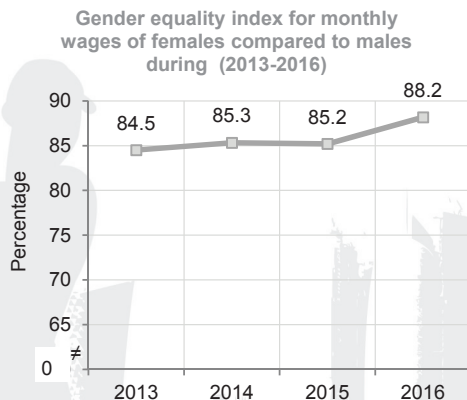
## Females' average monthly wage is less than males'

The average monthly wage for the total workers amounts to nearly 11 thousand QR. It reaches 11 thousand QR for males, and does not exceed 9 thousand QR for females in 2016. The gender equality index registers 88.2.

At the level of occupations, the highest average monthly wages are observed in "legislators, senior officials, and managers" with an average of 44 thousand QR, followed by "specialists" with 28 thousand QR. The lowest average wages are registered in "elementary occupations" with 4 thousand QR.

As for the economic activities, the highest monthly wages are registered in "public administration and defense" with 28 thousand QR, followed by "information and communications" with 27 thousand QR. The lowest average monthly wages are registered in the "household activities" with roughly 3 thousand QR.

At the level of sectors, the highest monthly wages are recorded in "public administration" with an average of 27 thousand QR, followed by the "government agency/company" and "diplomatic" sector with 25 thousand QR. The "domestic" sector registered the lowest rates of monthly wages with approximately 3 thousand QR.



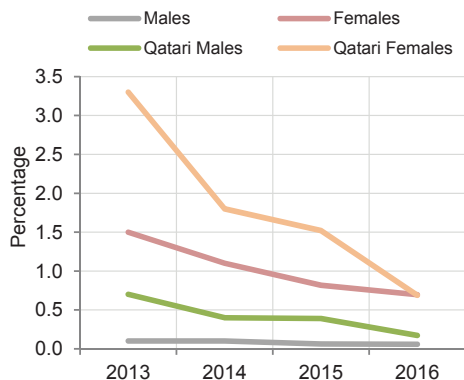
**Average monthly wage (in QR), and average working hours by nationality and gender 2016**

Nationality & Gender	Average working hours	Average monthly wage (QR)
Qatari males	40	35 173
Qatari females	38	27 137
Non-Qatari males	51	695
Non-Qatari females	54	5 033
Total males	49	11 166
Total females	51	9 845
Total	50	10 793

**Average monthly wage for paid workers by selected economic activities (in thousand QR) for 2015 and 2016**

Economic activity	2015	2016
Mining	23.7	25.9
Electricity & gas supplies	21.2	22.3
Information & telecommunications	21.8	27.3
Finance & insurance	22.3	26.1
Real estate	15.1	16.4
Public administration	25.4	28.2
Education	20.1	23.9
Arts, entertainment, recreation	17.2	19.5
Health	18.8	20.9
Activities of organizations and bodies	21.1	25.3
Household activities	2.8	2.9

Unemployment rate by sex and nationality during (2013-2016)



45% of the unemployed are searching for a job for a less-than-6-month period

## Decrease of Qataris unemployment rate

Unemployment rate (15 years and above) in Qatar amounts to 0.1% (nearly 3 thousand jobless); 0.1% for males, and 0.7% for females. Total unemployment rate for Qataris attains 0.4%; with 0.2% for Qatari males, and 0.7% for Qatari females. Additionally, the total of unemployment rate for non-Qataris reaches 0.1%; with 0.1% for non-Qatari males, and 0.7% for non-Qatari females.

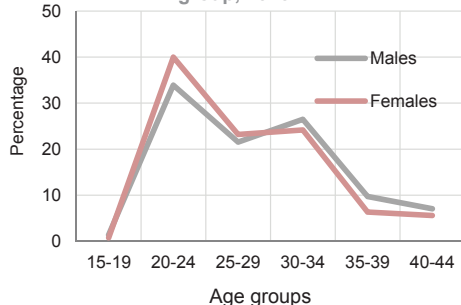
The highest unemployment rate is registered in the age group (15-19 years) with 0.3%, whereas the youth unemployment (15-24 years) amounts to 0.5%; with 0.2% for males and 2.1% for females.

Findings indicate that 70% of unemployed Qataris applied for a job at Labor Department and employers. Moreover, 38% of unemployed Qataris show their desire to work in the private sector.

According to researchers, 63% of the unemployed see that the causes of unemployment are represented in "lack of job opportunities", and "search for a better work", and "absence of a proper experience".

Among the causes of not searching for a job for the unemployed are "taking an action before last month and waiting for result", "hopeless to find a job", and "lack of proper educational qualifications" with 78%.

Percentage of the unemployed (15 years and above) by sex and age group, 2016



Unemployment rate by gender and age group 2016

Age-group	Males	Females	Total
15 - 19	0.2	1	0.3
20 - 24	0.2	2.1	0.5
25 - 29	0.1	0.9	0.2
30 - 34	0.1	0.7	0.2
35 - 39	0	0.2	0.1
40 - 44	0	0.3	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>

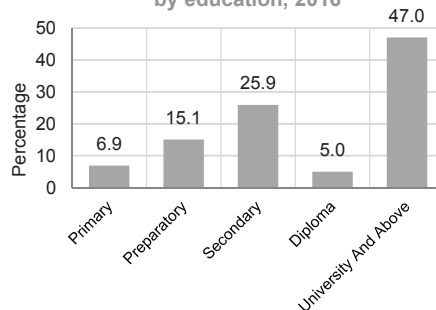
The statistics of 2016 point out that 47% of the unemployed are holders of university diploma and above, whereas 25.9% are holders of secondary school certificate, 15.1% holders of preparatory school certificate, 6.9% of primary school certificate, and 5% are holders of a diploma.

Unemployment duration for job seekers shows that 44.9% are jobless for less than 6 months, whereas 11.8% are jobless for over than 12 months of the total unemployed.

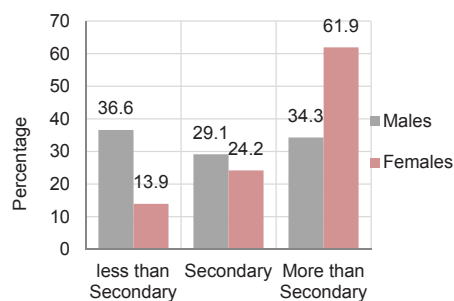
Regarding the training of the unemployed, statistics indicate that 56% of the unemployed Qataris, who are holders of a secondary school certificate, have took training courses, and 77% of them have took training programs in English language and computer. The statistics list the causes, preventing the unemployed Qataris who are holders of a secondary school certificate from working in the private sector, as follows: “low wage” at 30%, “working hours” at 30%, “working days” at 20%, and “retirement benefits” with 20%.

It is noteworthy that 62% of the unemployed Qataris are not offered a job in the private sector, taking into account that 38% of them desire to work in this sector.

**Percent distribution of the unemployed (15 years and above) by education, 2016**



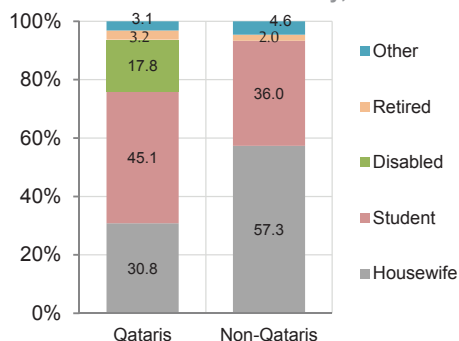
**Percent distribution of the unemployed (15 years and above) by sex & education; status, 2016**



**Percent distribution of the unemployed (15 years and above) by gender and duration of unemployment (in months) 2016**

Unemployment duration in months	Males	Females	Total
<b>1 - 6</b>	50.7	41.7	44.9
<b>7 - 12</b>	46.7	41.5	43.3
<b>13 and more</b>	2.6	16.8	11.8
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100

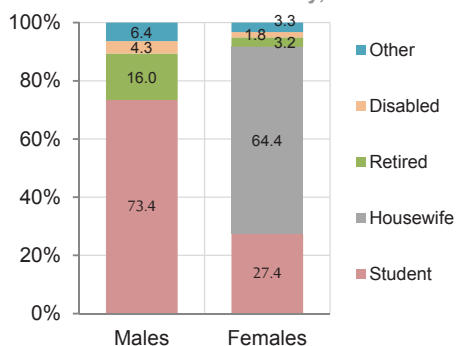
Percent distribution of economically inactive population (15 years and above) by nationality and reason for inactivity, 2016



## Housewives represent almost half of the economically inactive population

The number of the economically inactive population who are in the working-age (15 years and above) amounts to 252 thousand persons; of which 66000 are males and 186000 are females. The proportion of the economically inactive population amounts to 11% of the total population in the working age in 2016. As for the causes lying behind the inactivity of the economically inactive population, 87% of them are full-time students, and full-time housewives of the total economically inactive population. The Qataris who are full-time students and full time housewives amount to 76% of the total economically inactive Qataris.

Percent distribution of economically inactive population (15 years and above) by gender and reason for inactivity, 2016



# Survey Objectives

1. Estimation of labor force size in the State of Qatar.
2. Distribution of labor force by different characteristics; such as: age group, gender, education, marital status, employment status, economic activity, occupation, sector ... etc.
3. Measurement of employment and unemployment levels in the State of Qatar.
4. Measurement of unemployment.
5. Study of the relationship between the occupation and educational specialization.
6. Study of the population that falls outside the category of labor force by: age group, gender, nationality, education, marital status, desire to work, reason for reluctance to work, and reason for leaving the previous work.
7. Establishment of an updated database, and provision of the entire data and information necessary to conduct studies.





# Survey description

## 1. Survey's scope:

The targeted population of the labor force survey are all Qatari and non-Qatari households inside Qatar. This includes individuals living in normal and collective households. Those latter are a group of persons with no ties of kinship, but they share living conditions in a residential unit, i.e. labor camps, boarding schools, nurses in hospitals...etc. The survey covers small collective households (less than 7 persons), and large collective households (7 persons or more). The survey does not cover short-stay accommodations such as hotels.

## 2. Reference period

Data are collected monthly. The survey's reference period is the week prior to the one when interviews are conducted.

## 3. Themes covered by the survey

The survey measures the labor force core statistics – economically active population, employment, unemployment, and the relevant demographic, social and economic variables which include economic activity, occupation, and education,...etc. In addition to the key themes, the survey investigates income, working hours, work type, current and previous occupation, economic activity, employment status, stability at work, reasons for not working full-time, secondary work (multiple occupations), duration and methods for looking for a job, reasons for unemployment and not searching for a job, desire and readiness to work or training, and other variables. Further, the survey tackles the methods used previously by the Qatari employees (less than 25 years of age) to obtain their current jobs, and the reasons behind not looking for job in the private sector by the unemployed Qataris.





# Survey implementation

The Labor Force Survey 2016's estimates are based on a probability sample composed of 9199 households, and 60016 individuals distributed as shown in the table. Data are collected monthly, and labor force key characteristics are published quarterly.

The sample design of the Labor Force Survey 2016 is based on the probability sampling method. Sampling goes through two stages, the first one is to identify the preliminary sampling units, the second one is to select a sample from the households within each unit of the identified preliminary sampling units. The selected unit is called "preliminary sampling unit", whereas the unit selected in the second stage is called "secondary sampling unit".

The sampling frame used in this survey depends on the Simplified Census of Population, Housing, and Establishments of 2015. The country is divided into small geographic units called census blocks. They represent the enumeration areas used in the census. These blocks are collected to establish the preliminary sampling units. In addition, separate sampling frames are set for the Qatari and non-Qatari households, and small collective households (from 2 to 6 individuals). The census list of the entire large collective households (7 persons and more) is used as a frame.

Sampling units are distributed on the basis of four aspects:

- 1- Qatari households
- 2- Non-Qatari households (non-collective)
- 3- Non-Qatari small collective households (2-6 persons)
- 4- Non-Qatari large collective households (7 persons and above).

The final sample of Qatari and non-Qatari households, and individuals  
in the small and large collective households 2016

	List		Sample	
	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals
<b>Total</b>	43 465	226 896	9 199	60 016
Qatari households	13 118	119 552	3 200	28 861
Non-Qatari households	23 795	84 356	3 200	11 788
Small collective households	6 552	22 988	1 600	5 657
Large collective households	-	-	<b>1 199</b>	<b>13 710</b>

### For further details on:

- Survey implementation and methodology
- Sampling, field operations, and weighting procedures
- Standard errors of survey estimates

### Please visit our websites:

Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics [www.mdps.gov.qa](http://www.mdps.gov.qa)

Qatar Information Exchange (Qalm) [www.qalm.gov.qa](http://www.qalm.gov.qa)

## Published tables

The online bulletin of the Labor Force Sample Survey 2016 is presented in 116 tables. It also features the labor market's key indicators. The main 26 tables are selected for this analytical report, and the rest of tables are available on [www.mdps.gov.qa](http://www.mdps.gov.qa) or on [www.qalm.gov.qa](http://www.qalm.gov.qa)



# Electronic publications and Labor Force Sample Survey Reports

The Labor Force Sample Survey's results are displayed as electronic publications and statistical reports on the characteristics and structure of labor force in terms of education, employment, economic activity, key occupations, and their distribution by sectors.

The publications tackle the labor market's key indicators, and this analysis deals with employment and the unemployed, their education, age group, duration of job search, and the reasons for unemployment from their perspective. The analytical report highlights the unemployed Qataris, holders of less than secondary education certificates, and secondary education certificates, and enrollement in training courses, and their desire to work in the private sector.



It includes the frame and sample, field operations, standard weighting methodology and standard errors for survey estimates and all previous versions available on the Qatar Exchange website at [www.qalm.gov.qa](http://www.qalm.gov.qa)





# TABLES

