



جهاز التخطيط والإحصاء  
Planning and Statistics Authority

# Labor force sample survey 2017

Statistical Analysis

Planning and Statistics Authority  
State of Qatar



# 2017

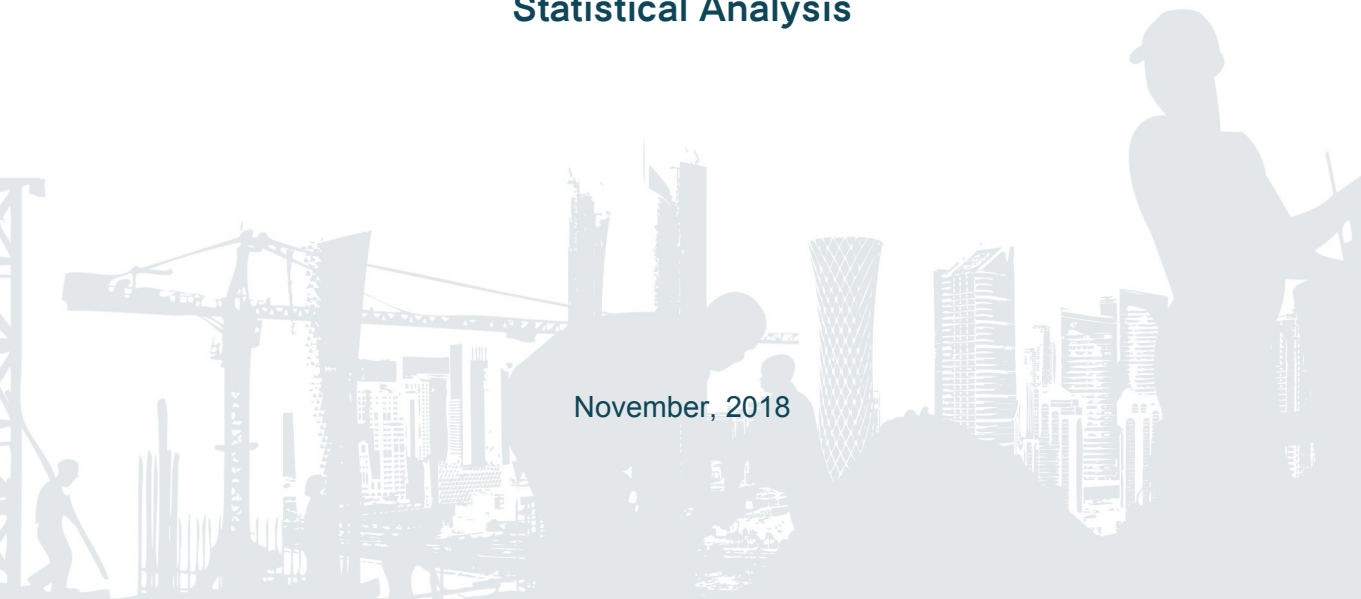


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Planning and Statistics Authority

# Labor Force Sample Survey 2017

Statistical Analysis

November, 2018







*H.H. Sheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Al-Thani*  
*Emir of the State of Qatar*

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**When citing, please refer to this publication as follows:**

Planning and Statistics Authority, Labor Force Sample Survey: Annual Report 2017  
Doha – Qatar

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Telephone: +974 4495 8888

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Deposit Number at Qatar National Library:

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# Preface

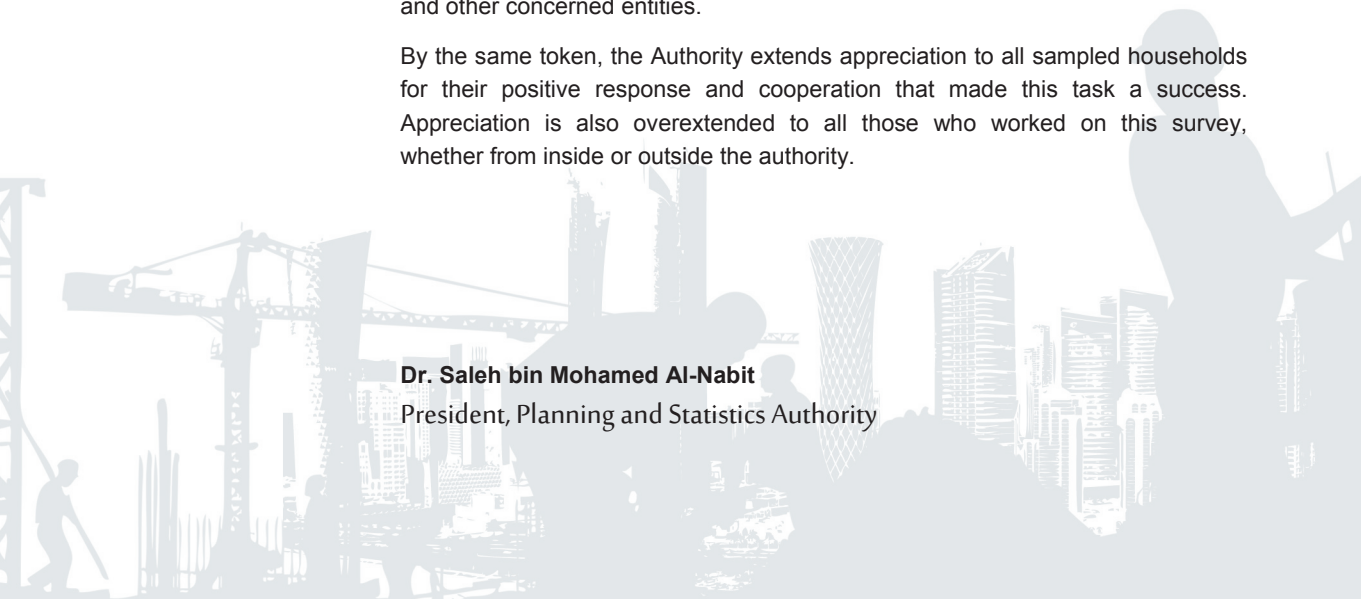
Due to the importance of labor market statistics in the socioeconomic planning process, the Planning and Statistics Authority (Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics, Previously) carried out the Labor Force Sample Survey (LFSS) 2017, to outline the size and composition of the labor force in 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 reliance on these data is an imperative for the design and evaluation of the 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 developing reliable estimates of the relevant parameters. Accordingly, this survey is based on conclusions regarding key findings were supported by preview of specific information, estimation methods and minimization of standard errors in this sample.

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

By the same token, the Authority 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 authority.

**Dr. Saleh bin Mohamed Al-Nabit**  
President, Planning and Statistics Authority



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# Executive summary

This report reviews the characteristics of labor force as revealed by the “Labor Force Sample Survey (LFSS) 2017” conducted all over Qatar. The survey covers Qatari and non-Qatari households as well as collective households through a probability sample of 9,200 households composed of 60,278 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 Key indicators cited in this report highlight the positive impact of the harmonization of the economic and social achievements that developed the livelihood and work environment in the State of Qatar. 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 2017:

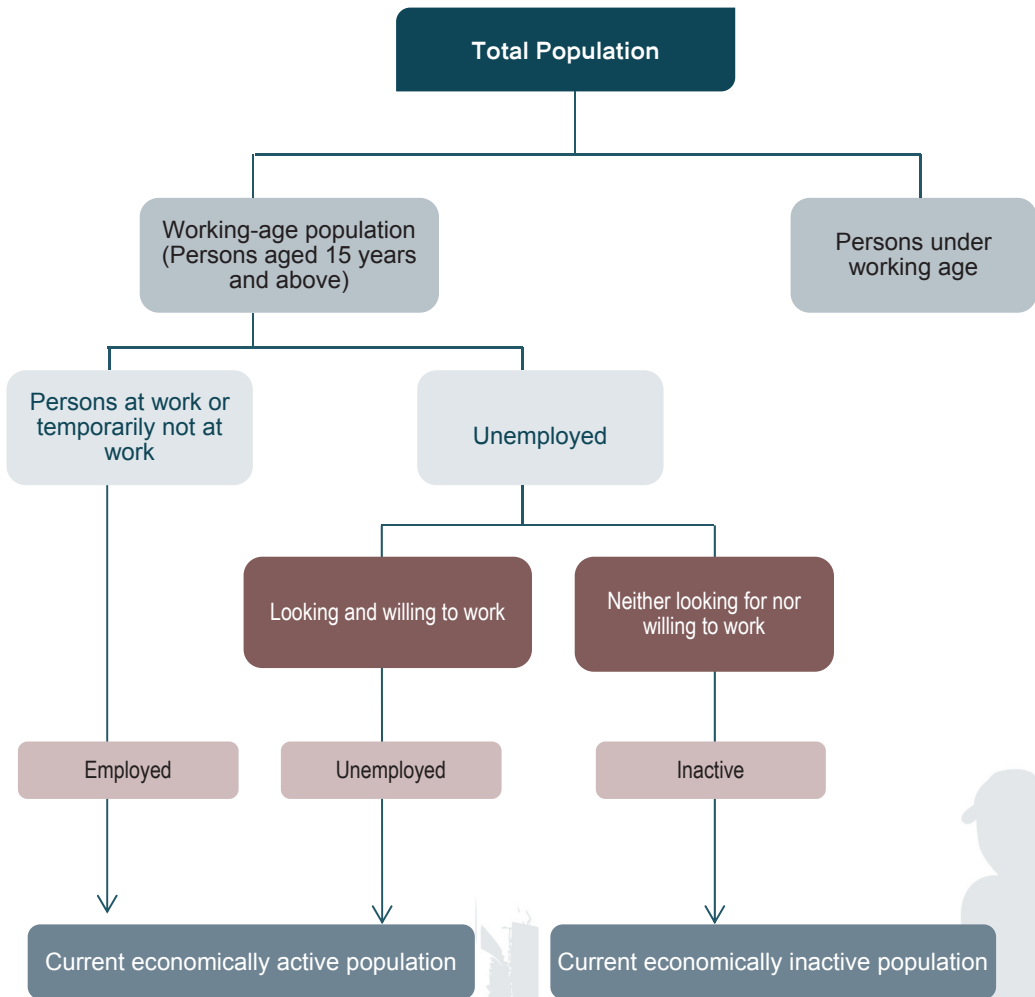
- 1- Increase in economic dependency ratio compared to previous years; 2016
- 2- Qatari labor force annual growth increased by 2.4% compared to 2016.
- 3- Al-Shahaniya and Al-Khor municipalities recorded the highest economic participation rates.
- 4- Slight rise of Qatari labor annual growth rate in the private sector vis-à-vis 2016.
- 5- Disparity of monthly wage average between males and females, and a slight decline in gender equality index
- 6- Females spend longer hours at work than males.
- 7- Over Half of Qatari workforce is employed in the professions of clerks and specialists
- 8- Over half of labor force is observed in the economic activity “construction and trade”.
- 9- Qatari labor force concentrate in the public sector, whereas the non-Qatari labor force in the household and private sector
- 10- Unemployment rate in Qatar (0.1) remain unchanged in 2016 and 2017
- 11- Slight Decrease of unemployment rate among Qataris vis-à-vis 2016.
- 12- 32% of the unemployed Qataris wish to work in private sector.
- 13- 76% of unemployed Qataris have not been offered a job opportunity in the private sector.



# Concepts and Classifications

- **Economically Active Population:** Population in the working age (15 years and above) including actual employed population, and unemployed population.
- **Employed:** All persons aged 15 years and over who are, during the week prior to survey week:
  - A. Performing a work to get a wage, or salary, or profit, or family gains, either cash or in-kind;
  - 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 to get a cash or in-kind wage or salary.
- **Own-account workers:** 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" to work for them
- **Unemployed:** All persons aged 15 years and above who, during the week prior to the survey week, were without work but looking actively for work and were currently ready for it. A distinction is made between two types of the unemployed:
  - 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 revised 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 in the 15-24 age group to the labor force of the same age group.
- **Employment rate:** Ratio of the employed 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  $\times 100$ .

## Relationship between population and labor force

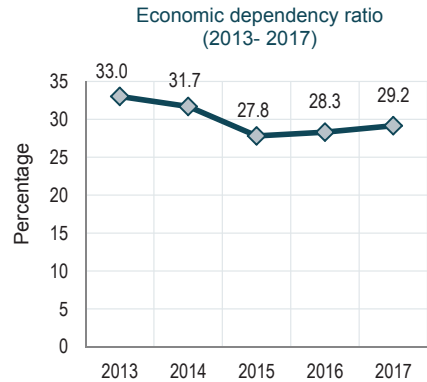


# Survey Key Findings

## Economic dependency increased

The working age population (either economically active or inactive) amounted to 2.3 million people; a rise of 1% compared to 2016; with 1.852 million of them are males. The number of Qataris reached about 200 thousand persons, While that of Non-Qatari attained more than 2.126 million persons of working age. Statistics indicate that the economic dependency ratio increased to 29.2%, (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.

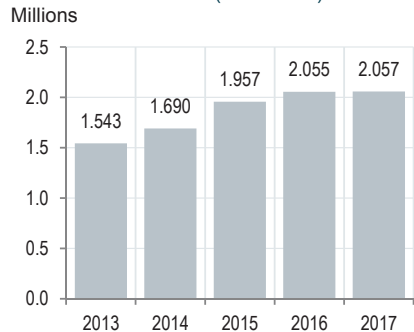
Against each Qatari employed, there are 19 Non-Qataris.



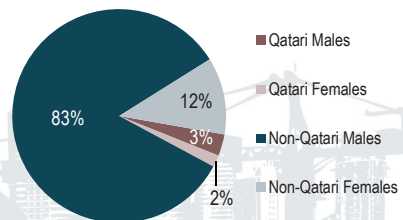
## More than 2 million economically-active persons in Qatar

Labor force in Qatar amounted to 2.057 million economically active persons, a rise of 0.1% vis-à-vis the previous year; most of them are females since females account for 278 thousand, a 2% annual growth rate compared to 2016. The survey estimated that Qatari labor force grew by 2% annually to reach 104 thousand. The Non-Qatari labor force annual growth rate declined by 0.05%, as they represented 95% of total labor force in 2017. 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.

Labor Force (15 years and above), in Millions (2013-2017)

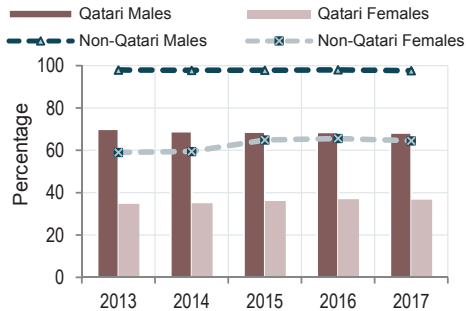


Relative distribution of labor Force (15 years and above) by nationality and sex, 2017

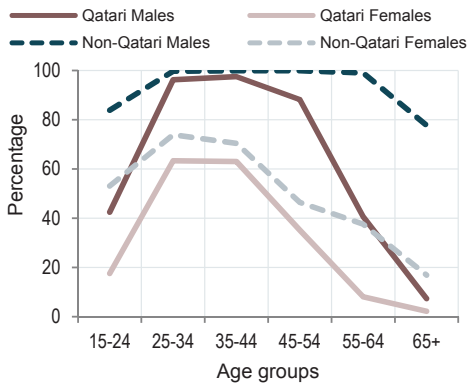


As for municipalities, the labor force concentrated in Al Rayyan and Doha municipalities with a percentage of 61%.

Refined participation rate by nationality and sex (2013-2017)



Refined participation rate by nationality, sex and age group, 2017



Number of labor force by sector (thousand) 2016 - 2017

Sector	2016 (000)	2017 (000)	Annual growth rate
Private*	1,612	1,616	0%
Government**	209	207	-1%
Mixed	58	59	2%
Domestic	174	172	-1%
Total	2,053	2,055	0%

\*Includes the diplomatic and non-lucrative sector

\*\* Includes the Gov. departments/institution/company

## Rise of the refined economic activity ratios

Total refined economic activity rate recorded 88% with 96% for males and 59% for females, i.e. there are, on average, among each 10 persons in the working age, 9 persons participate in the labor force.

Economic refined activity rate for total Qatari labor force amounted to 52%, with 68% for males and 37% for females. Meanwhile, the refined economic activity rate for total NonQatari 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 68% in 2017. The refined economic activity rate for Qatari males and females in the age group (30-34 years) peaked at 97% and 69% respectively, then gradually dropped till leaving the labor market.

As for the labor force by nationality and age groups, economic participation rates relatively declined to the total. The highest economic participation among Qataris was recorded in the age group (35-39 years) with 85%, while the highest economic participation among non-Qataris was recorded in the age group (30-34 years) with 96%. It is noteworthy that the highest participation rate by sex and nationality was for non-Qatari males, which reached 98%.

As for the refined economic activity rates by municipalities; the municipality of Al Shahiniya surpassed 96%.

The total employment rate amounted to 99.9%, with 99.9% for males and 99.4% for females which is complementary to the unemployment rate.

## Over 75% of Qatari labor force employed in public sector

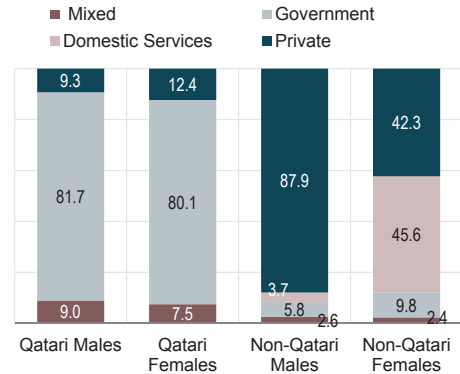
Around 78% of employees works in the private sector, whereas 10% works in the government sector<sup>(1)</sup>.

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 2017, which is the same as compared to 2016. The Qataris employed by public sector attained 81% of the total Qatar labor force.

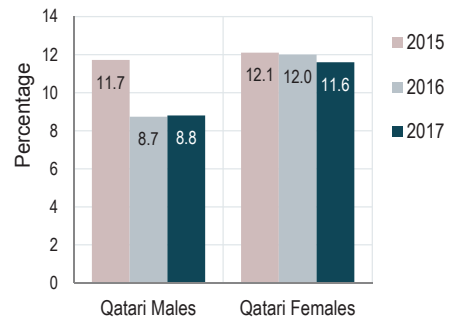
## 81.7% of the total labor force are married

Results show that the majority of the labor force aged 15 years and above are married, with 81.7% of the total labor force. 67.2% of Qatari economically active males are married, and 57.5% of economically active Qatari females are married. The percentage of economically active persons who had never married reached 17.9% of total economically active persons aged 15 years and above. The percentage of Qatari economically active males who had never married reached 31.1% of economically active Qatari males; whereas the percentage of Qatari economically active females who had never married reached 37.8% of Qatari economically active Qatari females.

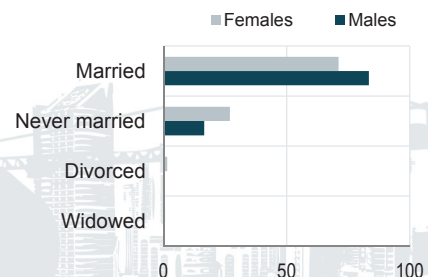
Relative distribution of labor Force by nationality, sex & sector, 2017



Percentage of Qataris in private sector out of total of Qataris labor force during (2015 - 2017)

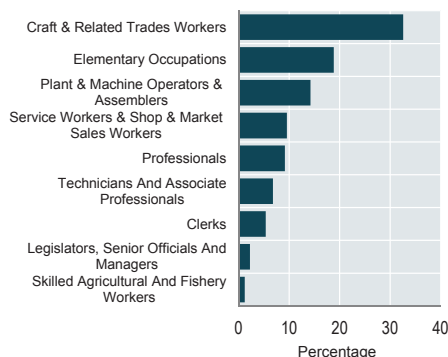


Percentage of the economically active (15 years +) by marital status and sex, 2017

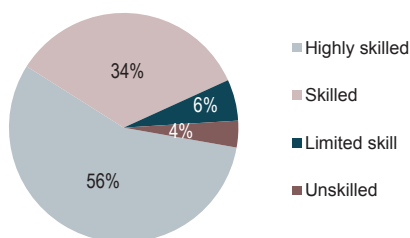


(1) It includes government authority and institution /government company

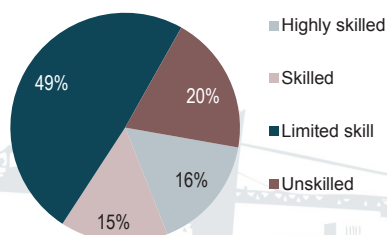
Relative distribution of labor force (15 years +) by occupation , 2017



Qatari labor force relative distribution and skill level , 2017



Non-Qatari labor force relative distribution by skill level, 2017



## More than half of Qatari labor force are highly “skilled”<sup>(2)</sup>

The 2017 statistics show that over 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% holds “senior, technical and administrative” posts, whereas the non-Qataris working in these jobs do not exceed 16%. The percentage of Qatari labor force in lead positions<sup>(3)</sup> reached 10% of total Qatari labor force; 79% for Qatari males and 21% for Qatari females.

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

Percentage Distribution of Labor Force (15 Years +) by Occupation, Nationality and Gender, 2017

Occupation	Qatari males %	Qatari Females %	Non-Qatari males %	Non-Qatari females %
Directors	12.8	5.9	1.8	2.0
Specialists	21.2	43.4	6.8	17.7
Technicians	17.8	14.9	6.6	4.2
Clerks	25.0	28.5	3.5	9.8
Services and vendors	9.0	6.1	8.2	19.6
Agriculture and fishing	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.0
Crafts	6.9	0.0	38.8	0.2
Machinery operators	2.1	0.0	16.9	0.4
Elementary professions	5.2	1.2	15.9	46.1
Total	100	100	100	100

(2) It includes professions of legislators, senior management personnel, 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 machinery operators.
- Unskilled: normal professions.



## Over half of the labor force work in “construction and trade”

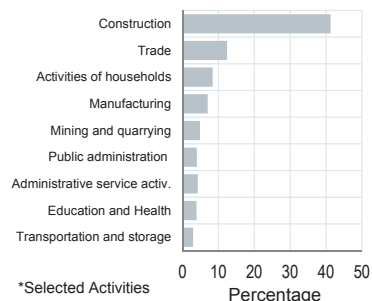
Over half of the labor force employed in economic activities work in “construction and trade” activities, and around 77% of Qatari labor force works in the sectors of “public administration, education, health and mining.”

The table below shows that more than half of Qatari males are concentrated in public administration activity by 60%. For Qatari females, education and health, and public administration accounted for 37% and 33%, respectively. For non-Qatari males, nearly half of them are engaged in construction, 49%. Besides, 46% of non-Qatari females were concentrated in household activity.

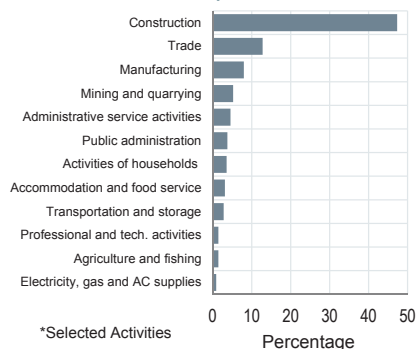
Percentage Distribution of Labor Force (15 Years +) by Economic Activity, Nationality and Gender, 2017

Economic Activity	Qatari males %	Qatari females %	Non-Qatari males %	Non-Qatari females %
Agriculture and fishing	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.0
Mining	12.3	5.3	4.9	2.0
Industry	1.3	0.8	8.2	0.8
Electricity, gas and AC supplies	2.2	2.6	0.8	0.2
Construction	2.1	0.3	49.1	2.7
Trade	1.6	3.1	13.2	11.1
Transport and storage	2.3	2.3	2.8	4.0
Accommodation & food services	0.3	0.9	3.2	7.5
Information & technology	3.5	2.9	0.6	0.8
Financial services & insurance	3.3	6.1	0.4	1.4
Professional and technical services	0.6	0.3	1.5	1.4
Administrative services	1.3	1.4	4.7	2.7
Public administration	59.5	33.3	1.6	1.1
Education & Health	6.3	36.8	1.5	15.4
Household activities	0.0	0.0	3.7	45.6
Others	3.3	3.8	2.1	3.2
Total	100	100	100	100

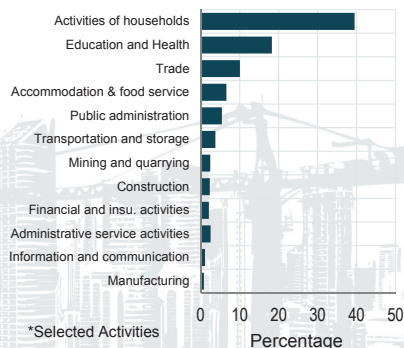
Relative distribution of labor force (15 years +) by economic activity\*, 2017



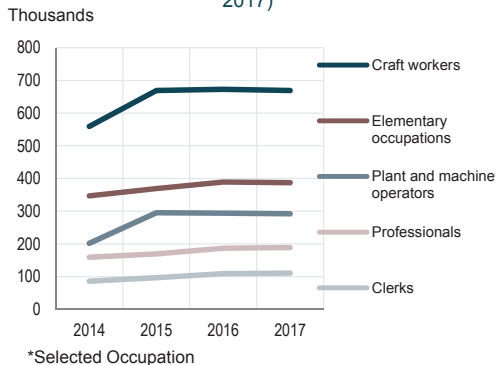
Relative distribution of male labor force (15 years +) by economic activity\*, 2017



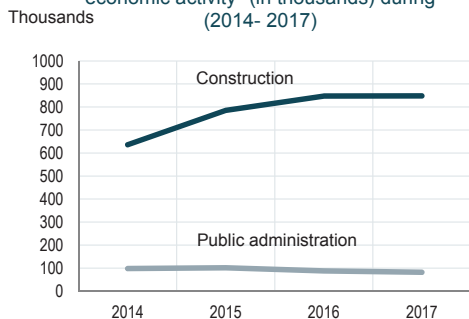
Relative distribution of female labor force (15 years +) by economic activity\*, 2017



Number of labor force (15 years +) by occupation\* (Thousand) during (2014 - 2017)



Number of labor force (15 years +) by economic activity\* (in thousands) during (2014- 2017)



\*Selected Activities

Percentage distribution of labor force (15 years +) by education, nationality, and gender 2017

Education	Qatari males %	Qatari females %	Non-Qatari males %	Non-Qatari females %
Below secondary	19.4	7.9	65.1	49.7
Secondary	39.1	30.9	16.5	15.6
Above secondary	41.5	61.2	18.5	34.6
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%. Over two thirds of Qataris in the category of “clerks” are working in “public administration” in 2017.

## Labor Force Decrease in crafts’ workers”, “elementary occupations” and “equipment and machinery operators” compared to 2016

According to the 2017 LFSS data, the number of “crafts’ workers, equipment and machinery operators” and “elementary occupations” declined by roughly 7723 thousand compared to 2016. However, a slight rise is noticed in the number of, “specialists”, and “clerks”, where the increase reaches approximately 2650 workers vis-à-vis 2016.

As for the data collected according to activities, a gradual increase is observed in the number of “public administration” workers from 2014 to 2015, before declining in 2016 and 2017, The decline reached 17 % in 2017 compared to 2014. However, a clear growth is noticed in the activity of “construction” in 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 after it was constant.

## 45% of Qatari labor force is 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, 79% of economically active Qatari males in the government sector<sup>(4)</sup> are holders of “secondary school diploma and above” of the total economically active males in the government sector.

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



## 85% of non-Qatari labor force working in craftsmanship and machine operators occupations has educational level of “Under Secondary School”

There are 78% of Qatari labor force, including the Qataris who work in the activity “public administration”, are holders of “secondary school diploma and above”, whereas 76% 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 85% of Qatari labor are holders of “secondary school diploma and above” of total Qatari labor force. Additionally, 61% of Qatari female workers in the government sector are holders of an educational level higher than secondary school diploma of total Qatari female workers in the government sector.

## Nearly 2 million are wage-earning workers

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

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

Self-employed and family-employed workers don't exceed 2709 workers (about 3 thousand are active), accounting for 0.1% of the total economically active workers.

The economically active workers in independent work<sup>(5)</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 2016, with a 2% annual increase.

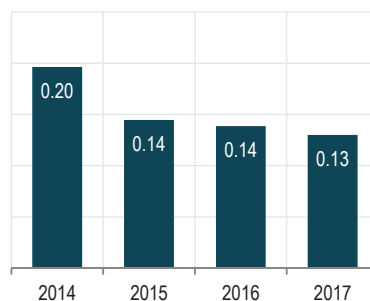
Statistics indicate a slight slump in the share of females in the wage-earning jobs in the non-agricultural sector.

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

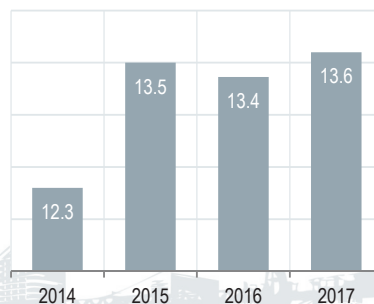
Percentage distribution of labor force (15 years +) by employment status, 2017

Employment Status	Percentage
Wage-earning worker	99.6
Employer	0.3
Self-employed	0.1
Unpaid family worker	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

Self-employed and family-employed percentage out of total labor force during (2014 - 2017)

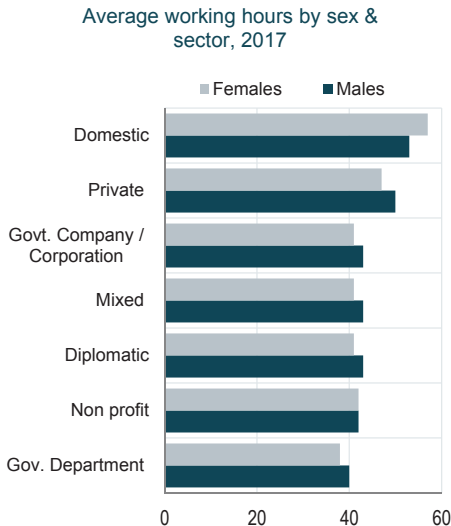


Share of females in wage-earning jobs in non-agricultural sector during (2014 - 2017)



## Working hours amount to 49 on average per week

The average working hours per week reach 49 hours. They amount to 48 and 50 hours for males and females, respectively.

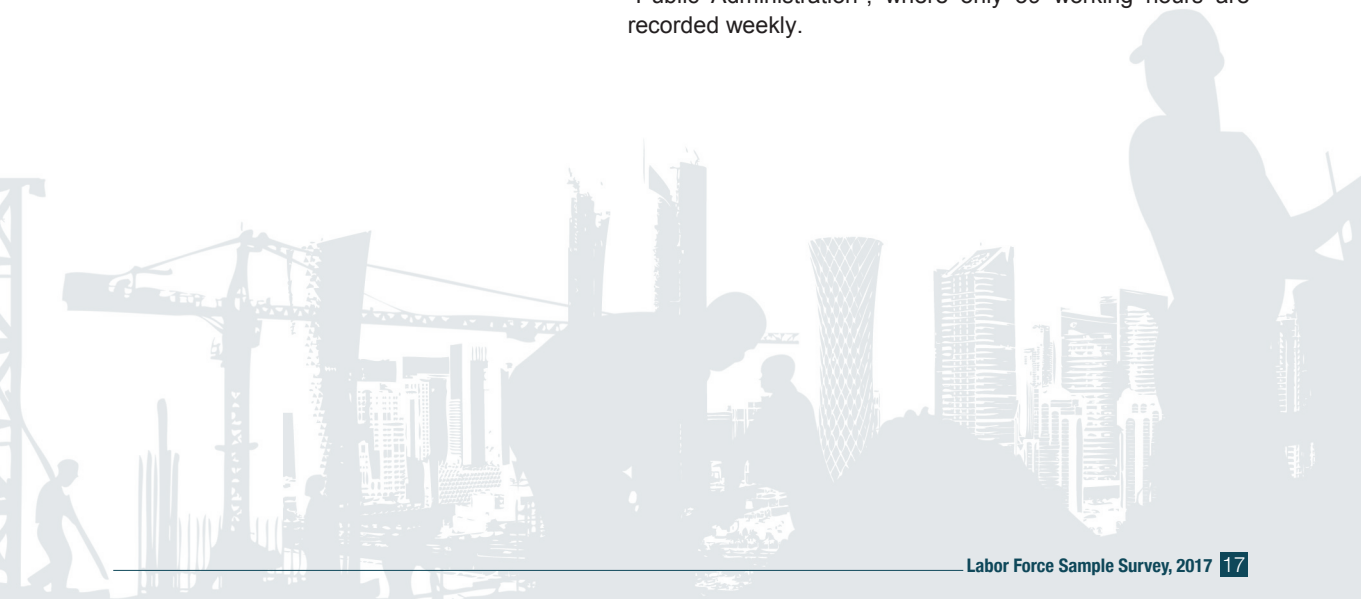


The working hours of "Skilled workers in agriculture and fishing" amount to 54, representing one of the highest average working hours in occupations, followed by "elementary occupations' workers" at an average of 53. The lowest working hours on average are registered in the occupations of "specialists" at 42 a week.

The highest average working hours by economic activity are observed for workers in the "household activities" and "agriculture, forestry, and fishing" with 55 hours weekly followed by "Accommodation and catering services", "Construction" and "Trade" with 50 hours weekly on average. Perhaps, the lowest working hours at all are in the activities of "public administration, defense, and compulsory social security" where 39 working hours per week are registered.

55 working hours per week in domestic sector

However, the highest average working hours distributed by sectors are in the domestic with 55 hours weekly, whereas the lowest on average are manifested in the sector of "Public Administration", where only 39 working hours are recorded weekly.



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

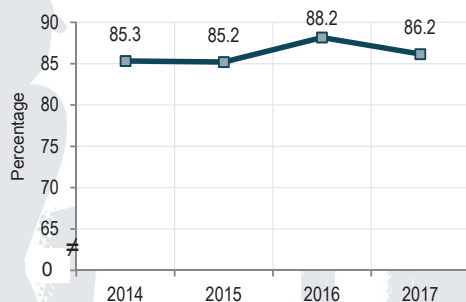
The average monthly wage for the total workers amounts to nearly 11000 QR. It reaches 12000 QR for males, and 10000 for females in 2017. The gender equality index registers 86.2.

At the level of occupations, the highest average monthly wages are observed in "legislators, senior officials, and managers" with an average of 45000 QR, followed by "specialists" with 28000 QR. The lowest average wages are registered in "elementary occupations" with 4000 QR.

As for the economic activities, the highest monthly wages are registered in "public administration and defense" and "Information and Communication" with 28000 QR, followed by "Financial activities and Insurance" with 26000 QR. The lowest average monthly wages are registered in the "household activities" with roughly 3000 QR.

At the level of sectors, the highest monthly wages are recorded in "government administration" with 27000 QR on average, followed by the "government agency/company" with 26000 QR, and then the "Diplomatic" sector with 25000 QR. The "domestic" sector registered the lowest rates of monthly wages with approximately 3000 QR.

Gender equality index for monthly wages of females compared to males during (2014-2017)



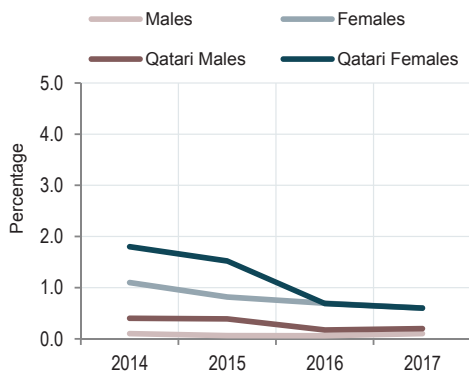
Average monthly wage (in QR), and average working hours by nationality and gender, 2017

Nationality & Gender	Average working hours	Average monthly wage (QR)
Qatari males	40	35,551
Qatari females	38	27,528
Non-Qatari males	50	7,310
Non-Qatari females	53	5,286
Total males	48	11,560
Total females	50	9,960
Total paid workers	49	11,099

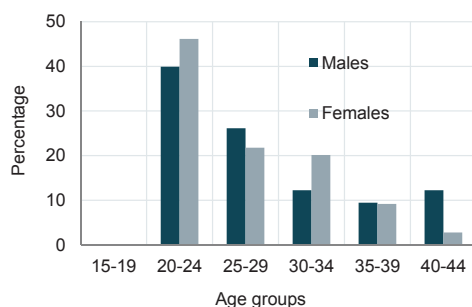
Average monthly wage for paid workers by selected economic activities (in thousand QR) for 2016 and 2017

Economic activity	2016	2017
Mining	25.9	25.8
Electricity & gas supplies	22.3	22.4
Information & telecommunication	27.3	28.3
Finance & insurance	26.1	26.4
Real estate	16.4	15.9
Public administration	28.2	28.2
Education	23.9	23.6
Arts, entertainment, recreation	19.5	19.8
Health	20.9	21.1
Activities of organizations and bodies	25.3	25.1
Domestic activities	2.9	2.9

Unemployment rate by sex and nationality during (2014-2017)



Percentage of the unemployed (15 years +) by sex and age group, 2017



Unemployment rate by gender and age group 2017

Age group	Males	Females	Total
15 – 19	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	0.2	2.0	0.5
25 – 29	0.1	0.8	0.2
30 – 34	0.0	0.5	0.1
35 – 39	0.0	0.3	0.1
40 – 44	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>

## Slump in Qataris unemployment rate

Unemployment rate (15 years +) in Qatar amounts to 0.1% (nearly 2700 unemployed); 0.1% for males, and 0.6% for females. Total unemployment rate for Qataris attains 0.3%; with 0.2% for Qatari males, and 0.6% for Qatari females. Additionally, the total unemployment rate for non-Qataris reaches 0.1%; with 0.1% for non-Qatari males, and 0.6% for non-Qatari females.

48% of the unemployed are searching for a job for a period between 7-month and one year

As for the youth unemployment (15-24 years) amounts to 0.5%; with 0.2% and 2.0% for males and females, respectively.

Findings indicate that 58% of unemployed Qataris applied for a job at Labor Department, employers and Follow-up with office where registered. Moreover, 32% of unemployed Qataris show their desire to work in the private sector.

According to researchers, 68% of the unemployed see that the causes of unemployment are represented in "absence of a proper experience" and "search for a better work".

Among the causes of not searching for a job for the unemployed are "taking an action before last month and waiting for result", "absence of a proper experience", and "lack of proper educational qualifications" with 81%.

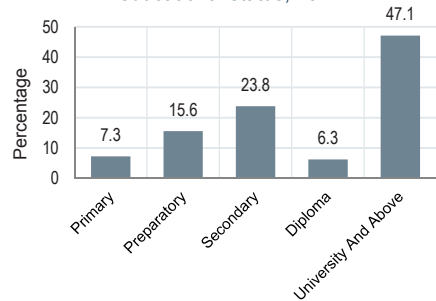
The 2017 statistics point out that 47.1% of the unemployed are holders of university diploma and above, whereas 23.8% are holders of secondary school certificate, 15.6% holders of preparatory school certificate, 7.3% of elementary school certificate, and 6.3% of a diploma.

Unemployment duration for job seekers by months shows that 48.5% are jobless for a duration ranges between 7 months and one year, whereas 38.3 are jobless for less than 6 months, while 13.2% are jobless for over 12 months of the total unemployed.

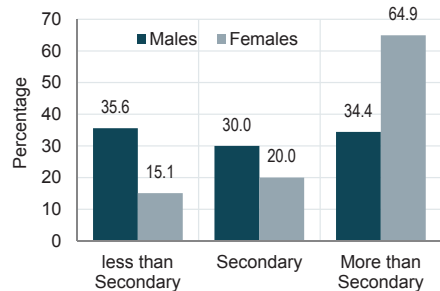
Regarding the training of the unemployed, statistics indicate that 55% of the unemployed Qataris, who are holders of a secondary school certificate, have joined training courses, and 80% of them have took training programs in English language and computer. The statistics list the causes preventing the unemployed Qataris with secondary school certificates from working in the private sector as follows: “low wage” 43%, “working hours” 14%, “working days” 43%.

It is noteworthy that 76% of the unemployed of Qataris are not offered a job in the private sector, taking into account that 32% of them desire to work in this sector.

Percent distribution of the unemployed (15 years +) by educational status, 2017



Percent distribution of the unemployed (15 years +) by sex & educational status, 2017



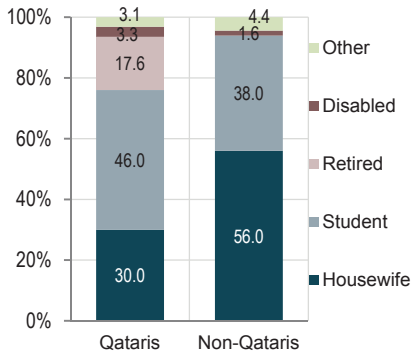
Percentage distribution of the unemployed (15 years +) by gender and duration of unemployment (in months) 2017

Unemployment duration in months	Males	Females	Total
1 – 6	50.6	30.8	38.3
7 – 12	48.0	48.7	48.5
13 and more	1.4	20.4	13.2
Total	100	100	100

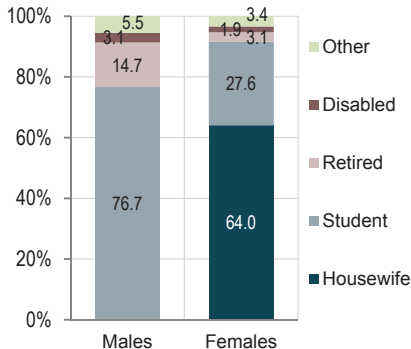
## Housewives represent 47% of the economically inactive population

The number of the economically inactive population who are in the working age (15 years and above) amounts to 269 thousand of which males and females make up 73,000 and 197,000, respectively. The proportion of the economically inactive population amounted to 12% of the total working age population in 2017. As for the causes lying behind the inactivity of the economically inactive population, 88% 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+) by nationality and reason for inactivity, 2017



Percent distribution of economically inactive population (15+) by gender and reason for inactivity, 2017



# Survey Objectives

1. Estimation of labor force size in the State of Qatar.
2. Distribution of labor force by different characteristics: age group, gender, education, marital status, employment status, economic activity, occupation, sector ... etc.
3. Measurement of employment and unemployment 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 for the conduct of studies.





# Survey description

## 1- Survey's scope

The targeted population of the labor force survey features 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 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 Qataris who are unemployed.





# Survey Implementation

The 2017 Labor Force Survey estimates are based on a probability sample composed of 9,200 households, and 60,278 individuals distributed as shown in the table below. Data are collected monthly, and labor force key characteristics are published quarterly.

The sample design of the 2017 Labor Force Survey 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 is based on the 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 above) 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 (7persons and above).

Final sample of Qatari and non-Qatari households, and individuals  
in the small and large collective households 2017

Statement	Lists		Sample	
	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals
Total	43,465	226,896	9,200	60,278
Qatari households	13,118	119,552	3,200	28,917
Non-Qatari households	23,795	84,356	3,200	11,890
Small collective households	6,552	22,988	1,600	5,656
Large collective households	-	-	1,200	13,815

## For further details on:

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

## Please visit our websites:

- Planning and Statistics Authority (Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics, Previously) [www.mdps.gov.qa](http://www.mdps.gov.qa)
- Qatar Information Exchange (Qalm) [www.qalm.gov.qa](http://www.qalm.gov.qa)

# Published tables

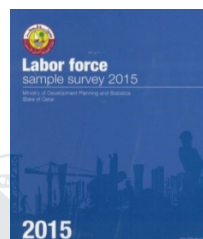
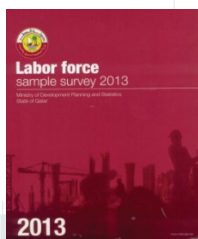
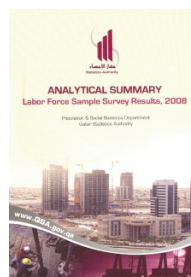
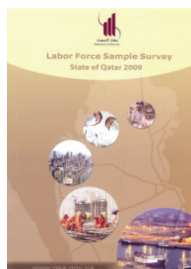
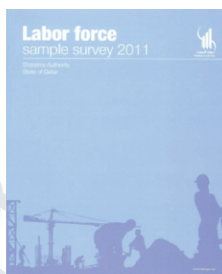
The online bulletin of the Labor Force Sample Survey 2017 is presented in 116 tables. It also features the labor market key indicators. The main 26 tables are selected for this analytical report, and the rest of tables are available on [www.mdps.gov.qa](http://www.mdps.gov.qa).



# Electronic publications and reports of the Labor Force Sample Survey

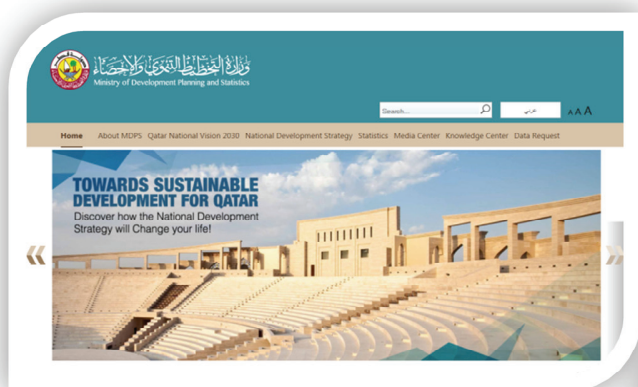
The Labor Force Sample Survey's results are displayed as electronic publications and statistical reports on the characteristics and structure of labor force in terms of education, employment, economic activity, key occupations, and their distribution by sectors.

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 their enrollment in training courses, and desire to work in the private sector.



# Get your complete electronic copy of the Labor Force Sample Survey 2017

The complete copy contains the frame, sample, field operations, and methodology of weights preparation and standard errors of the survey estimates. All previous copies are available on the website of Qatar Information Exchange (QALM): [www.qalm.gov.qa](http://www.qalm.gov.qa), and Planning and Statistics Authority (Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics, Previously) website: [www.mdps.gov.qa](http://www.mdps.gov.qa)





# TABLES

