جهــــاز التخطيـــط والإحصــاء
**Planning and Statistics Authority**

# Labor force
## sample survey 2019

Statistical Analysis

Planning and Statistics Authority
State of Qatar

# 2019

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# Labor Force Sample Survey

# 2019

## Statistical Analysis

June, 2020

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*Emir of the State of Qatar*

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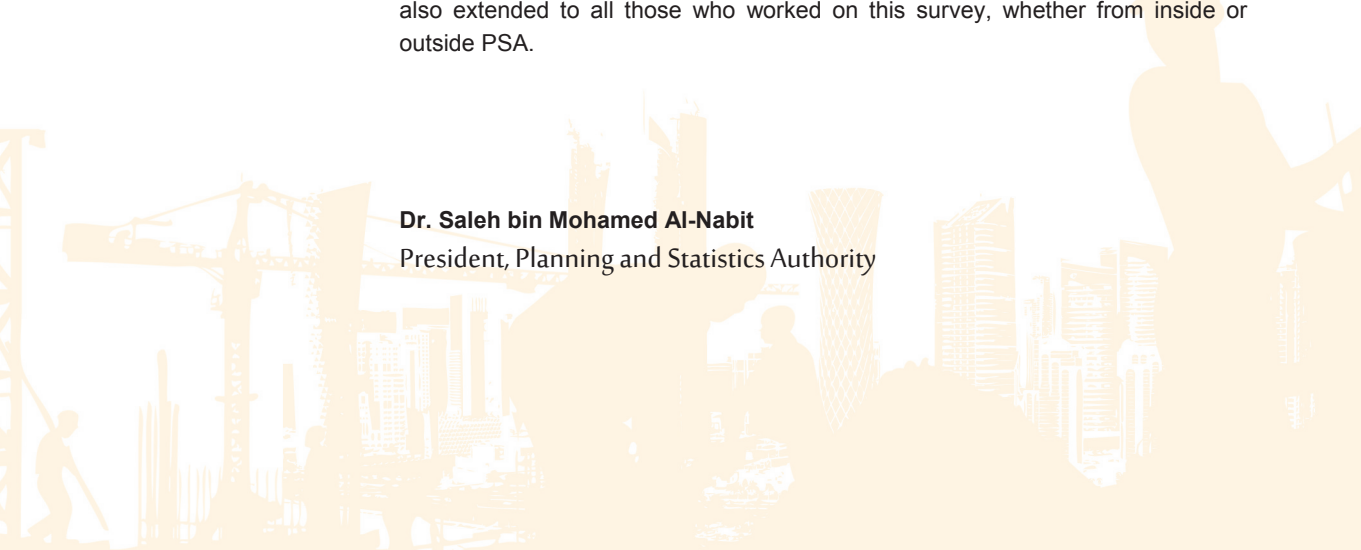
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# Preface

In view of the importance of labor market statistics in the socio-economic planning process, the Planning and Statistics Authority has carried out the Labor Force Sample Survey (LFSS) 2019 to outline the size and composition of the labor force in Qatar. The survey provides basic data to help assess the relation between labor market requirements in Qatar and demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population such as education, labor, and economic activity. It goes without saying that reliance on these data is imperative for the design and evaluation of the development policies and programs in the State, such as socio-economic 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. Accordingly, this survey is based on conclusions regarding key findings and information on sampling, estimation methods and weighing of standard error on that sample.

The Planning and Statistics Authority (PSA) 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, PSA extends appreciation to all sampled households for their positive response and cooperation that made this task a success. Appreciation is also extended to all those who worked on this survey, whether from inside or outside PSA.

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

# Contents

# Executive summary

This report reviews the characteristics of labor force as revealed by the "Labor Force Sample Survey (LFSS) 2019" conducted allover Qatar. The survey covers Qatari and non-Qatari households as well as collective households through a probability sample of 8,445 households composed of 54,948 members nationwide. The data are collected monthly, and published quarterly. This survey complements previous Labor Force Sample Surveys of 2006- 2009, 2011 - 2018, 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 activities and remarkable decrease in unemployment rates. Combining these two phenomena has 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 2019:

1- Decrease in economic dependency ratio compared to 2018.

2- Qatari labor force annual growth has increased by 1% compared to 2018.

3- Al-Shahaniya and Al-Khor municipalities have recorded the highest economic participation rates.

4- Slight decline of Qatari labor annual growth rate in the private sector vis-à-vis 2018.

5- Disparity of monthly wage average between males and females, and increase in gender equality index.

6- Average working hours for females are equal to those for males.

7- Over Half of Qatari workforce are employed in the professions of clerks and specialists.

8- Over half of labor force are observed in the economic activity "construction and trade".

9- Qatari labor force is concentrated in the public sector, whereas non-Qatari labor force is in domestic and private sector.

10- Unemployment rate in Qatar (0.1%) remains unchanged in 2018 and 2019.

11- Slight Increase of unemployment rate among Qataris vis-à-vis 2018.

12- 37% of the unemployed Qataris wish to work in private sector.

13- 53% 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, during the week prior to survey week:
    A. Have performed a work for wage, salary, profit or family gains, either cash or in-kind;
    B. Are temporarily not employed, but they are formally linked to their jobs.

- **Paid employees:** Persons with a job, either working or not at work during the survey, who perform work for cash or in-kind wage or salary.

- **Self-employed**: Those who work on their own or with one or more partners, hold the type of job defined as a "self-employment", and do not engage any "employees" to work for them on a continuous basis.

- **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 are 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. Those persons are also called "new entrants".
    B. Unemployed persons who 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 participation rate**: the rate of current economically active population (labor force) to working-age population (15 years and above) × 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 × 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**: (No. of population - No. of the employed)/ No. of the employed ×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 × 100.

- **Gender equality index of the female-to-male monthly wage rate**: Monthly wage average of females to that of males × 100.

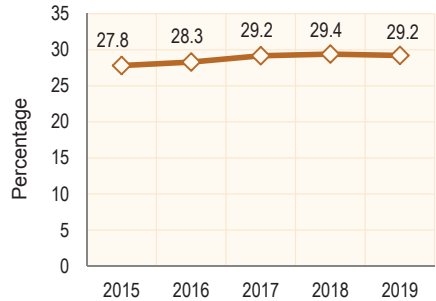# Relationship between population and labor force
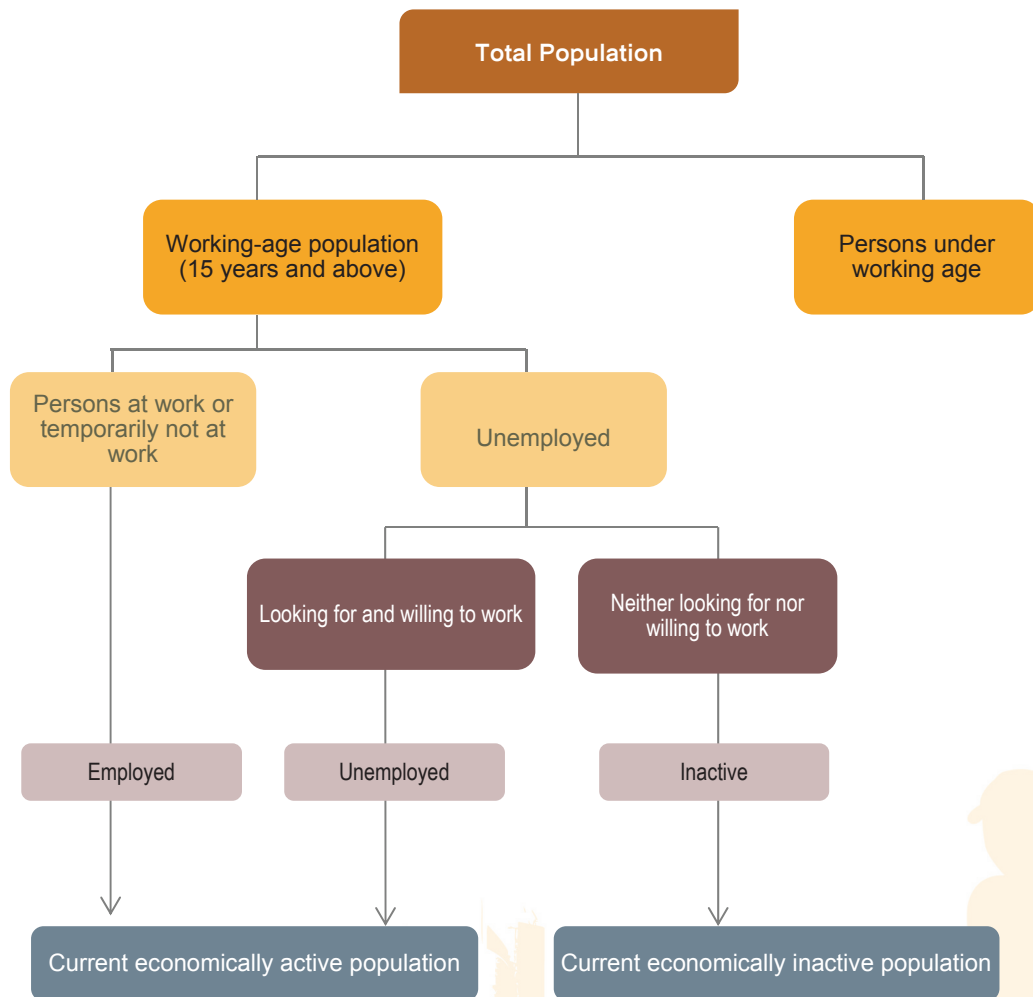
# Survey Key Findings

## Decrease in Economic Dependency ratio

The working age population (both economically active or inactive) amounted to 2.4 million people; a rise of 1% compared to 2018; with 1,900 million males. The number of Qataris reached about 206 thousand people, while that of Non-Qataris attained more

> Against each Qatari employed, there are 26 Non-Qataris Males.

than 2,187 million people of working age. Statistics indicate that the economic dependency ratio decreased 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. each Qatari employee has to support two individuals of the Qatari society.

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

Labor force in Qatar amounted to 2,110 million economically active people, a rise of 1% vis-à-vis the previous year. Females accounted for 286 thousand. The survey estimated that Qatari labor force grew by 1% annually to reach 108 thousand. The Non-Qatari labor force annual growth rate increased by 1%, as they represented 95% of total labor force in 2019. Thus, for every economically active Qatari, there are 26 economically active Non-Qataris in average, and for every economically active Qatari female, there are 6 Non-Qatari females. Labor force in the age group (20-44 years) represented 81% which is the highest percentage of total labor force.

As for municipalities, the labor force was concentrated in Al Rayyan and Doha municipalities with a percentage of 60%.
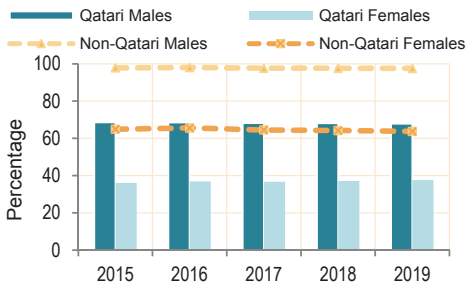
Economic dependency ratio (2015 - 2019)



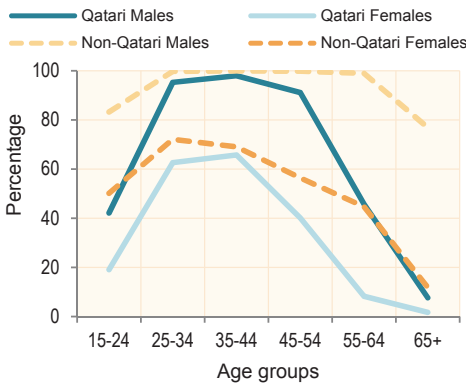Labor Force (15 years and above), in Millions (2015-2019)
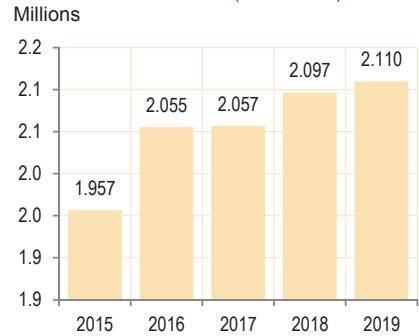


Relative distribution of labor Force (15 years and above) by nationality and sex, 2019
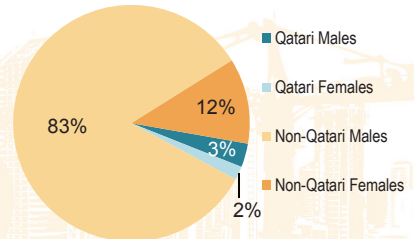
## Refined participation rate by nationality and sex (2015 -2019)



## Refined participation rate by nationality, sex and age group, 2019



## Number of labor force by sector (thousand) 2018 - 2019

| Sector | 2018 (000) | 2019 (000) | Annual growth rate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Private* | 1,662 | 1,671 | 0.5 |
| Government** | 200 | 198 | -1.2 |
| Mixed | 59 | 62 | 5 |
| Domestic | 173 | 177 | 2.1 |
| Total | 2,095 | 2,108 | 0.6 |

*Includes the diplomatic and non-profit sector

** Includes the Gov. departments/institution/company

# Rise of the revised economic participation rates

The revised overall economic participation rate recorded 88% with 96% for males and 58% for females, i.e. on average, out of every 10 working age persons, 9 persons participate in the labor force.

The revised economic participation rate for total Qatari labor force amounted to 52%, with 68% for Qatari Males and 38% for Qatari Females. Meanwhile, the revised economic participation rate for total Non-Qatari labor force recorded 92%.

The highest revised economic participation rates were recorded in the age group (30-34 years) reaching 95%, while the participation rate of youth (15-24 years) reached 68% in 2019. The revised economic participation rate for Qatari males and females in the age group (35-39 years) reached a peak at 99% and 70% respectively, then gradually dropped out of the labor market.

As for the labor force by nationality and age groups, the economic participation rates relatively declined compared to the total. The highest economic participation among Qataris was recorded in the age group (35-39 years) reaching 86%, while the highest economic participation among non-Qataris was recorded in the age group (30-34 years) reaching 96%. It is noteworthy that the highest participation rate by sex and nationality was for non-Qatari males, reaching 98%.

As for the revised economic participation rate by municipalities; the municipality of Al Shahiniya reached 96%.

The total employment rate amounted to 99.9%, with 99.9% for males and 99.6% for females which is complementary to the unemployment rate.

# More than three quarters of Qatari labor force are employed in public sector

Around 79% of labor force work in the private sector, whereas 9% work in the government sector[1].

Although the private sector employs most of the labor force, the percentage of Qataris working there did not exceed 10% of total Qatari labor force in 2019, which is the same compared to 2018. While the Qataris employed by public sector attained 81% of total Qatar labor force.

## 81.7% of total labor force are married

Results show that the majority of the labor force aged 15 years and above are married, reaching 81.7% of total labor force. 67.2% of economically active Qatari males are married, while 57% of economically active Qatari females are married. The percentage of economically active persons who had never married reached 17.8% of total economically active persons aged 15 years and above. The percentage of economically active Qatari males who had never married reached 31.1% of total economically active Qatari males; whereas the percentage of economically active Qatari females who had never married reached 35.2% of total economically active Qatari females.
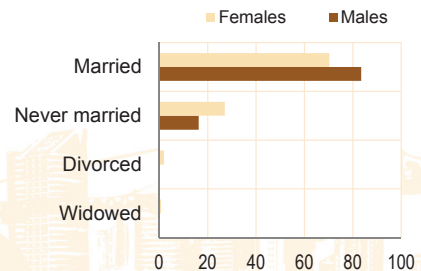
Relative distribution of labor Force (15 years +) by nationality, sex & sector, 2019
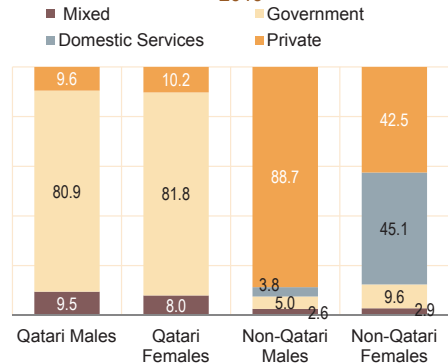


Percentage of Qataris in private sector out of total of Qataris labor force during (2015 - 2019)
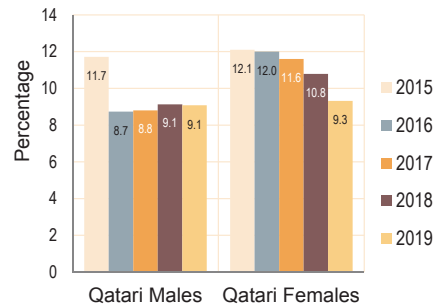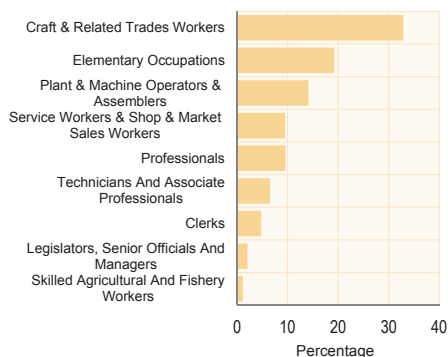


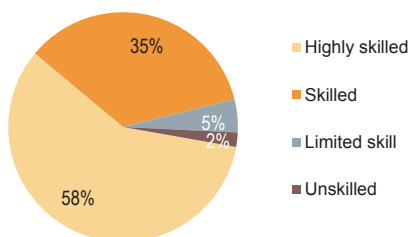Percentage of the economically active (15 years +) by marital status and sex, 2019



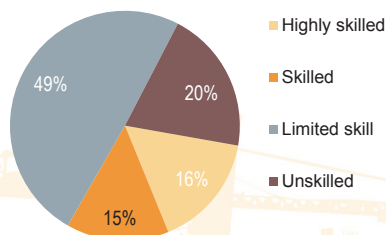(1) It includes government authority and institution /government company

## Relative distribution of labor force (15 years +) by occupation , 2019



## More than half of Qatari labor force are "highly skilled"[2]

The 2019 statistics show that over 50% of labor force worked in "craft and related trades" and "elementary occupations". About 66% of labor force had a "limited or no skill". About half of non-Qatari labor force had a limited skill. As for the Qatari labor force, 58% were highly skilled and held "senior, professional and technical" positions, whereas the percentage of non-Qataris working in these positions did not exceed 16%. The percentage of Qatari labor force in leadership positions[3] reached 11% 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 is important to note that over half of 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.

## Qatari labor force relative distribution by skill level , 2019



## Non-Qatari labor force relative distribution by skill level, 2019



### Relative Distribution of Labor Force (15 Years +) by Occupation, Nationality and Gender, 2019

| Occupation | Qatari males % | Qatari Females % | Non-Qatari males % | Non-Qatari females % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Managers | 13.3 | 6.1 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Professionals | 22.7 | 46.1 | 7 | 18.6 |
| Technicians | 17.9 | 13.7 | 6.3 | 3.6 |
| Clerks | 26.1 | 30.1 | 2.9 | 8.5 |
| Services workers and vendors | 9.7 | 3.7 | 8.1 | 20.9 |
| Agricultural and fishery workers | 0 | 0 | 1.4 | 0 |
| Craft and related trade workers | 4.7 | 0 | 39.4 | 0.1 |
| Machine operators | 2.6 | 0 | 16.9 | 0.2 |
| Elementary occupations | 2.9 | 0.4 | 16.5 | 46.5 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

(2) Skill Levels: :
- Highly skilled: Legislators, senior officials and managers, professionals, technicians and associate professionals.
- Skilled: Clerks, service workers, vendors and agricultural and fishery workers.
- Limited skill: Craft and related trade workers and machine operators.
- Unskilled: Elementary occupations.

(3) It includes professions of legislators, senior officials and managers

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

Over half of the labor force work in "construction and trade" activities, and around 77% of Qatari labor force work in "public administration, education, health and mining" activities.

The table below shows that more than half of Qatari males were concentrated in public administration activity by 59%. For Qatari females, education, health and public administration accounted for 36% and 33%, respectively. For non-Qatari males, half of them were engaged in construction. Besides, 45% of non-Qatari females were concentrated in household activity.
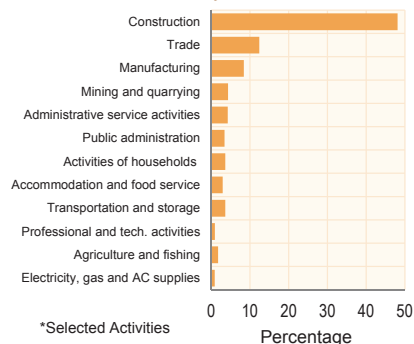
. Relative Distribution of Labor Force (15 Years +) by Economic Activity, Nationality and Gender, 2019

| Economic Activity | Qatari males % | Qatari females % | Non-Qatari males % | Non-Qatari females % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture and fishery | 0.2 | 0 | 1.8 | 0 |
| Mining | 12.1 | 5.2 | 4 | 1.9 |
| Industry | 1.8 | 0.6 | 8.6 | 0.8 |
| Electricity, gas and AC supplies | 2 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Construction | 2.3 | 0.6 | 49.9 | 2.2 |
| Trade | 1.5 | 1.9 | 12.8 | 9.9 |
| Transport and storage | 2.6 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 3.5 |
| Accommodation & food services | 0.2 | 0.2 | 3 | 7.3 |
| Information & communications | 3.5 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Financial services & insurance | 3.5 | 6.4 | 0.4 | 1 |
| Professional and technical services | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Administrative services | 1 | 0.5 | 4.4 | 4 |
| Public administration | 58.9 | 33 | 1.3 | 0.8 |
| Education & Health | 6.8 | 36.4 | 2 | 17.1 |
| Household activities | 0 | 0 | 3.8 | 45.1 |
| Others | 2.9 | 3.2 | 2 | 4.4 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

## Relative distribution of labor force (15 years +) by economic activity*, 2019



*Selected Activities
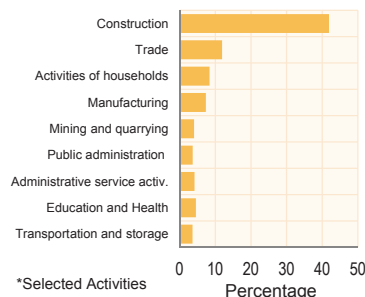
## Relative distribution of male labor force (15 years +) by economic activity*, 2019



*Selected Activities

## Relative distribution of female labor force (15 years +) by economic activity*, 2019



*Selected Activities
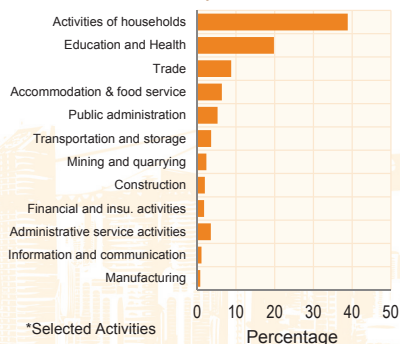
**Number of labor force (15 years +) by occupation\* (Thousand) during (2015 - 2019)**

Thousands



Craft workers
Elementary occupations
Plant and machine operators
Professionals
Clerks

\*Selected Occupation
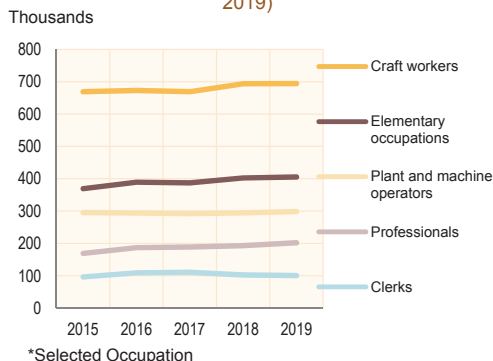
**Number of labor force (15 years +) by economic activity\* (in thousands) during (2015 - 2019)**

Thousands



\*Selected Activities
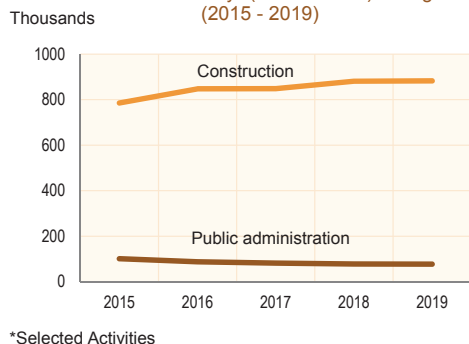
**Relative distribution of labor force (15 years +) by education level, nationality, and gender, 2019**

| Education level | Qatari males % | Qatari females % | Non-Qatari males % | Non-Qatari females % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Below secondary | 15.1 | 4.8 | 64.6 | 45.9 |
| Secondary | 41.1 | 32.1 | 16.2 | 19.3 |
| Above secondary | 43.7 | 63.2 | 19.2 | 34.7 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

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

It is noted that workers in "crafts and related occupations" were concentrated in the "construction" activity by 71%, and workers in "elementary occupations" activity were concentrated in "construction and household activities" by 62%. Around two thirds of Qataris in the category of "clerks" worked in "public administration" in 2019.

## Labor Force Increase in craft and elementary occupations, professionals and machinery and equipment operators compared to 2018

According to the 2019 LFSS data, the number of "Craft workers", "Plant and machine operators", "elementary occupations" and "professionals" increased by 16,976 workers compared to 2018. However, a decline is noticed in the number of "clerks", with 1,440 workers down from 2018.

As for the data collected by activities, a gradual decrease is observed in the number of workers in "public administration" from 2015 to 2019, The decline reached 23% in 2019 compared to 2015. However, a clear growth is noticed in the "construction" activity in the period 2015 – 2019.

## 47% of Qatari labor force are university graduates and above

64% of total non-Qatari labor force working in the private sector were below secondary school, while 83% of economically active Qatari males working in the government sector[4] were holders of "secondary degree or above", of total economically active Qatari males in the same sector.

## 79% of non-Qatari labor force working as craftsmen and machinery operators have educational level of "below secondary school"

49% of Qatari labor force, work in the "public administration" activity, 85% of them hold a "secondary and higher" degree, whereas 44% of non-Qatari labor force, working in "construction and household activities", 74% of them have an education level "below secondary"

About 89% of total Qatari labor were "secondary degree and above" of the total Qatari employment. On the other hand 79% of non-Qatari workers were secondary degree or less, of the total non-Qatari employment.

## More than 2 million are wage-earning workers

103 thousand Qataris and 1.995 million non-Qataris were wage-earning workers. The majority of workers (99.6%) were wage-earning, and 99.98% of workers were interested in permanent jobs.

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

Self-employed workers did not exceed 1,981 workers, accounting for 0.1% of the total economically active workers.

The percentage of economically active workers in self-employment sector [5] amounted to 0.4% of total economically active workers; 4% of total Qataris and 0.2% of total non-Qataris. A slight rise of self-employed Qataris was noticed vis-à-vis the previous year 2018, with an annual growth rate of 13%.

Statistics indicate a slight decrease in the share of females in wage-earning jobs in the non-agricultural sector.
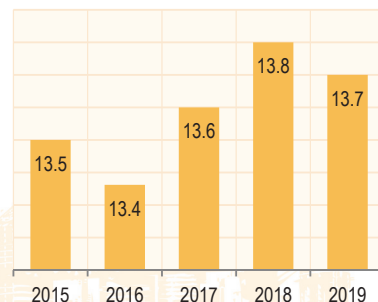
Relative distribution of labor force (15 years +) by employment status, 2019

| Employment Status | Percentage |
|---|---|
| Wage-earning worker | 99.6 |
| Employer | 0.3 |
| Self-employed | 0.1 |
| Unpaid family worker | 0.0 |
| **Total** | 100 |

Self-employed and family-employed percentage out of total labor force during (2015 - 2019)
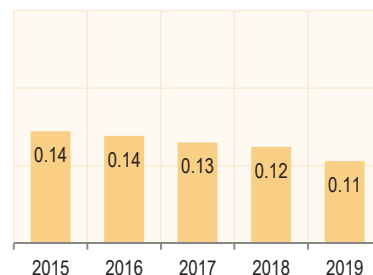


Share of females in wage-earning jobs in non-agricultural sector during (2015 - 2019)



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

## Average working hours by Sex & Sector, 2019



Legend: Females (light), Males (dark)

Categories (top to bottom): Domestic, Private, Diplomatic, Non profit, Mixed, Gov. Company/Corporation, Gov. Department
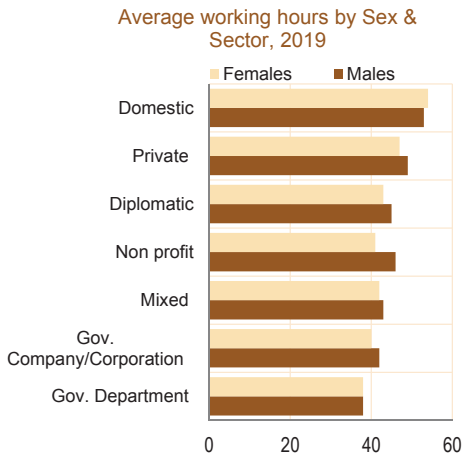
X-axis: 0, 20, 40, 60

## Working hours amount to 48 hours on average per week

The average working hours per week reached 48 hours amounting 48 hours for males and 48 hours for females.

The average working hours in "Elementary Occupations" amounted to 52 hours, representing one of the highest average working hours in occupations, followed by "Plant And Machine Operators And Assemblers" at an average of 51 hours. The lowest working hours on average were registered in the occupations of "clerks" at 41 hours a week.

The highest average working hours by economic activity were observed for workers in the "household activities" with 54 hours weekly followed by "Accommodation & food service activities" with 51 hours weekly on average. The lowest working hours at all were in the activities of "public administration, defense, and compulsory social security" with 38 hours per week.

> 54 working hours per week in domestic sector

As for the classification of sectors, domestic sector was the highest with 54 hours weekly, whereas the lowest average was recorded in the sector of "Government Department ", with 38 hours weekly.
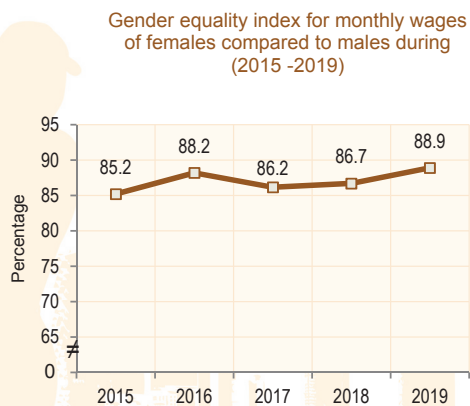
## Females' average monthly wage is less than males'

The average monthly wage for the total wage-earning workers amounted to nearly 11,000 QR, with 12,000 QR for males, and 10,000 QR for females in 2019. The gender equality index ranked 88.9.

At the level of occupations, the highest average monthly wages were observed in "legislators, senior officials, and managers" with an average of 45,000 QR, followed by "professionals" with 29,000 QR. The lowest average wages were recorded in "elementary occupations" and "Plant and machine operators and Assemblers" with an average of 4,000 QR.

As for the economic activities, the highest average monthly wages were recorded in "Public administration and Defense" and "Information and Communications" with 29,000 QR, followed by "Financial and insurance activities" with 27,000 QR. The lowest average monthly wages were recorded in the "household activities" with 3,000 QR.

At the sectors levels, the highest monthly wages were recorded in "government administration" and "government company/corporation" with 28,000 QR, followed by the "Diplomatic/ International/Regional" sector with 26,000 QR, and then the "mixed" sector with 23,000 QR. The "domestic" sector recorded the lowest average monthly wages with 3,000 QR.
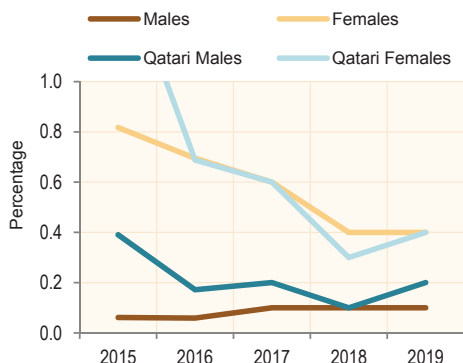
Average monthly wage (in Thousands Q.R.) and average working hours by nationality and gender, 2019

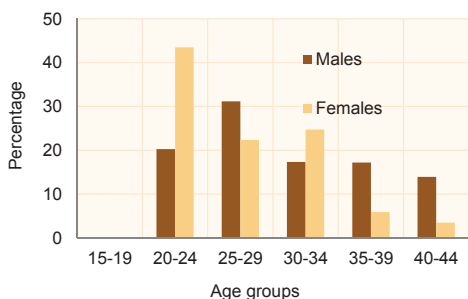| Nationality & Gender | Average working hours | Average monthly wage (Thousands Q.R.) |
|---|---|---|
| Qatari males | 39 | 36.9 |
| Qatari females | 38 | 28.6 |
| Non-Qatari males | 49 | 7.3 |
| Non-Qatari females | 51 | 5.6 |
| Total males | 48 | 11.7 |
| Total females | 48 | 10.4 |
| Total paid workers | 48 | 11.3 |

Average monthly wage for paid workers by selected economic activities (in thousand QR) for 2018 and 2019

| Economic activity | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|
| Mining | 25.9 | 24.7 |
| Electricity & gas supplies | 23.0 | 23.1 |
| Information & telecommunications | 28.9 | 28.9 |
| Finance & insurance | 26.6 | 27 |
| Real estate | 18.0 | 18 |
| Public administration | 28.4 | 29.2 |
| Education | 24.1 | 24.5 |
| Arts, entertainment, recreation | 20.7 | 21 |
| Health | 21.4 | 21.7 |
| Activities of organizations and bodies | 26.0 | 26 |
| Domestic activities | 3.0 | 3.1 |

Gender equality index for monthly wages of females compared to males during (2015 -2019)

## Unemployment rate by sex and nationality during (2015 -2019)



## A decrease in Qataris Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate (15 years +) in Qatar reached 0.1% (nearly 2,2 thousand unemployed); 0.1% for males, and 0.4% for females. The total unemployment rate for Qataris was 0.3%; with 0.2% for Qatari males, and 0.4% for Qatari females. Additionally, the total unemployment rate for non-Qataris reached 0.1%; with 0.0% for non-Qatari males, and 0.4% for non-Qatari females.

> 54% of the unemployed are searching for a job for a period between 7-months and one year

The youth unemployment (15-24 years) amounted to 0.3%; with 0.1% and 1.3% for males and females respectively.

Findings indicate that 64% of unemployed Qataris applied for a job at the Labor Department, to employers and Followed up with the office where they registered. Moreover, 37% of unemployed Qataris showed interest to work in the private sector.

According to researchers, 81% of unemployed believed that the causes of Qatari unemployment were represented in "lack of experience", "lack of suitable work" and "search for a better job".

Some of the reasons why around 87% of the total unemployed people did not search for a job were "taking action before last month and waiting for result", "discoveraged to find work", "lack of proper educational qualifications" and "Not believing in availability of suitable work".

## Percentage of the unemployed (15 years+) by sex and age group, 2019



## Unemployment rate by gender and age group 2019

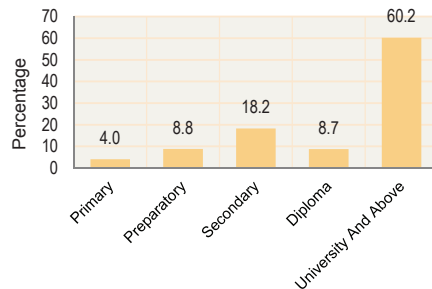| Age group | Males | Females | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 – 19 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 20 – 24 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.3 |
| 25 – 29 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| 30 – 34 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| 35 – 39 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 40 – 44 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| **Total** | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 |

The 2019 statistics point out that 60.2% of the unemployed were bachelor's degree and above, whereas 18.2% were secondary degree level, 8.8% preparatory degree level, 4.0% elementary degree level and 8.7% diploma holders.

With regards to the period of unemployment of job seekers by months, it was found that more than half of them (53.7%) were unemployed for a period of seven months to a year, and 33.6% were unemployed for less than 6 months, while 12.7% were unemployed for more than 12 months of total unemplyed.

As for the training of unemployed, the statistics indicate that 44% of unemployed Qataris, who were high school graduates, have attended training courses, and 86% of them have attended training programs in English language and computer. The statistics have listed the reasons why the unemployed high school graduate Qataris were unwilling to work in the private sector as follows: "low wage" 50%, "working hours" 25% and "working days" 25%.

It is noteworthy that 53% of the unemployed Qataris were not offered a job in the private sector, taking into account that 37% of them were willing to work in this sector.

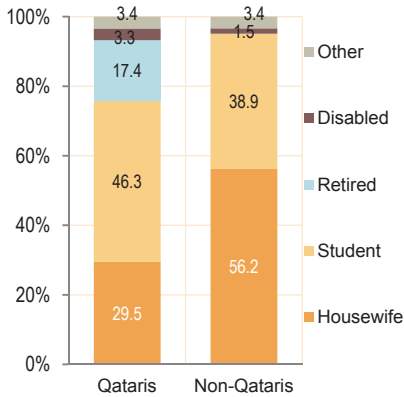Percentage distribution of the unemployed (15 years +) by educationa status, 2019



Percentage distribution of the unemployed (15 years +) by sex & educationa; status, 2019
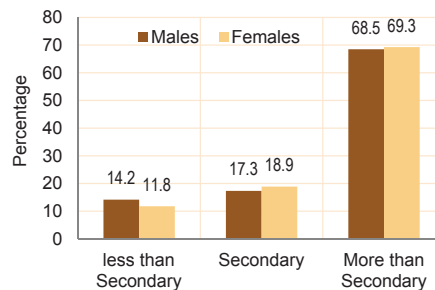


Relative distribution of the unemployed (15 years +) by gender and period of unemployment (in months), 2019

| Unemployment period in months | Males | Females | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 – 6 | 43.7 | 25.9 | 33.6 |
| 7 – 12 | 51.7 | 55.2 | 53.7 |
| 13 and more | 4.7 | 18.8 | 12.7 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |

## Percentage distribution of economically inactive population (15 years+) by nationality and reason of inactivity, 2019
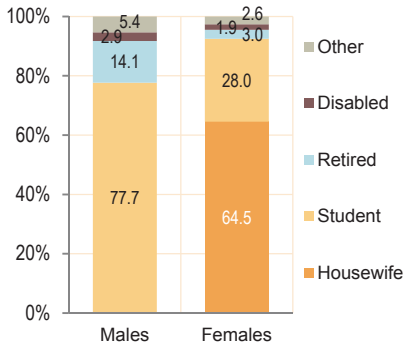


Legend: Other, Disabled, Retired, Student, Housewife

| | Qataris | Non-Qataris |
|---|---|---|
| Other | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Disabled | 3.3 | 1.5 |
| Retired | 17.4 | 38.9 |
| Student | 46.3 | 56.2 |
| Housewife | 29.5 | |

## Percentage distribution of economically inactive population (15 years+) by gender and reason of inactivity, 2019



Legend: Other, Disabled, Retired, Student, Housewife

| | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|
| Other | 5.4 | 2.6 |
| Disabled | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| Retired | 14.1 | 1.9 |
| Student | 77.7 | 28.0 |
| Housewife | | 64.5 |

# Housewives represent 47% of the economically inactive population

The number of economically inactive population of working age (15 years and above) was 283 thousand, of which males and females made up 77 thousand and 206 thosuand respectively. The proportion of the economically inactive population was 12% of the total working age population in 2019.

As for the causes behind the inactivity of the economically inactive population, 88% of them were full-time students and full-time housewives. The Qataris who were full-time students and full time housewives amounted to 76% of the total economically inactive Qataris.

# Survey Objectives

1. Estimation of labor force size in the State of Qatar.

2. Distribution of labor force by different characteristics: age group, gender, educational level, 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, educational level, 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 conducting studies.
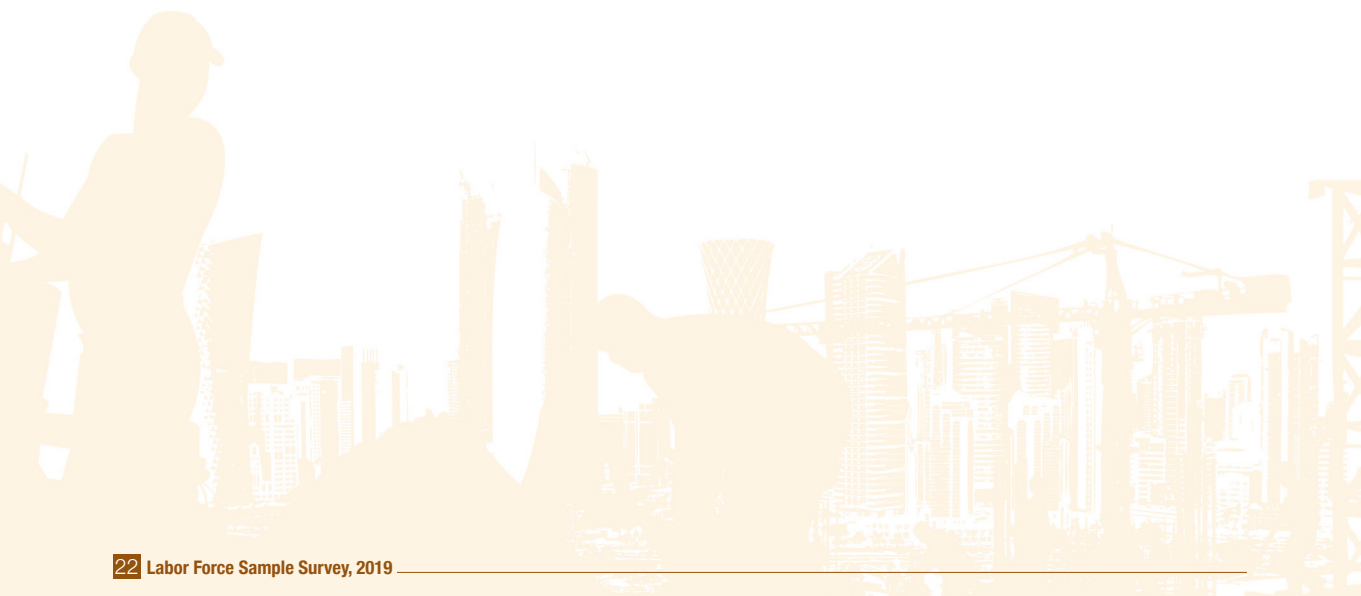
# Survey Description

## 1- Survey 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. The 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). However, it 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 included sector, economic activity, occupation, educational level,…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 becoming jobless, secondary work (multiple occupations), duration and methods of job search, reasons for unemployment or not searching for a job, desire and readiness to work or receive 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 why the unemployed Qataris are not seeking employment in the private sector.

# Survey Implementation

The 2019 Labor Force Sample Survey estimates are based on a probability sample composed of 8,445 households and 54,948 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 2019 Labor Force Sample Survey is based on the probability sampling method. Sampling goes through two stages; the first one is to identify the preliminary sampling units, while 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 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 small and large collective households, 2019

| Statement | Lists | | Sample | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Households | Individuals | Households | Individuals |
| Total | 40,500 | 211,141 | 8,445 | 54,948 |
| Qatari households | 12,139 | 110,724 | 2,940 | 26,310 |
| Non-Qatari households | 22,237 | 78,957 | 2,920 | 10,700 |
| Small collective households | 6,124 | 21,460 | 1,480 | 5,278 |
| Large collective households | 0 | 0 | 1,105 | 12,660 |

**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, www.psa.gov.qa

# Published Tables

The online bulletin of the Labor Force Sample Survey 2019 is presented in 116 tables. It 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.psa.gov.qa.
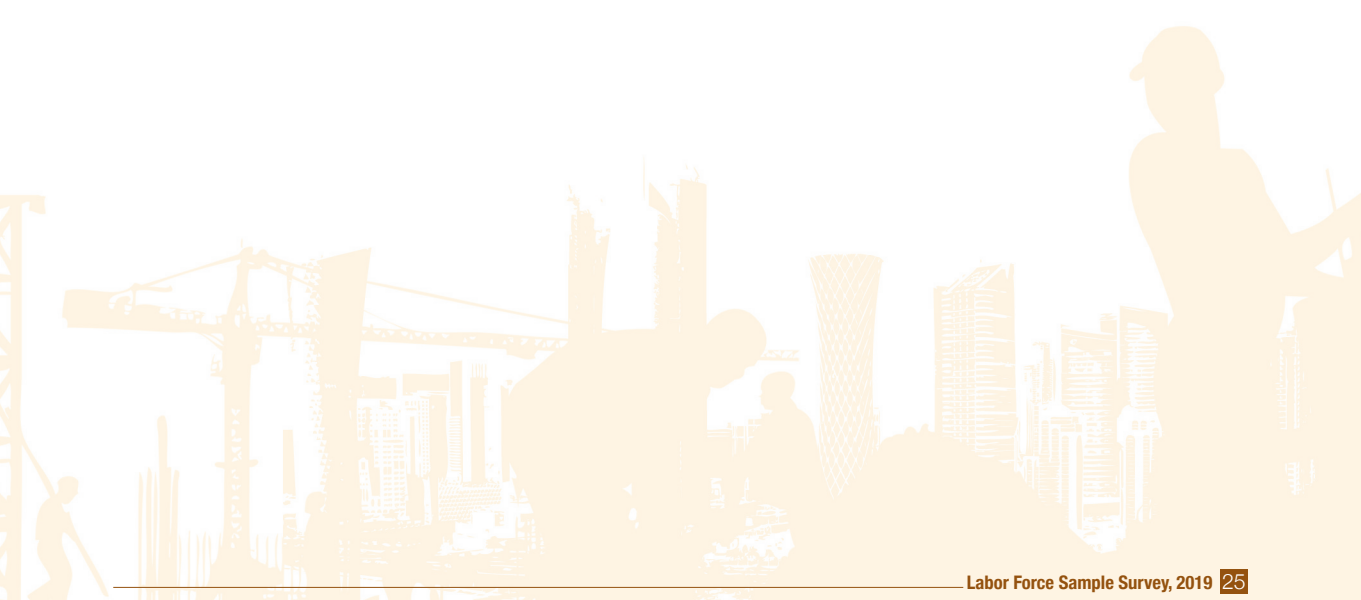
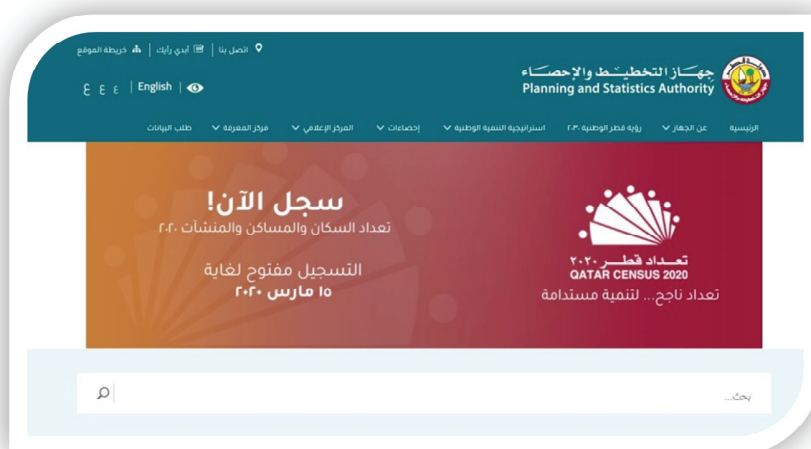# Electronic publications and reports of the Labor Force Sample Survey

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 the analysis deals with unemployment and the unemployed, their education, age groups, duration of job search, the steps they have done to seek employment and the reasons for unemployment from their perspective. The analytical report highlights the unemployed Qataris who hold less than secondary education certificates and secondary education certificates, and their enrollment in training courses, and desire to work in the private sector.
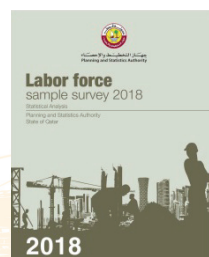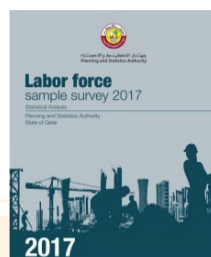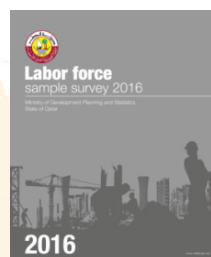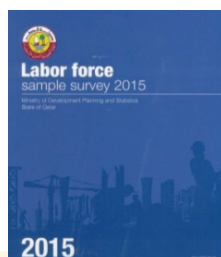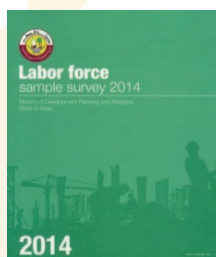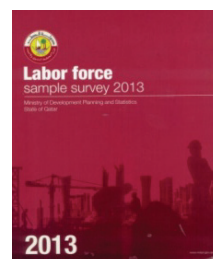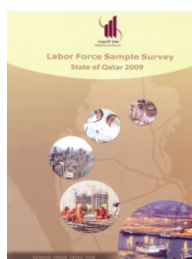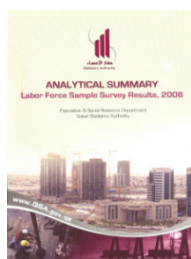
# Get your complete electronic version of the results of the Labor Force Sample Survey 2019

The complete version contains the frame, sample, field operations and methodology of weight preparation and standard errors of the survey estimates available on Planning and Statistics Authority website: www.psa.gov.qa   and all previous versions.

# TABLES