



International
Labour
Organization

► ASSESSMENT OF LABOUR MIGRATION STATISTICS

QATAR Country Profile

To be read with Tables 1, 2 and 3
11 March 2022



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The total population of Qatar numbered 2,846,118 in December 2020, during the last census conducted in the country.¹ Qatari statistics’ authorities do not release disaggregated figures of Qatari citizens and international migrants for age groups 0 to 10 years. Therefore, the total number of international migrants in the country is unpublished. However, estimates calculated based on available indirect sources² suggest that international migrants could number around 2.5 million at the date of the census, thus making up above 88 per cent of the total population. International migrant workers also comprised 94.4 per cent of Qatar’s labour force according to census data (94.2 per cent by mid-2021).³ Qatar is, therefore, a major country of destination for migrant workers.

I. Qatar’s statistical apparatus and major sources of immigration data

Qatar’s statistical history is relatively short. Full civil registration only started in 1982 and death registration coverage, for instance, was only 36 per cent in 1990. However, the coverage rate of vital events (births and deaths) improved dramatically since 1990. From “above 90 per cent” in the mid-2000s,⁴ the coverage of these events was considered complete a decade later.⁵

Following a first population count in 1970, Qatar conducted several population censuses, in 1986, 1997, 2004, 2010, 2015 (a “simplified” census) and in 2020. The 2000s witnessed an impetus in the production and dissemination of household surveys and labour statistics. Labour Force Sample Surveys, for example, were first conducted in 2001. Starting from 2006, these surveys became executed annually, and have been conducted on a quarterly basis since 2012 (Table 1). The statistical apparatus aims to increasingly rely on administrative sources. Census 2020 was mixed, based on surveys and on administrative records. Qatar started rolling out biometric-enabled national ID cards in 2007,⁶ and is said to have adopted a population register in 2016.⁷

The Planning and Statistics Authority (PSA) oversees the implementation of national development strategies, in coordination with the concerned authorities. It also prepares studies and population policies related to such strategies, conducts, organizes, and supervises formal statistical operations; implements censuses and surveys; and disseminates statistical data and products.⁸ The PSA is the official source of all statistical data and processes in the State of Qatar. Its mandate also encompasses the establishment of an integrated statistical system.

As noted above, the last census was conducted in 2020, 17 December being the reference date. The census relied on an online self-enumeration platform, completed with field enumeration,⁹ as well as on administrative records and sources. The PSA’s and Qatar’s government stated aim is to create a central register of population, housing, and establishments data, and to achieve a comprehensive coverage of the resident population through connecting all elements of the statistical system for a continuous and real-time updating of data.¹⁰

The Expatriates Affairs Department of the Ministry of Interior (MoI) manages the issuance of all entry visas and residence permits, monitors ID numbers and ID cards for expatriates, prepares statistical information about expatriates for use by concerned authorities in the country, and collects biometric information about the expatriates.¹¹

1 Qatar Planning and Statistics Authority, Main Results of the General Census of Population, Housing and Establishments 2020, Table 11. (https://www.psa.gov.qa/en/statistics/Statistical%20Releases/Population/Population/2020/Population_Social_Statistics_Q2.pdf). Last available data as of mid-November 2021.

2 The methodology and sources are presented in section III of this report.

3 Qatar Planning and Statistics Authority (PSA). Labour Force Survey 2021 (Q2), Table 2 (https://www.psa.gov.qa/en/statistics/Statistical%20Releases/Social/LaborForce/2021/LF_Q2_2021_AE.xlsx).

4 <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/vitalstatkb/Attachment80.aspx?AttachmentType=1>.

5 <https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.HS09?lang=en>.

6 <https://www.thalesgroup.com/en/markets/digital-identity-and-security/government/customer-cases/qatar-id>.

7 Pelletier, F. (2020). Census counts, undercounts, and population estimates: The importance of data quality evaluation. United Nations, Department of Economics and Social Affairs, Population Division, Technical Paper No. 2, p. 16.

8 <https://www.psa.gov.qa/en/aboutus1/Pages/Overview.aspx>.

9 <https://www.gulf-times.com/story/683576/Field-work-of-Qatar-Census-2020-concludes>.

10 <https://www.psa.gov.qa/en/statistics1/StatisticsSite/Census/Census2020/Pages/default.aspx>.

11 <https://portal.moi.gov.qa/wps/portal/MOIIInternet/departmentcommittees/expatriatesaffairs> (see also the Unified Services Department: <https://portal.moi.gov.qa/wps/portal/MOIIInternet/departmentcommittees/unifiedservices>).

The Border and Passport Department of MoI supervises border crossings, issues visas on arrival and entry visas for those who have stayed outside the country for more than six months. It also oversees exit permits and notifications, submitted by expatriates subject to these requirements.¹²

The Ministry of Labour (MoL), formerly the Labour and Social Affairs office of the Ministry of Administrative Development, Labour and Social Affairs (MADLSA) delivers work permits for private and joint¹³ sectors, after approving contracts proposed by prospective local sponsors for foreign workers, as well as other arrangements linked to the employment relationship. For this reason, the MADLSA (now MoL) records contain data on all foreign workers, including on wages. Moreover, it will have data on family members of sponsored expatriate workers who are allowed to freely work in Qatar, after registering in the Recruitment Department at the MADLSA.¹⁴

Permanent Population Committee (PPC): The main objective of the PPC, a national body, is to develop the population policy for the State of Qatar. One of the PPC’s tasks is to analyse the statistical production on population. It is thus likely that the PPC uses publicly available or undisclosed data from the PSA and administrative bodies to assess the numbers, as well as socio-demographic and employment profiles of migrants in Qatar.¹⁵

As indicated in Tables 1 and 2, the PSA is the only publicly available source of statistical information on international migration to Qatar. Data may be produced by the PSA or result from the processing of third-party data by the PSA. The Authority’s bilingual website (English and Arabic versions) is very clear and organised. The two versions of the website have exactly similar contents. The metadata related to regular operations (for instance, Labour Force Surveys), are presented in a comprehensive manner.

As indicated in Table 1, the basic disaggregations of Qatar’s migration figures and indicators highlight the composition of labour markets. In Labour Force Surveys, for example, migrants’ and migrant workers’ stocks are systematically broken down by a basic, yet comprehensive set of disaggregation variables in publications (sex, age group, educational attainment, marital status, administrative region, and relation to labour force (total population)); sex, age, education, occupation, activity, sector of employment, employment status (labour force). Many crosstabulations are also proposed (education level and occupation; occupation and activity, etc.)¹⁶. Long time series (since the mid-2000s) are available from published sources, the dissemination process is regular and timely and definitions and categories used are consistent over time.

Table 2 also indicates that the items of data collection on migrants’ stocks defined as minimal by the ICLS 2018 Guidelines concerning statistics of international labour migration,¹⁷ are all collected in the identified major sources of migration and labour migration data or can be deduced from collected data. Unlike in other Gulf states, Qatar displays data on international migrants’ relationship to the labour force that include numbers and characteristics of unemployed migrants (Tables 1 and 2). The place of birth of international migrants (workers and their family dependents) is not publicly available but collected during step 1 of the migration process: i.e., the completion of the entry visa application.¹⁸ Non-Qatari residents’ place of birth (Qatar/outside Qatar) is also a criterion taken into account for the attribution of a permanent residence permit.¹⁹

Table 3 confirms that most core indicators²⁰ on migrants’ stocks can be directly calculated based on available data. However, four major gaps in the collection and dissemination of Qatari migration data can be identified, which are highlighted in Tables 1,2 and 3:

12 Law No. 13 of September 2018 cancelled the exit permit requirement for most migrant workers, except for those not covered under the labour law, which included government employees and workers in the oil and gas sector, at sea and in territorial waters, in agriculture, in private offices, and domestic workers. Interior Minister’s Decision No. 95 of 2019 eventually abolished the exit permits for all expatriates, even those not subject to Qatar’s Labour Law, in January 2020. However, Law No. 13 of 2018 and the new Ministerial Decision no. 95 of 2019 maintained exit visa requirements for some employees. Employers can apply to the authorities to designate up to 5 per cent of their foreign national staff to be required to seek prior consent due to the nature of their work. Moreover, domestic workers are required to inform employers that they wish to leave at least 72 hours in advance (<https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/01/20/qatar-end-abusive-exit-permits-most-migrant-workers>; <https://www.gco.gov.qa/en/focus/labour-reform/>).

13 Or “mixed”: establishments in which the government shares capital with another party, whether national (such as Qatar National Bank) or foreign (such as Gulf Air Corporation).

14 <https://www.adlsa.gov.qa/en/Labour>. As of February 2022, the new MoL does not have any website or description of its tasks available online.

15 <https://www.ppc.gov.qa/ar/Pages/default.aspx>.

16 Since 2019, such disaggregation is no longer available in LFS quarterly reports, only in Annual reports.

17 ILO. Guidelines concerning statistics of international labour migration, 20th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 10-19 October 2018, ICLS/20/2018/Guidelines, §46.

18 <https://portal.moi.gov.qa/wps/wcm/connect/15f6f198-d86b-4c8a-b908-ceac18a24bbc/%D8%B7%D9%84%D8%A8%2B%D8%B3%D9%85%D8%A9%2B%D8%AF%D8%AE%D9%88%D9%84%2B%D8%B9%D8%A7%D8%A6%D9%84%D9%8A%D8%A9.pdf?MOD=AJPERES>.

19 <https://hukoomi.gov.qa/en/articles/acquisition-of-permanent-residency-in-qatar>.

20 ILO, 2018, §40 and 41.

1. One gap in the collection of data is the exclusion of temporary, and undocumented migrants from the population surveyed during censuses, which is selected on a de jure basis.²¹ Consequently, undocumented migrants are excluded from the samples of census-based surveys: this affects the representativity of samples as well as estimates of the numbers of foreign workers in Qatar, possibly drawn from these surveys. Figures of temporary migrants may only be available from administrative records of work permits or equivalent documents delivered for less than one year²² (work visas, business visas, ...).
2. A first gap in the dissemination of data is that available published sources do not provide figures of the total migrant (or Qatari) population. Calculation of indicators is, therefore, limited to the indicators taking migrants aged 10 or 15 and above as a population of reference. The total migrant population needs to be calculated, using other sources (see section III).
3. A second gap is the absence of flow data from published sources (Tables 2 and 3). No data on permits (labour, residency) is available. The exception is the arrivals and departures figures, which are released on a quarterly basis and disaggregated by traveller's group of countries or origin (Asian, Arab, etc.). However, no indication on the purpose of entry (visit, tourism, or employment, for instance) is available from this source.
4. Data disaggregation is another issue highlighted in Table 1 ("dissemination" section). No indication is available on international migrants and international migrant workers' geographic origin (region/group of countries of origin - e.g., Arabs, Asians, etc.; or country of citizenship). This may be due to the large share of migrants in Qatar's total population, observed in the introduction, which makes such information sensitive.

II. Methodologies, classifications, and definitions: compliance with ICLS Guidelines, and limitations

Methodologies

Field surveys are still an essential component of the PSA's production (Table 1). However, administrative records have been complementing survey operations already since the late 2000s and the introduction of ID cards to all residents.²³ Census 2010's survey data collection was conducted on the de jure population holding Qatari ID Cards: undocumented residents, as well as the non-residents in Qatar, were said to be excluded from census-taking. Ministry of Interior ID registration records were also used to estimate census 2010's completeness.²⁴ Census 2015's fieldwork was also complemented by administrative records.²⁵ Census 2020, "the first of its kind to be conducted through administrative records" in Qatar,²⁶ included a field work component implemented from December 2020 until mid-January 2021, which collected household and individual data and characteristics. Households and individuals could also use the Census E-registration platform to self-complete their data through the electronic form on the PSA website. The field data were then linked to administrative records related to population, housing, and establishments. Like other Gulf states, Qatar is seeking to build a comprehensive population register, updatable in real time. The stated main aim of the census was "to create a high-quality central register of population, housing, and establishments data, with more comprehensive coverage and connected to a system for the continuous and simultaneous updating of this data."²⁷

So far, administrative records-based statistical operations did not replace field surveys in the production of statistics in Qatar. Labour Force data, for instance, were still collected through sample surveys and field interviews as of Q2 2021.²⁸ Therefore, it is expected that administrative records-based statistical operations will accelerate the dissemination of statistics to the public, while the field-based data collection will continue providing data on populations less well captured by administrative records, i.e., the inactive and non-employed especially.

Classifications

The PSA uses international classifications of education levels (ISCED), occupation (ISCO), activity (ISIC), and status in employment (ICSE) in Labour Force Surveys.²⁹ The country also developed a strategy to ensure the accuracy of the PSA's statistical production, its internal consistency and comparability

²¹ Census 2010 (census 2015 form not completed) <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/products/dyb/documents/metadata/Asia/Census/Qatar-2010-2010round-PC-Metadata.pdf> . Census 2010 (census 2015 form not completed) <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/products/dyb/documents/metadata/Asia/Census/Qatar-2010-2010round-PC-Metadata.pdf>.

²² Work permits are valid for 1 to 3 years before a first renewal.

²³ <https://www.thalesgroup.com/en/markets/digital-identity-and-security/government/customer-cases/qatar-id>.

²⁴ <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/products/dyb/documents/metadata/Asia/Census/Qatar-2010-2010round-PC-Metadata.pdf>.

²⁵ <https://www.psa.gov.qa/en/statistics1/StatisticsSite/Census/Census2015/Pages/default.aspx>. Starting June 2015, new ID cards were introduced for all residents (Qataris and foreign residents), including children below 15 who were previously exempted from holding such documents (<https://www.relocatemagazine.com/news/reeditor-07-d3-2015-qatar-new-residence-cards-introduced>).

²⁶ PSA. General Census of Population, Housing and Establishments 2020, p. 5. https://www.psa.gov.qa/en/statistics1/StatisticsSite/Census/census2020/Documents/Census2020_En.pdf.

²⁷ PSA. General Census of Population, Housing and Establishments 2020, p. 4. https://www.psa.gov.qa/en/statistics1/StatisticsSite/Census/census2020/Documents/Census2020_En.pdf.

²⁸ Last available data at the time of writing (mid-November 2021).

²⁹ https://www.psa.gov.qa/en/statistics/Statistical%20Releases/Methodology/Labor_Force_QSA_Meta_AE.pdf.

in time and across sources, and its comparability with international statistical productions.³⁰ However, classifications used by administrative bodies involved in the production of migration data, such as the MADLSA (now MoL) are publicly unavailable. Moreover, like in any other country, there could be gaps between workers’ recorded occupation, and their actual position.

Definitions, concepts, and categories

1. In Qatar, the definition of international migrant is citizenship-based. Naturalisations are almost non-existent. Like in the other countries in the region, immigration is mostly linked to employment, and foreigners’ sojourn is not meant to exceed the duration of their employment contract, i.e., be permanent or even long-term. Expatriates are considered temporary contract workers. Therefore, it could be said that the very notion of immigration/ immigrant is rejected in Qatar, although some (very selective) paths to long-term or permanent residence do exist.³¹

As mentioned earlier and displayed in Table 1 (col. L), Qatar usually abides by the definitions of concepts and classifications produced by international organisations. However, no definition exists of an international migrant in the detailed methodological sections or manuals pertaining to population and labour statistics.³² International migrants are thus labelled “guests” or wafidîn,³³ referred to as “non-nationals” (non-Qataris) in statistical publications (when opposed to nationals),³⁴ or as “residents” in official communications (when opposed to “citizens”).³⁵ Because it could encourage international migrants to seek longer-term settlement, only a fraction of foreign nationals in Gulf states have a right to family reunion.³⁶ Qatar is not a signatory to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol and thus does not recognize “refugees” as a legal category, on similar grounds.

This has several implications, as regards the consistency of concepts and definitions used in Qatar, with those of the ILO.

1. The category of “wafidin” (guest labourer), “non-nationals” or “residents” in Qatar is not consistent with the concept of international migrant as defined in the ICLS Guidelines 2018 (§13), which “include[s] all those residents of a given country who have ever changed their country of usual residence.” Since the birth right for citizenship and maternal transmission of citizenship do not apply in Gulf countries, a share of the foreign residents, born in these countries but not naturalised, are not “migrants” according to the ILO/ UN definition, which takes as a criterion the change of usual residence. Children of a foreign father and a national or a foreign mother, for instance, are unduly counted as migrants (non-nationals).

2. Qatar’s and other Gulf States’ rejection of the very notion of international migrant workers and the subsequent representation of (most) migrants and migrant workers as “temporary sojourners” may create confusions between international bodies and Gulf states, over the concept of “temporary migrant workers”, singled out in ICLS Guidelines 2018 (§ 34 and 35) within “For-work international migrants” or “international migrant workers” categories. According to the ICLS Guidelines, the two categories may be split between categories 14a and 14b (“usual resident migrant workers” and “non-usual resident migrant workers”). Specific durations and types of work permits should be identified for reaching a common ground in pinpointing the specific subset of migrants, in agreement with international definitions.

3. Qatar applies the international definition of international migrant workers (i.e. “foreign workers in the labour force”, or employed and unemployed migrants aged 15 and above). The other, complementary category of international migrants is, therefore, the inactive (spouse, children, worker’s other non-working family dependents). However, the two categories of international migrant workers and inactive migrants are somehow overlapping, as spouses of sponsored foreign workers are allowed to work without changing their family dependent residence permit into a work residence permit.³⁷ Before the government reorganisation and the recent creation of the MoL, migrant workers’ spouses only needed to register in the Recruitment Department at the MADLSA. For this reason, the actual number of foreign workers in the labour force may be larger than that of the recorded foreign workers, as measured by figures of work permit holders, for instance.

30 https://www.psa.gov.qa/en/knowledge/Documents/NQAF_English.pdf.

31 Permanent residence schemes are opened to foreign individuals holding “special competencies needed by the State”, having rendered “special services” to the State, and to those earning a monthly minimum of QAR 30,000 (US\$ 8,240) (private sector) (<https://hukoomi.gov.qa/en/articles/acquisition-of-permanent-residency-in-qatar>).

32 See for example the “definitions” section of Qatar’s Labour Force Survey 2020: https://www.psa.gov.qa/en/statistics/Statistical%20Releases/Social/LaborForce/2020/Annual_Bulletin_Labour_force_2020_AE.pdf.

33 The Arabic term used to designate foreign residents in these countries is wafed, pl. wafidîn, which designates foreigners who arrived, and is generally used for students and workers.

34 https://www.psa.gov.qa/en/statistics/Statistical%20Releases/General/Census/Census_2020_Res_Summary_En.pdf.

35 <https://hukoomi.gov.qa/en/news/3-conditions-for-exempting-citizens-and-residents-who-received-the-corona-vaccine-from-quarantine-after-travel#>.

36 Family reunion is only tolerated as an incentive for skilled and highly skilled migrant workers to come to Qatar. The salary threshold opening the right to sponsor one’s family is QAR 10,000 a month, or QAR 7,000 if accommodation is provided by the employer (respectively, US\$ 2,746 and 1,922), and the profession of the sponsored migrant worker “as per the Qatari ID should be technical or specialised (non-labour)”. The size of the worker’s accommodation must be attested by the Municipality of residence, or the work contract (<https://www.dohagu-ides.com/family-visa-in-qatar-requirements-documents/#profession-requirement>).

37 <https://hukoomi.gov.qa/en/articles/residence-and-work-permits>.

III. Discrepancies and complementarity between sources of data

Discrepancies

The centralisation of all data dissemination, and most data production within one institution (the PSA), makes the comparison between sources difficult. The PSA's surveys all have the same sampling base (the censuses), for instance. Moreover, no data on flows (work, residence permits) during a given period can be compared to stocks' figures.

Table 3, nonetheless, identified discrepancies between the figures of migrants of working age and figures of international migrant workers, between Census 2020 and the Labour Force Survey conducted during the first quarter of 2020.³⁸ The first gap is less pronounced (2.8 per cent), than the second (6.6 per cent). Concepts used in both operations are identical and based on UN definitions. The discrepancy between the figures may thus be due to the sources used: administrative records for the census, field survey for the Labour Force Survey. The procedure of adjusting the records-based census results through the field census results is not disclosed by the PSA.³⁹ The incorporation of working family dependents among workers in Labour Force Surveys, and not in the records of workers used during the census, may at least partly explain the higher figure of international migrant workers retrieved in Labour Force Surveys.

Complementarity between sources and estimation of missing data

The many surveys and processing of demographic data conducted and released by the PSA offer opportunities to estimate missing information based on secondary sources. The total foreign population in Qatar, for example, is not readily available in any published source. Yet, it can be estimated as follows, based on the figures of Qatari nationals:⁴⁰

1. The numbers of Qatari males and females aged 15 and above are available from census 2020.

► Table A. Qatari males and females aged 15 and above in the census of 2020

Qatari males aged 15 and above	100,312
Qatari females aged 15 and above	108,174

Source: Qatar Planning and Statistics Authority. Main Results of the General Census of Population, Housing and Establishments 2020.

2. Estimates of the distribution of the Qatari and non-Qatari populations by sex and broad age group are available in the biennially publication “Woman and Man in the State of Qatar-A Statistical Profile” for 2020 (data for mid-2019).⁴¹

► Table B. Qatari population by sex and broad age group (mid-2019)

Sex	Below 15	15-64 years	65 and above	Total
Males	37.8	58.4	3.8	100
Females	35.5	60.3	4.2	100

Source: Qatar Planning and Statistics Authority. Woman and Man in the State of Qatar-A Statistical Profile, 2020, table 1/3, p. 9.

³⁸ The date of reference of census 2020 is March 17.

³⁹ Moreover, the census survey was conducted nine months after the census' reference date (December 2020 to mid-January 2021), due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in Q1 2020.

⁴⁰ Qatari nationals are presumably captured more accurately in statistics than international migrants, and their age and sex structure is likely to remain more stable in time than that of international migrants.

⁴¹ Last available data on total national and foreign populations' age structure, as of November 2021.
https://www.psa.gov.qa/en/statistics/Statistical%20Releases/Social/GenrealSocialStatistics/MenWomenProfile/2020/Woman_Man_2020_EN.pdf

C. These were used to estimate the total numbers of Qataris during census 2020:

$$(100 * 100,312) / (58.4 + 3.8) + (100 * 108,174) / (60.3 + 4.2) = 328,985$$

D. The number of Qataris was then deducted from the total population counted during census 2020, to obtain the figure of foreign residents:

$$2,846,118 - 328,985 = 2,517,133.$$

Based on the age and sex structure of the Qatari population by mid-2019, the estimated number of non-Qataris at the time of census 2020 is 2,517,133.

IV. Suggestions for improvement of the data and indicators

As explained in this report, Qatar produces a useful set of data on international migrant workers (aged 15 and above), their sociodemographic and (declared) employment profile. More detailed sectoral data, however, would be welcome, especially on domestic workers, who remain little known. Much less information is available on international migrants, and there is no information on age groups below 10 years. Disclosing foreign residents' place of birth and duration of migrants' stays would help clarify the share of actual migrants (who changed their country of residence) within the population of foreign residents (of whom some are born in Qatar and consequently did not change their country of residence). Flow data, on entries as well as on migrants' exits (from employment, from the country), would also be needed. Statistics broken down by migrants' geographic origin (country of citizenship, or region of origin - Arab countries, Asia, etc.) are also indispensable to compare subsets of migrants, which is presently impossible to do.

A diversification of data sources may be useful to assess the quality of data produced by administrative records. It is hoped that the results of the Census survey will be made public, for example.

Nonetheless, the significant volume of data on international migrants and international migrant workers produced in Qatar may also be used to construct a more developed set of quantitative indicators than the core indicators identified in the ICLS 2018 Guidelines:

- ▶ Indicators of international migrant workers' socio-demographic (by sex and age group, and by educational attainment, etc.) and employment characteristics (by sector, occupation, and skill level, etc.)
- ▶ Indicators of international migrant workers' social conditions, such as households and living quarters' characteristics (whether collective or private), prevalence and profile of inactive migrants and accompanying family members (whether active or inactive, their education level, etc.).

These would be useful, as they may document the evolution of labour and recruitment policies in the region, and more generally, the reality of international migration on the ground.

► Table 1: QATAR. Sources of statistical data on migration and work migration to Qatar and their characteristics (as of 30/09/2021)

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	Data collection				
	Data-producing body	Source	Type of data collection operation	Data collected	Periodicity of data collection
Stocks	Planning and Statistics Authority (PSA)	Census of Population, Housing & Establishments	Survey; 2020: mixed (online+field survey)+- compilation of administrative data from 15 government agencies	Census 2010: 1. Questionnaire of Building Enumeration 2. Questionnaire of housing units and households: 22 questions on buildings' location, type and achievement status; number, type and use of housing units in building, identification of household and head of HH, size of HH; status and name of establishment. 3. Establishment Census Questionnaire: 32 questions including characteristics of establishment and legal entity, number, sex and nationality (Qatari/ non-Qatari) of employees. 4. Questionnaire of Households & Living Conditions: 40 questions - questions applying to all persons incl. non-Qataris: sex, date of birth, relation to head of HH; nationality, health issues; duration of residence in Qatar in years; type, number of rooms, tenure, comfort of housing unit. - questions for 10-year-olds and above: educational attainment and detailed specialisation. - questions for 15-year-olds and above: marital status and number of wives, relation to labour force; (unemployed: duration and reason for unemployment); employment status, detailed occupation and activity; name of establishment, sector of employment 5. Questionnaire of Labor Camps: 19 questions - questions applying to all persons incl. non-Qataris: sex, date of birth; nationality, health issues; duration of residence on Qatar in years. - questions for 10-year-olds and above: educational attainment and detailed specialisation. - questions for 15-year-olds and above: marital status, relation to labour force; (unemployed: duration and reason for unemployment); employment status, detailed occupation and activity; name of establishment, sector of employment 6. Questionnaire of Institutions 7. Questionnaire of transit airports, ports, border ports, and hotel guests 8. Questionnaire of the household residing abroad for Qataris 2015 (simplified census) 1. Buildings and Housing Units Questionnaire 21 questions on buildings' location, type, condition and achievement status; number, type and use of housing units in building. 2. Households, Institutions or Labor Gatherings Questionnaire: 13 questions on sex, date of birth; nationality of HH members, health issues; size and type of HH (Qatari; non-Qatari; labor gathering, public house). 3. Establishments Questionnaire: 20 questions on characteristics, status and sector of establishment, sex and nationality of employees. Census 2020 88 census fields, filled from 15 administrative records' sources including PSA (no data available as of 15/10/2021). 1. Data and information on buildings in the State. 2. Data and information on housing units. 3. Data and information on enterprises in the State. 4. Data and information on individuals, households and labor compounds.	no periodicity (1970; 1986; 1997; 2004; 2010; 2015; 2020)

Data collection								
	Data-producing body	Source	Data collection method	Primary source of information (if administrative records)	Survey unit	statistical population/ data coverage	Classifications used	Definitions (compliance with ILO concepts)
Stocks	Planning and Statistics Authority (PSA)	Census of Population, Housing & Establishments	1970-2015: household visits; 2020: administrative records	2020: records from 15 government agencies (not detailed)	Individuals; Households; Establishments	All de jure residents in Qatar+ Qataris abroad	2010: ISIC 4; ISCO 88. 2020: ISCO 88; ISIC 4; adaptation of ISCED 1997 (6 categories only)	No definition of international migrant/ migrant worker. De facto: non-Qatari/ non-Qatari worker. Employment-related concepts (employment, unemployment, ...): consistent with ILO definitions and in line with the 19th ICLS Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization.

	Data collection				
	Data-producing body	Source	Type of data collection operation	Data collected	Periodicity of data collection
Stocks	Planning and Statistics Authority (PSA)	Labour Force Survey	sample survey	Size and socio-demographic characteristics of population classified outside the labor force (age group, gender, nationality, educational level, marital status, desire to work, reasons of abstaining from work and reasons for leaving previous work); size and socio-demographic and employment characteristics of population in labor force (age group, gender, educational level, marital status, employment status, economic activity, occupation, sector of activity; wage levels and working hours)- Since 2020: current and previous occupation, economic activity, employment status, work stability (permanent / temporary), reasons for working part-time, secondary work (multiple jobs). Questionnaires not available.	1st LFSS: 2001; 2006-2012: annual; 2013- : monthly.
		Annual Economic Survey	survey	data on the value of production and intermediate inputs; data related to employees in activity sector (2 digits): nationality (Qatari/non-Qatari), gender, occupation and wages.	continuous throughout the year
		Sectoral Economic statistical surveys	survey	data on the value of production and intermediate inputs; data related to employees in establishment's detailed activity sector (2 to 4-digits): nationality (Qatari/ non-Qatari), gender, occupation and wages.	continuous throughout the year

Data collection								
	Data-producing body	Source	Data collection method	Primary source of information (if administrative records)	Survey unit	statistical population/ data coverage	Classifications used	Definitions (compliance with ILO concepts)
Stocks	Planning and Statistics Authority (PSA)	Labour Force Survey	household visits	source not administrative records	Individuals	Representative sample of regular Qatari and non-Qatari households, and labor gatherings (60,024 individuals in 9,200 households in 2019 and 2020, of which 1/4 is covered during each quarter)	ISIC 4 (4 digits level) ISCO 88 (4 digits level) ISCE	No definition of international migrant/ migrant worker. De facto: non-Qatari/ non-Qatari worker. Employment-related concepts (employment, unemployment, ...): consistent with ILO definitions and in line with the 19th ICLS Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization.
		Annual Economic Survey	9 forms of questionnaires as per the nature of the economic activity targeted by the Annual Economic Survey: 1- Energy and Manufacturing Sector Questionnaire 2- Construction Sector Questionnaire 3- Business Services Sector Questionnaire 4- Transport and Communications Sector Questionnaire 5- Banking Sector Questionnaire 6- Insurance Sector Questionnaire 7- Wholesale and Retail Trade Sector Questionnaire 8- Hotels and Restaurants Sector Questionnaire 9- Personal and Social Services Sector Questionnaire		establishments	Establishments engaged in economic activities as classified in National Classification of Economic Activities issued by the Planning and Statistics Authority in January 2015, derived from ISIC4. The Annual Economic Survey does not cover the public administration sector (government, including the health and education services provided by the state), the agricultural sector with all its activities, as well as the informal sector. Sampling: based on census 2015: all large establishments; a random sample of small establishments.	National Classification of Economic Activities issued by the Planning and Statistics Authority in January 2015, derived from ISIC rev. 4.	Large establishments: employing 10 or more workers (construction sector: 50 or more workers); Small establishments: employing less than 10 workers (construction: less than 50 workers); No definition of international migrant/ migrant worker. De facto: non-Qatari/ non-Qatari worker. Labour-related concepts (employment, unemployment, ...): ILO concepts
		Sectoral Economic statistical surveys	9 forms of questionnaires as per the nature of the economic activity targeted by the Annual Economic Survey: Building and Construction Industry Banks Restaurants and Hotels Insurance Transports and Communication Wholesale and Retail Trade Business Services Social and Personal Services		establishments	Establishments engaged in economic activities as classified in National Classification of Economic Activities issued by the Planning and Statistics Authority in January 2015, derived from ISIC4. Sampling: based on census 2015: all large establishments; a random sample of small establishments.	National Classification of Economic Activities issued by the Planning and Statistics Authority in January 2015, derived from ISIC rev. 4.	Salaries and wages: include wages, salaries, over-time payments, bonuses, allowances. In-kind payments: includes costs of goods and services supplied to workers at reduced costs or free of charge, e.g. clothes, lodging, food, medical, social and recreational services, etc. International migrant, IMW: cf. report. Labour-related concepts (employment, unemployment, ...): ILO concepts.

Data dissemination									
Name of publica- tion/ dataset		Available data	disaggregation variables	Frequency of dissemi- nation	Last issue(s) pub- lished as of 05/09/2021	Language	Publisher	url/ path	
Stocks	1	Main Results of the General Census of Population, Housing and Establishments 2020	Non-Qatari population aged 10 and above	educational attainment	after census	12 October 2021	English	Planning and Statistics Authority (PSA)	https://www.psa. gov.qa/en/Pages/ default.aspx
			Non-Qatari population aged 15 and above	age group and marital status					
			Economically active foreign popula- tion (15 years and above)	sex, employment status, occupation, activity, sector					
			Economically inactive foreign population (15 years and above)	sex, inactivity status					
	2	Annual statistical abstract, section "Population"	Total population (based on simplified census 2015)	sex, age group, single year of age, type of household and place of residence, type of housing unit,	Annual	2019			
	1	Quarterly Bulletin- Labor Force Survey	Foreign population aged 15 and above	sex, relation to labour force	Quarterly	Q1 2020; Q2 2020; Q1 2021			
			Economically active foreign popula- tion (15 years and above)	sex, age, education, employment status (until 2018), occupation(until 2018), activity sector (until 2018), sector of employment (until 2018)					
			Unemployed foreign population	sex, age, education, reason for unemploy- ment					
			Foreign population out of the labour force	sex, age group, educational attainment					
	2	Annual Bulletin of Labour Force Survey	Foreign population aged 15 and above	sex, relation to labour force, age, educational status, marital status	Annual	2020			
			Economically active foreign popula- tion (15 years and above)	sex, age, education, employment status, occupation, economic activity sector, sector of employment					
			Employed foreign population	sex, age, occupation, economic activity sector, average work hours, stability at work, status in employment+cross tabulations					
			Unemployed foreign population	sex, age, education, method; duration of job search; reason for unemployment					
			Foreign population out of the labour force	sex, age group, educational attainment, marital status					
	3	Labor Force Sample Survey: Annual Report (statistical analysis)	rates		Annual	2019			

		Data dissemination							
		Name of publica- tion/ dataset	Available data	disaggregation variables	Frequency of dissemina- tion	Last issue(s) published as of 05/09/2021	Language	Publisher	url/ path
Stocks	4	Annual statis- tical abstract, section "Labour force"	Foreign population aged 15 and above	sex, relation to labour force	Annual	2019	English	Planning and Statistics Authority (PSA)	https://www.psa.gov. qa/en/Pages/default. aspx
			Economically active foreign population (15 years and above)	sex, age, education, occupation, activity sector, sector of employment					
			Unemployed foreign population	sex, age, education					
	1	Annual Economic Survey, in Annual Bulletin of Economic Statistics (2019)	Number of foreign employees	9 sectors: Energy and Manufacturing Sector, Construction, Business services; Transport and Communications, Banking; Insurance; Wholesale and Retail Trade; Hotels and Restaurants; Personal and social services, gathered according to Qatar's revised classification of activities (ISIC Rev. 4); sex, occupation, global compensation	Annual	2019			
	2	Sector's Annual Bulletin	Number of foreign employees	9 sectors: Energy and Manufacturing Sector, Construction, Business services; Transport and Communications, Banking; Insurance; Wholesale and Retail Trade; Hotels and Restaurants; Personal and social services, gathered according to Qatar's revised classification of activities (ISIC Rev. 4); sex, occupation, global compensation	Annual	2019			
	3	Annual Statistical Abstract (sector's chapter)	Number of foreign employees	9 sectors: Energy and Manufacturing Sector, Construction, Business services; Transport and Communications, Banking; Insurance; Wholesale and Retail Trade; Hotels and Restaurants; Personal and social services, gathered according to Qatar's revised classification of activities (ISIC Rev. 4); sex, occupation, global compensation	Annual	2019			

	Data collection										
	Data-producing body	Source	Type of data collection operation	Data collected	Periodicity of data collection	Data collection method	Primary source of information (if administrative records)	Survey unit	Statistical population/ data coverage	Classifications used	Definitions (compliance with ILO concepts)
FLOWS	The Border and Passports Department, Ministry of Interior	Arrivals and departures statistics	Synthesis from administrative records	n.a.	continuous	administrative records	Border crossing records	individuals	All persons arriving or departing at all border crossing points (short-term and long-term stay, transit)		
	Residency section, Expatriates Affairs Department, Ministry of Interior	Residency permits statistics	administrative recording	date of birth, 11-digit ID number, nationality and occupation+ details pertaining to the issuing, renewing, transferring, amending, canceling and activating residence permits+details on amending the data of resident expatriates, separating children and adding births	continuous	administrative records	residence permits; ID cards records	individuals	Foreign workers and residents, including infants		
	Domestic workers Branch, Recruitment section, Expatriates Affairs Department, Ministry of Interior	Recruitment of domestic workers	administrative recording		continuous	administrative records	Domestic workers records	individuals	Foreign domestic workers		
	Ministry of Labour, formerly the Labour Department, Ministry of Administrative Development, Labour and Social Affairs (MADLSA)	Work permits statistics	Administrative recording	Details of work permits for private and joint sectors (including temporary wp) (issuances, renewals and cancellations) and work permit holders	continuous	administrative records	Records of work permits for private and joint sectors	individuals	Foreign workers in private and joint sector (covered by 2018' Labour law)		
	Recruitment Department, Ministry of Administrative Development, Labour and Social Affairs (MADLSA)	statistics of work permits for private sector employment issued to sons, daughters and spouses of sponsored foreign workers	Administrative recording	Details on work permit holders and on work permits for private sector employment issued to sons, daughters and spouses of sponsored foreign workers	continuous=	administrative records	Records of work permits for private sector employment issued to sons, daughters and spouses of sponsored foreign workers	individuals	Foreign workers' family dependents employed in private sector		

	Data dissemination							
	Name of publication/ dataset	Available data	disaggregation variables	Frequency of dissemination	Last issue(s) published as of 05/09/2021	Language	Publisher	url/ path
FLOWS	Not publicly available							https://portal.moi.gov.qa/wps/portal/MOIIInternet/departmentcommittees/expatriatesaffairs; (Unified Services Department: https://portal.moi.gov.qa/wps/portal/MOIIInternet/departmentcommittees/unifiedservices); https://hukoomi.gov.qa/en/article/residence-and-work-permits
								https://portal.moi.gov.qa/wps/portal/MOIIInternet/departmentcommittees/permanentresidency!/ut/p/a1/xVNdc9owEPw1fjQ6EDZK3xzaBvOVZiBTrBdG2Gd-QBslGUnHJr4_spE9tknYmM9Xb7axOe7s6wsmGcC3O-ci-crLQ4tjWPt2mySGEwhPkNnTG4S2fRF1h-o_ej2BOy-jsCGkz70Z2wCDJLVerq-vh0PAPrv3f9OOOG5drU7kKz-J1VHuQqkdGo0uRB2AFWGBtTBOoXZ5pZR0DrHDaz-RKaA8btLJAnV9aGEvTYNu1zmVBsihmESviOCy-hYOGwZFEosLgKIRajuE8pK8SoY9umpfPRq2q_wrNaP-9B08jkFuoLZzTymft75YjwY3wGw6IXwliEdAV45CZAp-4ftjtevczxK9o2xPuMESDZreD-Phg3O1_RRAAHVInDj2VCV7--rcO4kAmtr-wgNY3Kbpi5sBSF1WO bZlABobjbW0zlys82lbj3P7pwcPIXVk89s7JH-vTq-WArP4xg3caRh_c0KfZNRyvN__x403_Yr_kw-nEE78lIZf304fxgWprda8YVdtVGvLdh-T6uS6W2y2V0fpwnT7AluP8!/?uri=nm:oid:Z6_N90A19O0KOC9E0A1AKTOHP2QU1
								https://www.adlsa.gov.qa/en/Labour

► Table 2: QATAR. International migrants' characteristics by source and availability (last available date for each source, as at 15/10/2021)

Source	STOCKS					
	Census of Population, Housing & Establishments 2020 (first results published as at 15/10/2021)		Labour force surveys 2020-2021		Annual economic survey	
	collected	published	collected	published	collected	published
(a) main socio-demographic characteristics (international migrants (IM), international migrant workers (IMW))	Foreign residents	Foreign residents aged 10+ or more	Foreign residents aged 15 and above		Foreign workers	
sex	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
age in single years or date of birth	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-
age group		Yes	-	Yes	-	-
relation to head of household	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
marital status (15 and above)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-
level of education attained (10 years and above) (ISCED or other classification specified)	Yes	Yes	Yes (5 digits)	Yes	-	-
place of residence (administrative region, municipality, ..)	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-
type of living quarters (private household, collective or institutional reason household, other type of living quarters, non-residential accommodation)	Yes	-	Yes (sampling variable-see Tab. 1, cell J 11-22)	-	-	-
nationality (national/ non-national)	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
group of countries of origin (Arab states, non-Arab Asian countries, etc...)	-	-	-	-	-	-
country of birth	-	-	-	-	-	-
country of citizenship	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-
country of usual residence	Population covered: residents in Qatar					
(b) main migration characteristics (international migrants (IM), international migrant workers (IMW))	Foreign residents	Foreign residents aged 10+	Foreign residents aged 15 and above		Foreign workers	
purpose of migration (declared or documented reason for first entry into the country, specifically the country of actual or intended labour attachment)	-	-	-	-	-	-
type of visa, residence permit, work permit	-	-	-	-	-	-
permanent, temporary or circular nature of migration	Population covered: residents in Qatar+no permanent migration					
duration of stay: date of first entry into the country of labour attachment	Yes (in 2010- also in 2020?)	-	-	-	-	-
(c) main work characteristics (resident and non-resident international migrant workers - IMW) (15 years and above)	Foreign residents and workers aged 15 and above					
labour force status (employed, unemployed, outside the labour force)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-
sector of activity (governmental, private, domestic, other)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-
branch of economic activity	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-
current occupation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
previous occupation	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
reasons for leaving previous employment	-	-	-	-	-	-
reasons for unemployment	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
status in employment	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-
stability of employment (permanent/ temporary)	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
working time, including hours usually worked, contractual hours of work	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
duration of employment in months or years	-	-	-	-	-	-
duration of unemployment/ job search	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
employment-related income (in cash and in kind)	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source	FLOWS			
	Border crossing records (arrivals and departures)		Residence permits; ID cards	Records of work permits for private and joint sectors (including temporary wp) (issuances, renewals and cancellations)
	collected	published	collected/ deduced	collected/ deduced
(a) main socio-demographic characteristics (international migrants (IM), international migrant workers (IMW))	Foreigners		Foreign residents	Foreign workers
sex	Yes	-	Yes	Yes
age in single years or date of birth	Yes	-	Yes	Yes
age group	-	-	-	-
relation to head of household	-	-	-	-
marital status (15 and above)	-	-	Yes	-
level of education attained (10 years and above) (ISCED or other classification specified)	-	-	Yes	Yes
place of residence (administrative region, municipality, ..)	-	-	Yes	Yes
type of living quarters (private household, collective or institutional reason household, other type of living quarters, non-residential accommodation)	-	-	deduced from address	deduced from address
nationality (national/ non-national)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
group of countries of origin (Arab states, non-Arab Asian countries, etc...)	-	Yes	-	-
country of birth	-	-	Collected on entry visas' forms	-
country of citizenship	-	-	Yes	Yes
country of usual residence	Population covered: residents in Qatar			
(b) main migration characteristics (international migrants (IM), international migrant workers (IMW))	Foreigners		Foreign residents	Foreign workers
purpose of migration (declared or documented reason for first entry into the country, specifically the country of actual or intended labour attachment)	Yes	-	Yes	Yes
type of visa, residence permit, work permit	-	-	Yes	Yes
permanent, temporary or circular nature of migration	deduced from purpose of entry		Yes	Yes
duration of stay: date of first entry into the country of labour attachment	-	-	Yes (deduced from first residency)	Yes (deduced from first issuance)
(c) main work characteristics (resident and non-resident international migrant workers - IMW) (15 years and above)	Foreign residents and workers aged 15 and above			
labour force status (employed, unemployed, outside the labour force)	-	-	Yes	Yes
sector of activity (governmental, private, domestic, other)	-	-	-	Yes
branch of economic activity	-	-	-	Yes
current occupation	Yes	-	Yes	Yes
previous occupation	-	-	-	-
reasons for leaving previous employment	-	-	-	-
reasons for unemployment	-	-	-	-
status in employment	-	-	-	Yes
stability of employment (permanent/ temporary)	-	-	-	Yes
working time, including hours usually worked, contractual hours of work	-	-	-	Yes
duration of employment in months or years	-	-	-	Yes (deduced from first issuance)
duration of unemployment/ job search	-	-	-	-
employment-related income (in cash and in kind)	-	-	-	Yes

Yes: collected/ published. -: Not collected/Not published. Suggested additions to list of items in ICLS 2018

► **Table 3: QATAR. Core statistics of stocks and flows and indicators pertaining to international migrant workers available in QATAR published sources (most recent relevant/comparable source as of 15/10/2021)**

	statistics and indicators	indicator items and calculation	Remarks	Number/ rate by source		Discrepancy (%)
				Census 2020 (first results)	Labour Force Survey	
				date of reference: 17 March 2020	Q1 2020	
A	stock of international migrants at mid point of the reference period (13b)	Observed (survey), or stock of residency permit holders	Population of reference: population aged 10+;	2 279 296		
A'	Stock of international migrants of working age (16a)	Observed (survey), or stock of residency permit holders	Aged 15 and above	2 188 318	2 249 055	2,8
B	stock of international migrant workers (labour force) (14) (16b)	Observed (survey), or stock of holders of residency permits for the purpose of working; or stocks of work permits holders	Aged 15 and above. Does not include unemployed seeking work for the first time	1 936 299	2 063 223	6,6
	usual residents (14a)		Not included in survey samples; no data on residency permits			
	non-residents (14b)	observed (survey), or holders of temporary work permits for non-residents	No data on residency permit issuances			
C	inflow of international migrants	new residency permits issued to newcomers	No data on residency permit issuances			
D	inflow of for-work international migrants	new residency permits issued to newcomers for the purpose of working	no data on changes of sponsorship (from outside the labour force to active/employed)			
E	inflow of international migrant workers	(a) number of international migrants already present in the country of measurement before the beginning of the specified reference period, who were outside the labour force at the beginning of the reference period but entered the labour force of the country of measurement during the reference period;	no data on migration inflows (for whatever purpose of immigration)			
		(b) inflow of international migrants who entered the country of measurement during the reference period – whether as for-work international migrants or for whatever other reason – and entered the labour force of the country of measurement during the reference period;	No data on non-resident international migrants (specific, short-term visas and work permits)			
		(c) non-residents of the country of measurement who became non-resident international migrant workers in the country during the reference period.				
		(a+b+c)	No data on inflows/outflows			
F	outflow of international migrant workers	(a) number of international migrant workers who left the country of measurement (or died) during the specified reference period; and non-resident international migrant workers in the country of measurement whose labour attachment in that country terminated during the reference period, for whatever reason	no data on changes of sponsorship (from active/employed to outside the labour force)			
		(b) number of international migrant workers who remained in the country of measurement but left the labour force of the country during the reference period	No data on non-resident international migrants (specific, short-term visas and work permits)			
		(c) non-resident international migrant workers in the country of measurement whose labour attachment in that country terminated during the reference period, for whatever reason				
		(a+b+c)				

	statistics and indicators	indicator items and calculation	Remarks	Number/ rate by source		Discrepancy (%)
				Census 2020 (first results)	Labour Force Survey	
				date of reference: 17 March 2020	Q1 2020	
G	change in the stock of international migrant workers	(E-F)	No data on inflows/outflows			
H	labour force participation (activity) rate	(a) IMW 14a, 16b	Does not include unemployed seeking work for the first time	1 936 299	2 063 223	
		(b) IM of working age 16a		2 188 318	2 249 055	
		a/b*100 (%)		88,5	91,7	3,3
I	employment-to-population ratio	(a) Employed IMW 14a, 16c			2 063 050	
		(b) IM of working age 16a			2 249 055	
		a/b*100 (%)			91,7	
J	Unemployment rate of international migrants	(a) Unemployed IMW 14a, 16d	Includes unemployed seeking work for the first time		1 796	
		(b) IMW 14a, 16b			2 064 846	
		a/b*100 (%)			0,1	
K	share of inflow of for-work international migrants in the total inflow of international migrants during the reference period	D/C	No data on inflows/outflows			
L	Share of women in migrant labour force	(a) females IMW 14a, 16b	Does not include unemployed seeking work for the first time	290 190	262 910	
		(b) IMW 14a, 16b		1 936 299	2 063 223	
		a/b*100 (%)		15,0	12,7	-2,2
M	Migrant youth participation rate (15-29)	(a) IMW aged 15-29 14a, 16b	Youth: 15-24		277 988	
		(b) IM aged 15-29 16a	10-years age groups (15-24; 25-40)		350 616	
		a/b*100 (%)			79,3	
N	Share of highly-skilled workers in foreign labour force	(a) IMW in the 3 upper categories of occupation (ISCO classification)	Does not include unemployed seeking work for the first time	440 148	unavailable in quarterly reports since 2018.	
		(b) IMW 14a, 16b		1 936 299		
		a/b*100 (%)		22,7		

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