



**State of Palestine  
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics**

**Labour Force Survey at time of War in Gaza Strip: Status and  
Realities  
“Round I: November-December 2024”**



**April, 2025**

PAGE NUMBERS OF ENGLISH TEXT ARE PRINTED IN SQUARE BRACKETS.  
TABLES ARE PRINTED IN THE ARABIC ORDER (FROM RIGHT TO LEFT).

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**Citation:**

**Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics**, 2025. "Labour Force Survey at time of War in Gaza Strip: Status and Realities Round I: November-December 2024", *Ramallah - Palestine*.

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## **Acknowledgment**

**The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) extends its deep appreciations to all Palestinian households and all targeted persons to the success of this survey's data collection and to all workers in the survey for being dedicated in performing their duties.**

**"Labour Force Survey at time of Aggression in Gaza Strip: Status and Realities Round I: November-December 2024" was planned and implemented in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2024, conducted by a technical ILO expert and technical team from PCBS with joint funding from the State of Palestine and the International Labour Organization (ILO) for the year 2024.**



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## Chapter One

### Concepts and Definitions

#### **Labour Force:**

All persons aged 15 years and above who are either employed or unemployed.

#### **Employed:**

Persons aged 15 years and above who were at work at least one hour during the reference period, or who were not at work during the reference period, but held a job or owned a business from which they were temporarily absent (because of illness, vacation, temporarily stoppage or any other reason) and he\ she was employed, unpaid family member or other. Employed persons are classified according to employment status as follows:

1. Employer 2. Self-employed 3. Paid- employed (wage employee) 4. Unpaid family member

#### **Time related underemployment:**

All persons who were employed during a short reference period and the total actual hours worked in all jobs were less than 35 hours and they wanted to work additional hours, and were available to work additional hours if they given an opportunity for additional work.

#### **Unemployed (Revised ILO Standards (ICLS-19<sup>th</sup>):**

Unemployed persons are those individuals aged 15 years and above who did not work at all during the reference period, who were not absent from a job, were available for work and actively seeking a job during the last four weeks by one of the following methods newspaper, registered at employment office, asked friends or relatives or any other method, where discouraged jobseekers – those persons classified as: (1) available for work; (2) not currently seeking work; and (3) having sought work during the past six months are excluded.

#### **Discouraged jobseekers:**

All persons aged 15 years and above who, during the reference period, were currently available, but did not carry out activities to seek employment in the last four weeks because they sought for employment in the last six months and were discouraged to finding a job.

#### **Potential labour force:**

All persons aged 15 years and above who, during the reference period, were neither in employment nor in unemployment and considered as either:

1. Unavailable jobseekers:

All persons aged 15 years and above who, during the reference period, carried out activities to seek employment and were not currently available.

2. Available potential jobseekers:

All persons aged 15 years and above who, during the reference period, were currently available but did not carry out activities to seek employment.

3. Willing potential jobseekers:

All persons aged 15 years and above who, during the reference period, did not carry out activities to seek employment and were not currently available but wanted employment.

#### **Labour underutilization:**

It refers to mismatches between labour supply and demand which include:

1. Unemployment
2. Time- related underemployment
3. Potential labour force

**Occupation:**

Occupation refers to the kind of work done during the reference period by the employed person, or the kind of work done previously if unemployed, irrespective of the economic activity or the employment status of the person. Occupations are grouped together mainly on the basis of the similarity of skills required to fulfill the tasks and duties of the job.

**Economic Activity:**

It is the main work of the enterprise based on the (ISIC) and that contributes by the large proportion of the value added whenever more than one activity exists in the enterprise.

**Average Weekly Working Hours (indicator):**

It is an indicator that measures the actually weekly work hours during normal period of work. It is measured by two ways:

**A. Normal hours of work:**

Total number of hours in the permanent or temporarily jobs which worked by employed usually.

**B. Actually worked hours:**

Total number of hours actually worked during the reference period, as well as overtime and time spent at the place of work on activities such as preparation of the workplace. Leaves, meal breaks and time spent on travel from home to work and vice versa are excluded from work hours.

Chapter Two  
Main Findings

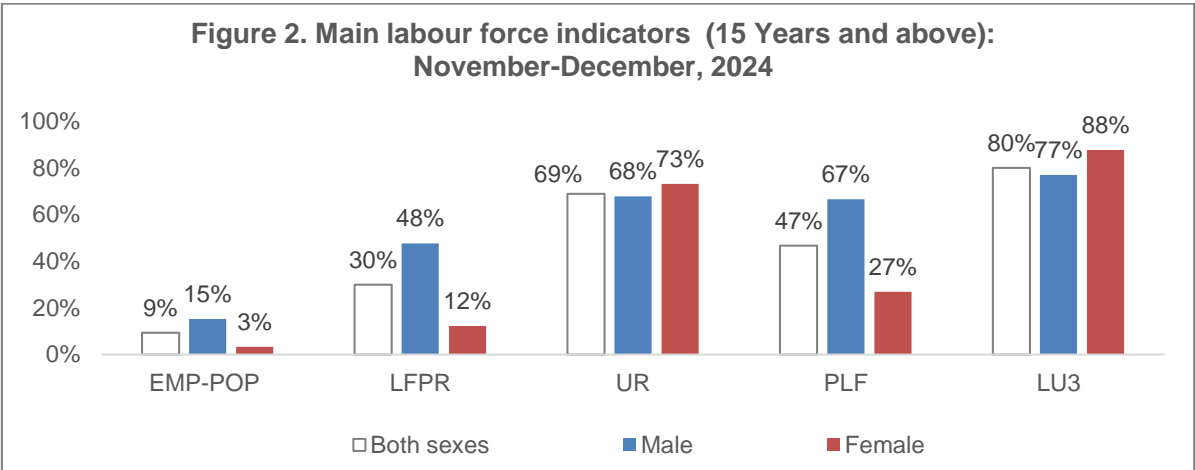
Labour force participation

The labour force participation rate among persons 15 years and over was 30%; 47.7% among men and 12.3% among Females compared to 40% in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter 2023 before 7<sup>th</sup> of October 2023 (62.8% among men and 16.5% among females).

Assuming that "work" is equivalent to employment, and "looking for work" is equivalent to unemployment, the data showed a very low employment rate relative to the population, at only about 9.3%, while the labour force participation rate is about 30%, and the unemployment rate is very high, about 69%. If "desire to work" is considered part of the "potential workforce" and added as a form of underutilization of the labour force, the rate of underutilization of labour (LU3) rises to approximately 87%. (See Table 2)

Unemployment Rate

69% of persons (15 years and over) participating in the labour force were unemployed, meaning they were not working, but they were looking for work; 67.9% among males and 73.2% among females.



EMP-POP = Employment to population ratio  
LFPR = Labour force participation rate  
UR = Unemployment rate  
Employment loss = Proportion of employed persons prior to October 2023 who lost their employment and became unemployed or left the labour force – derived from Table 23.

Employees Absent from their Job

83% of the absent employed said that the main reason for their absence from work is the Israeli aggression on the Gaza Strip. With significant differences between males and females, the most specific reasons for absenteeism included: destruction of the workplace (5.0%), disruption of the road to work such as barriers or lack of transportation (about 4.7%), workplace disruptions such as power outages or lack of supplies (about 1.9%). (See Table 3).

### **Employed by Economic activity and Occupation**

The results showed that the majority of employed persons are concentrated in two main branches of the economic activity: public administration, defense and compulsory social security (29.7%) and retail trade, excluding motor vehicles (33%). (See Table 3)

The data showed that the largest percentage of employed people work in the service and sales profession (28.3%), followed by professionals at 27.9%, technicians and assistant professionals at 10.7%, while about 12.0% are working in primary occupations. The data also shows that women work predominantly in the profession of specialists at 56.7%, while they work less in trades and related professions at 13.9%. It is worth noting that the percentage of women holding managerial positions (7.6%) is almost equal to the corresponding percentage among men, which is 8.5%. (see Table 9)

### **Employed by Employment Status**

The results showed that more than two-thirds of people 69.5% were wage employees (whether they were earning income or temporarily absent from work). The rest manage their own business either as an employer or self-employed (26.6%) or helping family members who worked for someone else (5.0%). The data also showed that the distribution between males and females is similar, with a slightly higher proportion of wage employees, compared to a smaller proportion of female employers owners compared to men.

### **Employees by Sector**

Data during the period of aggression on the Gaza Strip showed that more than a third of the employed (40.4%) were employed in the government sector, and that workers in the private sector or private projects constituted about 17.3% and 27.5% of the total workers respectively or in the joint sector between the government and foreign entities (3.9%) or in local authorities (2.6%). Again, the results also showed that the distribution between males and females in the labor sectors is generally similar, with the exception of a marked increase in the proportion of women working in aid agencies (about 9.5%) and international organizations (about 6.1%) compared to men (2.9% and 0.7% respectively).

### **Place of Work**

The results showed that the majority of workers (62.1%) were working in shelters or camps and informal gatherings. The percentage of employees in formal commercial establishments, offices, factories and fixed sites such as schools and hospitals was much lower, at 21.7%. Women working in homes or in the homes of clients and employers were more common (9.8% and 5.0%, respectively) than men (1.3% and 0.8%, respectively). The percentage of women working in shelters, camps and informal settlements was higher (64.9%) compared to men (61.4%). In contrast, the percentage of women working in formal commercial establishments, offices, factories, and fixed facilities was much lower (7.9%) compared to men (24.8%).

### **One-fifth of young people aged 15-29 are enrolled in education**

The data showed that about a fifth of young people (21.5%) were studying during the reference survey period, while more than three-quarters were not enrolled in education (78.5%).

The percentage of working children (10-17 years) was about 2.4% of the total children.

## Chapter Three

### Methodology

The survey was conducted over the phone using a special questionnaire developed to target the respondent's close family members. Close family members included the respondent himself/herself, spouse, children aged 10 years and over, as well as parents and living siblings. The concept of "immediate family" was adopted as an alternative to the concept of "households", which could not be applied due to the widespread destruction of housing units in the Gaza Strip.

#### Questionnaire

The questionnaire is designed based on the ILO Labour Force Survey questionnaire for testing personality traits and preferences, the basic unit for people of working age, starting work (version 4). Only the basic elements were retained, many questions were developed, and answer options were modified to make them more relevant to the situation in the Gaza Strip during the aggression. It was also necessary to limit the number of questions to reduce the response burden, which is often less likely in telephone interviews than face-to-face interviews.

The adaptation to the questionnaire was aimed at maintaining the basic elements of measuring key concepts of the labour force in accordance with the ILO international recommendations. But many details were omitted because it was believed that excessively detailed questions would not be appropriate, necessary. For this reason, in most tables, the resulting variables are not classified as "employment", "unemployment", etc.

The questionnaire includes three parts: the first is the cover page, which includes general information about the respondent; the second is related to the composition and characteristics of the immediate family members of the respondent; and finally, the main part deals with the characteristics of the labour force of the immediate family members. The cover page included a text read by the field workers to explain the objectives of the survey and request the participation of the field workers in light of these difficult circumstances that the Gaza Strip is going through.

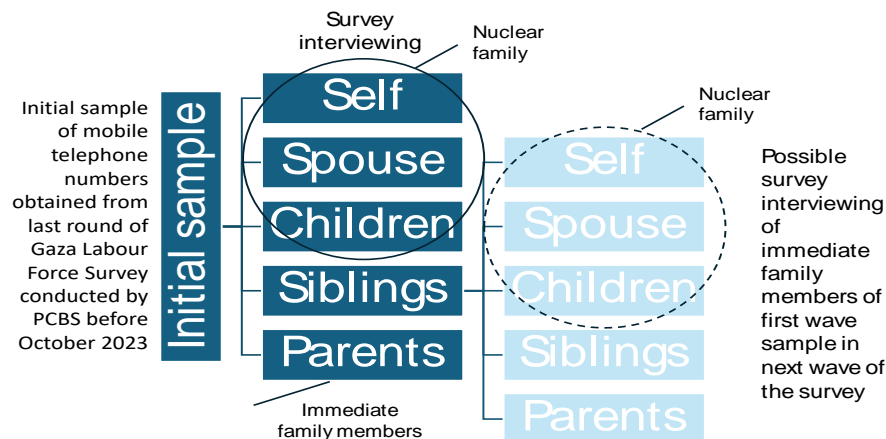
#### Target Population:

All persons aged 10 years and over, and a set of questions is also assigned to specific subgroups.

#### Sampling design

The initial sample elements are the telephone numbers selected from the list of the mobile telephone numbers obtained from the rotation groups of the last round of the Gaza Strip LFS conducted by PCBS before October 2023. The immediate family members of the respondents from the initial sample of mobile telephone numbers constitute the effective sample of the Gaza Strip LFS at time of war, shown in dark blue. It includes the nuclear family members of the respondents as well as their parents and siblings.

Figure 1. Sampling design: Schematic representation, Gaza Strip Labour Force Survey at Time of War, PCBS, October-December 2024



On the right side of the diagram, marked in light blue, are the immediate family members of the siblings and parents of the initial sample. These extended family members are identified during the survey but not included as part of the LFS sample. They may, however, be covered in a subsequent wave of the survey. The idea of a multi-wave sampling design is to boost the effective sample size in case the initial sample of telephone numbers leads to too few sample observations, due to excessive non-response or large number of disconnected mobile telephones. Another purpose for the extension of the sample to members of the immediate family (siblings and parents) is to redress the composition of the initial sample which may be biased toward male middle-aged respondents.

### Data Collection

The collection of survey data over the phone started on 17/11/2024 and ended on 31/12/2024, where the data was collected using PC-tablet.

### Field Editing and Supervising

Data collection and coordination were carried out in the field according to the pre-prepared plan, where instructions, models and tools were available for the fieldworkers.

Editing process on the PC-Tablet was carried out through the establishment of all automated editing rules and the office editing on the program to cover all the required controls according to the specified criteria.

### Data Processing

The form was programmed on the PC-tablet with the aim of collecting and storing data, thus shortening several stages, where data is collected, audited and entered in one stage, and this technology requires high skill in using devices and understanding the form to know all the options available to obtain correct and accurate data from the source.

After completing the entry and audit stage, the data was cleaned by conducting internal checks for answers that are out of range and conducting comprehensive audit rules through the use of the (SPSS) program to extract lists of errors and discrepancies and modify them after verifying them in the field, and clean and accurate data was prepared ready for scheduling and publication.

### Tabulation

After completing the data entry, auditing and cleaning it of any errors, the survey results tables were extracted in cooperation with the ILO expert.

Chapter Four

Quality

Accuracy

The data accuracy test includes multiple aspects of the survey, most notably sampling errors and non-sampling errors that occur due to the staff and survey tools, as well as survey response rates and their most important impact on estimates. This section includes the following:

Sampling Errors

The data of this survey is a comprehensive enumerated of the target society units. There is no problem with the dissemination levels of the estimates mentioned in the report.

Non-Sampling Errors

Non-statistical errors are possible at all stages of the project, during data collection or processing. Such errors are referred to as non-response errors, response errors, interviewing errors and data entry errors. To avoid errors and reduce their effects, strenuous efforts were made to train the fieldworkers intensively. They were trained on how to carry out the interview, what to discuss and what to avoid, carrying out a pilot survey, as well as practical and theoretical training during the training course.

The total non-response rate was 2.0%, and the refusal rate reached 0.2% which is relatively a low percentage, and the reason is that the survey's questionnaire is clear.

Response Rate

Response rate of telephone contacts

the survey covered 1084 persons, reached by mobile telephone obtained from the rotation sample of the last LFS conducted by PCBS in Gaza Strip prior to October 2023. The data collected as part of the covering page of the survey questionnaire provides information on the type of response and the number of contacts. Table 2 summarises these results. There were 843 successful contacts, corresponding to a response rate of 78 percent, with some variations in different parts of the Gaza Strip strip: 77 percent in North Gaza Strip, 75 percent in Gaza Strip City; 81 percent in Deir al-Balah; 78 percent in Khan Yunis; and 84 percent in Rafah.

Response rate of telephone contacts

Type of response	Number of responses	Average number of contacts	Rate	
Fully completed	843	4.4	78%	Response
Partially completed	0	0.0		
Unreached	68	0.1		
Wrong number	8	0.0	22%	Non-response
Number blocked	28	0.0		
Refused	43	0.4		
Other	94	0.3		
Total	1,084	3.5		





# الجداول الإحصائية

# Statistical Tables

الجدول 1 : المؤشرات الرئيسية للقوى العاملة (15 سنة فأكثر) في قطاع غزة: تشرين ثاني- كانون أول 2024

**Table 2: Main labour force indicators of Persons (15 years and over) In Gaza Strip: November - December, 2024**

Labour force indicator	إناث Females	ذكور Males	كلا الجنسين Both sexes	مؤشر القوى العاملة
Employment to population ratio	3.3	15.3	9.3	نسبة التشغيل إلى عدد السكان
Labour force participation rate	12.3	47.7	29.9	معدل المشاركة في القوى العاملة
Unemployment rate (LU1)	73.2	67.9	69.0	معدل البطالة
Share of potential labour force (PLF)	26.9	66.6	46.7	نسبة القوى العاملة المحتملة
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)	87.7	77.0	80.1	البطالة والقوى العاملة المحتملة

الجدول 2 : نسبة الأفراد 15 سنة فأكثر في قطاع غزة حسب شكل الارتباط بسوق العمل والجنس: تشرين ثاني- كانون أول 2024

**Table1: Percentage of Persons (15 years and over) In Gaza Strip by form of Labour Attachment and Sex: November - December, 2024**

Form of labour attachment	إناث Female	ذكور Male	كلا الجنسين Both sexes	شكل الارتباط بسوق العمل
At work to earn an income	2.2	8.4	5.3	يعمل لكسب الدخل
Temporary absent from work	1.1	6.9	4.0	متغيب مؤقتاً عن العمل
Not working, looking for work	9.0	32.4	20.7	لا يعمل ويبحث عن عمل
Not looking, but wanting to work	14.6	18.9	16.7	لا يبحث عن عمل لكنه يرغب فيه
Not working, not wanting to work	73.1	33.4	53.3	لا يعمل ولا يرغب في العمل
<b>total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>المجموع</b>

الجدول 3: العاملين الغائبين عن عملهم (15 سنة فأكثر) في قطاع غزة حسب السبب الرئيسي للغياب عن العمل والجنس: تشرين ثاني - كانون أول 2024

**Table 3: Employed (15 years and over ) Who are absent from their Work by Sex and main Reason for Absence from work In Gaza Strip: November - December, 2024**

السبب الرئيسي للغياب عن العمل	كلا الجنسين Both sexes	ذكور Males	إناث Females	Main reason for absence from work
تدمير مكان العمل	5.0	4.1	10.7	Place of work destroyed
تعطل العمل (انقطاع الكهرباء، عدم توفر المواد)	1.9	0.0	13.2	Disruption at place of work (Electricity cut, absence of delivery)
تعطل الوصول إلى العمل (إغلاق الطرق، عدم توفر المواصلات)	4.7	5.5	-	Disruption on the way to work (Roads block, no transport, ...)
الخوف من الخروج	1.2	1.4	-	Afraid to go out
إجازة	-	-	-	On leave
المرض، الإصابة، الإعاقة، عدم القدرة على العمل	1.5	1.8	-	Sick, injured, disabled, cannot go to work
رعاية الأسرة	1.2	-	8.7	Needed to care for family
الانشغال بأمور أخرى (البحث عن مأوى، طعام)	1.3	1.5	0.0	Had to attend other preoccupations (search for shelter, food, ...)
أسباب أخرى (العدوان الاسرائيلي)	83.2	85.8	67.5	Other (Israeli aggression)
المجموع	100	100	100	Total

الجدول 4: الافراد (15 سنة فأكثر) غير العاملين وغير الباحثين عن عمل ولكنهم يرغبون في العمل في قطاع غزة حسب الجنس والسبب لعدم البحث عن عمل: تشرين ثاني - كانون أول 2024

**Table 4: Percentage of Persons (15 years and over) not Working, Nor Looking for Work but Wanting to Work In Gaza Strip by Sex and Reason for not Looking for Work: November - December, 2024**

السبب لعدم البحث عن عمل	كلا الجنسين Both sexes	ذكور Males	إناث Females	Reason for not looking for work
انتظار العودة إلى الوظيفة السابقة	0.2	0.1	0.3	Awaiting to return to earlier job
انتظار العودة إلى النشاط التجاري السابق	0.6	0.8	0.5	Awaiting to return to earlier business activity
انتظار انتهاء الحرب	44.8	47.2	41.6	Waiting for war to end
انتظار بدء وظيفة أو عمل جديد	-	-	-	Waiting to start new job or business
التعب من البحث عن وظائف، يعتقدون بعدم توفر وظائف	18.3	16.2	20.9	Tired of looking for jobs, believe no jobs are available
لا أمل في العثور على وظيفة	36.1	35.6	36.8	No hope to find a job
المجموع	100	100	100	Total

الجدول 5: الأفراد (15 سنة فأكثر) غير العاملين، وغير الباحثين عن عمل، وغير الراغبين في العمل في قطاع غزة حسب الجنس والنشاط الحالي: تشرين ثاني- كانون أول 2024

**Table 5: Persons (15 years and over) not working, not Looking for work, nor wanting to work by Sex and the Current Activity: November - December, 2024**

Current activity	إناث Females	ذكور Males	كلا الجنسين Both sexes	النشاط الحالي
Studying or training	11.5	8.7	10.2	الدراسة / التدريب
Not studying, waiting to return to school, university,	11.4	11.4	11.4	غير ملتحقين بالدراسة، بانتظار العودة إلى المدرسة أو الجامعة
Engaged in household or family responsibilities	67.4	58.5	63.2	مشغولون بالمسؤوليات المنزلية أو العائلية
Farming or fishing to produce food for family	-	0.2	0.1	يعملون في الزراعة أو الصيد لإنتاج الغذاء للأسرة
Retired pensioner	0.6	4.6	2.4	متقاعدون يتلقون معاش تقاعدي
Having long-term illness, injury or disability	7.8	12.5	10.0	يعانون من مرض مزمن، إصابة طويلة الأمد، أو إعاقة
Doing volunteer, community or charity work	1.0	2.0	1.5	يمارسون العمل التطوعي أو المجتمعي أو الخيري
Engaged in cultural, social media activities	-	0.1	-	منخرطون في أنشطة ثقافية أو عبر وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي
Other	0.3	2.1	1.2	أخرى
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>المجموع</b>

الجدول 6: العاملون ( 15 سنة فأكثر ) أو الذين كانوا متغييبين مؤقتاً عن العمل في قطاع غزة حسب مهنة والجنس: تشرين ثاني- كانون أول 2024  
**Table 6: Employed (15 years and over) at Work or Temporary Absent from Work in Gaza Strip by Occupation and Sex: November-December 2024**

Occupation	إناث Females	ذكور Males	كلا الجنسين Both sexes	المهنة
Managers	7.6	9.1	8.8	المدراء
Professionals	56.7	21.6	27.9	المهنيون
Technicians and Associate Professionals	3.8	12.2	10.7	الفنيون ومساعدو المهنيين
Clerical Support Workers	3.3	0.9	1.3	العاملون في الدعم الإداري والكتابي
Service and Sales Workers	6.2	33.1	28.3	العاملون في الخدمات والمبيعات
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	-	0.3	0.3	العمال المهرة في الزراعة والحراجة وصيد الأسماك
Craft and Related Trades Workers	13.9	4.4	6.1	الحرفيون والعاملون في المهن ذات الصلة
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers	0.0	5.1	4.2	مشغلو المصانع والآلات، والمجمعون
Elementary Occupations	8.4	13.2	12.3	العمال في المهن الأولية
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>المجموع</b>

الجدول 7: التوزيع النسبي للعاملين (15 سنة فأكثر) أو الذين كانوا غائبين مؤقتاً عن العمل في قطاع غزة حسب النشاط الاقتصادي والجنس: تشرين ثاني- كانون أول 2024

**Table 7: Percentage Distribution of employed (15 years and over) who are at work or Temporary absent from work in Gaza Strip by Economic Activity and Sex: November-December 2024**

Economic Activity	اناث Females	ذكور Males	كلا الجنسين Both sexes	النشاط الاقتصادي
Crop and animal production, hunting, related service activities	1.4	2.7	2.4	الإنتاج النباتي والحيواني، الصيد، الأنشطة الخدماتية ذات الصلة
Forestry and logging	-	0.3	0.3	الحراجة وقطع الأشجار
Manufacture of food products	14.0	1.9	4.1	صناعة المنتجات الغذائية
Manufacture of wearing apparel	2.1	-	0.4	صناعة الملابس
Specialized construction activities	-	1.6	1.3	الأنشطة المتخصصة في البناء
Wholesale, retail trade and repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	-	1.3	1.1	تجارة الجملة، تجارة التجزئة، وصيانة المركبات والدراجات النارية
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	-	0.3	0.2	تجارة الجملة باستثناء المركبات والدراجات النارية
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2.7	29.8	24.9	تجارة التجزئة باستثناء المركبات والدراجات النارية
Land transport and transport via pipelines	-	2.4	2.0	النقل البري والنقل عبر الأنابيب
Food and beverage service activities	2.6	1.7	1.9	خدمات الطعام والشراب
Architectural, engineering activities; technical testing, analysis	-	0.5	0.4	الأنشطة المعمارية والهندسية؛ الاختبارات الفنية والتحليل
Advertising and market research	-	0.5	0.4	الإعلانات وبحوث السوق
Services to buildings and landscape activities	-	2.3	1.9	خدمات المباني وأنشطة المناظر الطبيعية
Public administration, defence; compulsory social security	5.2	37.3	31.5	الإدارة العامة، الدفاع؛ الضمان الاجتماعي الإلزامي
Education	38.2	7.4	13.0	التعليم
Human health activities	23.0	5.5	8.7	الأنشطة الصحية البشرية
Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	-	0.3	0.3	الأنشطة الرياضية والتسلية والأنشطة الترفيهية
Activities of membership organizations	3.2	0.8	1.2	أنشطة المنظمات الأعضاء
Repair of computers and personal and household goods	-	1.2	1.0	صيانة أجهزة الكمبيوتر والسلع الشخصية والمنزلية
Other personal service activities	2.6	0.9	1.2	الأنشطة الخدماتية الشخصية الأخرى
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	5.1	1.3	1.9	أنشطة المنظمات والهيئات الدولية
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>المجموع</b>

الجدول 8: التوزيع النسبي للعاملين ( 15 سنة فأكثر) أو متغيبين مؤقتاً عن العمل في قطاع غزة حسب الحالة العملية والجنس:  
تشرين ثاني- كانون أول 2024

**Table 8: Persons (15 Years and over) at Work or Temporary Absent from Work in Gaza Strip by Status in Employment of and Sex: November-December 2024**

Status in employment	اناث Females	ذكور Males	كلا الجنسين Both sexes	الحالة العملية
Employees	76.4	68.0	69.5	مستخدم باجر
Own business (employer/ self employed)	18.9	28.3	26.6	عمل خاص (صاحب عمل/ يعمل لحسابه)
Helping family or household business	—	0.3	0.3	المساعدة في عمل عائلي أو منزلي
Trainee/Apprentice	3.6	—	0.7	متدرب مدفوع الاجر
Helping family member who works for someone else	1.0	3.4	2.9	مساعدة أحد أفراد العائلة الذي يعمل لدى شخص آخر
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>المجموع</b>

الجدول 9: التوزيع النسبي للعاملين (15 سنة فأكثر) أو المتغيبين مؤقتاً عن العمل في قطاع غزة حسب القطاع والجنس: تشرين ثاني-  
كانون أول 2024

**Table 9: Percentage Distribution of Employed (15 Years and over) or who Temporary Absent from work in Gaza Strip by Sector of Employment and Sex: November-December 2024**

Sector of employment	اناث Females	ذكور Males	كلا الجنسين Both sexes	قطاع التوظيف
Government sector	39.5	40.6	40.4	القطاع الحكومي
Government/foreign sector	4.7	3.7	3.9	القطاع المشترك بين الحكومة والجهات الأجنبية
Local authority	1.2	2.9	2.6	السلطة المحلية
International organization	6.1	0.7	1.7	منظمة دولية
Relief agency	9.5	2.9	4.1	وكالة اغاثة
Non-profit organization	2.0	2.7	2.5	منظمة غير ربحية
Private sector	14.5	17.9	17.3	القطاع الخاص
Private project	22.5	28.6	27.5	المشروع الخاص
Foreign	—	—	—	القطاع الأجنبي
Other	—	—	—	اخرى
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>المجموع</b>

الجدول 10: التوزيع النسبي للعاملين (15 سنة فأكثر) أو المتغييبين مؤقتاً عن العمل في قطاع غزة حسب مكان العمل والجنس، تشرين

ثاني- كانون أول 2024

**Table 10: Percentage Distripution of Persons (15 Years and over) at Work or Temporary Absent from Work in Gaza Strip by Place of work and Sex, November-December 2024**

Place of work	اناث Females	ذكور Males	كلا الجنسين Both sexes	مكان العمل
At own home	9.8	1.3	2.8	في المنزل
At client's or employer's home	5.0	0.8	1.5	في منزل العميل أو صاحب العمل
At a farm, agricultural land or fishing site	1.4	3.0	2.7	في مزرعة، أرض زراعية أو موقع صيد
At a business, office, factory, or fixed premise site	7.9	24.8	21.7	في شركة، مكتب، مصنع، أو موقع ثابت
On street, another public space without fixed structure	-	0.3	0.3	في الشارع أو في مكان عام آخر بدون هيكل ثابت
In or on vehicle without daily work base	-	4.8	3.9	في مركبة بدون قاعدة عمل يومية
Door-to-door	8.4	1.7	2.9	بيع السلع في المنازل
In shelter, refugee camp or settlement	64.9	61.4	62.1	الملاجئ أو المخيمات والتجمعات العشوائية
Other	2.6	1.9	2.1	أماكن أخرى
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>المجموع</b>

الجدول 11: معدل ساعات العمل للعاملين ( 15 سنة فأكثر) الذين كانوا على رأس عملهم في قطاع غزة حسب الجنس، تشرين ثاني-

كانون أول 2024

**Table 11: Average Worked Hours of Employed (15 years and over) Who were at Work in Gaza Strip by Sex: November-December 2024**

Hours worked during reference week	اناث Females	ذكور Males	كلا الجنسين Both sexes	ساعات العمل خلال اسبوع المسح
1-14 hrs	20.0	22.4	21.9	1-14 ساعة
15-34 hrs	38.5	28.9	30.8	15-34 ساعة
35-54 hrs	38.9	25.7	28.3	35-54 ساعة
55+ hrs	2.6	22.9	19.0	55+ ساعة
Average number of hours worked during week	26.8	34.6	33.1	متوسط عدد ساعات العمل خلال الأسبوع
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>المجموع</b>

الجدول 12 : نسبة الشباب (15-29 عاما) حسب الالتحاق بسوق العمل والتعليم في قطاع غزة : تشرين ثاني-كانون أول 2024

**Table 12: Percentage of Young (15 - 29 years) by Attached to the Labour Education Attendance in Gaza Strip: November-December 2024**

Labour attachment	المجموع Total	الالتحاق بالتعليم Education attachment		الارتباط بسوق العمل
		غير الملحقين بالتعليم Not in education	الملحقين بالتعليم In education	
Employment of population ratio	5.0	4.7	0.3	العمالة من السكان 15-29
Participated in labour force	25.6	14.2	1.4	المشاركة في القوى العاملة
Unemployment	20.6	19.5	1.1	البطالة
Potential labour force	14.8	13.7	1.1	القوى العاملة المحتملة
Other	59.5	40.5	19.0	اخرى
Extended labour force of youth (15-29) years	40.4	24.2	2.4	القوى العاملة الموسعة للشباب 15-29
Total	100	78.5	21.5	المجموع

المساحة الرمادية = الشباب غير المنخرطين في العمل أو التعليم أو التدريب (NEET).

الجدول 13: معدل بطالة الشباب 15-29 حسب الجنس والفئة العمرية في قطاع غزة: تشرين ثاني-كانون أول 2024

**Table 13: Unemployment Rate of Youth (15-29 Years) by Age group and Sex in Gaza Strip: November-December 2024**

Age group	إناث Females	ذكور Males	كلا الجنسين Both sexes	الفئة العمرية
15-19 yrs	89.4	80.6	81.4	15-19 سنة
20-24 yrs	77.5	79.8	79.5	20-24 سنة
25-29 yrs	82.6	79.5	80.5	25-29 سنة
Total	82.2	79.9	80.3	المجموع

الجدول 14: نسبة الشباب غير المنخرطين في العمل أو التعليم أو التدريب في قطاع غزة حسب الجنس والفئة العمرية: تشرين ثاني-كانون أول 2024

**Table 14: Percentage of Youth (15-29 Years) Who were not in Employment, Nor in Education or Training (NEET) in Gaza Strip by Sex and Age group: November-December 2024**

Age group	إناث Females	ذكور Males	كلا الجنسين Both sexes	الفئة العمرية
15-19 yrs	59.5	67.7	63.5	19-15
20-24 yrs	67.8	78.5	74.2	24-20
25-29 yrs	95.2	86.8	91.9	29-25
Total	72.1	75.3	73.8	المجموع



الجدول 15: النشاط الحالي للشباب (15-29 سنة) غير الملتحقين بالعمل أو التعليم أو التدريب في قطاع غزة حسب الجنس:

تشرين ثاني- كانون أول 2024

**Table15: Current Activity of Young (15-29 Years) not in Employment, Nor in Education or Training (NEET) by Sex: November-December 2024**

Current activity	إناث Females	ذكور Males	كلا الجنسين Both sexes	النشاط الحالي
Looking for work	9.2	42.9	26.6	البحث عن عمل
Studying or training	0.9	0.7	0.8	الدراسة أو التدريب
Not studying, waiting to return to school, university, ...	33.4	23.8	28.5	غير ملتحقين بالدراسة، ينتظرون العودة إلى المدرسة أو الجامعة
Engaged in household or family responsibilities	52.9	24.8	38.4	المشاركة في المسؤوليات الأسرية أو المنزلية
Farming or fishing to produce food for family	—	—	—	العمل في الزراعة أو الصيد لإنتاج الغذاء للأسرة
Retired pensioner	—	—	—	متقاعد/حاصل على معاش تقاعدي
Having long-term illness, injury or disability	3.2	5.9	4.6	يعاني من مرض طويل الأمد أو إصابة أو إعاقة
Doing volunteer, community or charity work	0.1	0.5	0.3	العمل التطوعي أو المجتمعي أو الخيري
Other	0.2	1.4	0.8	أسباب أخرى
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>المجموع</b>

جدول 16: الأطفال 15-17 سنة العاملون في القطاع غزة حسب الجنس: تشرين ثاني- كانون أول 2024

**Table 16: Working Children (10-17 Years) in Gaza Strip by Sex: November-December 2024**

Indicator	إناث Females	ذكور Males	كلا الجنسين Both sexes	المؤشر
Total children	229,100	232,600	461,700	مجموع الأطفال
Working children	400	10,800	11,200	الأطفال العاملين
<b>Percentage (%)</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>النسبة المئوية (%)</b>

الجدول 17: التصنيف المتقاطع للأفراد الذين تبلغ أعمارهم 15 سنوات فأكثر حسب الوضع الحالي في فترة العدوان والوضع العملي

قبل تشرين الاول 2023 في قطاع غزة: تشرين ثاني- كانون أول 2024

**Table 17: Cross Classification of Persons (15 Years and Over) by Current Aggression -time activity Status and Activity Status Prior to November 2023, November-December 2024**

Activity status prior to November 2023	المجموع Total	وضع العمل الحالي أثناء الحرب			الوضع العملي قبل تشرين الاول 2023
		لا يعمل ولا يبحث عن عمل Not working, not seeking work	لا يعمل لكن يبحث عن عمل Not working, seeking work	يعمل Working	
Working	31.2	11.1	12.3	7.8	يعمل
Not working, seeking work	8.8	4.4	4.1	0.3	لا يعمل لكن يبحث عن عمل
Not working, not seeking work	60.1	54.7	4.3	1.1	لا يعمل ولا يبحث عن عمل
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>المجموع</b>

الجدول 18: المؤشرات الرئيسية للقوى العاملة وفقدان الوظائف: الوضع الحالي مقابل ما قبل تشرين أول 2023:

تشرين ثاني- كانون أول 2024

Table 18. Main labour force indicators and employment loss: Current versus Prior to November 2023: November-December 2024

Indicator	تشرين ثاني – كانون أول 2023 November-December 2024	قبل تشرين أول 2023 Prior to November 2023	المؤشر
Employment to population ratio	9.3	31.2	نسبة التشغيل إلى عدد السكان
Labour force participation rate	29.9	39.9	معدل مشاركة القوى العاملة
Unemployment rate	69.0	21.9	معدل البطالة
Employment loss <sup>1</sup>	75.0	-	فقدان الوظائف <sup>1</sup>

**Note:** <sup>1</sup>Proportion of employed persons prior to October 2023 who lost their employment and became unemployed or left the labour force – Derived from Table 19

**ملاحظة:** <sup>1</sup> نسبة الأفراد العاملين قبل أكتوبر 2023 الذين فقدوا وظائفهم وأصبحوا عاطلين عن العمل أو غادروا سوق العمل تم استخراجها من الجدول ادناه 19.

الجدول 19: مصفوفة انتقال الأشخاص الذين تبلغ أعمارهم 15 سنوات فأكثر من حالتهم المهنية قبل تشرين أول 2023 إلى حالتهم المهنية الحالية،

تشرين ثاني- كانون أول 2024

Table 19: Transition Matrix of Persons (15 Years and over) from Activity Status prior to November 2023 to Current Activity Status, November-December 2024

Activity status prior November 2023	المجموع Total	وضع العمل الحالي Current Activity Status			الوضع العملي قبل تشرين الاول 2023
		لا يعمل ولا يبحث عن عمل Not working, not seeking work	لا يعمل لكن يبحث عن عمل Not working, seeking work	يعمل Working	
Working	100	35.5	39.5	25.0	يعمل
Not working, seeking work	100	49.8	46.6	3.6	لا يعمل لكن يبحث عن عمل
Not working, not seeking work	100	91.0	7.1	1.9	لا يعمل ولا يبحث عن عمل