

Employed population by nationality (Kuwaiti/ non-Kuwaiti), sex and age group (2012)

	Kuwaitis			Non-Kuwaitis		
	males	females	Total	males	females	Total
15-19	2.265	507	2.772	185	78	263
20-24	27.974	15.978	43.952	74.558	34.501	109.059
25-29	42.867	39.903	82.770	229.070	94.086	323.156
30-34	37.404	36.035	73.439	293.153	93.885	387.038
35-39	32.301	32.105	64.406	247.072	84.070	331.142
40-44	24.900	23.367	48.267	206.141	64.618	270.759
45-49	18.653	13.989	32.642	152.440	43.079	195.519
50-54	9.879	8.315	18.194	100.320	21.829	122.149
55-59	5.415	4.227	9.642	60.968	10.189	71.157
60-64	2.756	2.453	5.209	28.510	4.499	33.009
>65	4.110	1.681	5.791	18.305	2.635	20.940
TOTAL	208.524	178.560	387.084	1.410.722	453.469	1.864.191

Source: PACI

ANNEXED NOTE

1. Characteristics of data and definitions

The source of data used here is the Public Authority for Civil Information (PACI), an independant government body in charge of :

- 1- centralising all population and labour force data in order to manage a fully computerised population register
- 2- issuing mandatory civil identification cards to every resident of the country, regardless of age and nationality.

The other source of demographic and socioeconomic data on Kuwait is the Central Statistical Office (CSO), operating within the Planning Ministry. The CSO has conducted ten population and housing censuses since its inception in 1957.

Since 1995 a marked discrepancy was witnessed between PACI' and CSO'

population figures. PACI' database is connected electronically with other administrations and bodies registering demographic events and professional/residency issues (births and death; departures and arrivals; end of service, residency and ID deliveries, etc.).

PACI's records of residents' movements is thus regularly updated, which limits the risk of population overcount. Therefore, it is more likely that residents were undercounted during CSO- Ministry of Planning's census operations (see: Shah, N. Population of Kuwait. Structure and Dynamics, Kuwait: Kuwait University Academic Publication Council, 2010, chapter 1).

(a) Kuwaiti: the Kuwaiti nationality rests upon a document of Kuwaiti nationality or a certificate proving Kuwaiti nationality issued by the Ministry of Interior of Kuwait.

(b) Non-Kuwaiti: his/ her nationality is determined by the name of the State having issued the passport. The foreign national also entered Kuwait legally and has a stamp of residence.

This category includes the Bidoon, a category of stateless persons living in the Emirate. Kuwait's Bidoon population originates from three broad categories:

- 1) those whose ancestors failed to apply for nationality or lacked necessary documentation at the time of Kuwait's independence in 1961;
- 2) those recruited to work in Kuwait's army or police force during the 1960s who permanently settled in Kuwait, along with their families;
- 3) children of Kuwaiti mothers and stateless or foreign fathers (see Human Rights Watch. Prisoners of the Past. Kuwaiti Bidun and the Burden of Statelessness, June 2011, p. 3).

(c) Population in the labour force: population aged 15 years and above, included in the labour market, either employed (in the government or private sector, as itinerant worker, employed in the domestic sector), or unemployed.

Note: figures of expatriates differ slightly between PACI's various sources of data (database; tabulated data).

2. Institution which provides data

The Public Authority for Civil Information (PACI)

3. Period of data coverage: December 31st, 2012

The database is updated three times a year and the website presents only the most recent data.

4. Data availability

The statistics section of PACI's website (<http://www.paci.gov.kw/en/> (English); <http://www.paci.gov.kw/> (Arabic)) provides population and socio-economic data broken down by nationality (Kuwaiti/ non-Kuwaiti). Some data are displayed by nationality groups.

Analytical tables and data crosstabulations are available for download in PDF, html, .png and Excel (.csv) formats.

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