Kuwait: Population by nationality (Kuwaiti/ non-Kuwaiti) and sex (1990-2021)

Kuwaitis	Kuwaitis Non-Kuwaitis				Total		
Year Male Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1990 286,299 292,212	578,511	944,585	628,584	1,573,169	1,230,884	920,796	2,151,680
1993 325,892 331,601	657,493	682,161	305,973	988,134	1,008,053	637,574	1,645,627
1995 351,314 356,801	708,115	841,320	409,359	1,250,679	1,192,634	766,160	1,958,794
1996 363,476 368,927	732,403	914,327	447,159	1,361,486	1,277,803	816,086	2,093,889
1997 n.a. n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1998 388,687 397,323	786,010	1,002,718	482,137	1,484,855	1,391,405	879,460	2,270,865
1999 401,433 410,822	812,255	970,865	471,834	1,442,699	1,372,298	882,656	2,254,954
2000 415,613 426,177	841,790	927,023	448,445	1,375,468	1,342,636	874,622	2,217,258
2001 429,209 441,074	870,283	960,390	478,429	1,438,819	1,389,599	919,503	2,309,102
2002 442,310 455,975	898,285	1,020,913	500,730	1,521,643			2,419,928
2003 456,226 471,460	927,686	1,098,878	520,120	1,618,998			2,546,684
2004 469,327 486,907	-	1,240,267	557,155				2,753,656
2005 486,089 506,128		1,391,322	607,650				2,991,189
2006 501,148 522,168			648,826				3,182,960
2007 516,631 537,966			729,767				3,399,637
2008 532,566 554,985			735,496				3,441,813
2009 548,290 570,620			774,036				3,484,881
2010 563,631 584,712			846,995				3,582,054
2011 580,558 602,616			872,983				3,697,292
2012 595,365 617,071			905,824				3,823,728
2013 610,545 631,954			950,232				3,965,144
2014 626,256 649,601			960,857				4,091,993
2015 641,282 666,323			967,137				4,239,006
2016 656,084 681,609			984,129				4,411,124
2017 671,012 699,001			963,054				4,500,476
2018 686,475 716,638			964,757				4,621,638
2019 700,742 731,303							
2020 714,936 745,034							
2021 729,638 759,078	1,488,716	1,941,628	955,373	2,897,001	2,671,266	1,714,451	4,385,717

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 independent government body in charge of:

1- centralising all population and labour force data to manage a fully computerised population register

2- issuing mandatory civil identification cards to every resident of the country, regardless of age and nationality.

Another 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's and CSO's population figures. PACI's 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).

Nationality:

(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 which 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).

The children of Kuwaiti mothers and non-Kuwaiti fathers (with specific nationality) inherit the father's nationality. They are stateless if the father is stateless.

2. Institution which provides data

The Public Authority for Civil Information (PACI)

3. Period of data coverage:

31 December.

The database is updated twice 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 socioeconomic 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.

PACI website has been inaccessible from outside Kuwait since 2019.

Last date of attempted access: September 2022.

GLMM and GRC cannot guarantee that the link to access the source will not change; that the information will not be removed from the website it was obtained from; that no geo-blockages will be imposed; or that the information will not be available for any another reason.