

Saudi Arabia: non-Arab Asian population by country of citizenship and sex (census 2022)

	Males	Females	Total
Bangladesh	1,950,943	165,249	2,116,192
India	1,712,780	171,696	1,884,476
Pakistan	1,647,704	166,974	1,814,678
Philippines	274,305	451,588	725,893
Nepal	293,049	4,512	297,561
Indonesia	41,400	134,000	175,342
Myanmar	89,900	73,900	163,717
Afghanistan	94,600	37,700	132,282
Sri Lanka	50,300	34,500	84,794
Turkey	22,100	3,700	25,838
China	13,000	1,600	14,619
Malaysia	2,300	4,300	6,600
Thailand	3,400	2,800	6,200
Vietnam	500	2,200	2,700
Korea	1,100	700	1,800
Taiwan	500	500	1,000
Uzbekistan	500	300	800
Kyrgyzstan	400	300	700
Kazakhstan	400	300	700
Azerbaijan	400	200	600
Tajikistan	300	300	600
British Indian Ocean Territory	400	100	500
Japan	300	200	500
Others	200	300	500
Singapore	200	200	400
Cambodia	200	100	300
Iran	100	100	200
Turkmenistan	100	100	200

Maldives	100	0	100
Cyprus	100	0	100
Total non-Arab Asian population	6,201,581	1,258,419	7,459,892

Source: GStat, Saudi Arabia census 2022

ANNEXED NOTE

1. Technical Notes and Definitions

GLMM's retabulation and reformatting of census data in thousands in dashboard figure: "Non-Saudi population by nationality and gender"

<https://portal.saudicensus.sa/portal/public/1/18/41?type=DASHBOARD>

Source of data: Saudi census 2022

Date of reference: 10 May 2022

Population of reference: Families and individual citizens and residents within the Kingdom, regardless of the status of their identification documents.

Visitors for Hajj, Umrah and tourism are excluded from the census.

Methodology:

The first phase of the 2020 census began on 3 February 2020 (enumeration of buildings and households). Census 2022 used geospatial data, including satellite images, electricity consumption and mobile phone data, to improve the accuracy and geographic coverage of address canvassing.

The 2022 census used a combined methodology – administrative records, fieldwork and digital self-enumeration.

Household data were collected from e-portals of self-enumeration (on residents' mobile devices, laptops or personal computers, or self-enumeration stations/kiosks, located in shopping centers).

The digital self-enumeration process was complemented by face-to-face interviews, using digital tablets.

Census 2022 used a *de jure* approach: enumerating people according to their usual place of residence.

Administrative data from multiple sources was used to cross-validate collected census data.

Census 2022 was designed as a launchpad for several new secure statistical data registers for population, housing, and businesses.

See census methodology in:

<https://portal.saudicensus.sa/portal/public/methodology>

Portal of the Saudi census:

<https://portal.saudicensus.sa/portal>

Population data for 2010-22 were revised and backcasted, based on 2022 population census and past years' administrative data.

Technical note on backcasting:

https://portal.saudicensus.sa/static-assets/media/content/20230529_Back-Casti

[ng%20Methodology.pdf?crafterSite=gastat-portal](#)

2. Institution which provides data

General Authority for Statistics (GASStat)

3. Data availability

The data was retrieved from the Saudi census portal on GASStat website:

<https://portal.saudicensus.sa/portal>

“Population” section, then “dashboard” section

<https://portal.saudicensus.sa/portal/public/1/18/41?type=DASHBOARD>

Date of access: 21 November 2024.

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.

Keywords: Saudi Arabia, Foreign Population, Asia, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Philippines, Nepal, Indonesia, Myanmar, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Turkey, China, Thailand, Malaysia, Korea, Taiwan, Vietnam, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, British Indian Ocean Territory, Tajikistan, Japan, Singapore, Cambodia, Iran, Maldives, Cyprus, Turkmenistan