



International
Labour
Organization

► ASSESSMENT OF LABOUR MIGRATION STATISTICS

KUWAIT Country Profile

To be read with Tables 1, 2 and 3
24 August 2022



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The total population of Kuwait numbered 4,670,713 in December 2020.¹ International migrants are a majority in the resident population of Kuwait. Non-nationals were numbering 3,210,743 in December 2020, and thus made up 69 per cent of the country’s total population. Kuwait is, therefore, a major destination country for international migrants.

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

Kuwait, along with Bahrain, has a long history of statistical production. The registration of vital events (births and deaths) became compulsory as early as 1964,² and was estimated to reach “above 90 per cent” in the early 2000s.³ The first census took place in 1957, before the country’s independence in 1961.

The Central Statistical Bureau (CSB), operating under the umbrella of the Supreme Council for Planning and Development (SCPD), is officially the main reference for statistical information in the country. It is tasked with producing statistics (censuses, surveys), harmonizing statistical concepts and classifications with international standards and adapting them to national needs to build a knowledge society; as well as working to unify methodologies and statistical standards across the various statistical units concerned in ministries and government agencies.⁴

Since its inception in 1957, CSB has conducted population and housing censuses every five years between 1960 and 1985, and later in 1995, 2005 and 2011. As part of the GCC harmonised census round 2020, Kuwait is expected to implement a fully administrative records-based census by December 2021.⁵ The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic postponed the census’ original reference date of March 17, 2020.

CSB also reformats and disseminates other public bodies’ statistics, such as the Ministry of Interior’s border-crossings records in the Annual Statistical Bulletin of Transport, tabulated by country of citizenship. ⁶CSB also publishes the annual Migration Statistics Bulletin, based on the Ministry of Interior’s residence permits’ stocks and flows. These are disaggregated by permit category, sex and permit holder’s region (group of countries) of origin (see Table 1).

The CSB also developed and maintains Kuwait’s Labour Market Information System (KLMIS), in collaboration with other relevant government agencies.⁷ The results of CSB’s most recent Labour Force Surveys of 2014, 2015, and 2016-17 (as of November 2021) are reproduced in English on the CSB website. KLMIS’s integrated database, updated on a quarterly basis, tabulates basic data on nationals’ and foreign nationals’ employment, taken from four administrative sources: the Civil Service Commission (CSC) (public sector’s statistics); the Public Authority for Civil Information (PACI) (public entities which are not included in the Civil Service Commission records); the Public Authority for Manpower (PAM) (statistics on workers in the private sector); and the Ministry of Interior (MoI) (domestic workers).⁸ The database contains figures disaggregated by (selected) countries of origin (see Table 1).

The **Public Authority for Civil Information (PACI)**⁹ is the institution likely to hold the most up-to-date and accurate data on stocks and flows of migrants and their sociodemographic and employment characteristics (see Table 2, columns B to E). This independent government body is in charge of:

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

The database maintained by PACI is electronically connected with other administrations and bodies that register demographic events and administrative data (births and deaths; entries and exits; end of service; modifications in residency and labour conditions, etc.). The records PACI maintains on the movements of residents are regularly updated. PACI’s publications, as well as data available on the statistics section of PACI’s website are updated

1 Statistics Service System, Kuwait Public Authority for Civil Information (PACI). Population Bulletin, 31 December 2020 (<https://www.paci.gov.kw/>) (inaccessible from outside Kuwait as of 16 November 2021).

2 Shah, N. Population of Kuwait. Structure and Dynamics, Kuwait: Kuwait University Academic Publication Council, 2010, p. 18.

3 <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/crvs/>.

4 https://www.csb.gov.kw/About_en?ID=Strategy.

5 <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/meetings/2021/egm-covid19-census-20210209/docs/s03-09-GCCStat.pdf>.

6 <https://www.csb.gov.kw/Pages/Statistics?ID=41&ParentCatID=70>.

7 https://lmis.csb.gov.kw/default_En; <https://lmis.csb.gov.kw/En/Docs/KLMI%20Report%20English%20-%20Final%20Version.pdf>.

8 Al Daas, M. Labor Statistics for evidence-based policies, https://www.iaos-isi.org/images/IAOS2017-19/2016Conference/P5C/Mona_Al_daas_paper.pdf, p. 3.

9 <https://www.paci.gov.kw/Default.aspx>

twice a year. The statistical search engine allowed cross-tabulations between population data and a large number socio-demographic variables and employment characteristics. PACI’s website and statistical content has unfortunately been inaccessible from outside Kuwait since 2019.

The **Civil Service Commission (CSC)** manages the payroll of Kuwait’s civil servants, and issues statistics on these workers. CSC’s website is inaccessible from outside Kuwait as of November 2021.

The **Public Authority for Manpower (PAM)** is supervised by the Minister of State for Economic Affairs. The Authority assumes the competencies stipulated in Law No. 28 of 1968 regarding work in the oil business sector, Law No. 6 of 2010 regarding work in the private sector, and Law No. 68 of 2015 regarding domestic workers. The Authority issues work permits, collects relevant fees and regulates the labour market. It estimates labour needs, regulates the recruitment of expatriate workers in the private and oil sectors and regulates the transfer of workers between employers.¹⁰

General Directorate of Residency, Ministry of Interior (MoI): In Kuwait, residency permits are assigned a number indicating the type of permit, the purpose of migration and the work sector.¹¹ MoI also deals with migration law enforcement through police operations against those who entered or stayed irregularly, or through deportation measures.

Tables 1 and 2 indicate that Kuwait produced a large amount of data and statistics on international migration and labour migration during the last decade, which is not all produced or released by CSB. The combination of these sources allows to capture much of the migrants’ profiles and dynamics, including on flows (residence and work permits issued/renewed/cancelled), and on undocumented foreign residents.

Table 2 also indicates that the items of data collection defined as minimal by the ICLS 2018 Guidelines concerning statistics of international labour migration¹² are all collected in the identified major sources of labour migration data. Much is even published, except for migrants’ duration of stay and employment characteristics. These are not very detailed, but comprehensive: information on sector of work, for instance, includes domestic workers. Kuwait is the only GCC country which publishes data on migrants’ place of birth (inside/outside Kuwait) by migrant’s age group, which supplies original information on second- and older-generation foreign nationals. Most PACI data, as well as CSB’s publications, are disaggregated by migrants’ region of origin (Arab countries, Asia, etc.), and are also available for migrants’ major countries of citizenship.

Table 3 confirms that core indicators¹³ (included flow indicators) are available or can be calculated on the basis of available data, especially using PACI data, to the exception of those focussing on temporary, non-resident migrants. However, the lack of consistency in methodologies, sources of information, definitions and availability of data makes the comparison between sources difficult.

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

Methodologies

Kuwait complies with the UN principles regarding the production, use and dissemination of statistics,¹⁴ as well as concerning labour data.¹⁵

Kuwaiti population statistics are characterised by the diversity of sources available to study migration and labour migration stocks and flows (survey data, administrative data on employment, permits, arrivals and departures). Such a diversity is unusual in the GCC and broader Arab region. However, a marked discrepancy was witnessed between PACI administrative records-based and CSB census-based population figures. It was shown that residents were undercounted during CSB census operations.¹⁶ The discrepancy between the two sources became obvious after 1995. This was due to the difficult adjustment of Kuwaiti statistics to the post 1990-91 First Gulf-War context and to the exclusion of the Biduns, a category of stateless persons living in the

10 <https://www.manpower.gov.kw/Preamble.aspx>.

11 Residence permits granted under article (14) of Kuwait Residence Law are temporary residency permits, issued for a period of less than one year. Temporary residencies include Visit Permits; residence permits granted under article (17) are granted to foreign workers employed in the governmental sector; permits granted under article (18) are residencies for foreign workers employed in the Private Sector; permits granted under article (19) are the residence permits granted to freelancers; permits in article (20) are granted for the purpose of domestic work, i.e. to cleaners, drivers, cooks, domestic gardeners, shepherds, etc.; residence permits issued under article (22) are issued to family members: wife, children (unmarried daughters and sons below the age of 21), parents and in-laws of a registered worker (who received a residence permit to work in the State of Kuwait, presumably under article 17 or 18 and qualifies for family reunion); permits issued under article 23) are issued to foreign students who reside in the State of Kuwait for the purpose of studying. The permit concerns all foreign nationals except GCC countries’ citizens; permits under Article (24) are issued to the so-called “Self-Sponsored”, i.e. foreign nationals who can sustain themselves financially without seeking work in the country throughout the duration of their stay. However, the issuing of such a permit is conditional on its acceptance by the General Director of the General Directorate of Residency Affairs See Residency Rules in MoI’s Ministerial Resolution n°957 of 2019: <https://www.moi.gov.kw/main/content/docs/residence/residency-rules-957.pdf> (in Arabic); Definition of the different types of permits: https://www.csb.gov.kw/Pages/Statistics_en?ID=56&ParentCatID=1, p. 22 (in English).

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

13 ILO, 2018, §40 and 41.

14 https://www.csb.gov.kw/About_en?ID=princepels.

15 https://lmis.csb.gov.kw/DefinitionsPage_En.

16 Shah, 2010, chapter 1.

country,¹⁷ from the category of Kuwaiti nationals, which generated a serious inconsistency in Kuwait’s population censuses over time.¹⁸ The discrepancy between PACI administrative data and census data had even grown at the time of census 2005. The undercount was 653,485 persons (22.7 per cent), as compared to PACI’s administrative records, and stood at 31 per cent for the foreign population alone. In 2011, during the last census conducted as of mid-2021, the gap reached 538,226 among the foreign population, 21.4 per cent less than PACI’s figure of 2,514,107.

An assessment of Labour Force Surveys (LFS,) conducted on a decennial basis, also concluded on the necessity to improve survey methodologies.¹⁹ Since the conduct of the 2014, 2015 and 2016 LFS on an annual basis, however, no survey data have been made available. It is thus difficult to assess the quality of administrative sources, for lack of comparison possibilities.

Kuwait is also characterised by the comprehensiveness and integration of available population and labour-related administrative datasets, be it the PACI on population, or (since 2014) the KLMIS on labour issues. The two sources, added to residence permits’ records from the Ministry of Interior as seen earlier, cover all labour sectors, including the domestic work sector. However, the lack of precise metadata on the collection and processing of administrative data is one weakness of Kuwaiti population and migration statistics. The reasons behind the selection of PACI, CSC, PAM and Ministry of Interior records as the sources of estimates, respectively, on workers in the public, private and domestic work sectors in Kuwait’s Labour Market Information System, for instance, is not stated anywhere.

Classifications

CSB productions such as census 2011 used international classifications of occupations, activities and education levels (ISCO, ISIC and ISCED) (see Table 1, cell J6). LFS also resorted to slightly adapted versions of international classifications, such as the Unified Arab Gulf Directory for Occupational Classification, based on ISCO-08; as well as ISIC-Rev. 4 for activities. Earlier versions of international classifications were also adopted in administrative data sources, for example the records of private sector workers based on work permits, issued by the PAM, as well as PACI. However, classifications of education levels used by PACI, for instance, which is an adaptation of ISCED 1997 (see Table 1, column K), do not seem fully adapted to the Kuwaiti context, as 9 per cent of the non-Kuwait population aged 10 and above were classified as “non-stated” in December 2020.²⁰

Definitions

In Kuwait like elsewhere in the GCC region, the definition of international migrant is citizenship-based. Naturalisations are almost inexistant. Like in the other countries in the region, immigration is mostly linked to employment, and foreigners’ stay is not meant to be permanent or even long-term. Expatriates are considered temporary contract workers. During the COVID-19 crisis, previous policy goals aiming to reduce foreign residents’ share within the resident population were ramped up.²¹ Yet some (very selective) pathways to long-term residence could soon be rolled out, on the model of the UAE.²² Requirements to qualify for citizenship are equally restrictive.²³

Therefore, it could be said that the very notion of immigration/ immigrant is rejected in Kuwait. No definition exists of an international migrant in the methodological sections of the country’s statistical publications. International migrants are thus labelled “guests” or wafidīn,²⁴ or referred to as “non-nationals” (“non-Kuwaitis”) in statistical publications. Because it could encourage international migrants to seek longer-term settlement, family reunion was made conditional on the sponsoring worker’s income and is de facto reserved to white collar professionals.²⁵

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

17 Kuwait’s Bidun population originates from three broad categories of persons: 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; and 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.

18 Shah, 2010, pp. 12-13. The issue of the Bidun communities and the changes affecting their administrative and social status since the mid-1980s are of great importance in the context of the reliability of population data in Kuwait. Prior to 1989, stateless persons were categorised as Kuwaitis in national statistics released by the then-Ministry of Planning (MoP). When PACI started issuing population statistics, the Authority counted the Biduns with the non-Kuwaitis and thus created a discrepancy with MoP population data. After 1989 when they became irregular residents, the Bidun are unaccounted for in labour and residency permits’ data released by PACI, the then-Ministry of Social Affairs, and the Ministry of Interior.

19 Al Daas, pp.5; 7.

20 PACI. Population Bulletin, December 2020, Table 6.

21 <https://www.timeskuwait.com/news/national-assembly-approves-demographic-law-to-cut-expat-numbers/>.

22 <https://gulfnews.com/world/gulf/kuwait/report-kuwait-may-roll-out-long-term-visas-soon-1.83898392>.

23 <https://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b4ef1c.html>.

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

25 Since 2019, employees must earn at least KWD 500 (US\$1,480) per month to sponsor dependent family members (<https://www.bal.com/bal-news/kuwait-authorities-increase-salary-required-to-sponsor-family-and-visit-visas/>).

- ▶ First, the categories of “wafidîn” (“guest/temporary workers”), or “non-Kuwaitis” are 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, or expatriates).
- ▶ Second, Kuwait’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 residents” may create confusions between international bodies and Gulf states, over the concept of “temporary migrant workers”, singled out in the ICLS Guidelines 2018 (§ 34 and 35) within the “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.

III. Coherence/discrepancies between sources of data

As demonstrated earlier, the quality of survey-based data in Kuwait was questionable. Unfortunately, LFS data of 2014, 2015 and 2016 are only published as percentages and cannot be compared to numerical administrative data.²⁶

Regarding administrative data on population, labour force and employment, however, a gap is also noticeable between the various sources (Table A, based on Table 3). Figures released by PACI, which reflect the number and distribution of ID cards held by foreign nationals in Kuwait, are systematically larger than figures of residence permits issued by the Ministry of Interior, based on the purpose of the permits,²⁷ and LMIS figures, which are a combination of PACI, MoI residence permits figures and PAM work permits figures, depending on the sector of employment.²⁸

▶ Table A. Figures of international migrants, international migrant workers and employed migrant workers by source (Kuwait, December 2020).

Source	PACI	MoI	LMIS	Discrepancy (%)
Indicator				
Stock of international migrants (13b)	3,210,743	2,746,439		-14.46
Stock of international migrant workers (labour force) (14) (16b)	2,395,399	2,152,233		-10.15
Employed workers (14a; 16c)	2,391,293		2,255,109	
EW in public sector	116,566	100,189	92,361	
EW in private sector		1,384,336	1,494,133	
EW in domestic sector		667,350	668,615	
EW in non-governmental sector (Private + domestic)	2,274,727	2,051,686	2,162,748	
Source: PACI, "Population" and "Labour" Bulletins, December 2020; CSB/MoI. Migration Statistics Bulletin (Residencies) , 2020 (permits n°17: employed in government; permit n°18: employed in private sector; permit n°20: employed in the domestic sector); LMIS. Labour Market data December 2020.				

26 <https://lmis.csb.gov.kw/LabourForceSurveyView?OID=1&LSID=16>.

27 See footnote 11.

28 Cf. the description of CSB-LMIS figures in section I of this report.

No indication is available to provide a clear and reliable explanation for this gap. The special regulations applying to GCC nationals from other countries (freedom of movement, work and residence, and consequently, exemption from holding a residence permit)²⁹ may contribute to explaining a part of this discrepancy. However, it is also likely that the gap reflects the frequent cancellation of migrants' residencies by Kuwait authorities, due to overstays abroad and deportations of those found in irregular situations, as Kuwait seeks to decrease the number of international migrants in the country.³⁰

IV. Suggestions for improvement of the data and indicators

It is hoped that Kuwait will continue and even expand the publication of migration and work migration-related data, with more and new disaggregation variables. As stated earlier, survey data collection should resume, in order for the many and diverse administrative data to be assessed, and for the two types of sources to be mutually adjusted and reconciled. An Income and Household Survey for the period 2019-2020 is under preparation by the CSB.³¹ Metadata and precise description of the scope and coverage of the various sources of data would also be useful. Lastly, it is hoped that the access to PACI and other Kuwait websites, such as that of the Civil Service Commission, will be accessible for users outside Kuwait.

Nonetheless, the significant volume of data on international migrants produced in Kuwait and other Gulf states, added to the disaggregation items available, may 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' employment characteristics (by sector, occupation, and skill level, and by sex and age group, etc.);
- ▶ Sector-specific indicators, for the domestic and private sectors, when data is available;
- ▶ Indicators of international migrant workers' social conditions, such as households and accommodation 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 Gulf international migration on the ground.

29 Babar, Z. Free Mobility within the Gulf Cooperation Council, Occasional Paper n°8, Doha: Center for International and Regional Studies, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar, 2011, p. 3.

30 <https://www.arabtimesonline.com/news/expats-above-60s-who-left-kuwait-must-re-apply-5000-on-temporary-residencies/>.

31 <https://news.kuwaittimes.net/website/census-takers-focus-on-kuwait-household-income-expenditure/>.

► **Table 1: KUWAIT. Sources of statistical data on migration and work migration to Kuwait 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	Data collection method
Stocks	Central Statistical Bureau (CSB) (Ministry of Planning)	Census of population, households, and housing conditions 2011	field survey	socio-demographic characteristics: age, sex, marital status, educational attainment, household size and characteristics; International migration characteristics: country of birth, country of citizenship, country of previous residence for foreigners; Labour related characteristics: employment status, occupation, industry/economic sector, status in employment, disability; population outside the labour force	1957; every 5 years (1965-2005) (published every 10 years); 2011	Face-to-face interview by census enumerator
		population statistics	estimate	Kuwaiti and non-Kuwaiti population, sex, age group	Annual	estimates based on natural increase and migration
		Labour Force Surveys	field survey	characteristics of 1. population aged 15 and above in relation to the labour force; 2. labour force; 3. Employed population; 4. Unemployed population; Population out of the labour force.	Decennial (April 1973, April 1983, March 1988, May 1990, January 2003, January 2008; annual (early October-end of December 2014; October-December 2015; December 2016-February 2017).	interviews
		Statistics of employees in the private sector	synthesis from administrative records	Socio-demographic and employment characteristics of foreign workers in private sector	continuous	administrative records
			synthesis from administrative records	Numbers and selected characteristics of workers in the public; private and domestic sectors	continuous	administrative records
		Statistics of employees in the government sector	synthesis from administrative records	Numbers and selected characteristics of workers in the government sector		administrative records
						administrative records
		Statistics of employees in the domestic sector	synthesis from administrative records	Numbers and selected characteristics of workers in the domestic sector		

Data collection								
	Data-producing body	Source	Primary source of information (if administrative records)	Survey unit	Statistical population/ data coverage	Classifications used	Definitions (compliance with ILO concepts)	
Stocks	Central Statistical Bureau (CSB) (Ministry of Planning)	Census of population, households, and housing conditions 2011		Households; Individuals, Establishments	Geographical coverage: Whole country. De jure and de facto coverage: population groups covered: Nationals (citizens) in the country, nationals (citizens) employed in the country, nationals (citizens) living abroad, nationals (citizens) living and working abroad, foreigners (non-citizens) living in the country, foreign workers (non-citizens) living in the country, refugees, asylum seekers, other foreigners	Activities: ISIC Rev.3 1988 (1-digit); ISCO-08 (1 digit); Status in Employment: ICSE-93. Education: adapted from ISCED 1997 (Illiterate – Read and write – Elementary – Middle secondary – secondary – Above secondary and less than University – University – Master or Higher Diploma – PH.D).	no definition of international migrant. De facto: non-Kuwaiti	
		population statistics	CSB (last census, vital statistics records); administrative files on migration movements	Individuals	All resident population		no definition of international migrant. De facto: non-Kuwaiti	
		Labour Force Surveys		households	Population aged 15 and above. Sampling is based on census 2011. Sample size: 5,287 private households (40,329 individuals); 220 collective households (17,954 individuals). Includes all residents, Kuwaitis and non-Kuwaitis, who are resident in Kuwait, in private and collective households. Excluded from the sample are the resident non-Kuwaitis, who have been away from Kuwait for 6 months and more. Kuwaiti nationals in the same situation are included in the sample.	Occupations: Unified Arab Gulf Directory for Occupational Classification, based on ISCO-08; activities: ISIC 4; Education: broad classification (5 categories)	No definition of international migrant worker. De facto: non-Kuwaiti worker. Relation to labour force and employment characteristics: complies with ILO concepts and definitions. No metadata available on ILO resolution used (13th or 19th ICLS) in defining employment, but presumably no updating of definition to adopt 19th ICLS's standards, as data available on work status include unpaid workers.	
		Statistics of employees in the private sector	Administrative records of labour visas and permit holders, Public Authority for Manpower (PAM)	Individuals	Foreign workers in the private sector, registered with MoLSA/Public Authority for Manpower	Occupations: ISCO-68; activities: ISIC Rev.2		
					Foreign workers in the private sector (no definition)	n.a.	relation to labour force and employment characteristics: complies with ILO concepts and definitions. ICLS resolutions concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilisation do not apply to administrative data, which only incorporate paid workers (salary, or in-kind allowances).	
		Statistics of employees in the government sector	administrative records from several ministries and public institutions, including PACI, the Civil Service Commission (CSC) and the Ministry of Interior (not detailed)		Foreign workers in government sector (Civil service+public corporations)			
								Foreign workers in the domestic sector (workers within private households-cleaners, nannies, servants, cooks, private drivers, guards, gardeners, private teachers and nurses, etc.)
		Statistics of employees in the domestic sector	Ministry of Interior records					

	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
Stocks	Central Statistical Bureau (CSB) (Ministry of Planning)	Establishments survey-Wholesale and retail trade	sample survey	number of foreign workers in the sector; compensation of employees	annual	field enumeration		Establishments engaged in wholesale and retail trading activities
		Establishments survey-Construction						Establishments engaged in construction activities
		Establishments survey-Industry						Establishments engaged in industrial activities (exploration and production of crude petroleum and natural gas, other mining, quarrying and manufacturing)

Data collection					
	Data-producing body	Source	Statistical population/ data coverage	Classifications used	Definitions (compliance with ILO concepts)
Stocks	Central Statistical Bureau (CSB) (Ministry of Planning)	Establishments survey-Whole-sale and retail trade	The annual survey of establishments covers establishments engaged in private sector, public sector and joint sector for which activities carried out inside of Kuwait border and sea territories, in activity sectors of wholesale & retail trade & repair and maintenance activities (classification ISIC Rev.3). a. Comprehensive basis: - All establishments of any industrial activity less then 5 establishments. - All establishments of 20 or more persons engaged. b. Sampling basis: Its establishments are classified into: - Establishments sample of (1-10) persons engaged - Establishments sample of (11-19) persons engaged Persons engaged: the number of persons engaged in the establishment is defined as the total number or persons who work in the establishment including working proprietors, active business partners and unpaid family workers, full-time employees, part-time and seasonal workers, and persons on short-term leave such as sick or annual leave vacations or holidays. Persons on military leave and indefinite leave are excluded. Part-time and seasonal workers are reckoned to their full-time equivalents. Members of the Board of Directors who are paid solely for their attendance at meetings and labour made available to the establishment on contract basis are excluded from the number of persons engaged. Employees: refers to all persons who work in or for the establishment and receive pay, in cash or in kind, at regular intervals i.e. all persons engaged in the establishment other than working proprietors and unpaid worker. Either who full-time working or part-time or seasonal workers. The actual number of part-time or seasonal workers have been calculated corresponding to the wages of full-time workers. While the number of board director members outside establishment are not taken into account in the number of employees. Number of persons engaged during the survey year: defined as the average number of employees plus the number of working proprietors for the year. The average is obtained as the arithmetic average of the figures for January and December 2019.	ISIC Rev. 3	International standard methods and recommendations on sectoral statistics have been followed as regards definitions, concepts used and data collection approach.
		Establishments survey-Construction	Establishments engaged in construction were covered on a census cum sample basis. Those employing 20 or more workers were covered completely while samples were selected from those employing 1-19 persons as the following: - Small sample for establishments (1-10) persons engaged. - Large sample for establishments (11-19) persons engaged. - Sample units had been taken according to 5th digit level for construction activities.		
		Establishments survey-Industry	The annual survey of establishments covers all establishments engaged in private sector, public sector and joint sector for which activities carried out inside of Kuwait border and sea territories for exploration and production of crude petroleum and natural gas, other mining, quarrying and manufacturing. Establishments engaged in those activities have been classified according to 5th digits of ISIC Rev.3 which covered by comprehensive or sampling basis. a. Comprehensive basis: - All establishments of any industrial activity less then 5 establishments. - All establishments of 20 or more persons engaged. b. Sampling basis: Its establishments are classified into: - Establishments sample of (1-10) persons engaged - Establishments sample of (11-19) persons engaged		

	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
Stocks	Central Statistical Bureau (CSB) (Ministry of Planning)	Establishment Survey-non-financial services	sample survey	number of foreign workers in the sector; compensation of employees	annual	field enumeration		Establishments engaged in non-financial services activities: ISIC-rev.3 cat. 55; 60-64; 70-74; 80; 85; 90; 92; 93.
		Establishment Survey-financial services						Establishments engaged in the financial sector (a. Banks, investment companies and financial assistant activities: - Central bank of Kuwait, Commercial and sepcialist banks - Investment companies in ownership & financial articles and exchange comp. - Other financial intermediaries. b. Direct insurance, reinsurance and insurance - Direct insurance companies - Insurance commissions companies)
		Establishments Survey- Private Non-Profit Institutions						Private, Non-Profit Institutions serving households
		Residency permits statistics (stocks)	synthesis from administrative records	Socio-demographic and migration characteristics of foreign residents	continuous	administrative records	Ministry of Interior, Directorate of migration	Individuals
	Civil Service Commission (CSC)	Statistics of employees in the civil service	administrative recording	Number and characteristics of employees in the Civil Service (ministries and department of Kuwait Government)	continuous	administrative records	Civil Service Commission (CSC) records	Individuals
	Public Authority for Civil Information (PACI)	Population, employment, households statistics	synthesis from administrative records	Number and socio-demographic, housing, economic and employment characteristics of ID card holders	continuous	administrative records	PACI records	Individuals

Data collection					
	Data-producing body	Source	Statistical population/ data coverage	Classifications used	Definitions (compliance with ILO concepts)
Stocks	Central Statistical Bureau (CSB) (Ministry of Planning)	Establishment Survey-non-financial services	Establishments engaged in those activities have been classified according to 5th digits of ISIC Rev.3 which covered by comprehensive or sampling basis. a. Comprehensive basis: - All establishments of any industrial activity less then 5 establishments. - All establishments of 20 or more persons engaged. b. Sampling basis: Its establishments are classified into: - Establishments sample of (1-10) persons engaged - Establishments sample of (11-19) persons engaged	ISIC Rev. 3	International standard methods and recommendations on sectoral statistics have been followed as regards definitions, concepts used and data collection approach.
		Establishment Survey-financial services	Sample: 291 establishments which represent different banks, insurance companies and other companies working in financial and insurance activities.		
		Establishments Survey-Private Non-Profit Institutions	The annual survey of institutions covers all who engaged inside of Kuwait border and sea territories as following: - Activities related to social work with accommodation 85319 - Creches (children day-care activities) 85321 - Social welfare organizations (associations) 85322 - Red Hellal associations 85323 - Other activities related to social work without accommodation 85329 - Members federations associations for commercial, 91112 industrial and agriculture activities. - Professional unions and associations activities 91121 - Employee association unions 91200 - Churches organizations 91912 - Islamic organizations 91913 - Hussinats 91914 - Other activities related to religious organizations 91919 - Associations of boy scouts, girl guides 91992 - Culture and art associations (clubs) 91993 - Motion picture and video production and distribution 92141 - Sporting activities 92411 - Other activities related to sporting activities, n.e.c. 92419		
	Civil Service Commission (CSC)	Residency permits statistics (stocks)	All residency permit holders (including temporary)		
		Statistics of employees in the civil service	Employees on the payroll of the Civil Service Commission. Does not include the military and employees in the functions of judges and prosecutors.		
	Public Authority for Civil Information (PACI)	Population, employment, households statistics	All ID resident card holders	Activity: ISIC Rev.3; occupations: ISCO-88; education level: adaptation from ISCED 1997	No definition of international migrant/ migrant worker. De facto: non-Kuwaiti/ non-Kuwaiti worker. Labour force and employment characteristics: complies with ILO concepts and definitions. No metadata available on ILO resolution used (13th or 19th ICLS), and no data available on work status: no possibility to assess whether unpaid workers and trainees are included in the category of the "workers", or excluded from it.

Data dissemination								
	Name of publication/ dataset	Available data	disaggregation variables	Frequency of dissemination/ update	Last issue(s) published as of 30/09/2021	Language	Publisher	url/ path
Stocks	1	census results	Foreign resident population	after census	2011	Arabic	CSB	https://www.csb.gov.kw/Pages/Statistics?ID=6&ParentCatID=1
			Labour force (aged 15 and above)					
	1	Population estimates in Kuwait	Estimates of foreign population	annual	1/1/20	English/Arabic	CSB	https://www.csb.gov.kw/Pages/Statistics_en?ID=67&Parent-CatID=1
	1	Labour Force Survey- statistical publication	Foreign population aged 15 and more	after survey	2016-17	Report and interface CSB: Arabic only; tables: English/Arabic	CSB	https://www.CSB.gov.kw/Pages/Statistics?ID=64&ParentCatID=1
			Foreign economically active population (labour force)					
			Foreign employed Population					
			Mean and median monthly wages					
			Non-Kuwaiti Wage Employees					
			Rates of unemployment and underemployment (15 -45 years)					
			Youth (15-24) to total (15-64) unemployment rates					
			Foreign population out of the labour force (15 years +)					
	1	Main Features of Expatriate Labour Employment in Private Sector	Numerical and percentage distribution of registered foreign workers	annual (mid-year, 2003-2014)	30 June 2014	Interface LMIS: Arabic; Tables: English/Arabic)	CSB	https://www.CSB.gov.kw/Pages/Statistics?ID=14&ParentCatID=1

Data dissemination								
	Name of publica- tion/ dataset	Available data	disaggregation variables	Frequency of dissemination/ update	Last issue(s) published as of 30/09/2021	Language	Publisher	url/ path
Stocks	1Labour Markets Information System (LMIS), Integrated database	Numerical and per- centage distribution of foreign employees in the private sector	sex, activity	quarterly	Q1 2021	Interface LMIS: Arabic; Tables: English/Arabic)	LMIS-CSB	https://lmis.CSB.gov.kw/
		Foreign employees in the public sector	sex, age, group of countries of origin, place of work (detailed, by budget, incl. State- owned companies), marital status, educa- tion level, average monthly wage category					
		Numerical and per- centage distribution of foreign employees in the public and private sectors	sex, groups of countries of origin, top-10 origin countries, average monthly wages, sector, marital status, educational level,					
		Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Employees in the Household sector	sex, age group, top-10 countries of origin					
	1Annual Survey of Establishments- Wholesale and retail trade	Number of non-Kuwaitis engaged	sex; class of trade activity (3 and 4-digits)	annual	2019	English/Arabic	CSB	https://www.CSB.gov.kw/ Pages/Statistics_ en?ID=32&ParentCatID=3
		Cash wages and salaries of non-Kuwaiti em- ployees	sex; class of trade activity (3 and 4-digits)					
	1Annual Survey of Establishments- Construction	Number of non-Kuwaitis engaged	sex; class of trade activity (3 and 4-digits)	annual	2018	English/Arabic	CSB	
	1Annual Survey of Establishments- Industry	Number of non-Kuwaitis engaged	sex; class of trade activity (2 and 3-digits)	annual	2018	English/Arabic	CSB	
	1Annual Survey of Establishments Non-Financial Services	Number of non-Kuwaitis engaged	sex; class of trade activity (2 and 3-digits)	annual	2019	English/Arabic	CSB	

		Data dissemination							
		Name of publica- tion/ dataset	Available data	disaggregation variables	Frequency of dissemination/ update	Last issue(s) published as of 30/09/2021	Language	Publisher	url/ path
Stocks	1	Annual Survey of Establishment-Financial services	Number of non-Kuwaitis engaged	sex; class of trade activity (3 and 4-digits)	annual	2018	English/ Arabic	CSB	https://www.CSB.gov.kw/Pages/Statistics_en?ID=32&ParentCatID=3
	1	Annual Survey of Establishments-Private Non-Profit Institutions	Number of non-Kuwaitis engaged	sex; class of trade activity (3 and 4-digits)	annual	2018	English/ Arabic	CSB	
	1	Migration statistics bulletin	Stocks of residency permit holders	by purpose of permit (work in private/ public/domestic sector, family dependent, studies,...), sex, group of countries of origin	annual	2020	English/ Arabic	CSB	https://www.csb.gov.kw/Pages/Statistics_en?ID=56&ParentCatID=1
			Residence violators (cumulated figures)			8/21/21	Arabic	CSC portal	PORTAL.CSC.GOV.KW
	1	Statistics of employees (Kuwaitis/ non-Kuwaitis) working in governmental agencies in the state of Kuwait	Foreign employees on CSC's payroll	groups of professions	no periodicity	June 2021	Arabic/ English	PACI	paci.gov.kw ; https://www.paci.gov.kw/stat/Default.aspx
	1	Statistical report "Population"	Foreign population	sex, age group, religion, group of countries of origin, place of birth (in Kuwait/ outside Kuwait), region and locality of residence, highest educational qualification (aged 10+), marital status, type, size of household (private/ collective), sex, locality and groups of countries of origin (members of collective households), relation to labour force (aged 15+)	bi-annual				
			Foreign labour force	sex, educational status, sector of employment (governmental/non-governmental)					
	2	Statistical report "Labour"	Foreign labour force	sex, age group, educational status, groups of countries of origin; occupation (2 and 3 digits), sector, activity					
	3	"Stats builder" tool, PACI databank	non-Kuwaiti population, households, labour force, employed, unemployed, out of the labour force populations, etc.	all disaggregations and combinations					

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	Public Authority for Manpower	Labour permits statistics	synthesis from administrative records	Workers' socio-demographic, employer and employment details; number of permits issued for the first time; renewed; transfers of workers from one employer/sector/ activity, etc... to another; Transfers from outside the labour force to labour force; cancellations of labour permits and labour visas	continuous	administrative records	PAM's records	Individuals	New, renewed, cancelled labour permits and entry visas for the purpose of working 1. to workers in the private and oil sectors; 2. to employees on government contracts and projects, whether these projects are longer than a year or a temporary project shorter than a year; Transfers from one employer to another; cancellations of labour permits	n.a.	n.a.
	Central Statistical Bureau (CSB)	Residency permits statistics (flows)	synthesis from administrative records	Socio-demographic and migration characteristics of foreign residents	continuous	administrative records	Ministry of Interior, General Directorate of Residency Affairs	Individuals	All residency permit holders (including temporary for less than 1 year)		
		Arrivals and departures statistics	synthesis from administrative records	Socio-demographic characteristics of border crossers, purpose of entry, country of departure/ destination	continuous	administrative records	General Directorate for Information Systems, Ministry of Interior	Individuals	All border crossers (all ages, all purposes, all nationalities including Kuwaitis)		

Data dissemination								
	Name of publication/ dataset	Available data	disaggregation variables	Frequency of dissemina- tion/update	Last issue(s) published as of 30/09/2021	Language	Publisher	url/ path
FLOWS	1	Annual Bulletin of social statistics, "Social Affairs and Labour" section	Number of entry visas for the purpose of working	Annual	2019	English/ Arabic	Central Statistical Bureau (CSB)	https://www.csb.gov.kw/Pages/Statistics_en?ID=40&ParentCatID=70
			Labour permits issued for the first time					
			Renewals of labour permits					
			Transfers from one sector (private, public; domestic) to another; from outside the labour force to employment					
			Cancellations of labour permit (deaths; absence from Kuwait)					
	1	Migration statistics bulletin	Residency permits issued for the first time	Annual	2020	English/ Arabic	CSB	https://www.csb.gov.kw/Pages/Statistics_en?ID=56&ParentCatID=1
			Residency permits cancelled					
			New violators of residency law					
	1	Annual Statistical Bulletin of Transport, section "Arrivals and Departures"	Arrivals and departures	Annual	2020	English/ Arabic	CSB	https://www.csb.gov.kw/Pages/Statistics_en?ID=41&ParentCatID=70
			sex, group of countries of origin, country of citizenship, means of transportation					

► Table 2: KUWAIT. International migrants' characteristics by source and availability (last available date for each source)

Source	STOCKS					
	PACI		PACI		MoI, PAM, CSC and PACI in KLMIS	
	PACI Population statistics		PACI Labour Statistics		Statistics of employees in public sector	
	collected	published	collected	published	collected	published
(a) main socio-demographic characteristics (international migrants (IM), international migrant workers (IMW))	IM; IMW aged 15 and above		IM; IMW aged 15 and above		Employed IMW	
sex	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
age in single years or date of birth	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	-
age group	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes
relation to head of household	Yes	(HH reports)	Yes	-	n.a.	
marital status (15 and above)	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes
level of education attained (10 years and above) (broad classification based on ISCED)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
place of residence (administrative region, municipality, ..)	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-
type of living quarters (private household, collective or institutional reason household, other type of living quarters, non-residential accommodation)	Yes (private/collective HH)		Yes (private/collective HH)	-	Yes (deduced from address)	-
nationality (national/ non-national)	Non-nationals					
group of countries of origin (Arab states, non-Arab Asian countries, etc...)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (private and public sector together)
country of birth and country of birth of parent(s)	Yes	Yes (In/outside Kuwait)	Yes	-	-	-
country of citizenship	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes (private and public sector together)
country of usual residence	Kuwait					
(b) main migration characteristics (international migrants (IM), international migrant workers (IMW))	IM					
purpose of migration (declared or documented reason for first entry into the country, specifically the country of actual or intended labour attachment)	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-
type of visa, residence permit, work permit	Yes	-	Yes	-	work permits	
permanent, temporary or circular nature of migration	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-
duration of stay: date of first entry into the country of labour attachment	Yes (can be deduced from records)	-	Yes (can be deduced from records)	-	Yes (can be deduced from records)	-
(c) main work characteristics (resident and non-resident international migrant workers - IMW) (15 years and above)	IM; IMW aged 15 and above		IM; IMW aged 15 and above		Employed IMW	
labour force status (employed, unemployed, outside the labour force)	Yes	Yes	Yes	n.a. (labour force)	n.a. (labour force)	n.a. (labour force)
sector of activity (governmental, private, domestic, other)	Yes	Yes (public/private)	Yes	Yes	governmental	
branch of economic activity	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes (place of work)	
current occupation	Yes	-	Yes	Yes		
previous occupation	Yes (can be found in records)	-	Yes (can be deduced from records)	-	Yes (can be found in records)	-
reasons for leaving previous employment	?	-	?	-	Yes	-
reasons for unemployment	?	-	?	-		-
status in employment	Yes	-	Yes	-	n.a.	n.a.
stability of employment (permanent/ temporary)	?	-	?	-	Yes	-
working time, including hours usually worked, contractual hours of work	?	-	?	-	Yes	-
duration of employment in years	Yes (can be found in records)	-	Yes (can be deduced from records)	-	Yes (can be found in records)	-
duration of unemployment/ job search	Yes (can be found in records)	-	Yes (can be deduced from records)	-	Yes (can be found in records)	-
employment-related income	?	-	?		Yes	Yes

Source	STOCKS			
	MoI, PAM, CSC and PACI in KLMIS			
	Statistics of employees in private sector		Statistics of employees in domestic sector	
	collected	published	collected	published
(a) main socio-demographic characteristics (international migrants (IM), international migrant workers (IMW))	Employed IMW			
sex	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
age in single years or date of birth	-	-	-	-
age group	-	-	-	-
relation to head of household	n.a.			
marital status (15 and above)	Yes	Yes (private and public sector together)	Yes	-
level of education attained (10 years and above) (broad classification based on ISCED)	Yes	Yes (private and public sector together)	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)	Yes (deduced from address	-	Yes (deduced from address	-
nationality (national/ non-national)	Non-nationals			
group of countries of origin (Arab states, non-Arab Asian countries, etc...)	Yes	Yes (top-10-private and public sector together)	Yes	-
country of birth and country of birth of parent(s)	-	-	-	-
country of citizenship	Yes	Yes (top-10-private and public sector together)	Yes	Yes (top-10)
country of usual residence	Kuwait			
(b) main migration characteristics (international migrants (IM), international migrant workers (IMW))	IM			
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	work permits			
permanent, temporary or circular nature of migration	-	-	-	-
duration of stay: date of first entry into the country of labour attachment	Yes (can be deduced from records)	-	Yes (can be deduced from records)	-
(c) main work characteristics (resident and non-resident international migrant workers - IMW) (15 years and above)	Employed IMW			
labour force status (employed, unemployed, outside the labour force)	n.a. (labour force)	n.a. (labour force)	n.a. (employed)	n.a. (employed)
sector of activity (governmental, private, domestic, other)	private		domestic	
branch of economic activity	Yes	Yes	n.a.	n.a.
current occupation	Yes	-	Yes	-
previous occupation	Yes (can be found in records)	-	Yes (can be found in records)	-
reasons for leaving previous employment	-	-	-	-
reasons for unemployment	-	-	-	-
status in employment		-	-	-
stability of employment (permanent/ temporary)	Yes	-	n.a.	n.a.
working time, including hours usually worked, contractual hours of work	Yes	-	Yes	-
duration of employment in years	Yes (can be found in records)	-	Yes (can be found in records)	-
duration of unemployment/ job search	Yes (can be found in records)	-	n.a.	n.a.
employment-related income	Yes	Yes (private and public sector together)	Yes	-

	FLOWS	
Source	MoI in CSB	
	Records of residence permits	
	collected	published
(a) main socio-demographic characteristics (international migrants (IM), international migrant workers (IMW))	IM	
sex	Yes	Yes
age in single years or date of birth	Yes	-
age group		-
relation to head of household	Yes	-
marital status (15 and above)	Yes	-
level of education attained (10 years and above) (broad classification based on ISCED)	Yes	-
place of residence (administrative region, municipality, ..)	Yes	-
type of living quarters (private household, collective or institutional reason household, other type of living quarters, non-residential accommodation)	Yes (deduced from address)	-
nationality (national/ non-national)	Non-nationals	
group of countries of origin (Arab states, non-Arab Asian countries, etc...)	Yes	Yes
country of birth and country of birth of parent(s)	Yes	-
country of citizenship	Yes	-
country of usual residence	Kuwait	
(b) main migration characteristics (international migrants (IM), international migrant workers (IMW))	IM	
purpose of migration (declared or documented reason for first entry into the country, specifically the country of actual or intended labour attachment)	Yes	Yes (purpose of permit given by number)
type of visa, residence permit, work permit	residence permits	
permanent, temporary or circular nature of migration	Yes (existence of temporary permits)	
duration of stay: date of first entry into the country of labour attachment	Yes (can be deduced from records)	-
(c) main work characteristics (resident and non-resident international migrant workers - IMW) (15 years and above)	IM	
labour force status (employed, unemployed, outside the labour force)	according to permit's purpose	
sector of activity (governmental, private, domestic, other)	Yes	Yes
branch of economic activity	Yes	-
current occupation	Yes	-
previous occupation	Yes	-
reasons for leaving previous employment	?	-
reasons for unemployment	?	-
status in employment	Yes	-
stability of employment (permanent/ temporary)	-	-
working time, including hours usually worked, contractual hours of work	-	-
duration of employment in years	Yes (can be found in records)	-
duration of unemployment/ job search	Yes (can be found in records)	-
employment-related income	-	-

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

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

	statistics and indicators	indicator items and calculation	Remarks
A	stock of international migrants at mid point of the reference period (13b)	Observed (survey), or stock of residency permit holders	
	Stock of international migrants of working age (16a)	Observed (survey), or stock of residency permit holders	col. F: holders of residency permits not disaggregated by age
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	col. F: holders of residency permits for the purpose of working (n°17; 18; 19; 20)
	usual residents (14a)		
	non-residents (14b)	observed (survey), or holders of temporary work permits for non-residents	No information on non-residents
C	inflow of international migrants	new residency permits issued to newcomers	
D	inflow of for-work international migrants	new residency permits issued to newcomers for the purpose of working	
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 information in the source regarding context of issuance of new permit for the purpose of working, whether granted no newcomer, or as a result of a transfer from another permit category, reserved for inactives (family reunion, studying, etc.).
		(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;	
		(c) non-residents of the country of measurement who became non-resident international migrant workers in the country during the reference period.	No data on non-resident international migrant workers
		(a+b+c)	
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	Cancellations of permits for the purpose of working (n°17; 18; 19; 20) during year
		(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	
		(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	No data on non-resident international migrant workers
		(a+b+c)	

	statistics and indicators	Total migrant stocks		Discrepancy (%)	Migrant workers' stocks		Discrepancy (%)	Flows
		PACI	MoI		PACI	PACI+PAM+MoI in LMIS		MoI
		Population	Total res. Permits		Employed workers	Workers		res. Permits
		End 2020						
A	stock of international migrants at mid point of the reference period (13b)	3 210 743	2 746 439	-14,46				
	Stock of international migrants of working age (16a)	2 825 501						
B	stock of international migrant workers (labour force) (14) (16b)	2 395 399						
	usual residents (14a)							
	non-residents (14b)							
C	inflow of international migrants							30 588
D	inflow of for-work international migrants							10 502
E	inflow of international migrant workers							
F	outflow of international migrant workers							28 821

	statistics and indicators	indicator items and calculation	Remarks
G	change in the stock of international migrant workers	(E-F)	
H	labour force participation (activity) rate	(a) IMW 14a, 16b	
		(b) IM of working age 16a	
		a/b*100 (%)	
I	employment-to-population ratio	(a) Employed IMW 14a, 16c	col. I (LMIS): only employed
		(b) IM of working age 16a	
		a/b*100 (%)	
J	Unemployment rate of international migrants	(a) Unemployed IMW 14a, 16d	
		(b) IMW 14a, 16b	
		a/b*100 (%)	
K	share of inflow of for-work international migrants in the total inflow of international migrants during the reference period	D/C	%
L	Share of women in migrant labour force	(a) females IMW 14a, 16b	
		(b) IMW 14a, 16b	
		a/b*100 (%)	
M	Migrant youth participation rate (15-29)	(a) IMW aged 15-29 14a, 16b	
		(b) IM aged 15-29 16a	
		a/b*100 (%)	
N	Share of highly-skilled workers in foreign labour force	(a) IMW in the 3 upper categories of occupation (ISCO and Unified Arab Gulf Directory for Occupational Classification)	
		(b) IMW 14a, 16b	
		a/b*100 (%)	

	statistics and indicators	Total migrant stocks		Discrepancy (%)	Migrant workers' stocks		Discrepancy (%)	Flows
		PACI	MoI		PACI	PACI+PAM+MoI in LMIS		MoI
		Population	Total res. Permits		Employed workers	Workers		res. Permits
		End 2020						
G	change in the stock of international migrant workers							-18 319
H	labour force participation (activity) rate	2 395 399						
		2 825 501						
		84,8						
I	employment-to-population ratio	2 391 293				2 255 109	-5,69	
		2 825 501						
		84,6						
J	Unemployment rate of international migrants	4 106						
		2 395 399						
		0,2						
K	share of inflow of for-work international migrants in the total inflow of international migrants during the reference period							34,3
L	Share of women in migrant labour force	551 680						
		2 395 399						
		23,0						
M	Migrant youth participation rate (15-29)	440 787						
		644 911						
		68,3						
N	Share of highly-skilled workers in foreign labour force				261 372			
					2 395 399			
					10,9			

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