



الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics



Goal 5: Gender Equality

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Indicator 5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce, and monitor equality and non-discrimination based on sex

Description of the indicator: Indicator 5.1.1 measures the government's efforts to develop legal frameworks to promote, enforce, and monitor gender equality. The indicator is based on an assessment of legal frameworks that will promote, enforce, and monitor gender equality. This assessment is carried out by national counterparts, including national statistical offices and/or the national machinery for women, and legal practitioners/researchers on gender equality, using a 45 yes or no questionnaire in four areas of law: (1) substantive legal frameworks with answers limited to (1) public life; (2) violence against women; (3) employment and economic benefits; and (4) marriage and family. Done Preparation of legal areas and questions from the legal framework and international policies on gender equality, in particular the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), involving 189 countries, and the Beijing Platform for Action. As such, there is no need for a new internationally agreed standard and non-discrimination based on sex. The main sources of information relevant to indicator 5.1.1 are legislation and policy/action plans.

Sources of data: Ministry of Justice, Human Rights Commission, and Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development.

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The indicator is based on an assessment of legal frameworks that promote, enforce, and monitor gender equality using a question from a questionnaire of 45 yes or no answers in four areas of the international legal framework and policy on gender equality, in particular CEDAW and the Beijing Platform for Action. Answers to questions are coded by simply answering yes or no, opening the score with 1 for yes and 0 for no. For questions 1 and 2 only, their answer may be recorded as None, and in which case they are not included as part of the total score calculation for region 2.

Last updated: 2023

indicator	2022	2023
The percentage of Legal frameworks in place to promote, enforce, and monitor equality and non-discrimination based on gender (%)	86	94.7

Indicator 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15

Description of the indicator: Proportion of women aged 20-24 who married before the age of 15 and before the age of 18.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National and Age

Method of calculation:

The number of women in the 20-24 age group who first married before the age of 15 (or before the age of 18) divided by the total number of women in the 20-24 age group in the population multiplied by 100.

Last updated: 2024

indicator	2024	
	They got married before the age of 15	They got married before the age of 18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were married before the age of 15 and 18 years (%)	0.4	3.4

Indicator 5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age, and location

Description of the indicator: This indicator is defined as the percentage of time spent by men and women per day on unpaid domestic work and care. Unpaid domestic work and care refers to activities related to the provision of services for private end use by family members, or by family members living in other households. These activities are listed in the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics under the main sections “3. Unpaid domestic services for family members” and “4. Unpaid care services for family members.”

Concepts:

Unpaid domestic work refers to activities that include setting up food and meal management, cleaning and maintaining a residence and private surroundings, self-decoration, maintenance and repair of personal and household goods, textile and footwear care, home management, pet care, shopping for family members, and travel related to previously listed unpaid household services. Unpaid work in care refers to activities related to childcare and education, care for the sick, elderly, or disabled in the family and family members, and travel related to unpaid care services.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

Data presented for this indicator are expressed as a proportion of time in a day. In the case when the reference period is one week, weekly data is averaged over seven days of the week to obtain the daily average time.

The proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work is calculated by dividing the daily average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work by 24 hours.

Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work (Indicator 5.4.1) is calculated as:

Indicator 5.4.1 = (Daily number of hours spent on domestic work + Daily number of hours spent on care work) / 24 × 100

where, Daily number of hours spent on relevant activities (Total number of hours spent by the population on relevant activities) / (Total population (regardless of whether they participated in the activity))

If data is spent weekly, the data is averaged over seven days of the week to obtain the daily time spent.

The average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work derives from time-use statistics that are collected through stand-alone time-use surveys or a time-use module in multi-purpose household surveys. Data on time-use may be summarized and presented as either (1) average time spent on participants (in each activity) only or (2) average time spent on all populations of a certain age (total relevant population). In the former type of average, the total time spent by the individuals who performed the activity is divided by the number of people who performed it (participants). In the latter type of averages, the total time is divided by the total relevant population (or a sub-group thereof), regardless of whether people performed the activity or not.

SDG indicator 5.4.1 is calculated based on the average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic and unpaid care work for the total relevant population. This type of measure can be used to compare groups and assess changes over time. Differences among groups or over time may be due to a difference (or change) in the proportion of those participating in the specific activity or a difference (or change) in the amount of time spent by participants, or both.

Last updated: 2024

Item	2024	
	Male	Female
Average time spent on unpaid childcare	05:03	06:06
Gender gap in time spent on unpaid childcare	-21%	

Indicator 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

Description of the indicator: The percentage of seats held by women in (a) the Shura Council is currently measured as the number of seats held by women members or deputies in the Shura Council, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats. The proportion of seats held by women in (b) local governments measures the percentage of elected positions occupied by women in legislative or deliberative bodies of local government, expressed as a share of the total positions in these bodies.

Sources of data: Shura Council and Ministry of Municipalities and Housing

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament is derived by dividing the total number of seats occupied by women by the total number of seats in parliament. There is no weighting or normalising of statistics.

Last updated: 2023

Note:

1. The Shura Council convenes every 4 years.
2. The work cycle of municipal councils spans four Gregorian years, starting from the fiscal year following the formation of municipal councils, with the number of members remaining constant throughout the duration of the session.

Item	Year				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Percentage of Women in the Shura Council	20	20	20	20	20
Percentage of Women's positions in local governments	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2

Indicator 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

Description of the indicator: This indicator refers to the percentage of females out of the total number of individuals working in administrative positions.

Sources of data: Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National and Sector.

Method of calculation:

Proportion of women in middle and senior management positions Using ISCO-08:

$$\text{Proportion of women in senior and middle management} = \frac{(\text{Women employed in ISCO 08 category 1} - \text{Women employed in ISCO 08 category 14})}{(\text{Persons employed in ISCO 08 category 1} - \text{Persons employed in ISCO 08 category 14})} \times 100$$

Which can be also expressed as:

$$\text{Proportion of women in senior and middle management} = \frac{(\text{Women employed in ISCO 08 categories 11+ 12+13})}{(\text{Persons employed in ISCO 08 categories 11+12+13})} \times 100$$

And:

$$\text{Proportion of women in senior and middle management} = \frac{(\text{Women employed in ISCO 08 categories 11+ 12+13})}{(\text{Persons employed in ISCO 08 categories 11+12+13})} \times 100$$

Using ISCO-88:

$$\text{Proportion of women in management} = \frac{\text{Women employed in ISCO 08 categories 1}}{\text{Persons employed in ISCO 08 categories 1}} \times 100$$

Which can also be expressed as:

$$\text{Proportion of women in senior and middle management} = \frac{(\text{Women employed in ISCO 88 categories 11+ 12})}{(\text{Persons employed in ISCO 88 categories 11+12})} \times 100$$

And

$$\text{Proportion of women in managerial positions} = \frac{\text{Women employed in ISCO 88 category 1}}{\text{Persons employed in ISCO 88 category 1}} \times 100$$

Last updated: 2024

Sector	Proportion of women in managerial positions				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Percentage of women in managerial positions in the Governmental sector	5	6	7	8	9
Percentage of women in managerial positions in the Private sector	27	29	31	32	32
Total	25	26	29	29	29

Indicator 5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care

Description of the indicator: Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own decisions on all three selected areas, i.e., decide on their own health care, and decide on the use of contraception. Only women who provide a “yes” answer to all three components are considered women who make their own decisions regarding sexual and reproductive health. A union involves a man and a woman regularly cohabiting in a marriage-like relationship.

Women’s autonomy in decision-making and exercise of their reproductive rights is assessed from responses to the following three questions:

1. Who usually makes decisions about health care for you?

- RESPONDENT/WOMAN
- HUSBAND
- RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND
- SOMEONE ELSE
- OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY

2. Who usually decides whether or not you should use contraception?

- RESPONDENT / WOMAN
- HUSBAND
- RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND
- SOMEONE ELSE
- OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY

3.Can you say no to your husband if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?

- YES
- NO
- DEPENDS/NOT SURE

A woman is considered to have autonomy in reproductive health decision making and to be empowered to exercise their reproductive rights if they (1) decide on health care for themselves, either alone or jointly with their husbands (2) decide on use or non-use of contraception, either alone or jointly with their husbands; and (3) can say no to sex with their husband if they do not want to.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

Numerator: Number of married women and girls aged 15-49 years:

- for whom the husband or other person does not usually decide on health care for themselves; and
- for whom the husband does not decide on contraception in the first place.
- Those who can refuse sex.

Only women who meet the three empowerment criteria are included in the numerator.

Denominator: Total number of women and girls aged 15-49, married

Ratio = (Numerator/Denominator) * 100

Last updated: 2024

Percentage of decisions made in households regarding reproduction and reproductive health, 2024	
Decision maker	Value
Women personally	13.2
Husband	2.5
Joint decision between husband and wife	77.5
Other	6.8
Total	100

Percentage of Decisions made in households regarding use of contraception methods), 2024	
Decision maker	Value
Women personally	15.1
Joint decision	59.8
Husband	7.0
Other	18.2
Total	100

Percentage of Decisions made in households regarding use of women's healthcare, 2024	
Decision maker	Value
Women personally	55.7
Joint decision	33.7
Husband	7.8
Someone else	2.8
Total	100.0

Indicator 5.b.1 Proportion of all individuals who own a mobile telephone, by gender

Description of the indicator: The indicator is defined by the percentage of individuals who own a mobile phone, by gender.
Sources of data: Communications, Space and Technology Commission
Unit of measurement: Percent %
Level of disaggregation: National and Gender..
Method of calculation: $X = \frac{\text{Total number of in-scope individuals who own a mobile phone}}{\text{Total number of in-scope individuals}} \times 100$
Last updated: 2023

Indicator	Gender	Year				
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Percentage of individuals who own a mobile phone	Male	97.9	98.9	100	100	100
	Female	95.4	97.3	100	100	100
	Total	96.9	98.4	100	100	100

Indicator 5.c.1: Proportion of countries with systems to track and allocate public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

Description of the indicator: SDG 5.c.1 seeks to measure government efforts to track budget allocations for gender equality throughout the public financial management cycle and make them publicly available. This is an indicator of the characteristics of the financial system. It is not an indicator of the quantity or quality of funding allocated to gender equality and women's empowerment. The indicator measures three criteria. The first focuses on the government's intention to address gender equality and women's empowerment by determining whether it has programmes/policies and resource allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment. The second assesses whether the government has planning and budget tools in place to track resources for gender equality and women's empowerment throughout the public financial management cycle. The third focuses on transparency by determining whether the government has provisions to make allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment publicly available.

The indicator aims to encourage national governments to develop appropriate budget tracking and control systems and to commit to making information on allocations for gender equality readily available to the public. This system must be led by the Ministry of Finance in cooperation with sectoral ministries and the national machinery for women, and supervised by an appropriate body, such as the Consultative Assembly of Saudi Arabia (Parliament) or public auditors.

Sources of data: Ministry of Finance

Unit of measurement: Strategy

Level of disaggregation: National.

Method of calculation: Data Source

Each country is assessed against 3 criteria (dimensions):

- 1. Policy Framework:** Existence of policies/strategies that promote gender equality and link to budget decisions.
- 2. Budgetary Tools:** Existence of budget classification, tagging, or guidelines to track allocations for gender equality.
- 3. Transparency & Accountability:** Availability of publicly accessible information on allocations and expenditures for gender equality.

3. Scoring

- Each dimension is evaluated through a set of binary questions (Yes/No) in the survey.
- Countries receive a score per dimension (1 = criterion met, 0 = not met).

4. Aggregation

- A country is classified as having a system if it meets the minimum conditions across all three dimensions.
- The indicator is then computed as:

$$=(\text{Number of countries with systems to track and publish gender equality allocations} \div \text{Total number of reporting countries}) \times 100$$

Last updated: 2024

Which of the following aspects of public spending are reflected in your programs and resource allocations?			
First criterion	Are there government policies and/or programmes designed to address well-defined gender equality goals, including those where gender equality is not the primary objective (e.g., public services, social protection, infrastructure) but include actions to close gender gaps?	Do these policies and/or programmes have sufficient resources allocated within the budget, sufficient to achieve their overall objectives and gender equality goals?	Are there procedures in place to ensure that these resources are implemented according to the budget?
	Yes	Yes	Yes
To what extent does your public financial management system promote or be gender-sensitive objectives? (in the last completed fiscal year)			
Second criterion	Does the Ministry of Finance/ Budget Office issue such publications or other guidance that provide specific guidance on gender-responsive budget allocations?	Are budgetary allocations subject to the “classification” process, including job classifications, to determine their relevance to gender equality goals?	-
	Yes The Ministry of Finance annually directs the implementation of the budget on all government items and projects in general.	Yes The items of the state’s general budget are classified based on the economic classification of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)	
Are allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment announced? (in the last completed fiscal year)the last completed fiscal year)			
Third criterion	Are data on gender equality allocations published?	If published, has this data been published in a manner accessible to the website of the Ministry of Finance (or the office responsible for the budget) and/or relevant official bulletins or public announcements?	If so, was the data published on time?
	Yes	Yes	Yes