65 عاماً YEARS

الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics

Progress Towards the Sustainable Development Goals

2024

Today's Information is the Development of Tomorrow..

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Preface

In 2015, the United Nations adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a global framework for development, with the aim of eradicating poverty, protecting the environment, and enhancing community well-being by 2030. Saudi Arabia follows these goals within its statistical and developmental framework, enabling the monitoring of progress and comparison of outcomes in line with international standards.

Collaboration among government entities, the private sector, civil society, and academic institutions serves as a key enabler in providing the necessary data to advance sustainability. Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 is aligned with this direction, ensuring the integration of national strategies with SDG indicators.

This report presents quantitative data on the indicators under each of the Sustainable Development Goals, across sectors such as health, education, social and economic development, and infrastructure. It establishes a comprehensive database that facilitates tracking progress and measuring impact in a holistic and precise manner, thereby supporting sustainable development that addresses the needs of both current and future generations.

Acknowledgment

We extend our sincere appreciation to all government agencies for their cooperation with the General Authority for Statistics (GASTAT) in providing relevant data and indicators. Furthermore, we acknowledge the SDG team for their dedicated efforts throughout all stages of preparing this report.

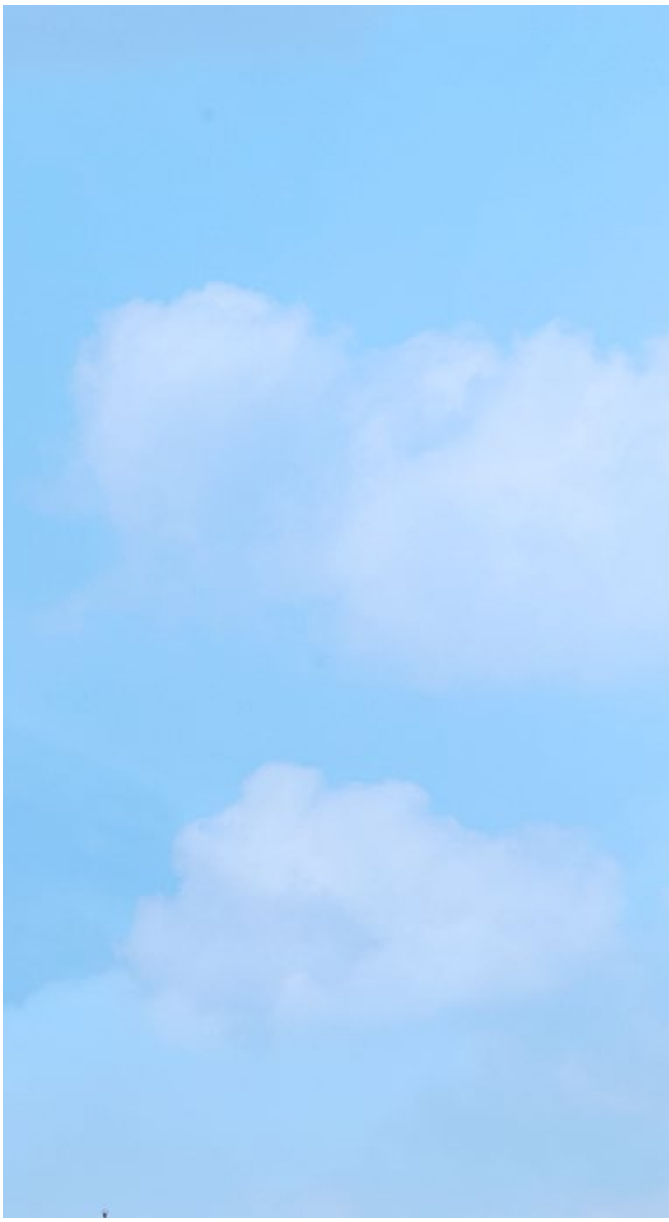
Executive Summary

2024

This report is part of the Kingdom's ongoing national efforts to monitor and implement the SDGs. It covers 159 out of the 248 global indicators, representing a completion rate of 64.1%, which reflects Saudi Arabia's strong commitment to advancing sustainable development in line with the 2030 agenda.

The Kingdom has made significant progress across various goals. Coverage for Goal 1 (No Poverty) reached 69.2%, while Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) stood at 64.3%. Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) achieved a notably high coverage of 96.4%, and Goal 4 (Quality Education) recorded full coverage at 100% of all indicators. Goal 5 (Gender Equality) registered a coverage rate of 57%.

In key sectors, Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) reached 73%, and Goal 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) recorded 33.3%. Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) achieved 68.8%, while Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) reached 75%. Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities) stood at 43%. In the urban and environmental domains, Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) achieved 60%, Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) 46.2%, Goal 13 (Climate Action) 75%, Goal 14 (Life Below Water) 40%, and Goal 15 (Life on Land) 50%. On governance and institutional progress, Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) achieved 33.33%, while Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) reached 75%.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

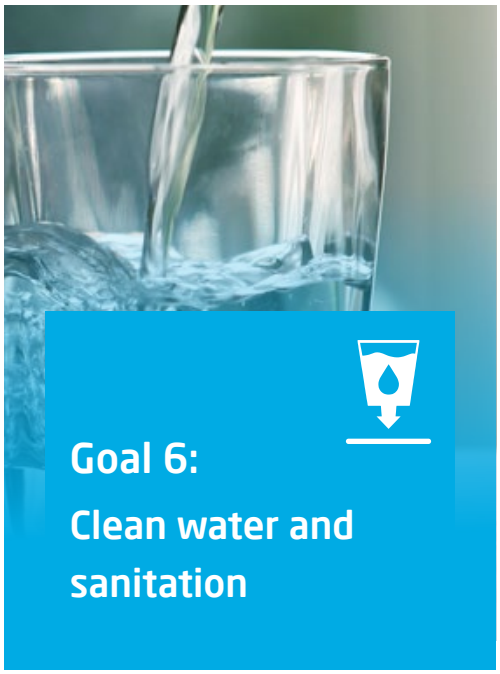
Goal 1:
No poverty

Goal 2:
Zero hunger

Goal 3:
Good health and well-being

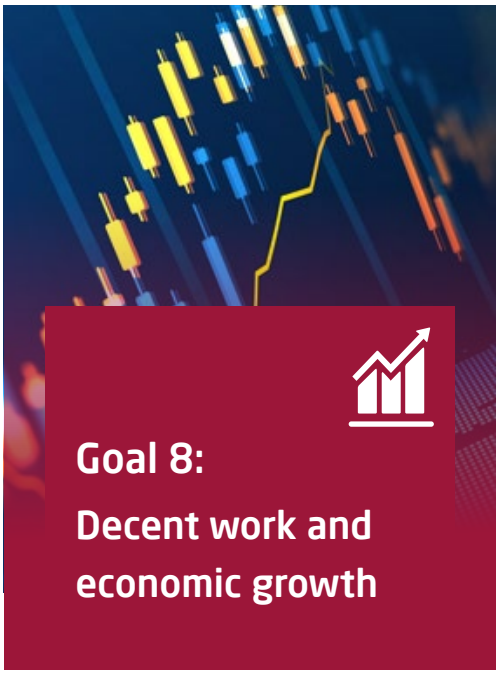
Goal 4:
Quality education

Goal 5:
Gender equality



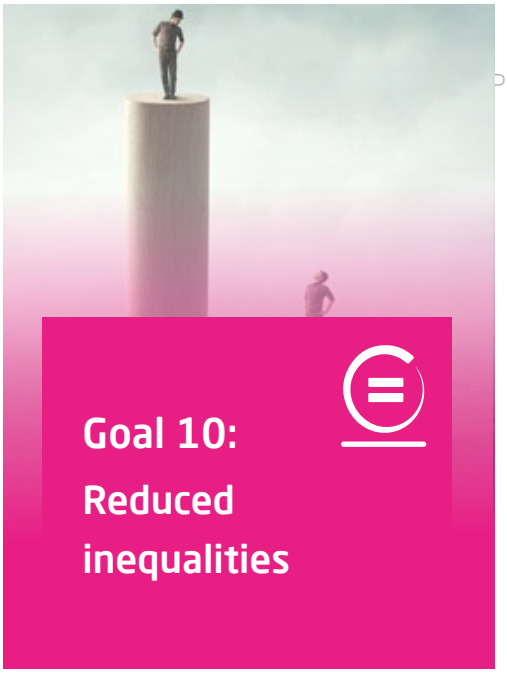
Goal 6:
Clean water and sanitation

Goal 7:
Affordable and clean energy



Goal 8:
Decent work and economic growth

Goal 9:
Industry, innovation, and infrastructure

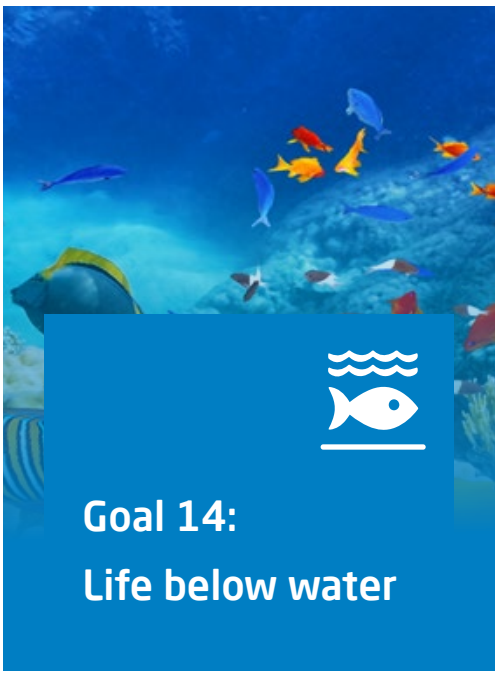


Goal 10:
Reduced inequalities

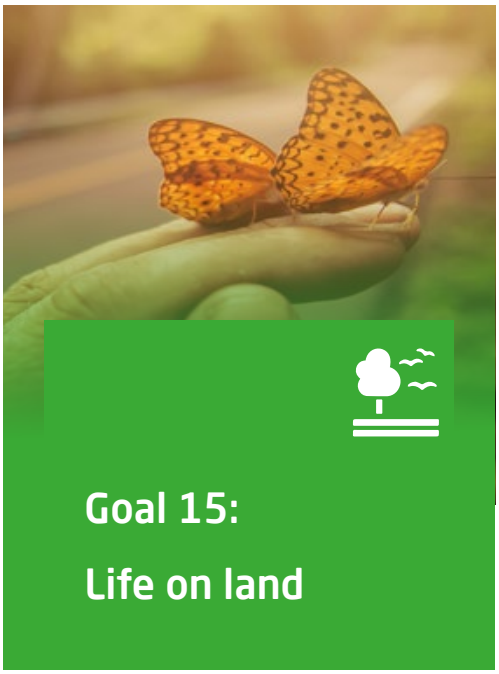
Goal 11:
Sustainable cities and communities

Goal 12:
Responsible consumption and production

Goal 13:
Climate action



Goal 14:
Life below water



Goal 15:
Life on land

Goal 16:
Peace, justice and strong institutions

Goal 17:
Partnerships for the goals

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Chapter 01

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and SDG indicators

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and SDG indicators

1.1 Leave no one behind

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is firmly dedicated to the principle of leaving no one behind by the year 2030. The government, in collaboration with its partners, is diligently striving to attain the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) within this timeframe. In essence, Saudi Arabia not only

acknowledges the global significance of committing to the SDGs but also places paramount importance on improving the quality of life for its citizens. Consequently, the pursuit of all SDGs is imperative to ensure that no individual is marginalized or excluded. This commitment serves as a catalyst for the government, particularly the Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP) and the General Authority for Statistics, to foster coordination and synergy among both governmental and non-governmental entities. The overarching goal is to safeguard the accuracy and completeness of data and information pertaining to all SDG indicators.

1.2 Establishment of SDGs higher committee

To facilitate the coordinated efforts of governmental institutions and the General Authority for Statistics (GASTAT) and to ensure a high-level commitment from various organizations in support of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a steering committee for SDGs was established. This committee, led by His Excellency the Minister of Economy and Planning, undertakes distinct responsibilities, including but not limited to the development of a comprehensive national plan to monitor the progress of SDGs and to address any challenges that impede performance.

The committee has conducted meetings with representatives of various bodies, agencies, and institutions responsible for providing data related to the SDGs. Additionally, technical online seminars and workshops have been organized in collaboration with key partners and international institutions to address issues pertaining to sustainable development goals. Furthermore, individual workshops have been convened with data producers to ensure the provision of data and to address any existing data gaps.

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Chapter 02

Methodology

Methodology

This chapter presents the methodologies used to address data availability and gap analysis. It also outlines the calculation methods applied in deriving different types of indicators.

2.1 Gap analysis and data provision

2.1.1 Steps taken in providing data

The SDG team followed effective processes and procedures in liaising with relevant government institutions and bodies and GASTAT departments. The following steps have been taken to reach the target indicators in this report.
The SDG team followed effective processes and procedures in liaising with relevant government institutions and bodies and GASTAT departments. The following steps have been taken to reach the target indicators in this report.

1. Review and understand the SDGs and related indicators
The team reviewed and accurately understood all SDGs and indicators, which enabled them to develop a list of all indicators associated with the relevant goals.

2. Identify the needs of indicators
The team identified all the indicators and their characteristics such as the Unit of Measurement, category, and calculation methods. In addition to developing many tools (forms) for the purpose of collecting data on many indicators.

3. Identifying Source of Data
Once the team identified the SDIs, they began the process of searching for key Source of Data (administrative records, survey sources, and other resources such as big data) and data producers (within GASTAT, government agencies, agencies, and institutions).

4. Communication with government departments and institutions
Once the cards were prepared and the Source of Data were identified, the team organized the indicators into data request tables according to the methodologies and standards for each indicator and sent them to the data producers to provide the required data.

5. Review the incoming data
And determine the availability of data as requested from the data producers and ensure their compatibility in accordance with the approved methodologies and standards.

2.2 Indicators Cards

The United Nations, represented by the Statistics Division, has developed methodologies for all indicators aimed at helping countries understand the indicators by displaying each indicator. For understanding the indicators, the SDG team worked on preparing a card for each indicator, where the card consists of the indicator description, Source of Data, Unit of Measurement, calculation methods and year of publication. This, in fact, helped statistical departments within GASTAT and other data producers understand and calculate indicators.

• **Unit of measurement of indicators:** The Unit of measurement or unit of analysis refers to the measurement of indicators, which may include numbers, rates, percentages, indices, and so forth.

• **Calculation of indicators:** Methodologies provide a detailed explanation of the methods used to calculate indicators. Some indicators require simple calculations, while others require complex calculations. But some other indicators require the development and design of new tools and the collection of relevant data.

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Goal 1:
No Poverty

SDGs Goals and Indicators

This chapter presents the results of the indicators and the progress made over the past seven or five years for some indicators.

Goal 1: No poverty

Indicator 1.3.1 Proportion of the population covered by minimum social protection floors/systems, by gender, and by population groups, such as children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims, poor, and the vulnerable.

Description of the indicator: This indicator reflects the proportion of people effectively covered by the social protection system, including social protection floors. It also reflects the main components of social protection: child and maternity benefits, support for unemployed persons, persons with disabilities, victims of work injuries, and older persons

Sources of data: Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National, by gender, children, and people with disabilities.

Method of calculation: Calculations include separate indicators to distinguish the effective coverage for children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, mothers with newborns, workers protected in case of work injury, the poor, and the vulnerable. For each case, coverage is expressed as a share of the respective population.

$$\text{Coverage} = \frac{\text{Number of beneficiaries in the total population (or group)}}{\text{Total population (or group)}}$$

Last updated: 2024

Note*: Data available by gender, children, and people with disabilities only.

Total population covered by social protection programs			
year	Male	Female	Total
2020	5,240,889	5,437,209	10,678,098
2021	5,165,231	5,337,965	10,503,196
2022	6,057,041	5,908,315	11,965,356
2023	5,706,507	5,705,417	11,411,924
2024	5,478,576	5,682,988	11,161,564

Total/families of children/families covered by social protection			
year	Male	Female	Total
2020	2,513,873	2,437,401	4,951,274
2021	2,481,464	2,405,620	4,887,084
2022	2,631,552	2,554,185	5,185,737
2023	2,456,897	2,381,517	4,838,414
2024	2,380,290	2,306,475	4,686,765

Total of persons with disabilities receiving cash benefits			
year	Male	Female	Total
2020	208,041	216,986	425,027
2021	228,190	236,823	465,013
2022	231,399	237,574	468,973
2023	300,448	297,916	598,364
2024	242,871	250,295	493,166

Indicator 1.4.1 Proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services.

Description of the indicator: The proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services is defined as the share of the population using public service delivery systems that meet basic human needs, including drinking water, sanitation, hygiene, energy, mobility, waste collection, health care, education, and information technologies. The basic services indicator is therefore based on 9 components. These components are captured in various standalone indicators of the SDGs, which means that the concepts and definitions of SDG indicator 1.4.1 will be derived from or are the same as those of these specific SDG indicators.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National and basic services

Method of calculation:

This indicator is a combination of various components of basic services, which on their own mostly exist as standalone indicators of the SDGs. As a result, the team of experts advised and agreed that these should be presented as a dashboard. Their metadata provides specific methodologies for computing each of the constituent measures used to report on this indicator.

=(Number of people who have access to all basic services / total population) x100

Last updated: 2024

Percentage of children and youth with a minimum level of reading proficiency at the end of primary education by gender (%)			
Year	Male	Female	Total
2016	50.70	77.1	63.30
2021	62.67	77.22	71.07

Percentage of children and youth with a minimum level of reading proficiency at the end of intermediate education by gender (%)			
Year	Male	Female	Total
2018	34.5	61.7	47.64
2022	29.05	45.39	37.40

Percentage of children and youth with a minimum level of proficiency in mathematics at the end of primary education by gender (%)			
Year	Male	Female	Total
2015	12.53	20.06	16.21
2019	21.32	25.06	23.11

Percentage of children and youth with a minimum level of proficiency in mathematics at the end of intermediate education by gender (%)			
Year	Male	Female	Total
2019	13.55	16.75	15.12
2022	31.40	28.64	29.98

Environmental Indicator (%)	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2022	2023
Proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services	-	-	-	-	99.75
Proportion of the population using basic drinking water services	99.70	99.70	99.16	99.91	99.92
Proportion of household members using improved (basic) sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households	-	-	-	99.03	99.70
Proportion of household members using limited improved sanitation facilities	100	100	100	99.35	99.82
Proportion of the population benefiting from handwashing facilities with soap and water	-	-	-	98.39	98.42

Energy indicators	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Proportion of the Population with access to electricity	100	100	100	100	100
Proportion of the population primarily relying on clean fuels and technologies	100	100	100	100	100

Road indicator	2022
Proportion of the rural population living within 2 km of an all-season road (%)	91.77%

Mobile network indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Proportion of population covered by at least 3G mobile network	98.9	99.1	100	100	100
Proportion of the population covered by the 4G mobile network	94.2	98.3	100	100	100

Indicator 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by gender and type of tenure.

Description of the indicator: (a) The indicator covers all types of land use, including residential, commercial, agricultural, forestry, and wetland areas, based on the Standardized Classification of Land Use in both rural and urban settings.
(b) All types of land tenure as recognized at the national level, such as freehold ownership, tenure of leased assets, public land, and customary tenure. An individual can own land in his own name, jointly with other individuals, as a member of the household, collectively as part of a group, cooperative, or other type of association.

Sources of data: Ministry of Justice

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National and by gender

Method of calculation: Indicator 1.4.2 Indicator 1.4.2 consists of two parts: (a) Measures the proportion of adults with legally recognized documentation on land among the total adult population;
(b) Focuses on cases of adults who reported perceiving their land rights as secure among the adult population. Parts A and B provide two sets of supplementary data on securing tenure rights needed to measure the indicator

$$\text{Part (A):} \quad \frac{\text{People (Adult) with legally recognized documentation over land}}{\text{Total adult population}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Part (B):} \quad \frac{\text{People (adult)who perceive their rights as secure}}{\text{Total adult population}} \times 100$$

Part A is computed using national census data or household survey data generated by the national statistical system and/or administrative data generated by the land agency (depending on data availability).
Part B is computed using national census data or household survey data that feature the perception questions globally agreed through the EGMs and standardized in the module with the list of essential questions.

Last updated: 2022

Note: Data only covered by Gender.

Gender	Proportion of the total adult population with secured land tenure rights, (a) with legally recognized documents				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Male	212,472	342,250	420,133	529,950	368,549
Female	36,426	44,121	62,467	101,131	87,716
Total	**248,898**	**386,371**	**482,600**	**631,081**	**456, 265**
% of adult population	**1.11**	**1.74**	**2.04**	**2.75**	**1.88**

Indicator 1.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population.

Description of the indicator: This indicator measures the number of people who have died, gone missing, and those directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.

Sources of data: Ministry of Interior

Unit of measurement: Number of deaths, missing persons, and people directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.

Level of disaggregation: National, and by gender

Method of calculation:

$$X = \frac{A_2 + A_3 + B_1}{\text{Population}} \times 100{,}000$$

Where:

A_2 : Number of deaths due to disasters.

A_3 : Number of people missing due to disasters.

B_1 : Number of people directly affected by disasters.

Last updated: 2022.

Note: The data represents all categories: deaths, missing persons, and affected individuals.

Gender	Number of deaths, missing persons, and people directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Male	0.06	0.13	0.07	0.07	1.06
Female	0.02	0.01	0	0.04	0.28
Total	**0.09**	**0.015**	**0.07**	**0.11**	**1.34**

Indicator 1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Description of the indicator: Ratio of economic losses directly attributable to disasters to GDP.
Economic losses: the overall economic impact consisting of direct economic loss and indirect economic loss
Direct Economic Loss: The monetary value of the total or partial destruction of physical assets located in the affected area. Direct economic loss is approximately equivalent to material damage.
Indirect economic losses: decrease in economic value added because of direct economic losses and/or human and environmental impacts

Examples of physical assets that form the basis for calculating direct economic loss include homes, schools, hospitals, commercial and government buildings, transportation, energy, telecommunications and other infrastructure; commercial assets and industrial plants; and production such as crops, livestock, and production infrastructure. They may also include environmental assets and cultural heritage. Direct economic losses typically occur during the event or within the first few hours after the event and are often assessed shortly after the event to estimate the cost of recovery and insurance payments for the claim. They are tangible and relatively easy to measure.

Sources of data: Ministry of Interior

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Relvant indicators as of February 2020.

$$X = \frac{(C_1+C_2+C_3+C_4+C_5+C_6+C_7)}{GDP}$$

Where:
C1 = The amount of damage to homes due to disasters and expenditure on them.
C2 = The amount of damage to and expenditure on productive assets affected by the disaster.
C3= The amount of damage caused by disasters that were associated with roads, bridges, or sewage, and which were managed by the national or local governments with national subsidies and expenditure.
C4 = The amount of direct disaster damage to and expenditure on agricultural, forestry, and fishing industries .
C5 = The amount of damage and expenditure to restore facilities such as schools in relation to disasters.
C6 = The amount of damage and expenditure for the restoration of cultural heritage, such as designated national cultural heritage, in relation to disasters.
C7= The amount of damage and expenditure on health facilities such as health centers and hospitals.

Last updated: 2022

Indicator	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Proportion of economic losses to GDP	0.0000001415	0.0000005598	0.00000010081	0.00000005984	0.00000090324

Indicator1.5.3: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030

Description of the indicator: An intergovernmental working group on indicators and terminology for DRR, established by the General Assembly (Resolution 69/284), is developing a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. These indicators are ultimately intended to reflect the agreed-upon on the Sendai Framework.

Sources of data: National Risk Council

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: Province

Method of calculation:

$$\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{10} KE_j}{10}$$

Where:

E1: National DRR strategy progress score; corresponding to Sendai Framework Indicator E-1.
KEj: The level of achievement of the DRR national strategy Key Element j in the country.

Member States will assess the level of implementation for ten key elements of the national DRR strategy and enter the key elements' scores in the Sendai Framework Monitor. The national DRR strategy progress score E1 would be calculated as the arithmetic average across ten national DRR strategy key elements (KEj).

The national DRR strategy progress score will be benchmarked according to the following categories:

Comprehensive implementation: E1 is higher than 0.75.

Substantial implementation, additional progress required: E1 is higher than 0.5, but less than or equal to 0.75.

Moderate implementation, neither comprehensive nor substantial: E1 is higher than 0.25, but less than or equal to 0.5.

Limited implementation: E1 is higher than 0 but less than or equal to 0.25,

No national DRR strategy: If there is no implementation of a national DRR strategy, or no existence of such plans, the score will be 0.

Last updated: 2024

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia adopts and implement national strategies to reduce disaster risks		
Region	**Yes**	**No**
Al-Baha	Yes	
Abha	Yes	
Sakaka	Yes	
Buraydah	Yes	
Dammam	Yes	
Hail	Yes	
Jazan	Yes	
Makkah	Yes	
Madinah	Yes	
Najran	Yes	
Arar	Yes	
Riyadh	Yes	
Tabuk	Yes	
Total/Ratio	**13/100%**	

Indicator 1.5.4: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

Description of the indicator:
The Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030 was adopted by United Nations Member States in March 2015 as the global policy for DRR. One of its key targets is to "substantially increase the number of countries with national and local DRR strategies by 2020." In line with the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030, DRR strategies and policies should integrate DRR across and within all sectors, over various timeframes, with clear objectives, indicators, and timelines. These strategies should aim to prevent the creation of disaster risk, reduce existing risks, and enhance resilience across economic, social, health, and environmental dimensions.

Sources of data: National Risk Council

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: Province

Calculation methods:
Member States count the number of local governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies in line with the national strategy and express them as a percentage of the total number of local governments in a country.
Local governments are determined by each country, considering subnational public administrations responsible for developing local strategies for DRR. It is recommended that Member States report on progress made at the lowest levels of government mandated for DRR, as the Sendai Framework promotes the adoption and implementation of local DRR strategies in each local authority. Each Member State will calculate the proportion of the number of local governments with local strategies for DRRin line with national strategies and the total number of local governments.

Last updated: 2024

Note: What is applied in the provinces are emergency plans as well as plans to face disasters.

Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies		
Region	**Yes**	**No**
Al-Baha	Yes	
Abha	Yes	
Sakaka	Yes	
Buraydah	Yes	
Dammam	Yes	
Hail	Yes	
Jazan	Yes	
Makkah	Yes	
Madinah	Yes	
Najran	Yes	
Arar	Yes	
Riyadh	Yes	
Tabuk	Yes	
Total/Ratio	**13/100%**	

Indicator 1.a.1 Total Official Development Assistance (ODA) grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's Gross National Income (GNI).

Description of the indicator:
The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) defines ODA as the flows to countries and territories on the DAC list of aid recipients, as well as to multilateral institutions. These flows include assistance provided by official institutions, including regional and local governments, or any of their executive agencies. They also include all funds primarily aimed at promoting economic development and welfare in developing countries. Such assistance is provided on concessional terms, with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a discount rate of 10 percent.
The concept of poverty reduction refers to ODA that targets social services, including health, education, water and sanitation, population programs, reproductive health, as well as development-oriented food aid.

Sources of data: Saudi Aid Platform – King Salman Center

Unit of measurement: $US

Level of disaggregation: By sector

Method of calculation:
From a donor country's perspective: The sum of bilateral ODA grants by donor that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the donor country's gross national income.

From a recipient country's perspective: The sum of total ODA grants from all donors (i.e. DAC donors, multilateral organisations and other bilateral providers of development cooperation) that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the developing country's gross national income.

Last updated: 2024
The data represents what was provided through the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center only.

Sector	Year					Grand Total
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Food and agricultural, security, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	284,937,128	400,069,842	140,024,839	122,611,766	110,421,594	1,058,065,169
Education	256,830,753	234,965,919	174,575,388	543,265,366	493,017,523	1,702,654,949
Nutrition	40,782,066	21,832,915	9,072,436	1,750,000	13,250,000	86,687,417
Health	479,726,752	295,218,524	259,995,432	823,941,833	737,291,653	2,596,174,194
Water and Environmental Sanitation	23,998,870	4,110,274	389,778,040	336,081,382	999,502,339	1,753,470,905
Multi-sector	30,041,463	23,580,744	87,656,524	98,824,093	118,075,087	358,177,911
Total	**1,116,317,031**	**979,778,218**	**1,061,102,659**	**1,926,474,440**	**2,471,558,196**	**7,555,230,545**

Indicator 1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health, and social protection)

Description of the indicator: Total public government expenditure (local, regional, and central) on education (current expenditures, capital spending, and transfers), expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on all sectors (including health, education, social services, etc.). This expenditure also includes expenditure financed from transfers from international sources.

Sources of data: Ministry of Finance.

Unit of measurement: Saudi Arabia Riyal, Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National and by sector

Method of calculation: Total government expenditure on education (at all levels combined) is expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on all sectors.

$$PXE_t = \frac{TXE_t}{TPX_t}$$

PXE_t = government expenditure on education as a percentage of total government expenditure in financial year t
TXE_t = total general government expenditure on health and social protection in financial year "t".
TPX_t = total government expenditure in financial year t

Note: the numerator and denominator should come from the same source as preferred option.

Last updated: 2024

Sector	Proportion of expenditure on basic services (education, health, and social protection) from total government expenditure (Billion Saudi Riyal)									
	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Education Sector	205	19.1	192	18.5	202	17.4	210	16.2	204	14.8
Health and Social Development Sector	190	17.7	197	19.0	227	19.5	256	19.8	273	19.9

الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics

Goal 2:
Zero Hunger

Goal 2: Zero Hunger

Indicator 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age less than -2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.

Description of the indicator: Prevalence of stunting (height-for-age <-2 standard deviations from the median of the (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under five years of age.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health and General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National and Gender

Method of calculation: Survey estimates are based on the standard methodology using the WHO Child Growth Standards as described in the WHO Anthro Program Guide. Global and regional estimates are based on the methodology developed by UNICEF, WHO, as outlined in the Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates - Levels and Trends (UNICEF/WHO/World Bank, 2012).

Last updated: 2020

Note: Data were calculated according to the updated methodology for 2020.

Gender	Prevalence of stunting among children under five years of age				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Male	11.8	11.9	8.1	9.7	12.6
Female	9.4	10.2	5.9	6.4	7.8
Total	**10.6**	**11.1**	**7**	**8.1**	**10.3**

Indicator 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

Description of the indicator:
(1) Overweight prevalence: Weight-for-height greater than +2 standard deviations from the media of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards among children under five years of age
(2) Wasting prevalence: Weight-for-height less than -2 standard deviations from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards among children under five years of age.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National and Gender

Method of calculation: Number of children aged 0-59 months who are stunted.
Denominator: Total number of children aged 0-59 months who were measured.
Data Requirement(s):
Percentage of children aged < 5 years stunted/overweight/wasted for age = (number of children aged 0-59 months whose z-score falls below -2 standard deviations from the median height-for-age of the WHO Child Growth Standards/total number of children aged 0-59 months who were measured) x 100.
Children's weight and height are measured using standard equipment and methods (e.g., children younger than 24 months are measured while lying down, while standing height is measured in children aged 24 months and older).
Survey estimates are based on standardized methodology using the WHO Child Growth Standards as described elsewhere (Ref: Anthro software manual). Global and regional estimates are based on methodology outlined in UNICEF-WHO-The World Bank: Joint child malnutrition estimates - Levels and trends (UNICEF/WHO/WB 2012).

Last updated: 2020

Note: Data were calculated according to the updated methodology for 2020.

Gender	Prevalence of malnutrition among children under five years of age (wasting)				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	5.3	3.7	3.7	5.2	4.1

Gender	Prevalence of malnutrition among children under five years of age (overweight)				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Male	9.5	8.5	7.7	8.4	7.5
Female	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.5	7.5
Total	**9**	**8.6**	**8.1**	**8.5**	**7.5**

Indicator 2.2.3 Prevalence of anemia among women aged 15-49 years, disaggregated by pregnancy status (percentage).

Description of the indicator: Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with hemoglobin less than 120 g / l for non-pregnant and lactating women and less than 110 g / l for pregnant women, adjusted according to height and smoking.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: In short, the model generates estimates for each country and year, informed by data from that country and the same year, if any, and data from other years in the same country and in other countries with data for similar time periods, especially countries in the same region. The model relies heavily on data borrowing when country-level data are unavailable or limited, and to a lesser extent for data-rich countries and regions.
The resulting estimates are also inspired by common variables that help predict hemoglobin concentrations in blood (e.g., sociodemographic Indicators, meat supply (kcal per capita), average body mass index, and under-five mortality rate). Uncertainty ranges (credibility periods) reflect the main sources of uncertainty, including sampling error, non-sampling error due to problems with sample design/measurement, and uncertainty of making estimates for countries and years without data.

Last updated: 2019

Note: Data covers non-pregnant women only

Prevalence of anemia in women aged 15-49 years, by pregnancy status: non-pregnant	Year
	2019
	27.5%

Indicator 2.3.1 Volume of production per labor unit by classes of farming/pastoral and forestry enterprise size.

Description of the indicator: The volume of agricultural production of small-scale food producers in crops, livestock, fisheries, and forestry activities per number of working days. The indicator is calculated as the ratio of annual output to the number of days worked in one year. Since the indicator refers to a group of units of production - those of a small scale - the denominator should summarize the information regarding the complete production carried out in each unit. This requires reporting production volumes in a common metric, since it is impossible to summarize the physical units. The most convenient number for grouping products in the numerator is the constant price vector. When measured at different points in time, as required by monitoring SDG indicators, changes in fixed values represent aggregated volume changes. FAO proposes to define small-scale food producers as:

They operate a quantity of land that falls within the first 50 percent (the lowest 40 percent) of the cumulative distribution of land at the national level (measured in hectares).

They operate several livestock that fall within the first 50 percent (the lowest 40 percent) of the cumulative distribution of the number of livestock per unit of production at the national level (measured in tropical livestock units and

Obtain annual economic revenues from agricultural activities that fall in the first 50 percent (the lowest 40 percent) of the cumulative distribution of economic revenues from agricultural activities per unit of production at the national level (measured in purchasing power parity dollars), not exceeding $34,387 of purchasing power parity dollars.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

$$\text{SDG } 2.3.1 = I^{t}_{2.3.1} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(\frac{\sum_i V^{t}_{ij} p^{t}_{ij}}{Ld^{t}_{j}} \right) / n$$

Where:

- V_ij^t is the physical volume of agricultural product i sold by the food producer on a small scale j during the year t;
- p_i^t is the fixed selling price received by a small-scale food producer j for an agricultural product i during the year t;
- It is the physical volume of agricultural product sold by food producers on a small scale during the year
- It is the fixed selling price that a small-scale food producer receives for an agricultural product during the year
- Cost of agricultural product production subsidized by small-scale food producers during the year
- It is the number of small-scale food producers.

Since the indicator refers to a group of production units - those with a small scale - the denominator needs to summarize the information about the complete production carried out in each unit. This requires reporting production volumes in a common metric, since it is impossible to summarize physical units. The most convenient approach for grouping products in the numerator is the constant price vector. When measuring at different points in time, as required by monitoring the SDG indicators, the changes in constant values represent the grouped size changes.

Last updated: 2024

Note: The data for 2024 are estimated figures.

Year	Crops used for feed	Number of live animals (sheep + goats + cattle + camels)	Total catch	Total catch and aquaculture
2020	4,556,664	-	64,679	164,679
2021	3,870,135	25,377,598	63,362	177,264
2022	-	30,896,180	64,264	184,759
2023	3,802,019	30,709,238	74,700	214,649
2024	-	32,454,041	85,300	246,883

Indicator 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture.

Description of the indicator:

The indicator range 2.4.1 is farm ownership, more precisely the area of agricultural land for farm tenure, i.e., land used primarily for crop cultivation and livestock. This range of selections corresponds fully to the intended use of the country's agricultural land area as the total indicator denominator.

Specifically, the following:

Included within scope:

- Intensive and extensive agricultural and livestock production systems.
- Subsistence farming.
- Government and communal land, when used exclusively and managed by the ownership of the farm.
- Food and non-food crops and animal products (e.g., tobacco, cotton, sheep wool).
- Crops grown for fodder or energy purposes.
- Agroforestry (trees in farm agricultural areas)
- Aquaculture, provided it takes place within the area of agricultural land. For example, fish and rice farming and similar systems.

Excluded from scope:

- State lands and commons not exclusively used by the farm.
- Nomadic or Bedouin grazing.
- Production from parks and backyards. Production from hobby farms.
- Holdings engaged exclusively in aquaculture.
- Holdings engaged exclusively in forestry.
- Food harvested from the wild.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Hectare

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: This indicator is calculated as a percentage of individuals within the defined scope who engaged in each activity in the past three months, regardless of where that activity occurred. The indicator is expressed as a percentage. The figures provided are expressed as a percentage of the population within the range.

The indicator is calculated according to the formula below:

Percentage of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture = (Area allocated for productive and sustainable agriculture) ÷ (Total agricultural land)

This means there is a need to measure both the area of land under productive and sustainable agriculture (numerator) and the total area of agricultural land (denominator).

- The numerator highlights the three dimensions of sustainable production: environmental, economic, and social. It corresponds to the area of farmland that meets the sustainability criteria of 11 sub-indicators selected across the three dimensions.
- The denominator in turn is the total area of agricultural land (as defined by FAO) used by agricultural holdings owned (excluding leased), leased, shared, or borrowed. State land or commons used by agricultural holdings are not included. Please see FAO's methodology document for a more detailed explanation.

Last updated: 2024

Note: The indicator was calculated based on organic farming only.

Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Organic Farming Areas	26,632.49	27,109	23,315	23,410	24,062

Indicator 2.5.1 Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities.

Description of the indicator: Conservation of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture in medium- or long-term conservation facilities (e.g., ex situ conservation in gene banks). This represents the most credible means of conserving genetic resources in the world and enables plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture to be easily accessed in generation programs, even directly on farms.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture.

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

Plant genetic resources

The plant component of the indicator is calculated as the total number of unique accessions of plant genetic resources secured in medium- to long-term conservation facilities. This should include all accessions in base collections, and unique accessions stored in medium-term conservation facilities, as active collections, but only when these accessions are considered part of national base collections. Base collections may include seeds, field, cryopreserved, or laboratory collections, depending on the preserved species and facilities available in the country.

Animal genetic resources

For the animal component, the indicator is calculated as the number of local breeds for which sufficient genetic material is stored in gene bank collections to enable the reconstitution of the breed in the event of extinction.

Last updated: 2024

Note: Data on plant genetic resources is available.

	Number of plant genetic resources
2020	1,315
2021	2,349
2022	2,706
2023	3,159
2024	3,301

Indicator 2.5.2 Proportion of local and transboundary breeds classified as being at risk of extinction.

Description of the indicator: The indicator presents the percentage of livestock breeds among the locally known breeds that are classified as endangered or threatened at a given point in time, as well as the trends of these percentages.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: SDG indicator for country i:

$$Pi = \frac{{}^{n}Ri}{{}^{n}Ri + {}^{n}NRi}$$

The indicator is calculated as follows:

Risk status of local breeds	Number
At risk	${}^{n}R$
Not at risk	${}^{n}NR$
Unknown	${}^{n}U$
All risk classes	$n = {}^{n}R + {}^{n}NR + {}^{n}U$

Last updated: 2024

Note: The indicator covers livestock only.

Year	Number of local breeds in the Kingdom
2020	60
2021	65
2022	112
2023	234
2024	112

Indicator 2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies

This indicator does not apply to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Indicator 2.c.1 Food Price Index

Description of the indicator: The volatile food price Indicator identifies fluctuations in market prices. It is based on a weighted compound growth rate that represents price growth within the year and across the year. The indicator directly evaluates price growth during a specific month over multiple years, considering seasonality in agricultural markets and inflation, allowing answer to the question of whether the price change is abnormal for any given period.
The price anomaly indicator is derived from two compound growth rates: a quarterly compound growth rate and an annual compound growth rate. The annual compound growth rate is a geometric mean that assumes the variable grows at a constant, compounded rate over a specified period. Because it assumes a steady growth rate, the compound growth rate smooths out the impact of price volatility.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Relative points and percentage change

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

$$P(p^{t-1}, p^t, q^{t-1}) = \prod_{n=1}^{N} \left(\frac{p_n^t}{p_n^{t-1}} \right)^{s_n^{t-1}},$$

Last updated: 2024

Indicator	Food Price Index									
	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Index and Relative Points	Change %	Index and Relative Points	Change %	Index and Relative Points	Change %	Index and Relative Points	Change %	Index and Relative Points	Change %
Volatile Food Price Index (wholesale prices)	111.72	9.3	117.83	5.5	122.54	4.0	124.10	1.3	125.2	0.9
Volatile Food Price Index (Consumer Prices)	113.0	12.5	122.3	8.2	139.1	13.7	139.1	0.0	139.8	0.5

الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics

Goal 3:
Good Health and Well-Being

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-Being.

Indicator 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio

Description of the indicator: The maternal mortality ratio is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a specified time per 100,000 live births during the same period. It represents the risk of maternal mortality associated with the number of live births and primarily reflects the risk of death during a single pregnancy (or single live birth).

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Number of Maternal mortalities per 100,000 live births

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

$$\text{MMR} = \frac{\text{Recorded (or estimated) maternal deaths}}{\text{Total recorded (or estimated) live births}} \text{ X } 100{,}000$$

Note: the numerator and denominator should come from the same period
Measurement requires information on pregnancy status, timing of death (during pregnancy, childbirth, or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy), and cause of death.

Last updated: 2023

Indicator	Year				
	2017	2018	2021	2022	2023
Number of maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births)	12	11.9	12.16	9.42	15.9

Indicator 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Description of the indicator: The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (i.e., doctors, nurses, or midwives, and, where applicable, other health professionals who provide care during childbirth). According to the current definition (1), these are maternal and newborn health professionals (MNHs) who have been educated, trained, and regulated in accordance with national and international standards. They specialize in:

(i) Providing and promoting evidence-based, human rights-based, high-quality, socially and culturally sensitive care and dignified care for women and newborns.
(ii) Facilitating physiological processes during labor/childbearing to ensure a safe, clean, and positive birth experience; and
(iii) Identify, manage, or refer women and/or newborns with complications.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health and General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

$$\text{Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel} = \frac{\text{Number of births attended by skilled health personnel}^{a}}{\text{Total number of live births}} \times 100$$

Numerator: Number of births attended by skilled health personnel (doctor, nurse, or midwife) trained to provide quality childbirth care, including giving the necessary support and care for the mother and newborn during delivery and in the immediate postpartum period.
Denominator: Total number of live births during the same period.
Births attended by skilled health personnel = (number of births attended by skilled health personnel) ÷ (total number of live births) x 100

Last updated: 2024

Indicator	Year				
	2017	2018	2019	2023	2024
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7	99.4	98.7	99.8	99.6

Indicator 3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate

Description of the indicator: The under-five mortality rate represents the probability of a child born each year or dying before reaching the age of 5 years, assuming they are subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period. It is expressed as the number of deaths per 1000 live births.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health and General Authority for Statistics.

Unit of measurement: Number of under-five children's deaths per 1000 live births

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

$$\text{Under-five mortality rate} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths of children under five years of age}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1{,}000$$

Last updated: 2023

Indicator	Year				
	2017	2018	2021	2022	2023
Number of under-five children's deaths per 1000 live births	8.9	8.5	8.96	10.05	11.79

Indicator 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate

Description of the indicator: The neonatal mortality rate is the probability that a child born in a given year or period will die within the 28 completed days of life, assuming exposure to the age-specific mortality rates of that period, and is expressed as the number of deaths per 1,000 live births.
Neonatal mortality (deaths among live births during the first 28 days of life) can be further classified into early neonatal deaths occurring within the first seven days after birth, and late neonatal deaths occurring after the seventh day of life and before the completion of the 28th day from the date of birth.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health and General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: **Neonatal mortality rate (0 – 28 days) =**
Number of deaths among newborns (less than 4 weeks after birth) / Number of live births during the year * 1000

Last updated: 2023

Indicator	Year				
	2017	2018	2021	2022	2023
Number of neonatal deaths per 1000 live births	5	3.6	2.75	2.42	5.2

Indicator 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by gender, age, and key population groups

Description of the indicator: The number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, disaggregated by gender, age, and key population groups, represents the incidence of new HIV infections during a specified period per 1,000 individuals in the uninfected population.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population

Level of disaggregation: National and by gender.

Method of calculation:
HIV infection rate = Number of people newly infected with HIV ÷Total number of uninfected people during years of exposure * 1,000

Last updated: 2023

Gender	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population population, by gender, age and key population				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Male	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06
Female	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Total	**0.02**	**0.02**	**0.03**	**0.03**	**0.04**

Indicator 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

Description of the indicator: The TB prevalence rate per 100,000 population is defined as the estimated number of new and relapsed TB cases (covering all forms of TB, including cases among people living with HIV) occurring each year, and expressed as a rate per 100,000 population.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Number of Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

Level of disaggregation: National and by gender

Method of calculation:

$$\text{TB Prevalence} = \frac{\text{Number of new TB cases and relapses}}{\text{Mid-year population}} \times 100{,}000$$

Last updated: 2024

Gender	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Male	8.1	9.52	9.21	8.82	8.3
Female	7.2	6.6	6.19	5.50	5.83
Total	**7.75**	**8.37**	**8.00**	**7.53**	**7.4**

Indicator 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

Description of the indicator: Malaria incidence is defined as the number of new malaria cases per 1,000 population at risk each year.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Number of Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

Level of disaggregation: National and Gender

Method of calculation:

A- Confirmed malaria cases in the public sector
B- Suspected cases that are tested
C -Presumed cases (not tested but treated as malaria)
D- Reporting completeness
E- Test positivity rate (proportion of malaria-positive cases) = a/b
F- Proportion of cases seeking treatment in the private sector
G- Proportion of cases seeking treatment in the public sector
Adjustment factor for those who do not seek treatment: (1-g-f)
Public sector cases: (A+(C×e))/D
Private sector cases: (A+(C×e))/D×F/g

$$\text{Malaria incidence} = \frac{\text{Number of new malaria cases at risk}}{\text{Mid-year population}} \times 100{,}000$$

Last updated: 2024

Gender	Number of Malaria incidence per 1,000 population				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Male	0.0057	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Female	0.0025	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total	**0.0044**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**

Indicator 3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

Description of the indicator: This indicator is measured indirectly by estimating the proportion of five-year-old children infected with the chronic hepatitis B virus (HBV), expressed as the proportion of positive cases identified through the presence of the hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg).

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Number of Hepatitis B cases per 100,000 population under 5 years of age

Level of disaggregation: National and by gender.

Method of calculation:

$$\text{Chronic hepatitis B virus infection rate} = \frac{\text{Number of hepatitis B cases}}{\text{Mid-year population}} \text{ X } 100{,}000$$

Last updated: 2024

Gender	Number of Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population under 5 years age				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Male	0.99	0.89	0.08	0.07	0.07
Female	0.66	0.69	0.16	0.00	0.158
Total	**0.83**	**0.79**	**0.12**	**0.038**	**0.116**

Indicator 3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

Description of the indicator: Number of people requiring treatment and care for any neglected tropical disease (NTD) included in the WHO Roadmap for the Prevention and Control of Neglected Tropical Diseases and World Health Assembly resolutions reported to WHO.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National, disease, and by gender.

Method of calculation:

1. **Average annual number of people requiring mass treatment, known as preventive chemotherapy (PC) for at least one chemotherapy disease:**

Individuals may require preventive chemotherapy for more than one NTD. The number of people requiring chemotherapy across NTDs that are eligible for PC is compared by age group and implementation unit (e.g., region). For each age group, a specific implementation unit is established to cover the largest possible number of people in need of a PC. The total is considered a moderate estimate of the number of people requiring preventive chemotherapy for at least one NTD.
Prevalence surveys determine when a neglected tropical disease has been eliminated or brought under control, at which point preventive chemotherapy can be discontinued or its frequency reduced, leading to a decrease in the average annual number of people needing this intervention.

2. **Number of new cases requiring individual treatment and specialized care for other NTDs:**

The number of new cases is based on national reports, where available, covering known and newly identified cases of the following diseases: Buruli ulcer, Chagas disease (American trypanosomiasis), cysticercosis, dengue, dracunculiasis (Guinea worm disease), echinococcosis, human African trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness), leprosy, leishmaniasis, rabies, and yaws.
If data are reported on the number of people requiring surgery for NTDs addressed by preventive chemotherapy (e.g., hydrocele surgery for lymphatic filariasis), that number may also be added here. Likewise, new cases requiring rehabilitation (e.g., leprosy-related disabilities or lymphedema) should be included whenever such data is available.

Population figures reported under points (1) and (2) may overlap, meaning that the combined total could overestimate the number of people needing treatment and care. To address this, the maximum value from (1) or (2) is retained at the lowest common implementation unit, and these adjusted values are aggregated to produce national, regional, and global totals. Enhanced co-endemicity data and improved modeling by 2030 will help validate the trends derived from this simplified approach.

Last updated: 2023

People requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases						
Disease	**Gender**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Leishmaniasis	Male	889	879	466	388	753
	Female	207	188	136	142	222
	Total	1,096	1,067	602	530	975
Leprosy	Male	27	16	23	19	20
	Female	5	0	5	3	4
	Total	32	16	28	22	24
Rabies	Male	3	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	3	0	0	0	0
Mycetoma	Male	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0
Lymphatic filariasis	Male	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0
Onchocerciasis	Male	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0
Schistosomiasis	Male	47	33	58	14	21
	Female	0	6	13	5	4
	Total	47	39	71	19	25
Soil-transmitted helminthiases	Male	1,799	791	987	1,094	1136
	Female	1,973	756	1,531	1,125	1213
	Total	3,772	1,547	2,518	2,219	2349
Trachoma	Male	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0
Dracunculiasis	Male	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**Male**	**2,765**	**1,719**	**1,534**	**1,515**	**1,930**
	Female	**2,185**	**950**	**1,685**	**1,275**	**1,443**
	Total	**4,950**	**2,669**	**3,638**	**2,790**	**3,373**

Indicator 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease

Description of the indicator: This indicator measures the probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases. It represents the percentage of individuals who reach the age of 30 but die before reaching the age of 70 from these causes, assuming they are exposed to the current age-specific mortality rates and that they do not die from other causes (e.g., injuries or HIV/AIDS).

Sources of data: Public Health Authority (Weqaya)

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The calculation of this indicator depends on four steps:
1) Estimation of WHO life tables, based on the 2012 revision of the United Nations World Population Prospects
2) Estimating causes of death distributions
3) Calculating age-specific mortality rates from the four non-communicable diseases for each five-year age group between 30 and 70
4) Calculating the probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases.

Last updated: 2022

Note: This indicator broadly covers certain chronic diseases.

Indicator	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease	14.86	14.83	13.37	13	16

Indicator 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate

Description of the indicator: The suicide mortality rate is the number of suicide deaths a year divided by population and multiplied by 100,000.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Number of Suicide deaths per 100,000 population

Level of disaggregation: National and gender.

Method of calculation:

$$\text{Suicide mortality rate (per 100,000 population)} = \frac{\text{Number of suicide deaths in one year}}{\text{Mid-year population for the same calendar year}} \times 100{,}000$$

Last updated: 2023

Gender	Number of Suicide deaths per 100,000 population				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Male	2.475	3.154	1.7	2	2.65
Female	0.998	1.133	1.15	0.65	0.84
Total	**1.899**	**2.367**	**1.47**	**1.47**	**1.96**

Indicator 3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial, rehabilitation, and aftercare services) for substance use disorders

Description of the indicator: The coverage of treatment interventions for substance use disorders is defined as the number of individuals who received treatment in a year divided by the total number of individuals suffering from substance use disorders in the same year. This indicator is classified according to two major categories of psychotropic substances: (1) drugs, (2) Alcohol and other psychoactive substances.
This indicator is also disaggregated by the type of treatment interventions provided (pharmacological, psychological, rehabilitation, and aftercare services).

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National and gender

Method of calculation: The Indicator is calculated by dividing the number of people receiving treatment at least once a year by the total number of people with substance use disorders in the same year.

$$\text{Coverage}_{SUD} = \frac{\text{number of people in treatment for SUD}}{\text{number of people with SUD}} \text{ X } 100$$

Last updated: 2024

Note: This indicator covers treatment interventions for all mental health conditions.

Gender	Coverage rate of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance uses disorders				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Male	100	100	100	100	100
Female	100	100	100	100	100
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Indicator 3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in liters of pure alcohol

This indicator does not apply to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Indicator 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries

Description of the indicator: Death rate due to road traffic injuries is defined as the number of fatal road traffic injury deaths per 100,000 people.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Number of deaths per 100,000 population

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

$$\text{Road traffic fatality rate (per 100,000 population)} = \frac{\text{Number of traffic accident deaths in the region}}{\text{Population of the region}} \text{ X } 100{,}000$$

Last updated: 2024

Item	Number of deaths from road traffic incidents per 100,000 population				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total	14.64	15.11	14.16	13.12	12.13

Indicator 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

Description of the indicator: The proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who wish not to have children (again) or postpone having the next child and are currently using a modern method of contraception.
Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) currently using a modern method of contraception among those who desire to either not have (extra) children or postpone the next pregnancy. The indicator is also referred to as the proportion of demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods.
The percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) whose need for family planning is satisfied by modern means is also referred to as the proportion of demand satisfied by modern means. The components of the indicator are the prevalence of contraceptives (any modern means and methods) and the unmet need for family planning.
Contraceptive prevalence is the percentage of women who currently use, or their partner is currently using, at least one method of contraception, regardless of the method used.

For analytical purposes, contraceptives are often classified as either modern or traditional. Modern methods of contraception include female and male sterilization, IUDs, implants, injections, oral contraceptive pills, male and female condoms, vaginal barrier methods (including diaphragm, cervical cap, spermicidal foam, gel, cream, sponges), lactation menopause, emergency contraception and other modern methods that have not been reported separately (e.g., a contraceptive patch or vaginal ring). Traditional methods of contraception include rhythm (e.g., methods based on fertility awareness, periodic abstinence), withdrawal, and other conventional methods that are not separately reported.
The unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of women of childbearing age who wish to stop or delay childbearing but do not use any method of contraception. The standard definition of unmet need for family planning includes women who are fecund and sexually active, who report not wanting to have any (or more) children, who report wanting to delay the birth of their next child for at least two years, or are unsure about the timing of the next birth, but do not use any method of contraception. The numerator also includes pregnant women whose pregnancy was unwanted or inappropriate at the time of conception;

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

$$NS_{Mod} = \frac{CP_{Mod}}{UMN + CP_{Any}} \; X\ 100$$

NS_{Mod} = Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) whose need for family planning was met by modern methods

CP_{Mod} = Number of women of childbearing age (15-49 years) who are currently using, or whose partner is currently using at least one modern method of contraception

UMN = Number of women with an unmet need for family planning

CP_{Any} = Number of women using any method of contraception

Last updated: 2024

Indicator	Year			
	2017	2018	2023	2024
Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) whose need for family planning is satisfied with modern methods	54.2	60.1	53.6	56

Indicator 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

Description of the indicator: Annual number of live births among females aged 10-14 years or 15-19 years per 1000 females in the relevant age group.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Number of adolescent births (15-19 years) per 1,000 females in the relevant age group

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

$$\text{Adolescent birth rate (15-19 years)} = \frac{\text{Number of live births per year of women aged (15-19)}}{\text{Number of women (15-19 years)}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Adolescent birth rate (10-14 years)} = \frac{\text{Number of live births per year of women aged (10-14)}}{\text{number of women (10-14 years)}} \times 1{,}000$$

Last updated: 2024

Note: Data is available for the age group 15-19 years.

Indicator	Year		
	2017	2018	2024
Number of adolescent births (15-19 years) per 1,000 females in the relevant age group	11.7	7.4	4.15

Indicator 3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services

Description of the indicator: Coverage of the availability of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of basic services across reproductive health, maternal, newborn, child, communicable, and non-communicable diseases, ensuring access to these services for the general population and especially for the most disadvantaged groups).

Sources of data: Ministry of Health and General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent % and number per 10,000, per 100,000 population

Level of disaggregation: National, by gender, and type of disease

Method of calculation: The indicator is calculated with a geometric meaning based on the methods used in the HDI. Calculating this indicator first requires the preparation of 14 tobacco indicators that can be integrated into the indicator, and then calculating the indicator from those values:

The 14 traceability indicators are first placed on the same measurement, where the minimum value of 100 is the optimal value for most indicators. This is a normal measure of measurement; for example, the proportion of infants who are immunized ranges from 0 to 100 percent.

Re-measurement is done based on a non-zero minimum for more accurate accuracy (this "spans" distribution across countries): The prevalence of no tobacco use is remeasured using a minimum value of 30%, indicating a realistic range of prevalence levels in an indicator.

$$rescaled\ tobacco\ non\ use = (X-40)/(100-40)*100$$

*Re-*measurement for continuous measurement: Mean fasting plasma glucose, which is a continuous measure (millimol/L) unit, is converted to a scale of 0 to 100 using the minimum theoretical biological risk (5.1 mmol/L) and the observed maximum across countries (7.4 mmol/L).

$$rescaled\ value = (7.1 - original\ value) / (7.1-5.1) * 100$$

Maximum limits for average indicators: Hospital bed density and health workforce density are limited to a maximum, and values above this limit are fixed at 100. These limits are based on the minimum values observed in OECD countries (2015 edition of the OECD Health Statistics Database).

$$rescaled\ hospital\ beds\ per\ 10{,}000 = minimum\ (100, original\ value / 18*100$$

$$rescaled\ physicians\ per\ 1{,}000 = minimum\ (100, original\ value / 0.9*100$$

$$rescaled\ psychiatrists\ per\ 100{,}000 = minimum\ (100, original\ value / 1*100$$

$$rescaled\ surgeons\ per\ 100{,}000 = minimum\ (100, original\ value / 14*100$$

Once all the traceability indicator values are on a scale of 0 to 100, the geometric averages within each of the four health service areas are calculated, and then the geometric mean of these four values is taken. If the trace indicator value is zero or more than 100, it is set to 1 (out of 100) or 100 (out of 100), respectively, before calculating the geometric mean.

Last updated: 2024

Disease (%)	Gender	year				
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Percentage of TB cases detected and successfully treated, by gender	Male	89.0	89.2	90.0	91.4	-
	Female	91.1	91.0	91.0	92.1	-
	Total	89.5	89.5	90.2	92	-
Percentage of infants (aged one year) who received three doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine, by gender	Male	97.6	97.2	97.8	96.5	96.9
	Female	96.9	97.4	98.0	97.0	96.4
	Total	97.4	97.3	97.9	96.8	96.7
Percentage of people living with HIV who are currently receiving antiretroviral therapy, by gender	Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.6	-
	Female	83.2	81.1	83.7	86.0	-
	Total	96.1	95.5	95.9	94.3	-

indicator	2019	2022	2023
Proportion of women aged 15-49years who received antenatal care four or more times (%)	79.90	88.8	88.8

indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Number of hospital beds per 10,000 population	24.9	25	24.3	23.7	23.4

Health workforce: health of health workers (doctors, psychiatrists, and surgeons) per capita, capped at the maximum thresholds per staff category	year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Number of surgeons per 100,000 population	63.7	68	69.4	73.5	95.9
Number of psychiatrists per 100,000 population	4	4.4	4.9	4.9	5.1
Health Security: IHR core capacity Indicator, representing the average percentage of 15 core capacity attributes achieved	-	44.9	-	-	-
Average percentage of 13 core capacity attributes achieved	79	91	93	95	95

Indicator 3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income

Description of the indicator: Percentage of population whose households incur large health expenditures as a share of total household expenditure or income. Two terms are used to define "significant household expenditure on health": greater than 10% and greater than 25% of total household expenditure or income.
Indicator 3.8.2 is defined as "the percentage of the population whose households spend large sums on health as a percentage of total household expenditure or income." In fact, it is based on a ratio that exceeds the minimum. The two main concepts that arouse interest behind this ratio are household expenditure on health (numerator) and total household expenditure on consumption or income (denominator).
Indicator description: Percentage of population whose households incur large health expenditures as a share of total household expenditure or income. Two terms are used to define "significant household expenditure on health": greater than 10% and greater than 25% of total household expenditure or income.
Indicator 3.8.2 is defined as "the percentage of the population whose households spend large sums on health as a percentage of total household expenditure or income." In fact, it is based on a ratio that exceeds the minimum. The two main concepts that arouse interest behind this ratio are household expenditure on health (numerator) and total household expenditure on consumption or income (denominator).

Numerator

Household health spending is defined as any expenditure incurred at the time of using the service for any type of care (promotive, preventive, curative or rehabilitative, palliative, or long-term care), including all medicines, vaccines, and other pharmaceuticals, as well as all health products, from any type of service provider and for all family members. These health expenses are characterized by direct payments that are funded from household income (including money transfers), savings, or loans, but do not include any third-party compensation. They are called out-of-pocket payments in the classification of health care financing schemes in the International Health Accounting Classification.

Denominator

Household consumption and household income are both measures of monetary well-being. Household consumption is a function of permanent income, a measure of a family's long-term economic resources that determines living standards. Depreciation is generally defined as the sum of the monetary values of all items consumed by a household at a local expense during a common reference period. It includes cash expenditure on non-food and non-durable goods and services consumed, as well as assumed values of goods and services that have not been purchased but otherwise obtained for consumption (in-kind depreciation value); Information about household consumption is usually collected in household surveys that may use different methods to measure "consumption" depending on whether the items refer to durable or non-durable goods and/or are produced directly by households.

Thresholds

Two global reporting thresholds are used to determine significant household expenditure on health as a share of total household consumption or income: a 10% lower threshold (3.8.2_10) and a 25% upper limit (3.8.2_25). Using these thresholds, the indicator measures financial difficulties (see section on comments and restrictions).

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The average weighted population with large household expenditure on health as a share of total household expenditure or income.

$$\frac{\Sigma_i m_i w_i 1\left(\frac{\text{health expenditure of the household } i}{\text{total expenditure of the household } i} > \tau\right)}{\Sigma_i m_i w_i}$$

Where:

i denotes a household,

$1()$ is the indicator function that takes the value 1 if the expression in parentheses is true, and zero otherwise,

m_i corresponds to the number of household members of i,

w_i Indicates the sample weight of the household

τ It is a threshold that determines a household's significant expenditure on health as a proportion of a household's total consumption or income (i.e., 10% and 25%).

Last updated: 2023

Proportion of the population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	Year	
	2018	2023
Proportion of the population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total (10%) household expenditure or income	1.31	1.97
Proportion of the population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total (25%) household expenditure or income	0.58	0.18

Indicator 3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation, and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services for all

Description of the indicator: The mortality rate attributable to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation, and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services for all) is the number of deaths attributable to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation, and inadequate hygiene during a year, divided by the total population and multiplied by 100,000.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Number of deaths per 100,000 population (attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation, and lack of hygiene)

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Mortality rate attributable to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation, and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) = (number of deaths attributable to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation, and lack of hygiene in one year) / (population during the same year) * 100,000

Last updated: 2016

Indicator	Year
	2016
Number of deaths due to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation, and lack of hygiene per 100,000 population	<0.1

Indicator 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning.

Description of the indicator: The mortality rate attributable to unintentional poisoning is defined as the number of deaths due to unintentional (accidental) poisoning in one year, divided by the total population and multiplied by 100,000.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Number of deaths due to unintentional poisoning per 100,000 population

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100,000 population) = (Number of deaths of unintentional poisonings in a year) / (Population in the same year) * 100,000

Last updated: 2023

Item	Number of deaths due to unintentional poisoning per 100,000 population				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total	0.34	0.61	0.09	0.03	0.19

Indicator 3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among people aged 15 years and older

Description of the indicator: This indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15 years and older who currently use any tobacco product (smoked and/or smokeless) either on a daily or non-daily basis.
Tobacco use means the use of smoked and/or smoke-free tobacco products. "
"Current use" refers to the use of any tobacco product within the preceding thirty days at the time of the survey, regardless of whether the use is daily or non-daily.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National, Gender

Method of calculation:

$$\text{Age-standardized prevalence of tobacco use} = \frac{\text{Number of current tobacco users aged 15 years and older}}{\text{Total survey respondents aged 15 years and older}}$$

Last updated: 2024

Gender	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older		
	2019	2023	2024
Male	30.00	24.75	17.5
Female	4.20	3.82	2.5
Total	19.80	17.53	12.4

Indicator 3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme

Description of the indicator:

Coverage of the triple vaccine (diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus - DTP third dose): Percentage of live infants who received the three doses of diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis vaccine each year.

Coverage measles-containing vaccine (second dose): Percentage of children who received two doses of the measles-containing vaccine according to the nationally recommended schedule through routine immunization services.

Pneumococcal vaccine coverage (last dose in table): Percentage of live infants who received recommended doses of pneumococcal vaccine.

Coverage of HPV vaccine (last dose in schedule): Percentage of 15-year-old girls who received the recommended dose of HPV vaccine.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National and type of vaccination

Method of calculation: WHO and UNICEF jointly developed a methodology for estimating national immunization coverage from selected vaccines in 2000.
WHO-recommended vaccine estimates time series are produced and published annually since 2001. The methodology uses data reported by national authorities from countries' administrative systems as well as data from immunization surveys or household multiple indicator cluster surveys.
1. Coverage of DTP =∑ Children with documented vaccination against disease (number) / Children presenting their vaccination card (number) * 100
2. Coverage of HPV vaccine = 15-year-olds sold girls and boys within a representative sample of the statutory health insured population who received the relevant vaccination (number) / Total sample (number) * 100
3. Coverage of measles-containing vaccine at school entrance = Children with documented vaccination (number) / Children presenting their vaccination card (number) *100
4. Coverage of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine at school entrance = Children with documented vaccination (number) / Children presenting their vaccination card (number) *100

Last updated: 2024

Type of Vaccination	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Percentage of Hexa vaccine coverage	97.4	97.3	97.9	96.8	96.7
Percentage of MMR vaccine coverage	96.4	97.0	97.5	96.0	96.4
Percentage of conjugate pneumococcal vaccine coverage	97.0	96.7	97.6	96.0	96.4

Indicator 3.b.2 Total net Official Development Assistance (ODA)to medical research and basic health sectors

Description of the indicator: Total disbursements of total ODA from all donors to the medical research and basic health sectors.

Sources of data: Saudi Aid Platform – King Salman Center

Unit of measurement: US$

Level of disaggregation: Recipient Country

Method of calculation: The sum of ODA provided by all donors to developing countries to finance medical research and basic health care.

Last updated: 2024

Year / country	Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors (US $)
2020	**65,456,055**
Afghanistan	350,000
Jordan	500,000
Sudan	500,000
Somalia	1,000,000
China	4,978,371
Iraq	53,395
Niger	1,179,000
India	200,000
Yemen	50,136,289
Indonesia	210,000
Pakistan	420,000
Bangladesh	1,179,000
Sierra Leone	255,000
Tajikistan	350,000
Guinea	350,000
Palestine	3,010,000
Kyrgyzstan	350,000
Liberia	225,000
Mali	210,000

Year / country	Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors (US $)
2021	**81,005,312**
Albania	1,000,000
Senegal	1,000,000
Niger	1,000,000
Yemen	57,505,312
Pakistan	9,500,000
Bangladesh	1,000,000
Burkina Faso	1,000,000
Togo	1,000,000
Jamaica	1,000,000
Djibouti	1,000,000
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	250,000
Vietnam	500,000
Costa Rica	1,000,000
Mali	750,000
Malawi	500,000
Mauritania	1,000,000
Namibia	1,000,000
Nigeria	1,000,000
2022	**26,666**
Niger	26,666
2023	**777,700**
Yemen	777,700
2024	**2,890,816**
Yemen	2,890,816
Total	**150,156,549**

Indicator 3.b.3 Health product access index

Description of the indicator: Proportion of health facilities with a core set of essential medicines that are consistently available and affordable.
The indicator is a multidimensional indicator reported as the proportion of health facilities with a defined core range of affordable medicines available relative to the total number of health facilities surveyed at the national level.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The index is computed as a ratio of the health facilities with available and affordable medicines for primary health care over the total number of the surveyed health facilities:

$$\textit{Proportion of health facilities with medicines available at an affordable cost for primary health care} = \frac{\textit{Number of health facilities where the basket of essential medicines is available at an affordable cost}}{\textit{Total number of facilities surveyed}}$$

Last updated: 2020

Indicator	2018	2020
Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis (%)	97	98.4

Indicator 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution

Description of the indicator:

Average density of health workers by type of occupation, measured per 10,000 population

Physician density: Physician density is defined as the number of physicians, including specialists and general practitioners, per 10,000 population in a specified national and/or subnational area. The ISCO unit codes listed in this category are ISCO-08 221, 2211, and 2212.

Density of nursing and midwifery workers: Nursing and midwifery staff density is defined as the number of nursing and midwifery workers per 10,000 population in the national and/or subnational zone. ISCO-08 codes listed in this category are 2221, 2222, 3221, and 3222.

Dentist density: Dentist density is defined as the number of dentists per 10,000 population in the national and/or subnational zone. ISCO-08 codes listed in this category are 2261.

Pharmacist density: Pharmacist density is defined as the number of pharmacists per 10,000 population in a designated national and/or subnational zone. ISCO-08 codes listed in this category are 2262.

Distribution rate of health workers, by gender

Percentage of male doctors: Male doctors as a percentage of the total number of doctors at the national level. ISCO-08 codes listed in this category are 221, 2211, and 2212.

Percentage of female doctors (female doctors): Female doctors as a percentage of the total number of doctors at the national level. ISCO-08 codes listed in this category are 221, 2211, and 2212.

Proportion of male nurses: The proportion of male nurses out of the total nursing staff at the national level. ISCO-08 codes listed in this category are 2221 and 3221.

Percentage of female nursing personnel: Percentage of female nursing personnel out of the total nursing workers at the national level. ISCO-08 codes listed in this category are 2221 and 2212.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Density of health workers by occupation: per 10.000 Population

Level of disaggregation: National, by specialty/occupation.

Method of calculation:

Average density of health workers by type of profession. Figures for the number of physicians (including specialist physicians and general practitioners) based on the nature of the Source of Data may include only medical practitioners or all registered physicians.

Figures for nursing and midwifery include nurses and midwives, where available. A nurse with the skills of a midwife is considered a nurse in several countries. It is therefore difficult to distinguish between nurses and midwifery workers.

Figures for the number of dentists include dentists in the national and/or subnational region specified. Depending on the nature of the Source of Data, it may include practicing only (active) professions or all registered health professionals.

It includes figures on the number of pharmacists in the national and/or subnational zone specified. Depending on the nature of the Source of Data, it may include practicing only (active) professions or all registered health professionals.

Global denominator data are generally sourced from the United Nations Population Division. If the official health workforce report includes indicators of density rather than numbers, then the balance estimates are calculated using the population estimated by the United Nations Population Division World Population Prospects (2017).

Last updated: 2024

Density of health workers by occupation: per 10,000 Population					
Health Specialist	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
All doctors, including dentists	36.4	39.8	40.1	41.4	46.3
Doctors	30.2	32.4	32.7	33.7	36.8
Dentists	6.2	7.4	7.4	7.7	9.5
Nursing sector, including midwives	62.3	65.4	62.4	64.7	70.6
Nursing	60.9	63.9	60.9	63.2	68.9
Midwives	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7
Pharmacists	8.7	10	10.6	10.9	13.3
Allied Health Professions	39.3	42.6	43	45.6	62.9

Indicator 3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness

Description of the indicator: The revised IHR was adopted in 2005 and entered into force in 2007. Under the IHR, States Parties are required to develop and maintain minimum core capacities for surveillance and response, including at points of entry, for early detection, assessment, notification, and response to potential public health events of international concern.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Indicator level: The score of each Indicator level will be classified as a percentage of performance along the "1 to 5" scale. For example, for a country that chooses indicator level 3 1.2, the indicator level will be expressed as follows: 5/3 * 100 = 60% Capability Level: The ability level will be expressed as the average of all indicators. The ability level will be expressed as the average of all indicators. For example, for a country that chooses indicator level 3, 1.2, and indicator level 4, 2.2. The indicator level for 1.2 will be expressed as follows: 3/5 * 100 = 60%, the indicator level for 2.2 will be expressed as follows: 4/5 * 100 = 80% and the capacity level for 2 will be expressed as follows: (60 + 80) / 2 = 70%

Last updated: 2022

Item	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Percentage of health emergency preparedness capacity	69	75	79	91	93

Indicator 3.d.2a and 3.d.2b Percentage of bloodstream infections attributed to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms

Description of the indicator: Proportion of bloodstream infections caused by methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) and third-generation cephalosporin-resistant Escherichia. coli (e.g., ESBL-E. coli) among care-seeking patients with blood samples and screened.

- Confirmed isolates of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), as determined by minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) for oxacillin and cefoxitin disc diffusion tests, according to internationally recognized clinical breakpoints (e.g., EUCAST or CLSI).
- Resistance of Escherichia coli to third-generation cephalosporins: Isolates confirmed according to internationally recognized clinical breakpoints (e.g., EUCAST or CLSI), specifically for ceftriaxone, cefotaxime, or ceftazidime.

Sources of data: Public Health Authority (Weqaya)

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: This is derived from the following and multiplied by 100:
Numerator: Number of patients with the growth of MRSA or third-generation Escherichia coli in tested blood samples
Denominator: Total number of patients with bacterial growth in blood cultures

Last updated: 2022

Percentage of bloodstream infections attributed to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms	Year
	2022
3.d.2a: Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus	43
3.d.2b: Escherichia coli resistant to third-generation cephalosporins	41

الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics

Goal 4:
Quality Education

SDG 4: Quality Education

Indicator 4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least the minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by gender

Description of the indicator:
Percentage of children and youth who have achieved at least a minimum proficiency level in (1) reading and (2) mathematics during primary education (grade 2 or 3), at the end of primary education. And at the end of secondary and lower secondary education. The minimum proficiency level will be measured for the new common reading and math scales currently under development.

Concepts:
The minimum proficiency level is the criterion of basic knowledge in a field (mathematics, reading, etc.) and is measured by learning assessments.

Sources of data: Education and Training Evaluation Commission.

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National and gender.

Method of calculation: The number of children and/or youth in the relevant stage of education "n" in year t who have achieved or exceeded the predetermined proficiency level in the subjects expressed as a percentage of the number of children and/or youth in the education stage n, in year t, at any level of proficiency in the subject s.

$$MPLt,n,s = \frac{MPLt,n,s}{Pt,n}$$

where:
MPt,n,s = the number of children and young people at stage of education n, in year t, who have achieved or exceeded the minimum proficiency level in subject s.
Pt,n = the total number of children and young people at stage of education n, in year t.
n = the stage of education that was assessed.
s = the subject that was assessed (reading or math).

Last updated: 2022

Proportion of children and youth achieving at least the minimum level of reading proficiency at the end of primary education by gender (%)			
Year	Male	Female	Total
2016	50.70	77.1	63.30
2021	62.67	77.22	71.07

Proportion of children and youth achieving at least the minimum level of proficiency in mathematics at the end of primary education, by gender (%)			
Year	Male	Female	Total
2015	12.53	20.06	16.21
2019	21.32	25.06	23.11

Proportion of children and youth achieving at least the minimum level of reading proficiency at the end of intermediate education, by gender (%)			
Year	Male	Female	Total
2018	34.5	61.7	47.64
2022	29.05	45.39	37.40

Proportion of children and youth achieving at least the minimum level of proficiency in mathematics at the end of intermediate education, by gender (%)			
Year	Male	Female	Total
2019	13.55	16.75	15.12
2022	31.40	28.64	29.98

Indicator 4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, intermediate education, secondary education)

Description of the indicator: The percentage of children or young people aged 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of each level of education who have successfully completed that grade.

The intended age for the last grade of each level of education is the age at which pupils will enter the class if they start school at the official age of primary enrollment, study full-time, and progress without repeating or skipping a grade.

For example, if the official age for primary education is 6 years, and if primary education consists of 6 grades, the intended age for the last grade of primary education is 11 years. In this case, the reference age group for calculating the primary completion rate will be 14-16 years (11 + 3 = 14 and 11 + 5 = 16).

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics.

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National, by education level and Gender

Method of calculation: Number of people in the relevant age group who completed the last grade of a given educational level divided by the total population in the survey sample of the same age group

$$CR_n = \frac{P_{cn,\,AGa+3t5}}{P_{AGa+3t5}}$$

CR_n = completion rate for level n of education

$P_{cn,\,AGa+3t5}$ = population aged 3 to 5 years above the official entrance age a into the last grade of level n of education who completed level n

$P_{cn,\,AGa+3t5}$ = population aged 3 to 5 years above the official entrance age a into the last grade of level n of education.

n = ISCED level 1 (primary education), 2 (lower secondary education), or 3 (upper secondary education)

Last updated: 2024

Stage	Gender	Completion Rate
		2024
Primary	Male	99.05
	Female	99.27
	Total	99.16
intermediate	Male	97.55
	Female	99.60
	Total	98.51
Secondary	Male	94.81
	Female	97.72
	Total	96.03

Indicator 4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by gender

Description of the indicator: Proportion of children aged 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in terms of health, learning and psychosocial well-being.

Concepts: The areas included in SDG indicator 4.2.1 include the following concepts:
Health: gross motor development, fine motor development, self-care
Learning: expressive language, reading and writing, arithmetic, pre-writing, executive performance
Psychosocial well-being: emotional skills, social skills, internal behavior, and external behavior
The recommended measure for SDG 4.2.1 is the Early Childhood Development Indicator 2030, a 20-point tool to measure developmental outcomes among children aged 24-59 months in population-based surveys. The indicator derived from this is the percentage of children between the ages of 24 and 59 months who have achieved the minimum number of expected milestones for their age group, which is defined as follows:
Children between the ages of 24 and 29 months are classified as developmental if they achieve at least **7 developmental milestones.**
Children between the ages of 30 and 35 months are classified as being on track in terms of development if they achieve at least **9 developmental milestones;**
Children between the ages of 36 and 41 months are classified as developmental if they achieve at least **11 developmental milestones;**
Children between the ages of 42 and 47 months are classified as being on track in terms of development if they achieve at least 13 developmental milestones;
Children between the ages of 48 and 59 months are classified as developmental if they achieve at least **15 developmental milestones.**

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National, Province and Gender

Method of calculation:
Number of children aged 24 to 59 months on track in terms of health, learning and psychosocial well-being divided by the total number of children aged 24 to 59 months in the population multiplied by 100.

Last updated: 2024

Region	Percentage of children aged (24-59) months, who are developmentally on the right track in terms of developmental health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by gender 2024		
	male	female	Total
Riyadh	76.37	80.43	78.31
Makkah	79.63	85.18	82.39
Madinah	82.00	84.58	83.23
Al Qassim	77.68	77.13	77.41
Eastern Province	78.07	84.53	81.13
Aseer	72.88	83.01	77.75
Tabuk	80.91	87.01	83.95
Hail	72.64	83.46	77.63
Northern Borders Province	71.54	82.70	76.95
Jazan	71.27	80.49	75.93
Najran	72.66	84.12	78.33
Al Bahah	76.06	82.91	79.42
Al Jowf	79.39	82.66	81.03

Indicator 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (One year before the official primary entry age), by gender

Description of the indicator: The participation rate in formal education (one year before formal enrollment in primary education) by gender is defined as the percentage of children of a specific age who participate in one or more structured learning programs, including programs that offer a combination of education and care. It also includes participation in early childhood and primary education programs.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National and gender

Method of calculation:

The number of children in the relevant age group who participate in an organized learning programme is expressed as a percentage of the total population in the same age range. The indicator can be calculated both from administrative data and from household surveys. If the former, the number of enrolments in organized learning programmes are reported by schools and the population in the age group one year below the official primary entry age is derived from population estimates. For the calculation of this indicator at the global level, population estimates from the UN Population Division are used. If derived from household surveys, both enrolments and population are collected at the same time.

$$PROL_{0t1,AG(a-1)} = \frac{E_{0t1,AG\,(a-1)}}{SAP_{AG(a-1)}}$$

Where:

$PROL_{0t1,AG(a-1)}$= participation rate in organized learning one year before the official entry age a to primary education

$SAP_{AG(a-1)}$ = enrolment in early childhood or primary education (ISCED levels 0 and 1) aged one year below the official entry age a to primary education

$SAP_{AG(a-1)}$ = school-age population aged one year below the official entry age a to primary education

Last updated: 2024

Indicator	Gender	2022	2024
Participation rate in organized learning one year before the official entry age of primary education (%)	Male	53.78	63.13
	Female	56.10	65.05
	Total	54.92	64.03

Indicator 4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by gender

Description of the indicator: Percentage of youth and adults belonging to a specific age group (e.g., between 15 and 24, and between 25 and 64) who participated in formal or informal education or training during a specified period (e.g., the previous twelve months).

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National and gender

Method of calculation: The number of people belonging to a selected age group who participate in formal or informal education and training is expressed as a percentage of the population of the same age.

$$PR_{AGi} = \frac{E_{AGi}}{P_{AGi}}$$

where:

PR_{AGi} = participation rate of the population in age group in formal and non-formal education and training

E_{AGi} = enrolment of the population in age group i in formal and non-formal education and training

P_{AGi} = population in age group i

i = 15-24, 15 and above, 25-64, etc.

Last updated: 2024

Indicator	2024		
	Gender	15-24 years	15-64 years
Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training during the previous 12 months (%)	Male	61.87	29.01
	Female	68.68	29.65
	Total	64.76	29.23

Indicator 4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with Information and Communications Technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

Description of the indicator: The percentage of youth (aged 15-24 years) and adults (aged 25 years and older) with information and communication technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill, defined as those who have carried out one or more ICT-related activities during a specified reference period.

Sources of data: Communications, Space and Technology Commission

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National, by gender, and by type of ICT skill

Method of calculation: This indicator was calculated as the percentage of those within the range who performed each activity in the past three months, regardless of where that activity occurred. The indicator is expressed as a percentage. The figures presented are expressed as a percentage of the population within the range.

Last updated: 2023

Youth and adults (aged 10-74) with ICT by type of skill and gender

Skill	Gender	Year				
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Use copy and paste tools to duplicate or move data, information, and content in digital environments (for example, within a document, between devices)	Male	71.7	89.8	100	100	100
	Female	62.4	90.8	100	100	100
	Total	67.9	90.2	100	100	100
Send messages (e.g., email, messaging service, SMS) with attached files (e.g. document, photo, video)	Male	73.9	88.9	95.8	97.8	99.60
	Female	59	89.6	95.3	99.1	99.30
	Total	67.8	89.2	95.60	98.3	99.50
Use basic arithmetic formulas in a spreadsheet	Male	51.4	61.4	75.1	76.7	81.70
	Female	41.4	60.9	75	75	81.40
	Total	47.3	61.2	75.1	76	81.60

Skill	Gender	Year				
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Connecting and installing new devices (such as a modem, camera, a printer) through wired or wireless technologies	Male	62.5	61.9	79.1	82.6	85.40
	Female	45.6	63.4	79.3	82.8	86.00
	Total	55.6	62.5	79.2	82.7	85.70
Find, download, install, and configure software and apps	Male	59.7	82.4	89.6	90.3	90.00
	Female	33.7	80.9	89.3	90.9	91.30
	Total	49	81.8	89.5	90.5	90.50
Create electronic presentations using presentation software (including text, images, audio, video, or charts)	Male	46.3	51.2	60.8	60.9	62.30
	Female	47	49.7	63	63.4	61.80
	Total	46.6	50.6	61.7	61.9	62.10
Transfer files or apps between devices	Male	38.4	53.5	70.9	71.2	75.10
	Female	28.9	54.1	71.2	73.2	75.50
	Total	34.5	53.8	71	72	75.30
Set up effective security measures (such as strong passwords, login attempt notification) to protect devices and online accounts	Male	-	-	75.80	75.80	78.20
	Female	-	-	74.1	79.9	78.70
	Total	-	-	75.1	77.4	78.40
Change privacy settings on your device, account, or app to limit sharing of personal data and information (such as name, contact information, photos)	Male	-	-	70.4	72.8	76.30
	Female	-	-	70	74.8	75.30
	Total	-	-	70.3	73.6	75.90
Checking the reliability of information on the Internet	Male	-	-	70.8	70.2	77.50
	Female	-	-	69.3	72.2	77.60
	Total	-	-	70.2	71	77.60
Programming or coding in digital environments (e.g., computer programs, application development)	Male	15.5	-	25.6	26.5	31.70
	Female	11.3	-	24.7	25.2	32.10
	Total	13.8	21	25.2	26	31.80

Indicator 4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile, and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples, and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated.

Description of the indicator: Parity indicators require data for the relevant groups of interest. It represents the average Indicator value for one group relative to the indicator value for another group. In general, the least likely team will be placed in the division. Value 1 refers to the parity between the two groups.
Acquiring and retaining functional skills is among the most important educational goals for individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities. These skills allow people to take care of their basic needs and work independently in their environment. Functional skills span a wide range of skill areas, including self-care, home, community, pre-occupational, recreational, social, and behavior management. The acquisition of functional skills should be targeted early in life and extend into adulthood with strategic planning using Systematic evaluation.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics, Ministry of Education, Education and Training Evaluation Commission.

Unit of measurement: Female-to-male ratio

Level of disaggregation: National, Stage, and Topic

Method of calculation: The indicator value for the most disadvantaged groups is divided by the indicator value of the sub-population of interest.

$$DPI = \frac{[Indi]_d}{[Indi]_a}$$

DPI = Dimension ($type, wealth, location etc.) equivalence Indicator.
$Indi$ = Education Indicator 2030 i that needs to measure equity.
d = Disadvantaged groups (women, the poorest, etc.)
a = Non-disadvantaged groups (men, wealthy people, etc.)

Last updated: 2024

Gender Parity Index (GPI)for the indicator (4.1.1) Percentage of students at the end of primary education who have achieved at least the minimum level of Proficiency level in reading and mathematics

Stage and topic	Year					
	2015	2016	2018	2019	2021	2022
Primary (Reading)	-	1.52	-	-	1.23	-
Primary (Mathematics)	1.60	-	-	1.18	-	-
Intermediate (Reading)	-	-	1.79	-	-	1.56
Intermediate (Mathematics)	1.60	-		1.24	-	0.91

GPI for indicator (4.1.2) Completion rate Primary, intermediate, and secondary education

Stage	Year
	2024
Primary education	1.00
Intermediate education	1.02
Secondary education	1.03

GPI for indicator (4.2.2) Participation rate in structured learning one year before the official age of primary education

Indicator	Year	
	2022	2024
GPI for participation in formal learning (one year before the official entry age for primary education)	1.04	1.03

GPI for indicator (4.3.1) Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the past 12 months

Indicator	Year
	2024
GPI for youth (aged 15-24 years)	1.11
GPI for adults (aged 15-64 years)	1.02

GPI for indicator (4.c.1) Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by educational level

Stage	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Pre- primary	100	100	100	100	100
Primary	100	100	100	100	100
Preparatory	100	100	100	100	100
Secondary	100	100	100	100	100

Indicator 4.6.1 Proportion of population in each age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by gender.

Description of the indicator: is the ability to read and write a short sentence about daily life with understanding.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent%

Level of disaggregation: National, Gender, and Age

Method of calculation: The number of individuals who can read and write in a given age group is divided by the number of people in the same age group.

$$LIT = \frac{L}{P} x100$$

where:

LIT = Literacy Rate.

L = Number of populations of a given age group literate.

P= Population of the same age group.

Last updated: 2024

Indicator	2024		
	Gender	15-24 years	15 years and above
Literacy Rate among Youth and Adults (%)	Male	100	98.58
	Female	99.75	96.69
	Total	99.89	97.93

Indicator 4.7.1 Extent to which (i) Global Citizenship Education (GCED) and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment.

Description of the indicator: Indicator 4.7.1/12.8.1/13.3.1 measures the extent to which countries integrate Global Citizenship Education (GCED) and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) into their education systems. This is an indicator of the characteristics of different dimensions of education systems: education policies, curricula, teacher education, and student assessment as reported by government officials, ideally after consultation with other ministries, national human rights institutions, the education sector, and civil society organizations. It measures what you intend, Governments, and not what is implemented practically in schools and classrooms.
For each of the four components of the indicator (policies, curricula, teacher education, and student assessment), several criteria are measured, which are then combined to give a score of one between 0.00 and 1.00 for each component. (See the Methodology section for full details.)

Sources of data: Ministry of Education

Unit of measurement: Index (between 0.00 and 1.00)

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The information collected with the questionnaire is used to monitor the implementation by UNESCO Member States of the 1974 Recommendation on Education for International Understanding, Cooperation and Peace and Education on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms to build the Global Indicator. Only data related to primary and secondary education are used in the calculation. Each component (policy, curriculum, teacher education, and student assessment) is scored based on predefined criteria and combined to generate a composite score between 0.00 and 1.00 for each.

Last updated: 2020

Note: Data on national education policies and student assessment are available.

Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable developments are mainstreamed	2020
National educational policy	0.75
Student assessment	1.00

Indicator 4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service

Description of the indicator: Percentage of schools providing basic services by level of education (primary, middle and secondary).

Sources of data: Ministry of Education

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National and type of service

Method of calculation: The number of schools in a given level of education with access to the relevant facilities is expressed as a percentage of all schools at that level of education.

$$PSn_f = \frac{Sn_f}{Sn} \; X\,100$$

where:

PSn_f = Percentage of schools at level n of education with access to facility f

Sn_f = Sschools at level n of education with access to facility f

Sn = Total number of schools at level n of education

Last updated: 2024

Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service					
Service	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Electric power	100	100	100	100	100
Infrastructure and materials proper for disabled students	100	100	100	100	100
Computers for educational purposes	100	100	100	100	100
Basic drinking water	100	100	100	100	100
Basic hand washing facilities	100	100	100	100	100
Basic non-mixed health facilities	100	100	100	100	100

Indicator 4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study

Description of the indicator: Total disbursements of total official development assistance from all scholarship donors.

Sources of data: Saudi Aid Platform – King Salman Center

Unit of measurement: US $

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The total official development assistance flowing from all donors to developing countries for the provision of scholarships.

Last updated: 2023

Year	Cost in US dollars for scholarships for students in Saudi universities	Cost in US dollars for visitors (general education)
2019	179,448,000	663,242,667
2020	212,693,333	746,938,667
2021	104,426,667	717,493,333
2022	115,506,667	270,421,333
2023	321,533,333	253,712,000
Total	1,071,387,567	5,017,121,353

Indicator 4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level

Description of the indicator: Percentage of teachers by stage of education they teach (pre-primary, primary, intermediate, and secondary) who received before or during service, and at least the minimum pedagogical preparation for teachers required to teach at the appropriate level.

Sources of data: Ministry of Education

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National, and Stage

Method of calculation: The number of teachers at a given stage of education who have received training is expressed as a proportion of all teachers in the same stage of education.

$$PTT_n = \frac{TT_n}{T_n}$$

where:

PTT_n = percentage of trained teachers at level n of education
TT_n = trained teachers at level n of education
T_n = total teachers at level n of education
n = 02 (pre-primary), 1 (primary), 2 (lower secondary), 3 (upper secondary) and 23 (secondary).

Last updated: 2024

Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level					
Stage	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Pre- primary	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Primary	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
intermediate	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Secondary	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics

Goal 5:
Gender Equality

Goal 5: Gender Equality

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

were, 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:

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

Which can be also expressed as:

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

And:

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

Using ISCO-88:

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

Which can also be expressed as:

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

And

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

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:

$$X = \frac{Total\ number\ of\ in\text{-}scope\ individuals\ who\ own\ a\ mobile\ phone}{Total\ number\ of\ in\text{-}scope\ individuals} \ X\ 100$$

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
Second criterion	**To what extent does your public financial management system promote or be gender-sensitive objectives? (in the last completed fiscal year)**		
	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)	
Third criterion	**Are allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment announced? (in the last completed fiscal year)the last completed fiscal year)**		
	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

الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics

Goal 6:
Clean Water and Sanitation

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

Indicator 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Description of the indicator: The proportion of the population benefiting from safely managed drinking water services is measured by the proportion of the population who have access to basic and improved drinking water sources that are available in the workplace and are available when needed and free of faces (and priority chemicals), i.e. piped water to the dwelling or yard and to a plot; public taps or vertical pipes; protected tubular wells; protected springs and rainwater.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Household surveys currently provide information on the types of basic drinking water sources mentioned above and indicate whether the sources are in the workplace. These sources of Data often contain information on water availability and increasingly on water quality at the household level, through direct testing of drinking water for fecal or chemical contamination. This data will be combined with data on availability and compliance with drinking water quality standards (fecal and chemical) from the reports of administrative or regulatory bodies. The Joint WHO/UNICEF Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) monitoring programme estimates access to basic services for each country, separately in urban and rural areas, by installing a regression line in a series of data points from household surveys and censuses. This approach was used to report on the use of "improved water" sources for monitoring the Millennium Development Goals.
JMP collects national data on drinking water from a wide range of sources of data. Household surveys and censuses provide information on the types of drinking water sources and indicate whether the sources are accessible in the workplace. These sources of Data often contain information about water availability and increasing water quality at the household level, through direct testing of drinking water for fecal or chemical contamination. This data is combined with data on availability and compliance with drinking water quality standards (fecal and chemical) from management reports or regulatory bodies.
Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services = population with access to water / total population × 100

Last updated: 2023

Indicator	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2022	2023
Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	-	-	-	-	99.75
Proportion of population using basic drinking water	99.70	99.70	99.16	99.91	99.92

Indicator 6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water

Description of the indicator: The proportion of the population with access to safely managed sanitation, including handwashing facilities with soap and water, is currently measured by the proportion of the population using improved household sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households and where fecal waste is safely disposed of in situ or treated off-site. The source defines "improved" by the same definition used in the monitoring of the Millennium Development Goals, i.e., Water flow or discharge toilets in septic tanks or pit latrines, improved ventilated pit latrines, pit latrines with slab, compost toilets.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

$$\textit{Proportion of population benefiting from proper sanitation management} = \frac{\textit{Number of population using safely managed sanitation services, including soap and water handwashing facility}}{\textit{Total population}} \times 100$$

Last updated: 2023

Item	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2022	2023
Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities (basic) that are not shared with other households	-	-	-	99.03	99.7
Percentage of household members using improved (limited) sanitation facilities	100	100	100	99.35	99.82
Proportion of population benefiting from hand washing facilities with soap and water	-	-	-	98.39	98.42

Indicator 6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated

Description of the indicator: This indicator measures the proportion of wastewater collected and safely treated out of the total wastewater generated from domestic and industrial activities in each area. It consists of two main components:

1. Wastewater Collection: The proportion of wastewater (from households and establishments) collected through sewer networks or other regulated means (such as periodic tank pumping).

2. Safely Treated Wastewater: The amount of water that undergoes treatment processes that meet national or international quality standards and is discharged or reused in an environmentally and health-safe manner.

• **Importance of the indicator:**

1. It is a direct indicator of the effectiveness of wastewater management, essential for protecting human health and the environment.
2. Contributing to reducing pollution of surface and groundwater

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The amount of wastewater produced is calculated by summing up all volumes resulting from different economic activities and households. Wastewater flows are expressed in units of 1,000 cubic meters per day, and some sources of Data may use other units that require conversion. The amount of wastewater treated is calculated safely by summing up all wastewater flows that receive treatment that is equivalent to or better than secondary treatment. Wastewater flows are expressed in BIN units of 1,000 cubic meters per day each, and some sources of data may use other units that require conversion. The percentage of safely treated wastewater flows is calculated as a ratio of the volume of safely treated wastewater to the volume of wastewater produced.

$$\textit{Percentage of flow wastewater} = (\textit{volume of safely treated wastewater} / \textit{total volume of produced wastewater}) \times 100$$

Last updated: 2023

Note: This figure in the table below represents the stress level of freshwater intake.

Indicator	Year	
	2022	2023
Safely treated the domestic and industrial wastewater flow ratio	88.89	88.89

Indicator 6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time

Description of the indicator: This indicator measures the efficiency of water use over time by all economic activities, with a focus on agriculture, manufacturing, construction, mining, energy, and services, as well as water collection, treatment, and supply. It consists of two dimensions: economic (GVAx) and hydrological (Vx). Two sets of data are required to calculate it: the economic dimension, using national economic statistics, and the hydrological dimension, using public water use efficiency.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: USD $

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

$$WUE = A_{we} \times P_A + M_{we} \times P_M + S_{we} \times P_S$$

WUE = Water Use Efficiency
AWE = Water Use Efficiency in Irrigated Agriculture $[USD/m3]$
Mwe = Water Use Efficiency MIMEC [USD/m^3]
Swe = Water Use Efficiency in Services [USD/m^3]
PA = Percentage of water used by the agricultural sector of total use
PM = Ratio of water used by the MIMEC sector to total use
PS = Ratio of water used by the service sector to total use

Last updated: 2020

Change in water use efficiency over a period of time	
Sector	**Value (2020)**
Water Efficiency in Mining, Industry, Manufacturing, Electricity, and Construction	185.175 USD per cubic meter
Water Efficiency Services	97.285 USD per cubic meter
Water Efficiency	49.19 USD per cubic meter

Indicator 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources

Description of the indicator: The purpose of this indicator is to show the degree to which water resources are exploited to meet Saudi water demand. It measures a country's pressure on its water resources and thus the challenge of sustaining its water use. It also tracks progress regarding "freshwater withdrawals and supplies to address water scarcity", i.e., the environmental component 6.4.
Four categories have been identified to indicate different levels of stress intensity, more than 25% of water stress:

- NO STRESS <25%
- LOW 25% - 50%
- MEDIUM 50% - 75%
- HIGH 75-100%
- CRITICAL >100%

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The indicator is calculated as the sum of freshwater withdrawn (TWW) divided by the difference between total renewable freshwater resources (TRWR) and environmental water requirements (EFR) multiplied by 100, and the Unit of Measurement for all variables is kilometer cubed per year.
Compression Ratio:

$$Stress\ (\%) = \frac{TFWW}{(TRWR - EFR)} \times 100$$

Last updated: 2021

Note: Environmental water requirements are not included in the indicator calculation

Indicator	Year
	2021
Percentage of Water pressure: Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (water pressure)	199.88

Indicator 6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management

Description of the indicator: The IWRM implementation score, which is measured in percentage (%) from zero (not yet implemented) to 100 (fully implemented), is measured in terms of the different stages of IWRM development and implementation.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Degree

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

The concept of integrated water resources management is measured by four main components:

1. Enabling environment: This includes policies, laws, plans, and strategies that create the "enabling environment" for integrated water resources management.
2. Institutions: encompass the scope and roles of political, social, economic, and administrative institutions that help support the implementation of integrated water resources management.
3. Management tools: Tools and activities that enable decision-makers and users to make rational and informed choices between alternative actions.
4. Financing: The budget and funding available and used for the development and management of water resources from different sources.

This indicator is based on a national survey centered around these four key components (UNEP, 2016). Each component is divided into two sections: questions related to "national level" and "other levels" respectively. "Other levels" include the subnational level (including provinces/regions), the basin level, and the transboundary level, as appropriate. These sections address the formulation of target 5.6: "Integrated implementation of water resources at all levels.

The survey contains 32 questions divided into the four main components mentioned above.

Each question awards a score between 0 and 100, in 10 increments, based on the following six categories:

- Very low (0)
- Low (20)
- Mid Low (40)
- Mid Height (60)
- High (80)
- Super High (100)

Last updated: 2023

item	Degree of integrated water resources management	
	2020	2023
Degree of IWRM* implementation (0-100)	57	83

ndicator 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

Description of the indicator: The indicator monitors the "transboundary basin" area within a country covered by an "operational arrangement for water cooperation".

A "transboundary basin" refers to a river or lake basin, or an aquifer system that marks, crosses, or is located on boundaries between two or more states. A basin comprises the entire catchment area of a surface water body (river or lake), or for groundwater, the area of the aquifer, i.e., the entire permeable water-bearing geological formation. of calculating the value of SDG indicator 6.5.2, the transboundary basin area is the extent of the catchment area (river or lake basin); or the extent of the aquifer.

"Arrangement for water cooperation" refers to a bilateral or multilateral treaty, convention, agreement, or other formal arrangement, such as a memorandum of understanding between countries sharing transboundary basins that provides a framework for cooperation on transboundary water management. Agreements or other kinds of formal arrangements may be interstate, intergovernmental, interministerial, interagency, or between regional authorities.

"Operational" means that an agreement for cooperation between the countries sharing transboundary basins meets all the following four criteria:

- There is a joint body or mechanism (e.g., a river basin organization) for transboundary cooperation.

- There is regular, i.e., at least annual, formal communications between riparian countries in the form of meetings (either at the political and/or technical level).

- There is a joint or coordinated water management plan(s), or joint objectives have been set.

- There is a regular, i.e., at least annual, exchange of data and information.

The monitoring has as its basis the spatial coverage of transboundary basins shared by each country and focuses on monitoring whether these are covered by cooperation arrangements that are "operational". The criteria to be met for the cooperation on a specific basin to be considered "operational" seek to capture whether the arrangement(s) provide the basic elements needed to allow that arrangement to implement cooperation in water management.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

Step 1: Identification of transboundary surface waters and aquifers in the territory of the State

While identifying transboundary surface waters is relatively simple, identifying transboundary aquifers often requires more careful investigations.

If there is no transboundary surface or groundwater, reporting is not applicable.

Step 2: Calculate the surface area of each transboundary basin and the grand sum

River and lake basins are usually identified at least by topographic maps, and the area of the basin is known or easily measurable.

The total transboundary surface area in the country is the sum of the surface areas in the country for both transboundary basins and aquifers (expressed in square kilometers). Transboundary areas may overlap for different types of systems (e.g., river basins, lakes, underground reservoirs) or multiple aquifers. The area of transboundary aquifers must be added, even if they lie within the basin of a transboundary river or lake, so that the progress of cooperation on transboundary aquifers can be tracked.

Calculations can be easily performed using geographic information systems (GIS). Once established, using the appropriate tools for spatial analysis, river basins, surface lakes, and aquifers can be used to report both fragmented (for a surface basin or aquifer) and aggregated (either is agreed).

Step 3: Review existing arrangements for transboundary water cooperation and verification of covered transboundary waters

Some operational arrangements for transboundary water cooperation cover both surface and groundwater (and river basins, lakes, and associated aquifers). In such cases, it should be clear that the geographic extent of both is used to calculate the value of the indicator. In other cases, the application area may be limited to a boundary section of the river basin or sub-basin, and in such cases, only the corresponding area should be considered as containing a possible operational arrangement for calculating the indicator value. At the end of this step, it should be known which transboundary basins are covered by the transboundary water cooperation arrangements (and their special areas).

Step 4: Verify existing arrangements for cooperation in transboundary waters that operate

The following checklist allows States to determine whether cooperation arrangements in a particular basin or in relation to a particular State are operating:

- Is there a joint body or mechanism for cooperation in transboundary waters?
- Is there at least an annual (average) formal contact in the form of meetings, both at the political and/or technical level?
- Have a joint or coordinated water management plan or plans been adopted, or common goals?
- Is there at least an annual exchange (on average) of information and data?

If none of the conditions are met, transboundary water cooperation arrangements cannot be considered operational. This information is currently available in countries and can also be pulled from global, regional, or basin databases.

Step 5: Calculate the value of the indicator

Calculate the value of the indicator by adding up the total area of transboundary surface water and reservoirs in the country covered by an operational cooperation agreement and dividing it by the total area collected in the country for all transboundary basins (including water reservoirs). Then the sum must be multiplied by 100 to get the percentage.

C = Calculation of the total area of transboundary aquifers/water bodies subject to a given type of regulatory/operational arrangement, in square kilometers.

D = Calculation of the total area of transboundary aquifers/water bodies, in square kilometers.

Each question awards a score between 0 and 100, in 10 increments, based on the following six categorie

Last updated: 2024

Aquifers: Percentage of surface area of transboundary aquifers & basins covered by an operational arrangement

71

Indicator 6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

Description of the indicator: The indicator assesses the percentage of local administrative units (as defined by the national government) that have a fixed and operational mechanism through which individuals and communities can meaningfully contribute to decisions and trends related to water and sanitation management.
The indicator of the proportion of local administrative units with well-established and operational policies and procedures for community participation in water and sanitation management is currently measured by the percentage of countries that have clearly defined procedures in the law or policy for the participation of service users/communities in the planning program in water and sanitation management and hygiene promotion and the proportion of countries with a high level of users/communities participating in planning programs in water and sanitation management and hygiene promotion.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Scores

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: UNWWA's Global Sanitation and Drinking Water Analysis and Assessment Questionnaire provides information on whether there are "clearly defined actions in laws or policies for the participation of service users (e.g. households) and communities in planning programmes." For countries with data from the local administrative unit level, they are required to provide data on the number of local administrative units in which local participation policies and procedures are in place. (i) and (ii) in operation, in addition to (iii) the number of local administrative units evaluated, and (iv) the total number of units in the country. The indicator is calculated as follows: (ii) the number of local administrative units with operating policies and procedures for local participation divided by (iv) the total number of local administrative units in the country.
Both the numerator and denominator will be obtained through the Global Sanitation Analysis and Assessment Survey for the 2016-2017 cycle

Last updated: 2024

Global analysis and assessment of sanitation and drinking water, 2024		
Item	**Yes**	**No**
Human right to water and sanitation	✓	
There are national standards for drinking water quality	✓	
There are national regulations and standards for the implementation of the provision of drinking water services, such as continuity and cost	✓	
Sewage treatment technology is available	✓	
Laws and regulations exist to ensure water safety in urban and rural policies	✓	
Include water safety plans in urban and rural policies and regulations	✓	
Implement large-scale risk management plans	✓	
Adoption of a formal national urban and rural sanitation policy and strategy	✓	
Plans and strategies are supported by adequate funding	✓	
Policies, plans, and strategies on drinking water in rural and urban areas are in place, with funding allocated	✓	
There is a clear policy in place regarding water, sanitation, and hygiene in schools	✓	
There is a clear policy in place regarding water, sanitation, and hygiene in sanitation and health care	✓	
There are sanitary handwashing facilities in public buildings	✓	
There are mechanisms led by the Saudi government to coordinate the work of ministries	✓	

National monitoring indicators for water, sanitation, and health education plans and strategies		
Item	**Yes**	**No**
Input		
Governance	✓	
Funding	✓	
Human Resources	✓	
Infrastructure	✓	
Legislation		
Service Planning	✓	
Monitoring	✓	
Community Engagement	✓	
Output		
Service Provision	✓	
Quality of Service	✓	
Affordability	✓	
Results		
Service Coverage	✓	
Equality	✓	
Impacts		
Health Impacts	✓	
Environmental Impacts	✓	
Economic Impacts	✓	

Ministries involved in WASH work
Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture
Saudi Water Authority
National Water Company

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General Authority for Statistics

Goal 7:
Affordable and Clean Energy

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Indicator 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity

Description of the indicator: The Indicator refers to the percentage of the population benefiting from electricity services. This is expressed in percentage figures and is broken down by the aggregate, urban, and rural access rates of each country, as well as by United Nations regional and global rankings.

Sources of data: Ministry of Energy

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Access to electricity is one of the main critical issues in all dimensions of sustainable development, and this has wide-ranging social and economic impacts, including facilitating the development of income-generating activities and reducing the burden of household tasks. Under the Global Goal of Equal Access to Energy, SDG 7.1 focuses on access to electricity available to global populations. To get a clear picture, the main sources of lighting are the local electricity provider, the solar grid, isolated residents, or autonomous systems. Generators such as generators, candles, batteries, etc., are not counted because of their limited capacity to work, and finishing them is usually kept as a backup source of lighting.

Last updated: 2024

Note: Data is available at the national level only.

Indicator	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Percentage of the Population with access to electricity	100	100	100	100	100

Indicator 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

Description of the indicator: The proportion of the population who rely mainly on clean fuels and technology is measured as the number of people who use clean fuel and technology for cooking, heating, and lighting, divided by the total population reporting any cooking, heating, and lighting operations, as a percentage. The definition of "clean" is represented by the emission rate targets and recommendations for fuels (anti-coal and untreated kerosene) found in the WHO Standard Manual for Indoor Air Quality Guidelines: Fuel combustion in households.

Sources of data: Ministry of Energy

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The indicator is modeled using household survey data obtained by the World Health Organization. Information on cooking fuel use and cooking practices comes from more than 1,500 representative surveys and censuses. Survey sources include the Health and Demography Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), and World Health Surveys (WHS), among others. Another function develops basic edge algorithms to cover the total, urban, and rural population. When data from a multi-source compact model are not available, household survey data are used as inputs to estimate the model, using a proportion of the population that uses certain fuels and fuel mixes.

1. Charcoal
2. Coal
3. Firewood
4. Kerosene
5. Gaseous fuels (such as liquefied petroleum gas).
6. Untreated biomass fuels (e.g., wood).

Estimates of the proportion of the population that depend mainly on clean fuels, cooking, and technology are then derived (SDG indicator 7.1.2). For estimates of all basic fuel dependence challenges, the models are weighted by population distribution in the Wacon scenario (2020), and then the data have been updated for 2022.

Nor did the surveys exclude (if the sum of the entire population in 0% "missing", "no cooking", and "other fuel" in the analysis did not exclude fuel use (labeling) with the sum of all categories mutually reported within the range of 98-102%, the data values classified as missing income boxes, excluding "missing", "no cooking", and "other fuels" were standardized and then it was assumed that to clean household energy according to the data (81 countries) in fiscal year 2022 had fully agreed. to the techniques of clean cooking. Estimates for low- and middle-income countries with no data available (countries such as Papua New Guinea). Fuel estimates for the model were derived from 132 low- and middle-income countries and 62 countries without income estimates from the World Bank (Cook Islands, Niue, Montserrat). Estimates of total clean fuel use were reported for 190 countries. Clean cooking access estimates updated year-on-year for the full time series (e.g., 1990–2022). This means that there may be annual changes due to the inclusion of new data points that affect the overall direction of a particular country.

Last updated: 2024

Indicator	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Percentage of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	100	100	100	100	100

Goal 8:
Decent Work and Economic Growth

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Indicator 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

Description of the indicator: The annual growth rate of real GDP per capita is calculated as the percentage change in real GDP per capita between two consecutive years. Real GDP per capita is calculated by dividing GDP at constant prices by the population of a country or region. Real GDP data are measured in constant US dollars to facilitate the calculation and comparison of growth rates across countries.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita: (%), GDP: Saudi Riyal (SAR)

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Calculated by the Department of National Accounts Statistics.

Last updated: 2024

Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Real GDP per capita (Saudi Riyal)	120,741	131,821	141,259	135,588	131,792
Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (%)	- 8.34	9.18	7.16	- 4.01	2.80

Indicator 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

Description of the indicator: The annual growth rate in real GDP represents the annual percentage change in real GDP per employed person.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

$$\textit{Real GDP per employed person} = \frac{\textit{GDP at constant prices}}{\textit{Total employment}}$$

Both numerator and denominator must refer to the same reference period, for example, the same calendar year.
If we call the real GDP per working person "LabProd", then the annual growth rate of the real GDP of each working person is calculated as follows:

$$\textit{Annual grte of real GDP per employed person} = \frac{((\textit{LabProd in year n})-(\textit{LabProd in year n-1}))/((\textit{LabProd in year n-1}))}{(\textit{LabProd in year n-1})} \textit{ X 100}$$

Last updated: 2022

Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	-2	0.7	-3.8	6.5	-3.9

Indicator 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by gender, age, and people with disabilities

Description of the indicator: This indicator provides information on the average hourly earnings from paid work of employees by gender, occupation, age, and status.
Earnings refer to the gross remuneration in cash or in kind paid to employees, generally, at regular intervals, for the time they work or the work they do, together with remuneration for the time they are not working, such as annual leave or any other type of paid leave or holidays. Profits do not include employers' contributions in respect of their employees who are paid to social security and pension schemes, as well as benefits received by employees under these schemes. Profits also exclude end-of-service gratuity and end-of-service gratuity.
For international comparison purposes, the earnings statistics used relate to the gross wage of employees, i.e., gross before any deductions made by the employer in respect of taxes, employee contributions to social security systems, pensions, life insurance premiums, union contributions, and other employee obligations. As stated in the title of the indicator, earnings data must be provided because of the arithmetic average hourly earnings for all employees.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Saudi Riyal (SAR)

Level of disaggregation: National, Gender, Age Group

Method of calculation: The calculation method used to obtain the average hourly wage for employees depends on the source of the data used and the type of information it provides. For example, where information is available on hourly wages per worker and hours worked, the average is a weighted average calculated by adding the hourly wage product per worker by working hours and dividing it by the total number of hours worked for all workers. In other words:
Average hourly wage = (hourly wage per employee × hours worked per employee) / total number of hours worked for all employees.
Statistics on average hourly wages by sex can be used to calculate the gender pay gap, as follows:
$$Gender\ pays\ gap = ((Average\ Hourly\ Wage\ for\ Men) - (Average\ Hourly\ Wage\ for\ Women))/((Average\ Hourly\ Wage\ for\ Men)\ ) \times 100$$

Last updated: 2024

Note: Data available by gender and age only

Average hourly earnings of employees, by gender, age				
Age Groups	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
15-19	3,367.3	3,912.7	4,057.8	3,978.6
20-24	3,703.5	3,666.4	4,077.1	3,481.1
25-29	4,055	4,184.1	4,306.2	4,230.6
30-34	5,087.7	5,265.5	5,657.1	5,574.2
35-39	6,073.6	6,372.9	6,615.7	6,752.4
40-44	6,888.2	7,329.4	7,270.6	7,639.8
45-49	7,584.6	7,768.4	8,304.8	8,167.3
50-54	7,182.9	7,209.2	7,697.5	7,971.4
55-59	5,785.4	6,775.1	7,144.6	7,273.8
64-60	5,173.8	5,386.7	6,166.3	7,104.3
65 +	4,810.2	5,319.7	5,222.4	5,463.2
Total	**5,730.2**	**5,838.5**	**6,250**	**6,143.4**
Gender	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
Male	**5,808.3**	**5,808.9**	**6,322.3**	**6,101**
Female	**5,222**	**6,010.4**	**5,836.2**	**6,403.7**
Total	**5,730.2**	**5,838.5**	**6,250**	**6,143.4**

Indicator 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by gender, age, and persons with disabilities

Description of the indicator: The unemployment rate Percentage of unemployed people in the labor force Unemployed are defined as all persons of working age (usually 15 years of age or older) who were not engaged in work,and have carried out job search activities during a specific recent period and are currently available to take up a job in the event of a job opportunity, where: (a) "unemployed" is assessed in relation to a short reference period for measuring employment; (b) "Job seeking" refers to any activity when performed, during a specific recent period comprising the last four weeks or One month, for the purpose of finding a job or setting up a business or agricultural enterprise; (c) The point at which the enterprise begins to exist must be used to distinguish between research activities aimed at establishing a business and the business activity itself, as evidenced by the enterprise's registration for work or when financial resources become available, the necessary infrastructure or materials are in place or the first customer or request is received, depending on the context; (d) "Currently available" serves as a test of readiness to start work and is assessed in relation to a short reference period that includes that used to measure employment (depending on national circumstances, the reference period can be extended to include a short subsequent period not exceeding two weeks in total, in order to ensure adequate coverage of unemployment among different population groups). Employed people are defined as all individuals of working age (usually 15 years of age or older) who have been involved during a short reference period such as a week or one day in any activity to produce goods or provide services for remuneration or profit. The difference between the XIII and XIX series of the International Conference on Labor Statistics for a particular country is the operational standards used to define employment, with two series based on statistical standards from the XIII International Conference on Labor Statistics and the other two series based on the standards of the XIX International Conference on Labor Statistics. In the nineteenth International Labor Statisticians Conference Series, employment is narrowly defined as wage or gainful work, while activities that are not primarily paid (i.e., productive work for personal use, volunteer work, and unpaid training work) are recognized as other forms of work. The labor force corresponds to the number of employed and unemployed people. For more information on employment and unemployment definitions, see the Resolution on Labor, Employment and Underutilization Statistics adopted by the XIX International Conference of Labor Statisticians.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National, Gender, Age Group

Method of calculation:

$$Unemployment\ rate = \frac{Total\ unemployment}{Total\ labour\ force} \times 100$$

Last updated: 2024

Note: Data available by gender and age.

Age Groups	2021			2022			2023			2024		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
15-24	12.7	24.6	15.5	10.2	24.5	13.6	10.3	21.6	13.2	9.4	18.8	11.4
25-34	3.9	28.3	9.2	2.1	17.1	4.9	2.0	14.9	4.6	2.2	14.4	4.4
35-44	1.6	14.0	4.0	0.8	9.7	2.4	0.8	8.4	2.1	0.9	7.5	2.0
45-54	1.3	4.7	1.9	0.6	2.7	1.0	0.5	2.4	0.8	0.5	2.1	0.8
+ 55	0.6	3.6	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.4
Grand Total	**3.2**	**19.1**	**6.3**	**2.1**	**13.0**	**4.1**	**1.8**	**11.1**	**3.4**	**2.0**	**10.4**	**3.5**

Indicator 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment, or training

Description of the indicator: This indicator expresses the percentage of youth (aged 15-24) who are not enrolled in education, employment, or training (also known as the "rate of youth not enrolled in education, employment, or training")
Concepts:
For this indicator, young people are defined as all people between the ages of 15 and 24 (inclusive). According to the International Standard Classification of Education, education is defined as a structured and sustainable process designed to achieve learning. In the International Standard Classification of Education, formal education is defined as institutionalized, intentional, and planned education by recognized public organizations and private bodies and constitutes the formal education system of any country.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National and by Gender

Method of calculation:
Proportion of youth not enrolled in education, employment, or training = ((unemployed youth + youth outside the labor force) - (youth not enrolled in education or training + youth outside the labor force and enrolled in education or training)) / Total number of youth × 100
Youth - (working youth + unemployed youth but in education or training)/Youth
It is important to note here that the number of young people employed, educated, or trained at the same time should not be counted twice when subtracted from the total number of young people. The formula can also be expressed as follows:
(Unemployed youth + youth out of the labor force) - (Unemployed youth in education or training + youth out of the workforce in education or training) /youth)

Last updated: 2024

Indicator	Gender	2021	2022	2023	2024
Proportion of youth (aged 15-24) out of work, education, and training	Male	14.1	12.7	12.6	12.5
	Female	21.6	22.3	19.5	19.8
	Total	**17.6**	**16.9**	**15.7**	**15.6**

Indicator 8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status

Description of the indicator: This indicator provides information on the number of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers in the reference group during the reference period. It is a measure of the individual likelihood or risk of experiencing a fatal or a non-fatal occupational injury for each worker in the reference group.
The number of occupational injuries expressed per a given number of workers in the reference group is also known as the incidence rate of occupational injuries.

Sources of data: National Council for Occupational Safety and Health

Unit of measurement: Number of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers

Level of disaggregation: National and Economic Activity

Method of calculation:
The incidence rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries will be calculated separately, since statistics on fatal injuries tend to come from a different source than those on non-fatal injuries, which would make their sum into total occupational accidents inaccurate.
The fatal occupational injury incidence rate is expressed per 100,000 workers in the reference group, and thus, is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Fatal occupational injury incidence rate} = \frac{\text{New cases of fatal injury during the reference year}}{\text{Workers in the reference group during the reference year}} \times 100{,}000$$

Similarly, the non-fatal occupational injury incidence rate is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Non fatal occupational injury incidence rate} = \frac{\text{New cases of non fatal injury during the reference year}}{\text{Workers in the reference group during the reference year}} \times 100{,}000$$

In calculating the average number of workers, the number of part-time workers should be converted to full-time equivalents. For the calculation of rates, the numerator and the denominator should have the same coverage. For example, if self-employed persons are not covered by the source of statistics on fatal occupational injuries, they should also be excluded from the denominator.

Last updated: 2024

Number of Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers , 2024

Economic Activity	Number of fatal occupational related injuries among workers (15 years and older) per 100,000 population by economic activity		Number of non- fatal occupational related injuries among workers (15 years and older) per 100,000 population by economic activity	
	Occupational injuries except for transportation	All occupational injuries	Occupational injuries except for transportation	All occupational injuries
Financial and Insurance Activities	0.0	0.3	62.9	75.9
Public Administration and Defense, Compulsory Social Security	1.8	9.0	34.9	43.7
Real Estate Activities	1.5	2.9	133.0	149.2

Number of Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers , 2024				
Economic Activity	Number of fatal occupational related injuries among workers (15 years and older) per 100,000 population by economic activity		Number of non- fatal occupational related injuries among workers (15 years and older) per 100,000 population by economic activity	
	Occupational injuries except for transportation	All occupational injuries	Occupational injuries except for transportation	All occupational injuries
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Activities	2.5	4.1	83.1	102.1
Construction	4.5	11.3	309.2	342.6
Mining and Quarrying	0.0	1.0	316.6	362.4
Education	0.8	2.2	51.9	63.4
Administrative and Support Services	1.4	3.1	219.7	250.7
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	2.4	4.4	211.9	240.1
Manufacturing	2.4	2.4	568.7	601.9
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	0.8	0.8	178.2	185.5
Information and Communications	1.6	6.3	29.1	44.0
Transport and Storage	2.0	2.0	215.2	371.9
Electricity, Gas, Steam, and Air Conditioning Supply	3.3	8.3	91.6	126.3
Water Supply, Sanitation, Waste Management, and Remediation Activities	0.0	0.4	375.4	510.6
Other Service Activities	0.3	1.4	45.8	53.1
Activities of Organizations and Bodies Not Subject to National Jurisdiction	0.6	1.5	252.5	252.5
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	0.6	1.3	177.8	193.6
Human Health and Social Work Activities	0.0	2.0	104.5	124.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	1.5	3.1	155.8	177.2
Other	0.0	0.3	30.8	33.5
Total	1.8	9.0	245.3	280.4

Indicator 8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labor rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labor Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status

Description of the indicator: This indicator examines ILO Member States seeking to measure countries' compliance with fundamental rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) ... **based on ILO texts and national legislation. It is derived from coding the sources related to the year under evaluation, identifying instances of non-compliance in the collected sources, and converting this coding into measurable indicators.**
Sources of data: Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development
Unit of measurement: Number of coded evaluation criteria
Level of disaggregation: National
Method of calculation: Strategy
Last updated: 2024

Strategy	YES /NO
Association	The formation of associations in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is a right established by Saudi regulations. Individuals wishing to establish a civil association may proceed in accordance with the statutory procedures governing their establishment and formation. The Kingdom has shown strong commitment to developing the non-profit sector, seeking to increase its contribution to the gross domestic product, while enhancing the formation, supervision, and growth of associations.
	There are many laws and regulations related to this regard, and the most prominent of which are worth mentioning are the following:
	First: The Law of Associations and Civil Institutions, issued by Royal Decree No. (M/8) dated 19/02/1437 AH, and it included several texts indicating the permission to form associations, including what was stated in Article III of the Law, which stipulated "... In the application of the provisions of this Law, a civil association shall be deemed to be any group with a continuous organization for a certain or indefinite period, composed of persons of a natural or legal character, or both, primarily non-profit, to achieve one of the purposes of charity or solidarity, or for a religious activity determined by the Ministry of Islamic Affairs, Endowments, Dawah and Guidance, or a social, cultural, health, environmental, educational, or educational activity. Scientific, professional, creative, youth, tourism, and other activities, or activity related to consumer protection, or any other civil activity estimated by the Ministry, whether through material or moral aid, technical or other expertise, and whether the activity is directed to public service such as public benefit associations, or it is directed mainly to the service of specialists or professions such as professional associations, scientific societies and literary societies. Among the texts that indicate the support, development and development of associations is the provisions of article VII of the Law on Associations and Civil Institutions, which stipulates that "a fund called the Association Support Fund shall be established under the Law and linked to the Council, and its task shall be to support and develop the programs of associations in a manner that ensures the continuation of their work..."
	Article X of the Law stipulates that "an association may establish branches within the Kingdom after the approval of the Ministry..." Second: The Executive Regulations of the Law of Associations and Civil Institutions, issued by Ministerial Resolution No. (73739) dated 11/06/1437 AH, and the regulation included several statutory texts indicating the permission to form associations, which is an executive regulation of the Law of Associations and Civil Institutions that specify, detail, explain, and regulate the provisions contained in the Law.

Strategy	YES /NO
Association	**Second:** Second: The Executive Regulations of the Law of Associations and Civil Institutions, issued by Ministerial Resolution No. (73739) dated 11/06/1437 AH. These regulations provide detailed provisions clarifying, specifying, and regulating the implementation of the Law.
	Third: The Law of Cooperative Societies issued by Royal Decree No. (M/14) dated 10/03/1429 AH, which regulated the mechanism for establishing cooperative societies and participating in their formation, as Article Eight of the Law stipulates that "Persons who participate in the formation of a cooperative society shall be considered its founders, and they are the ones who prepare the initial memorandum of association and the basic regulations of the association. They shall jointly bear the expenses of the incorporation and the obligations arising from the formation of the association, and shall be reimbursed from the capital, the expenses of incorporation after the registration of the association.
	The rules for forming committees were issued by the esteemed Council of Ministers Resolution No. (12) dated 01/08/1422 AH, and the executive regulations by Ministerial Resolution No. (1691) dated 01/27/1423 AH, which allows only workers to form labor committees in workplaces with more than 100 (Saudi) workers. The committee aims to create "a means of dialogue between the employer and workers to improve the level of work performance and remove technical and material obstacles that prevent this." Their mandate is to provide recommendations on labor issues such as improving working conditions, health and safety standards, and training. A ministerial decree was issued to form the "Founding Committee of the National Committee for Workers' Committees" of thirteen members as a preparatory committee for the establishment of the "Saudi National Committee for Workers' Committees." It represents workers' committees at the national and international levels and works closely with the Ministry. The most important tasks of this committee are: Activating the role of the National Committee for Workers and carrying out its duties. Raising awareness among private sector institutions about the role of workers' committees. Representing workers in the Kingdom at international and local levels. Developing internal regulations for the National Committee that regulate nominations, meetings, and mechanisms for dealing with workers' issues. A social dialogue forum was formed that brings together the three production parties: employers (such as the Federation of Saudi Chambers), workers' organizations (workers' committees), and a government delegation. The forum is held annually to discuss topics related to the affairs of the three production parties. The fourteenth forum will be held in 2024 at the King Abdulaziz Center for Civilizational Communication between the three production parties: workers, employers, and the government.

Indicator 8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate

Description of the indicator: Tourism direct GDP is defined as the sum of a portion of the total value added (at base prices) generated by all industries in response to domestic tourism consumption, plus the amount of net taxes on products and imports included in the value of this expenditure on buyers. Prices. The indicator is based on the Tourism Sub-Account: Recommended Methodological Framework 2008, an international standard adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission led by the World Tourism Organization.
The direct gross value added of tourism is a fraction of the total value added generated by tourism and other economic industries that directly serve visitors in response to domestic tourism consumption.
GDP: It is the main measure of national output and represents the total value of all final goods and services within the production limits of the System of National Accounts produced in each economy (i.e., the dollar value of all goods and services within a country). SNA production limits are produced within the state boundaries each year. According to the System of National Accounts, "GDP is the sum of the total value added of all resident production units plus the (and possibly total) part of the product taxes, minus product subsidies, which are not included in the production assessment. GDP is also equal to the sum of the final uses of goods and services (all uses except intermediate consumption) measured at buyers' prices, less the value of imports of goods and services. GDP is also equal to the sum of primary incomes distributed among resident producer units.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent % , and Saudi Riyal (SAR)

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Tourism direct GDP (TDGDP) as a proportion of total GDP (in%):

$$\left(\frac{TDGDP}{GDP}\right) X\ 100$$

Tourism direct GDP (TDGDP) in growth rate

$$\left[\left(\frac{TDGDP_t}{TDGDP_{t-1}}\right) -1\right] X\ 100$$

Last updated: 2023

Note: Data for 2023 are preliminary estimates and are adjustable.

Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate						
	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total Gross Domestic Product (GDP**)	SAUDI RIYAL	3,333,338,000,000	2,879,817,000,000	3,684,979,000,000	4,646,532,000,000	4,569,693,000,000
Tourism Direct GDP**	SAUDI RIYAL	114,177,340,702.5	44,425,702,455	88,486,728,802.5	143,820,052,563.75	174,691,907,876.25
Tourism Direct GDP as % of total GDP	**Percent**	**3.425**	**1.546**	**2.401**	**3.095**	**3.823**

** Data for 2023 are preliminary estimates and are adjustable

Indicator 8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

Description of the indicator: The number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and the number of ATMs per 100,000 adults.

Sources of data: Saudi Central Bank

Unit of measurement: Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines per 100,000 adults

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Indices are calculated based on data collected directly from the Central Bank or the most important financial regulator in the country. The formula for obtaining these two indicators is the following::

$$\textit{The number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults}_{it} = \frac{\textit{Number of commercial bank branches}_{it}}{\frac{\textit{Adult population}_{it}}{100{,}000}}$$

$$\textit{The number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults}_{it} = \frac{\textit{Number of automated teller machines (ATMs)}_{it}}{\frac{\textit{Adult population}_{it}}{100{,}000}}$$

The letter "B" indicates the country in question, and the letter "S" represents the year. The source of information on the number of branches of commercial banks and the number of ATMs is the Financial Access Survey. The source of information on the adult population is the World Development Indicators or CIA Fact Book.

Last updated: 2024

Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines per 100,000 adults					
Item	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Number of commercial banks	2,014	1,945	1,927	1,901	1,905
Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults	8.53	8.49	5.99	5.52	7.09
Number of automated teller machines	18,299	16,544	16,251	15,954	15,075
Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000	77.54	77.21	83.37	63.05	56.1

Indicator 8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider

Description of the indicator: Percentage of adults (15 years and above) who report having a bank account (individually or jointly) or an account in any other type of financial institution or in person using a mobile financial service provider in the past 12 months.

Sources of data: Saudi Central Bank

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The indicator is based on data collected through nationally representative individual-level surveys. Sampling weights are applied to calculate totals at the national level.

Last updated: 2024

Note: The number of accounts refers to physical accounts. Since an individual may hold more than one account, the figures reflect the total number of accounts rather than the number of unique account holders.

Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Number of bank accounts for adults 15 years and over	29,995,821	35,289,759	34,445,590	45,974,306	47,110,798

Indicator 8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy

Description of the indicator:
The Indicator refers to the existence of a developed and operational national strategy for youth employment, as a clear and independent strategy or as part of a national employment strategy.

Sources of data: Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development

Unit of measurement: Strategy

Level of disaggregation: National.

Method of calculation: The information and documents provided by national authorities will be analysed by the ILO to classify countries according to this grid:

Subject	Number
Missing value	No information available to assess the existence of a national strategy for youth employment.
0	The country has not developed any national strategy for youth employment or taken steps to develop or adopt one.
1	The country is in the process of developing a national strategy for youth employment.
2	The country has developed and adopted a national strategy for youth employment
3	The country has begun to implement a national youth employment strategy.

Last updated: 2024

Strategy	Yes
Is there a developed and practical national strategy for youth employment, as a clear and independent strategy or as part of a national employment strategy?	Yes, it is part of a labor market strategy that covers the entire labor market, Male and female of all age groups. Through its main objectives, the strategy seeks to increase the economic participation of citizens to 60% and reduce unemployment to 7%. It also includes a number of initiatives that target the supply side in terms of providing skills and values, including youth and those who are difficult to employ.

- Yes, and it is part of the labor market strategy currently being implemented.

The labor market strategy focuses on 4 strategic objectives:
- One of the goals is to stimulate the economic participation of citizens (especially young men and women) and raise it from 45.5% according to the results of 2019 to 60% for the year 2030 One of the goals is to stimulate the economic participation of citizens (especially young men and women) and raise it from 45.5% according to the results of 2019 to 60% for the year 2030
- One of the goals is to stimulate the economic participation of citizens (especially young men and women) and raise it from 45.5% according to the results of 2019 to 60% for the year 2030.
- One of the goals is to reduce the unemployment rate for citizens from 12% according to the result of 2019 to 7% for the year 2030.
- The strategy also contains 6 reform axes, and one of the axes is concerned with the operating system, and 3 initiatives fall under it.
- Enhancing e-recruitment platforms
- Expanding the network of employment centers
- Improving the level of service delivery and improving the quality of employment services for those who are difficult to employ

الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics

Goal 9:
Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Indicator 9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road.

Description of the indicator: The indicator (commonly known as the World Bank's Rural Access Indicator) measures the proportion of the rural population who. They live within two kilometers of a road that is usable in all seasons in a country.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics and Transport General Authority

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

The indicator is calculated by the following spatial layers:

Rural Boundary Spatial Layer: Includes population according to the results of the 2022 Population and Housing Census, and a spatial layer usable in all seasons.

Geospatial analyses and processing were conducted to extract the number of rural residents living within 2 km of roads and the total rural population.

The percentage of rural residents living within 2 km of roads that are usable in all seasons was calculated as:

Total Rural Residents Living Within 2 km of Roads Usable in all seasons / Total Rural Residents * 100.

The index is calculated using the following spatial layers:

Rural Boundary Spatial Layer: Includes population according to the results of the 2022 Population and Housing Census, and a spatial layer usable in all seasons.

Geospatial analyses and processing were conducted to extract the number of rural residents living within 2 km of roads and the total rural population.

Last updated: 2022

Indicator	Year
	2022
Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road (%)	91.77

Indicator 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

Description of the indicator: includes passenger and cargo volumes, which means the sum of passenger volume and cargo reported to air carriers in terms of number of people and metric tons of tonnage respectively.
The International Transport Forum collects data on transport statistics (rail and road) on an annual basis from all member states. This data is collected from the ministries of transport, statistical offices and other designated institutions as the official source of data. Although there are clear definitions of all the terms used in this survey, countries may have different methodologies for calculating kilometers per ton and kilometers for passengers. The methods can be based on traffic or mobility surveys, and the use of very different sampling methods and estimation techniques, which can affect the comparability of their statistics.

Sources of data: General Authority of Civil Aviation, Saudi Ports Authority, Economic Cities and Special Zones Authority, Transport General Authority, General Authority for Statistics, and NEOM.

Unit of measurement: Number of passengers, freight exports and imports in tons, Maritime transport: arriving and departing passengers, shipping exports and imports in tons, Land transport: Number of passengers, metric tons, railways in tons – railway freight containers in tons.

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:
This indicator consists of the following six components. Each component is the sum of the transportation volume.
(1) Freight volume (tonne-kilometres), by maritime transport
(2) Passenger volume (passenger-kilometres), by railway transport
(3) Freight volume (tonne-kilometres), by railway transport
(4) Passenger volume (passenger-kilometres), by air transport
(5) Freight volume (tonne-kilometres), by air transport
(6) Freight volume (tonne-kilometres), by land transport

Last updated: 2024

Trains (passengers and freight)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Trains passengers	2,421,545	7,342,173	22,782,591	30,292,670	42,668,058
Trains frights (tons)	10,855,879	11,885,557	13,567,519	14,324,888	15,615,789
Trains frights (containers)	701,378	671,372	673,443	698,970	887,865

	2021	2022	2023
Land passenger transport - buses (million)	13	42.6	117.6

	Item	2022	2023	2024
Air Transport	Total International Passenger	41,619,201	60,582,822	69,311,809
	Total Domestic Passenger	46,871,418	51,121,685	59,305,214
	Total exported and imported freight	777,363	894,059	1,191,474

	Item	2020	2021	2022	2023
International freight through land ports (tons)	Exports	10,734,715	10,617,743	12,751,166	13,538,128
	Imports	9,806,860	10,474,845	11,388,639	11,423,197

	Item	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Maritime Transport	Arrivals	254,081	335,873	512,803	590,668	387,577
	Departures	237,327	316,176	504,970	544,055	348,600
	Total	**491,408**	**652,049**	**1,017,773**	**1,134,723**	**736,177**
	Exports freight (tons)	198,486,245	188,848,491	228,814,531	203,546,680	219240386
	Imports freight (tons)	100,784,808	101,759,133	128,698,584	105,165,539	101544281
	Total	**299,271,053**	**290,607,624**	**357,513,115**	**308,712,219**	**320,784,667**

Indicator 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per-capita

Description of the indicator: It is the ratio between the market value added of GDP and the per capita value added of the manufacturing industry.
Industrial VAT per capita is calculated by dividing the industrial value added at the fixed US dollar rate in 2015 by the population of a country or region.
Gross value-added measures the contribution of each individual product, industry or sector to a country's economy. The gross value added generated by any unit engaged in a productive activity can be calculated as the residual of the gross product of the units minus intermediate consumption and the goods and services used in the production process, or as the sum of the income of the factors resulting from the production process (System of National Accounts 2008). Manufacturing refers to industries belonging to Section C defined by ISIC revision 4, or D.
GDP represents the sum of the total value added from all resident institutional units in the economy. For the purpose of comparison over time and across countries, industrial value added, and GDP are estimated in terms of constant prices in US dollars. The current series is offered at fixed prices for 2015

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent and Saudi Arabia Riyal (SAR)

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:
Value Added of Manufacturing Industry / GDP Value Added Percentage of Manufacturing Industry *100 =
Manufacturing value added per capita (SAUDI RIYAL) = (added to manufacturing / total population).

$$MVA\ as\ a\ proportion\ in\ GDP = \frac{MVA}{GDP} X100$$

$$MVA\ per\ capita = \frac{MVA}{Population} X100$$

Last updated: 2023

Note: As for GDP at constant prices, it undergoes annual updates and therefore the indicator will change annually based on these updates.

Item	Year				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Added value percentage for transformative industries from GDP (%)	11.71	12.46	13.05	12.86	15.07
Per capita share of the transformative industries added value (SAR)	11,411	10,247	14,100	18,578	20,429

Indicator 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

Description of the indicator: The indicator is represented by the share of employment in the manufacturing industry in total employment.
Employment includes all persons of working age who have been engaged within a short reference period (one week) in any activity for the production of goods or the provision of services for remuneration or profit. The difference between the two series for a particular country is the operational standards used to define employment, one series is based on statistical standards from the Thirteenth International Conference on Labor Statistics and the other is based on the standards of the Nineteenth Congress on Labor Statistics. In the XIX Conference on Labor Statistics series, employment is narrowly defined as work done for pay or profit, while activities that are not primarily paid (i.e., productive work for personal use, volunteer work and unpaid training work) are recognized as other forms of work. There is no distinction between people who work full-time and those who work less than full-time.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Total employment in manufacturing / total employment in all economic activities) * 100

$$\frac{\textit{Total employment in manufacturing activities}}{\textit{Total employment in all economic activities}} \; X100$$

Last Updated: 2024

Note: As for GDP at constant prices, it undergoes annual updates and therefore the indicator will change annually based on these updates.

Indicator	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Percentage of manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	10.44	10.68	11.4	11.17	12.18

Indicator 9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added, based on (a) international classification and (b) national classifications.

Description of the indicator: Under the Sustainable Development Goals, defined here for the purposes of collecting and compiling statistical data, small industrial enterprises refer to statistical units, usually enterprises, engaged in the production of goods for markets below a specified size category.

The proportion of "small industries" to the total industry value added, according to the International Classification, is an indicator calculated as the proportion of manufacturing value added of small industrial enterprises to the total manufacturing value added according to UNIDO's international definition of "small industry" (less than 20 people worked on average during the reference period).

The proportion of "small industries" of the total value added of industry, according to the national classification, is an indicator calculated as the ratio of manufacturing value added of small industrial enterprises to the total value added of manufacturing according to the national definition of "small industries".

Concepts: The International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics, 2008 (United Nations, 2011) define an institution as the smallest legal unit that constitutes an organizational unit that produces goods or services. The Foundation is the basic statistical unit in which all information relating to its production activities and transactions, including financial and balance sheet accounts, is kept. This designation is also used to classify institutional sectors in the 2008 SNA.

The total number of employed persons is defined as the total number of people working in or for a statistical unit, whether **full-time or part-time, including:**

- Employers
- Active business partners
- Unpaid family members
- Salaried staff (for more details, see United Nations, 2011).

The size of the statistical unit should primarily be determined based on employment, in terms of the average number of individuals employed during the reference period. If the average number of individuals employed is not available, the total number of individuals employed at a single point in time may be used as a measure of size.

The size classification should consist of the following categories of the average number of individuals employed: 1-9, 10-19, 20-49, 50-249, and 250 or more. This should be considered as the minimum breakdown of the overall range; more detailed classifications should be developed within this framework, where appropriate.

The added value cannot be observed directly from the accounting records of the units. It is derived as the difference between the gross product or output of the census and the intermediate consumption or census inputs (United Nations, 2011). Value added at base prices is calculated as the difference between gross product at base prices and intermediate consumption at buyers' prices. The value-added assessment closely corresponds to the assessment of the gross output. If output is valued at base prices, value-added is also valued at base prices (intermediate consumption is always valued at buyers' prices).

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The ratio of "small industries" in the total value added is an indicator calculated as the ratio of the value added of small manufacturing enterprises in the total value added of manufacturing:

(Value Added for Small Scale Manufacturing Projects / Total Manufacturing Value Added (VAT) * 100

$$\frac{\textit{Manufacturing value added of "small-scale industries"}}{\textit{Total manufacturing value added}} \textit{X100}$$

The manufacturing sector is defined according to the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) Revision 3 (1990) or Revision 4 (2008). It refers to industries belonging to Sector D in Revision 3 or Sector C in Revision 4.

Last updated: 2023

Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	9.72	8.44	8.17	7.45	8.33

Indicator 9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP

Description of the indicator: R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP is the proportion of R&D expenditure divided by total economic outputs.
Experimental research and development includes creative and methodological work carried out with the aim of increasing the stock of knowledge – including the knowledge of humanity, culture and society – and innovating new applications of available knowledge.
Expenditures on practical research and development within an organization represent the amount of money spent on practical research and development conducted within the reporting unit.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Calculating the indicator of experimental R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP is self-explanatory, using readily available GDP data as a denominator.
Expenditure on scientific research and development as a percentage of GDP (R&D intensity) is calculated as follows:
Calculating R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP.
R&D spending can be broken down by performance sector, source of funding, scientific field, type of research and cost.

Last updated: 2023

Indicator	2022	2023
Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	0.46%	0.49%

Indicator 9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants

Description of the indicator: The number of full-time equivalent researchers per million population is a direct measure of the number of experimental R&D workers per million people.
The OECD Frascati Handbook provides definitions relevant to experimental research and development, and gross domestic expenditure on experimental R&D and researchers. Despite being an OECD guide, the application is universal. During the sixth revision of the Frascati Manual, developing country issues were incorporated into the substance of the Manual. The seventh edition was released in October 2015.
The following definitions, taken from the 2015 edition of the Frascati Manual, are relevant to the calculation of the indicator:
Experimental research and development includes the creative and methodological work being done in order to increase the stock of knowledge – including the knowledge of humanity, culture and society – and to invent new applications of available knowledge.
Researchers are professionals involved in the conception or creation of new knowledge. They conduct research and improve or develop concepts, theories, models, technologies, hardware, software or operational methods.
The full-time equivalent of experimental R&D workers is defined as the percentage of hours actually worked spent on experimental R&D during a specific reference period (usually a calendar year) divided by the total number of hours traditionally worked by an individual or group in the same period.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Number of researchers per million population

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Computation of the indicator Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants uses available population data as denominator.

$$RES_{Density} = \frac{Total\ researchers\ (FTE)}{Total\ population\ of\ the\ country} \times 1{,}000{,}000$$

Where 'Total researchers (FTE)' is calculated as:

$$Total\ researchers\ (FTE) = Number\ of\ full\text{-}time\ researchers + \left[\frac{Number\ of\ working\ hours\ spent\ on\ R\&D\ by\ part\text{-}time\ researchers}{Number\ of\ normative\ or\ statutory\ working\ hours\ of\ a\ full\text{-}time\ researcher}\right]$$

Last updated: 2023

Indicator	2022	2023
Number of Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million population	834.8	1,093

Indicator 9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added

Description of the indicator: The ratio of value added of medium and high-tech industries in the total value added of manufacturing is the value of a ratio between the value added of medium and high-tech industries and the value added of manufacturing.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The indicator is calculated as a ratio of the total value added from the economic activities of medium and high-tech industries to the industrial value added using the current US dollar.

Total value added in economic activities of the high-tech industry/industrial value added × 100

$$\frac{\textit{Sum of value added in MHT economic activities}}{\textit{MVA}} \times 100$$

Data is calculated based on the industries labeled in the table below. The total ratio is then calculated as in the equation above.

Last updated: 2023

Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	32.27	32.36	28.15	26.17	27.21

Indicator 9.c.1: Proportion of population is covered by a mobile network, by technology.

Description of the indicator: The proportion of population covered by a mobile network, broken down by technology, refers to the percentage of population living within the range of a mobile phone signal, regardless of whether they are subscribed to or using a mobile phone. This is calculated by dividing the population within the mobile signal range by the total population and multiplying it by 100.

Sources of data: Communications, Space and Technology Commission

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National and Network

Method of calculation:

$$(\text{number of population living within range of cellular signal} / \text{total population}) \times 100$$

Last updated: 2023

Item	Proportion of population is covered by a mobile network, by technology				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Percentage of 3G mobile networks spread in populated areas	98.9	99.1	100	100	100
Percentage of 4G mobile networks spread in populated areas	94.2	98.3	100	100	100

الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics

Goal 10:
Reduce Inequalities

SDG 10: Reduce Inequalities

Indicator 10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

Description of the indicator: This indicator is defined as the proportion of the population (adults) who self-report that they personally experienced discrimination or harassment during the last 12 months based on ground(s) prohibited by international human rights law (IHRL). IHRL refers to the body of international legal instruments aiming to promote and protect human rights, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and subsequent international human rights treaties adopted by the United Nations (UN).

Discrimination is any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference or other differential treatment that is directly or indirectly based on prohibited grounds of discrimination, and which has the intention or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life. Harassment is a form of discrimination when it is also based on prohibited grounds of discrimination. Harassment may take the form of words, gestures, or actions, which tend to annoy, alarm, abuse, demean, intimidate, belittle, humiliate, or embarrass another or which create an intimidating, hostile or offensive environment. While involving a pattern of behaviours, harassment can take the form of a single incident.
IHRL provides lists of the prohibited grounds of discrimination. The inclusion of "other status" in these lists indicates that they are not exhaustive and that other grounds may be recognized by international human rights mechanisms. A review of the international human rights normative framework helps identify a list of grounds that includes race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national origin, social origin, property, birth status, disability, age, nationality, marital and family status, health status, place of residence, economic and social situation, pregnancy, indigenous status, afro-descent and other status. In practice, it will be difficult to include all potentially relevant grounds of discrimination in household survey questions. For this reason, it is recommended that data collectors identify contextually relevant and feasible lists of grounds, drawing on the illustrative list and formulation of prohibited grounds of discrimination outlined in the methodology section below, and add another" category to reflect other grounds that may not have been listed explicitly.

Sources of data: Human Rights Commission

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:
Number of people who reported that they had personally experienced discrimination or harassment

Last updated: 2024

Note: The number of people who reported discrimination or harassment has been documented.

Number of people who reported that they had personally experienced discrimination or harassment	2022	2023	2024
Total	1	11	14

Indicator 10.4.1 Labor's share of GDP

Description of the indicator: Labor share of gross domestic product (GDP) is the sum of employee compensation given as a percentage of GDP, which is a measure of total output. This indicator provides information about the relative share of output, which is paid as compensation to employees compared to the share paid to capital in the production process for a given reference period.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

$$\text{Labour share of Gross Domestic Product} = \frac{\text{(Total compensation of employees) + (Labour income of the self-employed)}}{\text{Gross Domestic Product}} \text{ X100}$$

Last updated: 2024

Indicator	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Labour's share of GDP (%)	37.7	39.1	44.3	40.7	34.4

Indicator 10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators

Description of the indicator: Financial soundness indicators used to measure this indicator.

1. Regulatory capital from Class 1 to assets (Capital Adequacy)
2. Regulatory capital from class 1 to risk-weighted assets
3. Net provisions for non-performing loans to capital
4. Non-performing loans to total loans
5. Return on assets
6. Liquid assets to short-term liabilities
7. Net open positions in foreign currencies to capital.

Sources of data: Saudi Central Bank

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Regulatory capital of Class 1 to assets: is the ratio of the underlying capital (class 1) to total assets (balance sheet). For jurisdictions that have applied Basel 3 leverage ratio, this Indicator will be calculated using Tier 1 capital as the numerator and exposure measure as a denominator, which includes balance sheet assets, derivatives risk, exposures of securities financing transactions and off-balance sheet items.

Regulatory capital from class 1 to risk-weighted assets: This Indicator is calculated using regulatory capital of Class 1 as a numerator and risk-weighted assets as a denominator. Data on this financial soundness Indicator was compiled in accordance with the applicable Basel Convention (i.e. Basel 1, Basel 2 and Basel 3).

Non-performing loans to total provisions for loan losses: This financial soundness Indicator is calculated by the value of non-performing loans minus the value of provisions for loan losses determined as numerator, and capital as a denominator. Capital is measured as the total regulatory capital.

Non-performing loans to total loans: This financial soundness Indicator is calculated using the value of non-performing loans as a numerator and the total value of the loan portfolio (including non-performing loans, and before deducting provisions for specific loan losses) as a denominator.

Return on assets: This financial soundness Indicator is calculated by dividing annual net income before tax (as recommended in the Financial Soundness Indicator Manual) by the average value of total assets (financial and non-financial) over the same period.

Liquid assets to short-term liabilities: This financial soundness Indicator is calculated using liquid assets as numerators and short-term liabilities as a denominator. This ratio can also be calculated by taking the broad measure of liquid assets as a numerator.

Net open positions in foreign currencies to capital: based on the IMF's Financial Soundness Indicators Manual.

Last updated: 2024

Financial soundness indicators (%)	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Percentage of Capital to Assets	20.3	19.9	19.9	20.1	19.6
Percentage of Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets	18.7	18.2	18.4	18.6	18.3
Percentage of Net Provisions for Non-Performing Loans to Capital	2.2	2.1	2.7	2.2	1.7
Percentage of Non-Performing Loans to Total Loans	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.2
Percentage of Return on Assets	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2
Percentage of Liquid Assets to Short-Term Liabilities	43.8	41.3	39.7	38.9	36.5
Percentage of Net Open Foreign Currency Positions to Capital	7.3	- 0.05	-2.3	1.2	-4.6

Indicator 10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff

Description of the indicator: Proportion of the total number of tariff lines (in percentage) applied to products imported from LDCs and developing countries equivalent to a tariff rate of 0% in quarter.97-01 HS

Sources of data: Zakat, Tax and Custom Authority

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The average share of national tariff lines that are duty-free.

Last updated: 2022

Indicator	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Percentage of tariff lines	16	15	14	14	13

Indicator 10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g., official development assistance, foreign direct investment, and other flows)

Description of the indicator: Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and types of flows, covered by official development assistance (ODA), other official flows (OOFs) and private flows.

Sources of data: Saudi Central Bank

Unit of measurement: Saudi Arabia Riyal

Level of disaggregation: Type of aids investment

Method of calculation: The sum of official and private flows from all donors to developing countries.

Last updated: 2023

Note: Covers loans, aid and investment abroad.

Year	Total resource flows allocated to development					
	Loans & Aid	Contributions to support associations and organizations	Multi-party assistance	Total	Assets: Outward Direct Investment	Liabilities/ Undertakings Direct investment within the economy
2019	35,157,000,000	2,448,000,000	-	37,605,000,000	54,573,245,936	11,547,064,692
2020	17,088,000,000	2,142,000,000	-	19,230,000,000	20,290,959,926	6,079,740,733
2021	41,463,500,000	3,530,500,000	-	44,994,000,000	92,527,104,083	106,313,900,000
2022	51,212,000,000	4,283,000,000	-	55,495,000,000	99,492,598,503	100,162,733,000
2023	-	-	-	-	65,044,210,776	85,513,118,102

Indicator 10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted (in millions)

Description of the indicator: Remittance costs as a percentage of the amount transferred." It is not clearly defined. The similar and well-defined is as follows: Therefore, we suggest using a similar and well-defined indicator as follows: "The average total cost of sending $200 or its equivalent in local transmitter currency and inflation signifier) in each channel of the country (as a percentage of the amount sent)." The indicator is available for a total of 365 channels worldwide, for 48 countries through Cel and 105 receiving countries on a quarterly basis. According to the World Bank's worldwide remittance rate database. The above data availability information is based on the 105 receiving countries.

Sources of data: Saudi Central Bank

Unit of measurement: Saudi Riyal (SAR)

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Data is collected through a mystery shopping exercise of remittance service providers (RSPs). A sample of RSPs including at least 80% of the market share in each corridor are included in the mystery shopping exercise. The average cost is calculated as the simple average of total costs (including both fee and exchange rate margin) quoted by each RSP operating in a corridor.

In 2016, the Smart Remitter Target (SmarRT) was introduced to monitor remittance transactions at a more granular level. It aims to reflect the cost that a savvy consumer with access to sufficiently complete information would pay to transfer remittances in each corridor. Smart Remitter Target is calculated as the simple average of the three cheapest services for sending the equivalent of $200 in each corridor and is expressed in terms of the percentage of the total amount sent. In addition to transparency, services must meet additional criteria to be included in Smart Remitter Target, including transaction speed (5 days or less) and accessibility determined by geographic proximity of branches for services that require physical presence or access to any technology or device necessary to use the service, such as a bank account, mobile phone or the internet. The Smart Remitter Target methodology was developed in collaboration with the Global Remittances Working Group, a working group which was formed by the World Bank at the request of the G8/G20 to monitor the progress towards the 5x5 Objective.

Last updated: 2024

	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total amounts transferred to resident labor (non-Saudi) (Million Saudi Riyal)	128,768	149,300	145,563	142,710	171,309

الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics

Goal 11:
Sustainable Cities and Communities

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Indicator 11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate.

Description of the indicator: The indicator is defined as the ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate.

This indicator requires the identification of the elements of population growth and land consumption rate. Calculating the population growth rate is easier and easier to obtain, while the rate of land consumption is a minor challenge and requires the use of new technologies. When estimating land consumption, we need to determine what constitutes "consumption" of land because this may include aspects of "consumption", "conservation" or available for "development" in situations such as wetlands. Second, there is no unequivocal measure of whether the land being developed is really "newly developed" (or vacant) land, or whether it is "at least partially developed." As a result, the percentage of the total current newly developed urban land (its consumption) will be used as a measure of the rate of land consumption. The fully developed area is sometimes also referred to as the built-up area.

City or metropolitan area: Since 2016, UN-Habitat and its partners have organized global consultations and discussions to narrow down the range of meaningful definitions that may be useful for global monitoring and reporting. After consultations with 86 Member States, the United Nations Statistical Commission, at its fifty-first session (March 2020), endorsed urbanization as a practical method for demarcating cities, urban and rural areas for international statistical comparisons. This definition combines population size and population density thresholds to classify the entire state territory along the urban-rural continuity, and captures the entire extent of the city, including dense neighborhoods outside the boundaries of the central municipality. The degree of urbanization is applied in a two-step process: first, the grid cells with an area of 1 square kilometer are classified based on population density, adjacency and population size. Local units are then classified as urban or rural based on the type of network cells in which the majority of their population resides. For the calculation of indicator 11.3.1, countries are encouraged to adopt the degree of urbanization to determine the area of analysis (city or metropolitan area).

The population growth rate is the change in the number of inhabitants in a given region (country, city, etc.) over a period, usually one year, expressed as a percentage of the population at the beginning of that period. It reflects the number of births and deaths over a period and the number of people migrating to and from the focus area. In SDG target 11.3.1, this is calculated in the area designated as urban/city.

Land consumption is defined in the context of indicator 11.3.1 as the assimilation of land through urban land uses, which often involves the conversion of land from non-urban to urban functions.

Land consumption rate is the rate at which urban land or land occupied by a city/urban area change over a period of time (usually one year), expressed as a percentage of land occupied by the city/metropolitan area at the beginning of that time.

Built-up area in the context of indicator 11.3.1 is defined as all areas occupied by buildings.

Sources of data: Ministry of Municipalities and Housing

Unit of measurement: a) The rate of land consumption b) The rate of population growth, the Unit of Measurement is the percentage

Level of disaggregation: National and Province

Method of calculation: The calculation method for the ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate follows five main steps:

a. Spatial analysis and computation of the land consumption rate.

Using the urban boundaries defined in step (b), spatial analysis is undertaken to determine the land consumption rate. To implement this, the three steps below are as follows:

1. From satellite imagery, extract data on built up areas for each analysis year
2. Calculate the total area covered by the built-up areas for each of the analysis years
3. Compute the (annual) land consumption rate using the formula:

$$LCR = \frac{V_{present} - V_{past}}{V_{past}} \times \frac{1}{t}$$

Where:

$V_{present}$ is total built-up area in current year.
V_{past} is total built-up area in past year.
t is the number of years between $V_{present}$ and V_{past} (or length in years of the period considered)

b. Spatial analysis and computation of the population growth rate.

Using the urban boundaries defined in step (b), calculate the total population within the urban area in each of the analysis years where the land consumption rate is computed. Population data collected by National Statistical Offices through censuses and other surveys should be used for this analysis. Where this type of population data is not available, or where data is released at large population units which exceed the defined urban area, countries are encouraged to create population grids, which can help disaggregate the data from large and different sized census/population data release units to smaller uniform sized grids. The (annual) population growth rate is calculated using the total population within the urban area for the analysis period using the formula below:

$$Population\ Growth\ rate\ i.e.\ PGR = \frac{LN(Pop_t+n)/(Pop_t)}{y}$$

Where:

LN is the natural logarithm value
Pop_t is the total population within the urban area/city in the past/initial year
Pop_t+n is the total population within the urban area/city in the current/final year
y is the number of years between the two measurement periods

c. Computation of the ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate

The ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate (LCRPGR) is calculated using the formula:

$$\mathbf{LCRPGR} = \left(\frac{\mathbf{Land\ Consumption\ rate}}{\mathbf{Population\ growth\ rate}}\right)$$

The overall formula can be summarized as:

$$\mathbf{LCRPGR} = \left(\frac{V_{present} - V_{past}}{V_{past}} \times \frac{1}{t}\right) \Bigg/ \left(\frac{\mathbf{LN}\left(\frac{\mathbf{Pop_{t+n}}}{\mathbf{Pop_t}}\right)}{\mathbf{y}}\right)$$

The analysis years for both the land consumption rate and the population growth rate should be the same.

d. Computation of recommended secondary indicators.

There are two important secondary indicators which help interpret the value of the main indicator - LGRPGR, thus helping in better understanding the nature of urban growth in each urban area. Both indicators use the same input data as the LCRPGR and will thus not require additional work by countries. These are:

1. Built-up area per capita - which is a measure of the average amount of built-up area available to each person in an urban area during each analysis year. This indicator can help identify when urban areas become too dense and/or when they become too sparsely populated. It is computed by dividing the total built-up area by the total urban population within the urban area/city at a given year, using the formula below:

$$\textbf{Built} - \textbf{up area per capita}\left(\frac{m^2}{\textbf{person}}\right) = \left(\frac{\textbf{UrBU}_t}{\textbf{Pop}_t}\right)$$

Where:

UrBUt is the total built-up area/city in the urban area in time t (in square meters)

Pop_t is the population in the urban area in time **t**

2. Total change in built up area - which is a measure of the total increase in built up areas within the urban area over time. When applied to a small part of an urban area, such as the core city (or old part of the urban area), this indicator can be used to understand densification trends in urban areas. It is measured using the same inputs as the land consumption rate for the different analysis years, based on the below formula:

$$\textbf{Total change in built up area}\ (\%) = \frac{(\textbf{UrBU}_{t+n} - \textbf{UrBU}_t)}{\textbf{UrBU}_t}$$

Where:

$UrBU_{t+n}$ is the total built-up area in the urban area/city in time the current/final year

$UrBU_t$ is the total built-up area in the urban area/city in time the past/initial year

Last Updated: 2023

Land consumption ratio to population growth rate, 2023								
Item/City	**Riyadh**	**Makkah**	**Jeddah**	**Madinah**	**Taif**	**Tabuk**	**Buraidah**	**Dammam**
Built-up Area 2014	1,105.9163	291.98545	724.3266	293.86004	233.17351	78.168469	175.51811	340.83746
Built-up Area 2022	1,536.0233	570.98558	1,068.3117	474.13244	390.03871	134.88363	276.49681	468.0016
Built-up Areas 2023	1,612.7491	603.50093	1,108.5161	492.54108	-	-	-	495.41023
Total Population 2014	6,036,444	2,209,054	3,438,275	124,6957	521,616	499,843	509,669	1,184,577
Total Population 2022	6,924,566	2,385,509	3,712,917	1,411,599	563,282	594,350	571,169	1,386,166
Total Population 2023	7,116,882	2,433,725	3,787,963	1,444,971	574,667	610,934	583,618	1,426,610
Land consumption 2014-2022	0.05	0.12	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.05
Land consumption 2022-2023	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.04				0.06
Population growth 2014-2022	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02
Land Percentage 2014-2022	2.83	12.43	6.18	4.95	8.75	4.19	5.05	2.37
Land Percentage 2022-2023	1.82	2.85	1.88	1.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.04
Accumulated per capita (m^2 per capita) 2014	183.21	132.18	210.67	235.66	447.02	156.39	344.38	287.73
Accumulated per capita (m^2 per capita) 2022	221.82	239.36	287.73	335.88	692.44	226.94	484.09	337.62
Accumulated per capita (m^2 per capita) 2023	226.61	247.97	292.64	340.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	347.26

Indicator 11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically

Description of the indicator: Civil society organizations are making a difference in international development. They provide development and humanitarian relief services, innovate in service delivery, build local capacities and advocate for the poor. But their impact, if they act alone, is limited in scope, scale and sustainability. Civil society organizations need to participate in government policy processes more effectively. Sustainable human settlements development requires the active participation of all key stakeholders with particular attention to project/programme beneficiaries and vulnerable groups. Local and national governments should therefore seek to: a) facilitate and protect people's participation and civic engagement through independent civil society organizations that can be from diverse local, national and international backgrounds; b) Strengthen civil and human rights education and training programmes to sensitize urban dwellers to their rights and the changing roles of different women, men, young women and men in urban environments; c) Remove barriers to the participation of socially marginalized groups and promote non-discrimination and full participation and equal for women, young men and women and marginalized groups. To fully monitor this indicator, it is important to define cities as unique entities and to identify what constitutes the structures of direct participation of civil society.

Concepts:

City or metropolitan area: Since 2016, UN-Habitat and its partners have organized global consultations and discussions to narrow down the set of meaningful definitions that would be useful for global monitoring and reporting. After consultations with 86 Member States, the United Nations Statistical Commission, at its fifty-first session (March 2020), endorsed urbanization as a practical method for demarcating cities, urban and rural areas for international statistical comparisons. This definition combines population size and population density thresholds to classify the entire state territory along the continuity of urban and rural areas, and covers the entire extension of the city, including dense neighborhoods outside the boundaries of the central municipality. The degree of urbanization is applied in a two-step process: first, the grid cells with an area of 1 km2 are classified based on population density, juxtaposition and population size. Local units are then classified as urban or rural based on the type of network cells in which the majority of their population resides.

Other concepts:

Democratic participation: Structures allow and encourage the participation of civil society which represents a cross-section of society that allows for equal representation of all members of society with equal rights to participate and vote.

Direct participation: Structures allow and encourage civil society to have access and actively participate in decision-making, without intermediaries, at every stage of the urban planning and management process.

Regular participation: Structures allow and encourage the participation of civil society in urban planning and management processes at every stage, at least every six months.

Marginalized groups: Groups of people who are not traditionally given an equal voice in governance processes. These include, but are not limited to, women, youth, low-income communities, ethnic minorities, religious minorities, persons with disabilities, the elderly, and migrants.

Structures: Any formal structure that allows the participation of civil society. This can include, but is not limited to, national or local legislation, policies, city council meetings, websites, elections, proposal boxes, appeals processes, notice period for planning proposals etc.

Civil Society: A group of non-governmental organizations, community groups, community-based organizations, regional representative groups, trade unions, research institutes, think tanks, professional bodies, non-profit sports and cultural groups, and any other groups representing the interests and wills of members and the wider community.

Urban Administration: Officials, including elected officials and public officials, responsible for the administration of the city, across all sectors, such as roads, water and sanitation, energy, public spaces, land ownership, etc.

Urban budget decision-making: The process by which funds are allocated to various sectors of urban management, including roads, water and sanitation, energy, public spaces, land ownership, etc.

Urban planning, including design and conventions: the technical and political process relating to the development and use of land, and how to protect the natural environment.

Sources of data: Ministry of Municipalities and Housing

Unit of measurement: Score

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: To gauge the extent to which structures for direct participation of civil society exist in city planning and management at the city level, we recommend two options:

1) For countries where there is no legal requirement for civil society participation, and the practice is unknown at the city or municipal level, or for countries where there is a legal requirement for civil society participation in city planning and management, but the practice is unknown at the city system level.

2) For States where there is a legal requirement for the participation of civil society in city planning and management, the practice is known at the level of the city and municipal system.

Option 1: The scorecard approach will be used to assess structures available for civil society participation in city planning and management, as assessed by five local experts from government, academia, civil society and international organizations. Local urban observatories teams available in several cities will guide the identification and selection of these five local experts/evaluators. In the pilot exercises, these urban observatories, as local authorities responsible for urban data at the city level, will be able to coordinate assessments and verify Consistency and relevant local references that guide assessors' decisions and outcomes.

A four-point Likert scale questionnaire (strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree) will be used to measure and test the existence of structures for civil society participation in urban governance and management. As experts, we agreed that these structures are examined through four basic elements, **and were assessed in the pilot exercises carried out as follows:**

1. Are there structures for civil society participation in urban planning, including design and conventions, that are direct, systematic and democratic?
2. Are there structures for civil society participation in local urban budget decision-making that are direct, regular and democratic?
3. Are there structures for civil society evaluation and observations on urban governance performance that are direct, systematic and democratic?
4. Do these structures promote the participation of women, youth and other marginalized groups?

Assessors rate each question on the Likert scale, as follows: 1. I strongly disagree, 2. I disagree, 3. I agree, and 4. I strongly agree

Last updated: 2024

Axis	Each evaluation below takes a certain value			
Evaluation	Strongly Oppose(1)	Oppose(2)	Agree(3)	Strongly agree (4)
Are there structures for civil society participation in urban planning, including design and agreements that are direct, regular and democratic?		x		
Are there structures for civil society participation in urban budget decision making that are direct, regular and democratic?		x		
Are there structures for civil society evaluation and feedback on the performance of urban management, which are direct, regular and democratic?				x
Do the structures promote the participation of women, young men and women, and/or other marginalized groups?				x

Indicator 11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)

Description of the indicator: Total funding from central, regional, and local government (and private sources) households, businesses, and international sources (To preserve, protect and preserve cultural and/or natural heritage for a given year per capita. Results are expressed in purchasing power parities.

Sources of data: Ministry of Finance

Unit of measurement: Saudi Riyal (SAR)

Level of disaggregation: National and Type of Heritage

Method of calculation: The indicator is calculated by dividing total public funding in heritage (i.e including remittances paid, but excluding transfers received) from government (central, regional, local) and total private funding from households or other private sources such as donations, sponsorship or international sources in a given year by population.

$$HCExp\ per\ capita \quad \left(\frac{(\sum Exp_{pu} + Exp_{pr})}{Population} \right) / PPPf$$

$HCExp\ per\ capita$ = Expenditure per inhabitant in heritage in constant PPP
$HC\ Exp$ = Expenditure on Preservation, Protection and Conservation of all cultural and/or natural heritage
$Exppu$= Sum of public expenditure by all levels of government on the preservation, protection and conservation of cultural and/or natural heritage
$Exppr$ = Sum of all types of private expenditure on the preservation, protection, and conservation of cultural and/or natural heritage
$PPPf$: Purchase Power Parity = PPP Constant $ conversion factor

Last updated: 2024

Note: Data covers total expenditure on different types of heritage only and does not cover per capita expenditure.

Item	2024
Total expenditure for all types of heritage	40,998,900

Indicator 11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population.

Description of the indicator: This indicator measures the number of people who have died, gone missing and those directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population..

Sources of data: Ministry of Interior

Unit of measurement: Number of deaths, missing persons and people directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.

Level of disaggregation: National and Gender

Method of calculation:

$$X = \frac{(A_2 + A_3 + B_1)}{Population} \times 100{,}000$$

Where:

X No. of people who died, went missing or directly affected by disasters

A2 Number of deaths attributed to disasters.

A3 Number of missing persons attributed to disasters.

B1 Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters.

Last updated: 2022

Note: The data represents all categories: deaths, missing persons, and affected individuals.

Gender	Number of deaths, missing persons and people directly affected by disasters per 100,000 Population				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Male	0.06	0.13	0.07	0.07	1.06
Female	0.02	0.01	0	0.04	0.28
Total	**0.09**	**0.015**	**0.07**	**0.11**	**1.34**

Indicator 11.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Description of the indicator: Ratio of economic losses directly attributable to disasters to global GDP.

Economic losses: the overall economic impact consisting of direct economic loss and indirect economic loss

Direct Economic Loss: The monetary value of the total or partial destruction of physical assets located in the affected area. Direct economic loss is approximately equivalent to material damage.

Indirect economic losses: decrease in economic value added as a result of direct economic losses and/or human and environmental impacts

Examples of physical assets that form the basis for calculating direct economic loss include homes, schools, hospitals, commercial and government buildings, transportation, energy, telecommunications and other infrastructure; commercial assets and industrial plants; and production such as crops, livestock, and production infrastructure. They may also include environmental assets and cultural heritage. Direct economic losses typically occur during the event or within the first few hours after the event and are often assessed shortly after the event to estimate the cost of recovery and insurance payments for the claim. They are tangible and relatively easy to measure.

Sources of data: Ministry of Interior

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Related indicators as of February 2020

$$X = \frac{(C1 + C2 + C3 + C4 + C5 + C6 + C7)}{GDP}$$

C1 The amount of damage to homes due to disasters and spending on them.
C2 Amount of damage to and expenditure on productive assets affected by the disaster.
C3 Amount of damage caused by disasters that were associated with roads, bridges or sewage, and which were managed by the national or local governments with national subsidies and expenditure.
C4 Amount of direct disaster damage to and expenditure on agricultural, forestry, fishing and fishing industries.
C5 Amount of damage and expenditure to restore facilities such as schools in relation to disasters
C6 Amount of damage and expenditure for the restoration of cultural heritage such as designated national cultural heritage in relation to disasters
C7 Amount of damage and expenditure on health facilities such as health centers and hospitals.

Last updated: 2022

Indicator/Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Proportion of economic losses to GDP	0.0000001415	0.0000005598	0.00000010081	0.00000005984	0.00000090324

Indicator 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

Description of the indicator: The average annual concentration of fine particulate matter less than 2.5 is a common measure of air pollution. The average is the average urban population, expressed in micrograms per cubic meter.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Microgram/Cubic Meter

Level of disaggregation: Province

Method of calculation: The average annual concentration of cities at 2.5 microns is estimated by modelling annually using data integration from satellite remote sensing, population estimates, topography, and ground measurements (WHO, 2016).

Last updated: 2024

Province	Average annual levels of fine particles 10 (number)		
	2022	2023	2024
Riyadh Region	166.61	85.37	74.61
Makkah Region	108.45	74.07	69.39
Masdinah Region	113.91	61.08	59.42
Qassim Region	124.89	65.94	63.76
Eastern Region	154.13	91.53	79.38
Asir Region	76.18	61.88	61.95
Tabuk Region	66.67	46.35	42.97
Hail Region	125.21	69.48	60.98
Northern Borders Region	65.75	80.73	45.58
Jizan Region	91.46	97.82	87.48
Najran Region	204.04	84.45	80.30
Abha Region	62.08	89.13	57.87
AlJouf Region	59.36	85.05	79.62
Yearly Average	**109.13**	**76.37**	**66.41**

Province	Average annual levels of fine particles 2.5		
	2022	2023	2024
Riyadh Region	42.71	28.08	23.38
Makkah Region	36.86	28.96	27.94
Madinah Region	37.49	24.12	19.84
Qassim Region	42.07	26.57	20.64
Eastern Region	43.26	32.62	28.12
Asir Region	N/A	23.36	25.62
Tabuk Region	N/A	18.61	18.81
Hail Region	N/A	17.89	13.90
Northern Borders Region	18.24	18.72	23.73
Jazan Region	37.00	41.29	38.53
Najran Region	N/A	28.47	28.80
Abha Region	N/A	20.30	39.04
Al-Jouf Region	18.02	25.58	17.24
Yearly Average	**34.5**	**25.7**	**25.0**

Indicator 11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Description of the indicator:

Indicator 11.7.1 includes many interesting concepts that require global consultation and consensus. These concepts include built-up space, cities, open spaces for public use, etc. As a faithful agency, UN Human Settlements has worked on these concepts together with many other partners.

a) City: There is a range of acceptable definitions of "city", ranging from those based on population data and the extent of built-up area to those based solely on administrative boundaries. Definitions of cities, urban areas and urban agglomerations also vary depending on the legal, administrative, political, economic or cultural criteria of the countries and regions involved. Since 2016, UN Human Settlements and its partners have organized global consultations and discussions to narrow down the set of meaningful definitions that will be useful for monitoring. and global reporting. Following consultations with 86 Member States, the United Nations Statistical Commission, at its fifty-first session (March 2020), endorsed urbanization as a practical method for demarcating cities, urban and rural areas for international statistical comparisons. This definition combines population size and population density thresholds to classify the entire state territory along urban and rural continuity, and captures the entire extent of the city, including dense neighborhoods outside the boundaries of the central municipality. The degree of urbanization is applied in a two-step process: first, the grid cells with an area of 1 square kilometer are classified based on population density, adjacency and population size. Local units are then classified as urban or rural based on the type of mesh cells in which most of their population resides. To calculate indicator 11.7.1, countries are encouraged to adopt the degree of urbanization to determine the area of analysis (city or metropolitan area).

b) Built-up area of cities: Traditionally, the built-up area of cities is the space occupied by buildings and other artificial surfaces. For indicator 11.7.1, the built-up area, where the denominator of the indicator has the same meaning as "city."

Public Space: Public space is defined in the Global Public Space toolkit as all publicly owned or publicly used places that are accessible and enjoyed by all, free of charge and without a motive for profit, and are classified into streets, open spaces and public facilities. Public space is generally defined as meeting or gathering places that are located outside the home and workplace and that are generally accessible to members of the public, and that promote interaction between residents and opportunities for connection and proximity. This definition refers to a higher level of community interaction and focuses on public participation rather than public ownership or public administration. For the purpose of monitoring and reporting indicator 11.7.1, public space is defined as all places designated for public use, accessible to all, including open public spaces and streets.

d) Potential open public spaces: The identification of open public spaces across cities can be carried out through, among other sources, the analysis of high-resolution to ultra-high-resolution satellite imagery, from baseline maps provided by various organizations as publicly generated and volunteer data. While these sources provide important baseline data for indicator 11.7.1, some identifiable spaces may not meet the criteria for "free public accessibility". Thus, the term "potential open public spaces" is used. To refer to open public spaces extracted from the above sources (based on their spatial character) but not yet validated to confirm their free public accessibility.

e) Streets are specific major roads located within urban areas, towns, cities, and neighborhoods, usually lined with houses or buildings used by pedestrians or vehicles to move from one place to another in the city, interact and earn a living. The main purpose of the street is to facilitate movement and enable public interaction. The following elements are considered as street spaces: streets, roads, main streets, sidewalks, walkways, galleries, bicycle paths, sidewalks, traffic island, trams, and roundabouts. Items excluded from street space include cutting Land (whether built), blocks of open spaces, railways, paved spaces within parking lots, airports, and individual industries.

f) Street land refers to the total area of the city/metropolitan area occupied by all street forms (as defined above). This indicator only covers streets available at the time of data collection and excludes proposed networks.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: City

Method of calculation: The method of estimating the space of public spaces has been tested globally in more than 600 cities, following a series of methodological developments dating back to the past seven years. The final methodology is a three-step process:

a) Spatial analysis to determine which city/urban area will serve as a geographical scope for spatial analysis and calculation of indicators.

b) Spatial analysis to identify potential open public spaces, fieldwork to validate data, assess the quality of spaces and calculate the total area occupied by verified open public spaces.

c) Estimate the total area allocated to streets.

d) Estimate the share of residents who can access open public spaces within a 400-meter walk of the total population in the city/urban area and dismantle accessible residents by gender, age and persons with disabilities.

1. It is done according to the total area covered by the verified open public spaces. Once all open public spaces have been verified, calculate their space in the GIS or other database management software. Then the share of land occupied by these areas is calculated using the formula

Occupied land share of open space to the public (%) = total area covered by public open space/total city area

2. Calculate the average area allocated to streets for all sample areas using the following formula

Street area = (total area allocated to streets from all sample points)/(number of sample points)

3. The final calculation of the indicator is carried out using the formula

Share of built-up area of a city that is open space for public use (%) =

Total Public Open Area + Total Land Area Allocated to Streets/Total City Area

Last updated: 2023

Average share of residential area nationally, 2023			
Share of land allocated to urban streets	Share of land allocated to open public spaces within urban areas	Percentage of Average share of an urban area that is open to public use for all	Proportion of urban residents within 400 meters walking distance of open public spaces
19.70	0.70	20.40	31.48

Average share of a residential area at the city level, 2023				
City	Riyadh	Makkah	Jeddah	Dammam
Proportion of urban residents within 400 meters walking distance of public open spaces	31.03	30.49	35.68	40.11
Total urban population within 400 meters walking distance of open public spaces along the street network	2,280,022.00	767,635.00	1,405,555.68	646,856.00
Average share of an urban area that is open to public use for all	30.83	19.8	20.4	32.2
Land allocated for open public spaces within urban areas	13.12	1.46	3.73	3.94
Land allocated for streets within the urban area (km^2)	407	103	206	103
Total population within the city/urban area	7,348,681	2,517,286	3,938,885	1,612,639
Total city/urban area (km^2)	1362	527	1028	331

Indicator 11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030

Description of the indicator: An Intergovernmental Working Group on Indicators and Terminology for Disaster Risk Reduction, established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284), is developing a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. These indicators would ultimately reflect the conventions on the Sendai Framework indicators.

Sources of data: : National Risk Council

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: Province

Method of calculation:

$$\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{10} KE_j}{10}$$

Where:

$E1$: National DRR strategy progress score; corresponding to Sendai Framework Indicator E-1.

KEj: the level of achievement of the DRR national strategy Key Element j in the country.

Member States will assess the level of implementation for ten key elements of the national DRR strategy and enter key elements scores in the Sendai Framework Monitor. The national DRR strategy progress score $E1$ would be calculated as the arithmetic average across ten national DRR strategy key elements (KEj).

The national DRR strategy progress score will benchmark according to the following categories:

- Comprehensive implementation: $E1$ is higher than 0.75.
- Substantial implementation, additional progress required: $E1$ is higher than 0.5, but less than or equal to 0.75.
- Moderate implementation, neither comprehensive nor substantial: $E1$ is higher than 0.25, but less than or equal to 0.5.
- Limited implementation: $E1$ is higher than 0 but less than or equal to 0.25,
- No national DRR strategy: If there is no implementation of a national DRR strategy, or no existence of such plans, the score will be 0.

Last updated: 2024

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia adopts and implement national strategies to reduce disaster risks		
Region	**Yes**	**No**
Al Baha	Yes	-
Abha	Yes	-
Sakaka	Yes	-
Buraidah	Yes	-
Dammam	Yes	-
Hail	Yes	-
Jazan	Yes	-
Makkah	Yes	-
Madinah	Yes	-
Najran	Yes	-
Arar	Yes	-
Riyadh	Yes	-
Tabuk	Yes	-
Total/100%	**13/100%**	-

Indicator 11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

Description of the indicator: The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted by United Nations Member States in March 2015 as a global policy for disaster risk reduction. One of its objectives is to "significantly increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020." In line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, disaster risk reduction strategies and policies should integrate disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors, across different timeframes, with specific targets, indicators, and timeframes. These strategies should aim to prevent the creation of disaster risks, reduce existing risks, and enhance economic, social, health, and environmental resilience

Sources of data: : National Risk Council

Unit of measurement: Percent

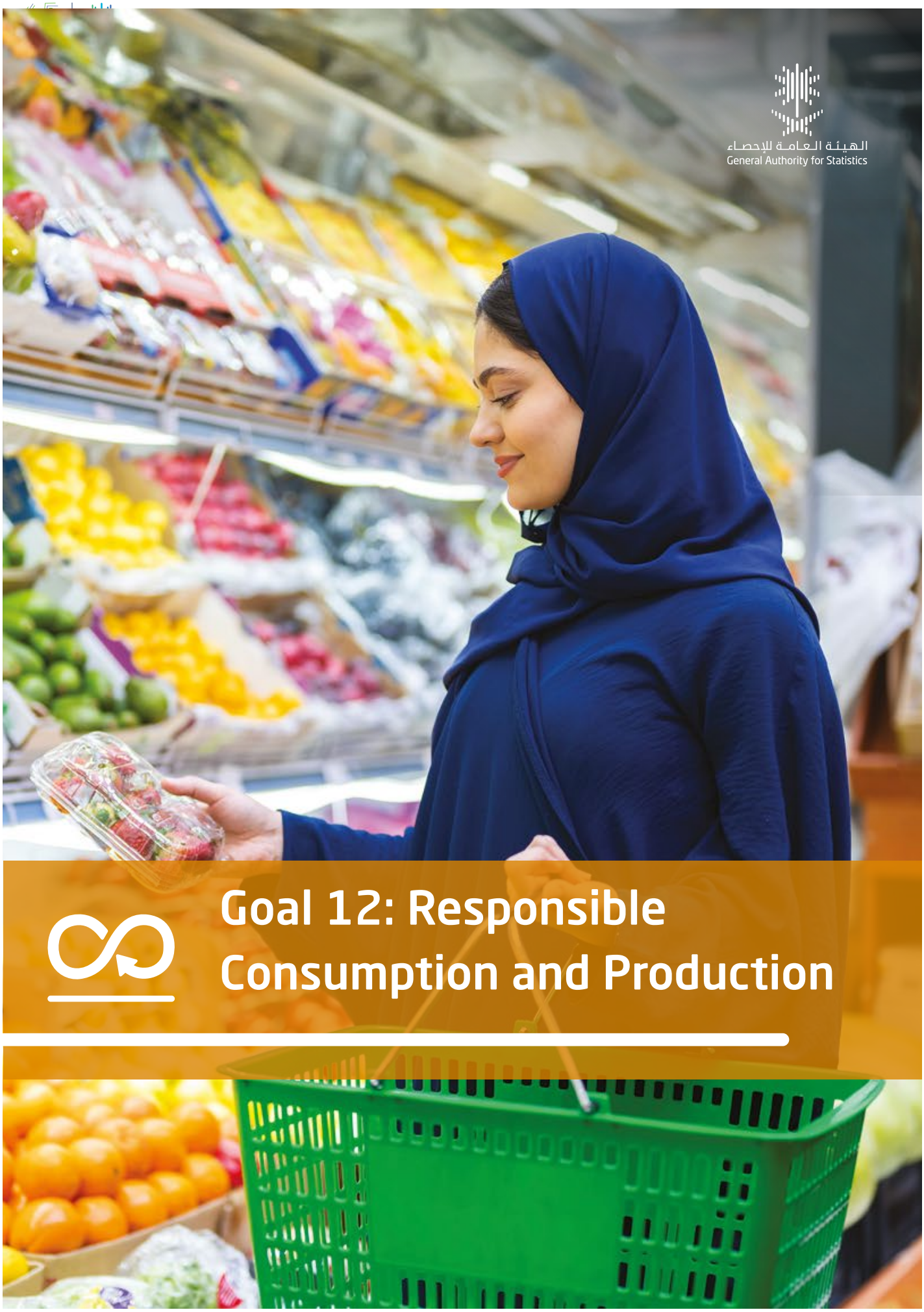
Level of disaggregation: Province

Method of calculation: Member States count the number of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the national strategy and express them as a percentage of the total number of local governments in a country.
Local governments are determined by the state, taking into account subnational public administrations responsible for developing local strategies for disaster risk reduction. It is recommended that States report on progress made at the lowest levels of government mandated for disaster risk reduction, as the Sendai Framework promotes the adoption and implementation of local disaster risk reduction strategies in each local authority
Each Member State will calculate the proportion of the number of local governments with local strategies for disaster risk reduction in line with national strategies and the total number of local governments.

Last updated: 2024

Note: What is applied in the provinces are emergency plans as well as plans to face disasters.

Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies		
Region	**Yes**	**No**
Al Baha	Yes	-
Abha	Yes	-
Sakaka	Yes	-
Buraidah	Yes	-
Dammam	Yes	-
Hail	Yes	-
Jazan	Yes	-
Makkah	Yes	-
Madinah	Yes	-
Najran	Yes	-
Arar	Yes	-
Riyadh	Yes	-
Tabuk	Yes	-
Total/100%	**13/100%**	-



Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

Indicator 12.3.1 (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index

Description of the indicator:

Sub-indicator 12.3.1.a - Food loss Indicator

The Food Loss Indicator focuses on food losses that occur from production to retail level (not including the latter). It measures changes in percentage losses for a basket of 10 commodities by country compared to a base period. The Food Loss Indicator will contribute to measuring progress towards SDG target 12.3.

Sub-indicator 12.3.1.b - Food waste Indicator

There is a proposal to measure food waste, including retail and consumption levels under development. The United Nations environment is taking the lead on this sub-indicator.

It has an unacceptably high proportion of food along the supply chain even before it reaches the consumer.

Reducing food loss and waste is critical to improving the food security situation of vulnerable groups and reducing the environmental impact of food production activities. Achieving this goal can contribute to many dimensions of the 2030 Agenda, such as ending food insecurity and hunger, improving sustainable water management, tackling climate change, and improving the sustainability of marine and terrestrial ecosystems.

Although available data are limited, it is estimated that global food loss due to pre-retail production is about 14 per cent globally. These estimates vary by region, ranging from 20.7 per cent in Central and South Asia to 8.9 and 5.8 per cent in Oceania, Australia, and New Zealand, respectively. Estimates also vary between commodity groups and different stages of the food supply chain. It is important for countries to identify priority commodities and subsequent stages in which high levels of loss occur, in order to implement the targeted intervention. Significant reduction in food loss can be achieved by identifying critical loss points and taking appropriate measures to combat them. To this end, urgent efforts are needed to collect data so that countries can develop targeted and evidence-based interventions.

It includes five groups of food:

- Cereals and legumes
- Fruits and vegetables
- Main crops and root crops
- Animal products
- Fish products

Sources of data: : The General Food Security Authority

Unit of measurement: Percentage %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Calculation of sub-indicator 12.3.1.a - Food loss Indicator

SDG 12.3.1 for one country, called the Food Loss Indicator (FLI)

$$FLI_{it} = \frac{FLP_{it}}{FLP_{i0}} = \frac{\sum_j l_{ijt} \times q_{ij0} \times p_{j0}}{\sum_j l_{ij0} \times q_{ij0} \times p_{j0}} \times 100$$

where:

FLP_{it} is the average rate of food loss to the state in the current year,

FLP_{i0} is the average percentage of food loss of the state in the base year,

i = state,

j = commodity,

t = year, 0 is the base year

l_{ijt} is the percentage of loss of the good (estimated or observable) j in country i in year t,

q_{ij0} is the quantities of production of commodity J in country I during the base period, and p_j0 is the average international price of commodity J (in international dollar terms) during the base period.

For FLI and FLP indices, weights represent the value of production at international dollar prices. The weight is fixed in the reference year.

For ***FLI*** and ***FLP*** indices, weights are calculated based on the value of production at world dollar prices. The weight is determined in the reference year.
Commodity Coverage
The indicator covers five food groups and two commodities within each group:
1. Cereals and legumes
2. Fruits and vegetables
3. Roots, tubers and oil crops
4. Animal products
5. Fish and fish products.

Last updated: 2024

Note: The data available to date are the results of the baseline study of the Food loss and waste Index in Saudi Arabia for 2019

Percentage of food loss and waste in Saudi Arabia		
Name of the crop	Total loss percentage%	Total waste percentage%
Wheat (flour, bread)	5	25
Rice	3	31
Watermelon	32	9
Zucchini	26	15
Cucumber	26	17
Carrots	16	15
Tomatoes	23	17
Onion	9	18
Potatoes	28	14
Mango	17	9
Orange	15	14
Dates	16	6
Sheep meat	7	8
Camel meat	15	20
Poultry	13	16
Fish	19	15
Unclassified meat	24	19
Other fruit	23	18
Other	28	17

Indicator 12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement..

Description of the indicator: The indicator refers to the number of Parties, i.e. countries that have ratified, accepted, approved or reached the following multilateral environmental conventions:
1. Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (Basel Convention);
2. Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (Rotterdam Convention);
3. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm Convention);
4. Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal Protocol);
5. Minamata Convention on Mercury (Minamata Convention)
which provided information to the secretariats of each of the multilateral environmental conventions, as required by each of the conventions.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Convention and Protocol

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:
According to the following methodology, reports will be submitted in 2017 for 2010-2014, in 2020 for 2015-2019, in 2025 for 2020-2024, and in 2030 for 2025-2029. Reporting parameters include:
Country points depend on the amount of information sent to the Convention Secretariat, calculated as follows (and communicated by the secretariats).

Basel Convention
- designation of the contact and one or more competent authorities (single point);
- Submit annual national reports during the reporting period (one point per report).

Rotterdam Convention
- Designation of designated national authority(s) and official point of contact (single point);
- Submit import responses during the reporting period (0.2 points per import answer)

Stockholm Convention
- Designation of the Stockholm Convention official contact point and national focal point (1 point)
- Submission of the national implementation plan (1 point)
- Submission of the revised national implementation plan(s) addressing the amendments adopted by the Conference of the Parties within the reporting period (1 point per revised and updated plan)

Montreal Protocol
- Compliance with annual reporting requirements for production and consumption of controlled substances under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol (15 points per report)
- Submission of information on Licensing systems under (Article 4B of) the Montreal Protocol (5 points)

Minamata Convention
- Designation of a national focal point (Article 17) (5 points)
- Submission of national report (Article 21) (15 points)

By completing the table below, countries can calculate their country points for each convention and the overall transfer rate:

#	Convention	Maxi-mum Points (MP)	Points per year (p(t))*					Country Score per Convention (CS)
			1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	
A	Basel Convention							$CS_A = \frac{p(t1) + p(t2) + p(t3) + p(t4) + p(t5)}{MP_A}$
B	Rotterdam Convention							...
C	Stockholm Convention							...
D	Montreal Protocol							...
E	Minamata Convention							$CS_E = \frac{p(t1) + p(t2) + p(t3) + p(t4) + p(t5)}{MP_E}$

* Points provided once (e.g. for a designation of a national focal point) are cumulative with the first year.

$$\text{Transmission Rate} = \frac{(CS_A + CS_B + CS_C + CS_D + CS_E)}{\text{No.of Conventions}} \times 100$$

The final indicator will be a number expressed as percent, where 100% is the maximum degree of compliance with the reporting obligations of the MEAs to which a Country is a Party, and 0% the least degree of compliance with those obligations.

Last updated: 2024

Conventions	Answer		Number of reports issued
	Yes	No	
Has the Kingdom signed the Basel Convention with 188 parties?	Yes	-	9 Reports
Has the Kingdom signed the Rotterdam Convention with 164 parties?	-	No	-
Has the Kingdom signed the Stockholm Convention with 184 parties?	Yes	-	-
Has the Kingdom signed the Montreal Convention?	-	No	-
Has the Kingdom signed the Minamata Convention with 133 parties?	Accessions signify consent to a treat that a state did not previously signed		
Did the Kingdom sign Paris (climate change)	Yes	-	-

Indicator 12.4.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment.

Description of the indicator: The indicator includes hazardous waste generated and hazardous by type (including e-waste as a sub-indicator), and the proportion of hazardous waste treated.
Hazardous waste is waste that has properties that can harm human health or the environment and is regulated in accordance with the law.
Hazardous waste generated: refers to the amount of hazardous waste generated in the country during the reporting year, prior to any activity such as collection, export, use or treatment (including recycling or export), regardless of the destination of such waste.
Hazardous waste generated by type, including e-waste, decomposes hazardous waste generated by the main type of waste.
Municipal waste: includes solid waste from homes, commerce, small businesses, office buildings and institutions (schools, hospitals, government buildings). It also includes large-scale waste (such as old furniture and mattresses), waste from parks and public spaces such as trees and grass, and waste from street cleaning services (e.g. container content, street cleaning waste), even if not managed as raw materials.
E-waste: includes e-waste or waste associated with all elements of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) and its parts that have been disposed of by their owners as waste, whether or not they are used.
Treated hazardous waste includes hazardous waste treated during the reporting year for each type of treatment (recycling, incineration with or without energy recovery, landfill or otherwise), including imported waste excluding imports.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Percentage %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

$$\textit{Percentage of hazardous waste treated} = \frac{\textit{Hazardous waste treated during the reported year}}{\textit{Amount of hazardous waste generated}} X100$$

Last updated: 2024

Indicator	2024
The percentage of hazardous industrial waste that is properly treated	92.80%

Indicator 12.6.1 Companies publishing sustainability reports.

Description of the indicator:

Sustainability Reports:

For the purposes of this indicator, "sustainability reports" will not be limited to standalone sustainability reports produced by companies but will be considered as "sustainability information reports" and expanded to include other forms of sustainability information reports, such as publishing sustainability information as part of a company's annual reports or providing sustainability information to the national government. This is to ensure that the indicator focuses on tracking the dissemination of sustainability information, and not on the practice of publishing independent sustainability reports. It also ensures that the interpretation of the indicator is in line with the wording of Target 12.6 which refers to promoting "the integration of sustainability information into the corporate annual reporting cycle".

Company:

While many companies report at the group level, many of their impacts will be local, and some subsidiaries or franchises produce separate sustainability reports. As a practice to be encouraged, and useful to monitor, it is therefore proposed that both the group level and the subsidiary/franchise be counted separately, as separate entities. Thus, the term "company" can be applied to the parent, franchise or subsidiary, depending on its reporting practices.

Concepts:

It is proposed to encourage companies to publish information that meets the "minimum requirements" for disclosure, to be counted in the indicator. Thus, a core set of economic, environmental, social and governance disclosures for sustainability information is defined. In identifying these disclosure elements, the sponsors have attempted to align with the disclosures that appear in the current relevant reporting frameworks, including the reports of the International Integrated Reporting Board, the Global Reporting Initiative standard, and the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (see Appendix I for a comparison of the different sustainability disclosures contained in each).

It also tries to align with UNCTAD's core corporate reporting indicators on contributing to the SDGs. UNCTAD has prepared guidance on key indicators for reporting entities on contribution to the SDGs to support entities in providing information under indicator 12.6.1 and governments in assessing the contribution of the private sector to the SDGs The guidance reflects the agreed conclusions of the thirty-fourth session of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (ISAR), which in 2017 requested UNCTAD to develop the guidance document. UNCTAD's guidance includes detailed definitions and sources of Data for key indicators in company accounts to assist entities in reporting.

The purpose is not to create a new reporting standard or framework, but rather to ensure that the minimum reporting recommendations of indicator 12.6.1 are aligned with the existing global frameworks currently used by companies, so that they can continue to use these frameworks.

While setting a minimum reporting threshold enables companies to disclose meaningful information about all aspects of sustainability to be counted in the indicator, it can be seen as a message that the minimum is sufficient and that companies do not need to exceed it.

Therefore, it is proposed that the methodology incorporates an advanced level, with another set of disclosure elements, which would provide further impetus for examining and reporting on sustainability practices and company impacts. These include: 1) stakeholder involvement, 2) assessing impacts beyond the company's boundaries and along the supply chain; 3) supplier and consumer engagement on sustainability issues; 4) procurement and supply practices; and 5) environmental performance information in the form of density values that must be monitored over time, such as energy, water or material consumption per unit of production or per unit of profit.

Having different levels will also allow information to be collected about the degree of reporting by different companies, including whether the same companies produce more ambitious reports, and go further in their sustainability practices over time, such as by engaging suppliers. This will allow companies that have started reporting on sustainability to offer an incentive, by including them in the number of indicators, to work towards more ambitious reporting and show their progress over time.

Sources of data Source: Ministry of Economy and Planning

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:
Companies will mostly be counted towards the indicator by acknowledging the publication of sustainability information covering the sustainability disclosures documented in the table below.

Last updated: 2024

Note: The available data on the index does not cover different sectors.

Indicator	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total no. of companies publishing sustainability reports	49	110	114	175	236

Indicator 12.8.1 Extent to which (i) Global Citizenship Education (GCED) and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment.

Description of the indicator: Indicator 4.7.1/12.8.1/13.3.1 measures the extent to which countries integrate Global Citizenship Education (GCED) and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) into their education systems. This is an indicator of the characteristics of different aspects of education systems: education policies, curriculum, teacher training, and student assessment as reported by government officials, ideally after consultation with other government ministries, national human rights institutes, the education sector and civil society organizations. It measures what you intend Governments and not what is implemented practically in schools and classrooms.
For each of the four components of the indicator (policies, curriculum, teacher education, and student assessment), a number of criteria are measured, which are then combined to give a score of one between zero and one for each component. (See the Methodology section for full details.)

Sources of data: Ministry of Education

Unit of measurement: Indicator (between 0.000 and 1.000)

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The information collected with the questionnaire is used to monitor the implementation by UNESCO Member States of the 1974 Recommendation on Education for International Understanding, Cooperation and Peace and Education on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms to build the Global Indicator. For each of the four components of the indicator (policies, curricula, teacher education, and student assessment), a number of criteria are measured, which are then combined to give a score of one between zero and one for each component. Only information on primary and secondary education is used to calculate the indicator.

Last updated: 2020

Note: Data on national education policies and student assessment are available..

Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable developments are mainstreamed	2020
National Education Policy	0.75
Student Assessment	1.00

Indicator 12.b.1: Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability

Description of the indicator: The indicator "Implementation of standard accounting tools for monitoring economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability" relates to the degree of implementation in countries of the Tourism Satellite Account and the System of Environmental and Economic Accounts tables that are by far the most relevant and feasible for monitoring sustainability in tourism. These tables are:

- Tourism Sub-Account Table 1 on Inbound Tourism Expenditure
- Tourism sub-account table 2 on domestic tourism expenditure
- Tourism Sub-Account Table 3 on Tourism Expenditure
- Tourism sub-account table 4 on domestic tourism consumption
- Tourism Sub-Account Table 5 on Production Accounts for Tourism Industries
- Tourism Sub-Account Table 6 on domestic outbound supply and domestic tourism consumption
- Tourism Sub-Account Table 7 on employment in tourism industries
- Table of water flows in the System of Environmental and Economic Accounts.
- Table of energy flows in the System of Environmental and Economic Accounts
- Table of global greenhouse gas emissions
- Table of solid waste in the System of Environmental and Economic Accounts

Sources of data: Ministry of Tourism

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability = The total number of tables produced by countries from the tables specified above.

Last updated: 2023

Number of Tables for the development of standardized accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability					
Item	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Tourism Sub-Account Table 1 on Inbound Tourism Expenditure	1	1	1	1	1
Tourism Subaccount Table 2 on Domestic Tourism Expenditure	1	1	1	1	1
Tourism Sub-Account Table 3 on Outbound Tourism Expenditure	1	1	1	1	1
Tourism Sub-Account Table 4 on Domestic Tourism Consumption	1	1	1	1	1
Tourism Sub-Account Table 5 on Production Accounts for Tourism Industries	1	1	1	1	1
Tourism Sub-Account Table 6 on Domestic Supply and Domestic Tourism Consumption	1	1	1	1	1
Tourism Sub-Account Table 7 on Employment in Tourism Industries	1	1	1	1	1
Environmental Accounting System Tables					
Table of water flows in the System of Environmental and Economic Accounts	0	0	1	1	1
Table of energy flows in the System of Environmental and Economic Accounts	0	0	1	1	1
Table of global greenhouse gas emissions	0	0	0	0	0
Table of solid waste in the system of environmental and economic accounts	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**7**	**7**	**9**	**9**	**9**

الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics

Goal 13:
Climate Action

SDG 13: Climate Action

Indicator 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population.

Description of the indicator: This indicator measures the number of people who have died, gone missing and those directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.

Sources of data: The Ministry of Interior

Unit of measurement: Number of deaths, missing persons and people directly affected by disasters per 100,000 Population

Level of disaggregation: National and Gender

Method of calculation: relevant indicators as of February 2020

$$X = \frac{(A2+A3+B1)}{Global\ Population} \ X\ 100{,}000$$

Where:

X No. of people who died, went missing or directly affected by disasters

$A2$ Number of deaths attributed to disasters.

$A3$ Number of missing persons attributed to disasters.

$B1$ Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters.

Last updated: 2022

Note: The data represents all categories: deaths, missing persons, and affected individuals.

Gender	Number of deaths, missing persons and people directly affected by disasters per 100,000 Population				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Male	0.06	0.13	0.07	0.07	1.06
Female	0.02	0.01	0	0.04	0.28
Total	**0.09**	**0.015**	**0.07**	**0.11**	**1.34**

Indicator 13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030

Description of the indicator: The Paris Agreement requires each Party to prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions (NDCs) including mitigation, adaptation and support measures.
The Paris Agreement (Article 4, paragraph 2) requires each Party to prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions (NDCs) that it intends to achieve.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Province

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

$$\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{10} KE_j}{10}$$

Where:

$E1$: National DRR strategy progress score; corresponding to Sendai Framework Indicator E-1.
KEj: the level of achievement of the DRR national strategy Key Element j in the country.
Member States will assess the level of implementation for ten key elements of the national DRR strategy and enter key elements scores in the Sendai Framework Monitor. The national DRR strategy progress score E1 would be calculated as the arithmetic average across ten national DRR strategy key elements (KEj).
The national DRR strategy progress score will benchmark according to the following categories:

Comprehensive implementation: E1 is higher than 0.75.
Substantial implementation, additional progress required: E1 is higher than 0.5, but less than or equal to 0.75.
Moderate implementation, neither comprehensive nor substantial: E1 is higher than 0.25, but less than or equal to 0.5.
Limited implementation: E1 is higher than 0 but less than or equal to 0.25,
No national DRR strategy: If there is no implementation of a national DRR strategy, or no existence of such plans, the score will be 0.

Last updated: 2024

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia adopts and implement national strategies to reduce disaster risks		
Region	**Yes**	**No**
Al Baha	Yes	-
Abha	Yes	-
Sakaka	Yes	-
Buraidah	Yes	-
Dammam	Yes	-
Hail	Yes	-
Jazan	Yes	-
Makkah	Yes	-
Madinah	Yes	-
Najran	Yes	-
Arar	Yes	-
Riyadh	Yes	-
Tabuk	Yes	-
Total/100%	**13/100%**	-

Indicator 13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

Description of the indicator: The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted by United Nations Member States in March 2015 as a global policy for disaster risk reduction. One of its objectives is to "significantly increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020." In line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, disaster risk reduction strategies and policies should integrate disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors, across different timeframes, with specific targets, indicators, and timeframes. These strategies should aim to prevent the creation of disaster risks, reduce existing risks, and enhance economic, social, health, and environmental resilience.

Sources of data: National Risk Council

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: Province

Method of calculation: Member States count the number of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the national strategy and express them as a percentage of the total number of local governments in a country.
Local governments are determined by the state, taking into account subnational public administrations responsible for developing local strategies for disaster risk reduction. It is recommended that States report on progress made at the lowest levels of government mandated for disaster risk reduction, as the Sendai Framework promotes the adoption and implementation of local disaster risk reduction strategies in each local authority
Each Member State will calculate the proportion of the number of local governments with local strategies for disaster risk reduction in line with national strategies and the total number of local governments.

Last updated: 2024

Note: What is applied in the provinces are emergency plans as well as plans to face disasters.

Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies		
Region	**Yes**	**No**
Al Baha	Yes	-
Abha	Yes	-
Sakaka	Yes	-
Buraidah	Yes	-
Dammam	Yes	-
Hail	Yes	-
Jazan	Yes	-
Makkah	Yes	-
Madinah	Yes	-
Najran	Yes	-
Arar	Yes	-
Riyadh	Yes	-
Tabuk	Yes	-
Total/100%	**13/100%**	-

Indicator 13.2.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Description of the indicator: The Paris Agreement requires each Party to prepare and report consecutive nationally determined contributions including mitigation, adaptation and support measures. Under Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, each Party is to prepare and communicate consecutive nationally determined contributions that it intends to achieve and undertakes.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Strategy

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Submission of documents to the UNFCCC secretariat by Parties to the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.

Last updated: 2024

Strategy	In 2021, the institution replaced many administrative systems
Does the Kingdom have NDCs, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, and adaptation communications communicated to the UNFCCC Secretar-iat?	ENEC continues the same actions and trends that began in 2021 in order to address the challenges of climate change with clean energy and water, (newly established), which contributed to reducing emissions in 2021 compared to previous years. ENEC continues in the same direction by relying entirely on re-verse osmosis desalination technology. The Foundation participated in the national achievement of the Saudi Green Initiative to reach 5 million trees by 2030, which will contribute to eliminating large amounts of carbon emissions and addressing the challenges of climate change. ENEC is following the trend of reliance on renewable energy sources in the fu-ture, and a low production system using solar energy has started to produce desalinated water using reverse osmosis technology.

Indicator 13.3.1 Extent to which (i) Global Citizenship Education (GCED) and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment.

Description of the indicator: Indicator 4.7.1/12.8.1/13.3.1 measures the extent to which countries integrate Global Citizenship Education (GCED) and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) into their education systems. This is an indicator of the characteristics of different aspects of education systems: education policies, curriculum, teacher training, and student assessment as reported by government officials, ideally after consultation with other government ministries, national human rights institutes, the education sector and civil society organizations. It measures what you intend Governments and not what is implemented practically in schools and classrooms.
For each of the four components of the indicator (policies, curriculum, teacher education, and student assessment), a number of criteria are measured, which are then combined to give a score of one between zero and one for each component. (See the Methodology section for full details.)

Sources of data: Ministry of Education

Unit of measurement: Proportion (between 0.000 and 1.000)

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The information collected with the questionnaire is used to monitor the implementation by UNESCO Member States of the 1974 Recommendation on Education for International Understanding, Cooperation and Peace and Education on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms to build the Global Indicator. For each of the four components of the indicator (policies, curricula, teacher education, and student assessment), a number of criteria are measured, which are then combined to give a score of one between zero and one for each component. Information on primary and secondary education is used only to calculate Indicator.

Last updated: 2020

Note: Data on national education policies and student assessment are available.

Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable developments are mainstreamed	Year
	2020
National Education Policy	0.75
Student Assessment	1.00

Indicator 13.b.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

This indicator does not apply to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics

Goal 14:
Life Below Water

Goal 14: Life Below Water

Indicator 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

Description of the indicator: The indicator shows time trends in the average percentage of significant marine biodiversity sites covered by particular protected areas.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Percent%,, Km square

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The value of the indicator is calculated at a certain point in time to the data related to the year of registration of areas in the Global Database of Protected Areas, the value of the indicator at a specific point in time is determined by calculating the average percentage of each major biodiversity area currently recognized as protected areas.

Last updated: 2024

Indicator	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Value (Km square)	12,216	12,216	12,216	14382.69	14382.69
Percentage of marine protected areas important for biodi-versity (%)	5.51	5.51	5.51	6.49	6.49

Indicator 14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

Description of the indicator: The purpose of this indicator is to show a picture of the status of implementation of IUU fishing tools at the national, regional and global levels. The first edition of the indicator will provide a baseline for the current status of implementation of the consolidation of these agreements. Subsequent indicator estimates will then be able to show any progress made by countries.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Degree of implementation of applicable international instruments

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The indicator is based upon responses by States to a certain section of the questionnaire for monitoring the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and related instruments (CCRF). These are sections covering the implementation of different international instruments used to combat IUU fishing. The responses will be converted using an algorithm to obtain a score for the indicator. Each instrument will be covered within a given variable, as follows:

Variable 1 (V1) - Adherence and implementation of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
Variable 2 (V2) - Adherence and implementation of the 1995 United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement
Variable 3 (V3) - Development and implementation of a national plan of action (NPOA) to combat IUU fishing in line with the IPOA-IUU
Variable 4 (V4) - Adherence and implementation of the 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA)
Variable 5 (V5) - Implementation of Flag State Responsibilities in the context of the 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement and FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance

Depending on responses by FAO Members on the adherence and implementation of the above-mentioned instruments, States will score an indicator value between 0 and 1. Each variable is given a weighting, which takes into consideration the importance of the instrument in combating IUU fishing as well as the overlap between the instruments. The variable weightings are as follows:

Variable	Weighting (%)
V1	10
V2	10
V3	30
V4	30
V5	20

For binding agreements, States will still be able to score points, even if they are not party to the agreement but implement its provisions. Countries will also score points if they start the process of becoming party to an agreement.

Weighting selection for each variable:

The weights for each variable were carefully determined. It was identified for their importance and role in combating IUU fishing as well as for the overlap that exists between different tools. The voluntary guidelines of the
Food and Agriculture for flag State performance and the Compliance Convention in Variable 5 for this consideration of overlap.

Applicability of Sukuk:
A set of questions will be asked to determine the specific characteristics of the countries (coastal, port, flag and landlock) This will ensure that a country's scoring is not adversely affected if the tool is not applicable to it. In this case, the weight of the unworkable variable is redistributed to the remaining variables. In cases where none of the tools apply, the country will receive a "not applicable" Indicator.

Variable	Cases where instruments are not applicable
V1	The only case in which this instrument becomes inapplicable is when the landlocked State is not a flag State
V2	does not apply if the landlocked state is not a flag or coastal state, but it is not a flag or port state
V3	Same variable 2
V4	Same variable 2
V5	Not applicable if the country is not a flag State

Last updated: 2024

Item	Score
	2024
The progress made by countries in implementing the legal/regulatory/political/institutional framework for the application of the Minor Fish Corrector to ensure access to marine resources and protect those rights.	4

Indicator 14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries

Description of the indicator: This indicator expresses the value added of sustainable marine capture fisheries as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Concepts:
The GDP is the value of all final goods and services produced in an economy in a given period, which is equivalent to the sum of the value added (VA) from all sectors in an economy.
The value added of marine capture fisheries measures the value of fish harvested from marine stocks, minus the value of goods and services that are used in the production process (such as raw materials and utilities). It includes activities that are normally integrated into the process of production and occur at sea, such as fishing vessels which process or preserve their catch on board. However, it does not include the processing or preserving of fish when it occurs in land-based facilities.
A fish stock is a subset of a species (fish, crustacean, mollusc, etc.) or a population inhabiting a geographical area and participating in the same reproductive process.
Maximum sustainable yield (MSY) is the highest theoretical equilibrium yield that can be continuously taken (on average) from a stock under existing (average) environmental conditions without significantly affecting the reproduction process. A stock fished at **(MSY)** is referred to as **biologically sustainable,** as it may remain stable or grow while sustaining losses from fishing and natural sources of mortality.
FAO Fishing Areas for Statistical Purposes are arbitrary areas to facilitate comparison of data, improving the possibilities of cooperation in statistical matters.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The method for calculating 14.7.1 varies depending on data availability. Method 1 outlines the steps required to calculate 14.7.1 using national sustainability.
Method 1: When national sustainability data are available from 14.4.1, the contribution of sustainable marine fisheries to GDP is calculated as follows:
The percentage contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to GDP is estimated by dividing the value added of fisheries and aquaculture by national GDP.
GDP from fisheries and aquaculture = (value added of fisheries and aquaculture) / GDP.

$$\mathbf{GDP_{FIA}} = \frac{\mathbf{VA_{FIA}}}{\mathbf{GDP}}$$

To separate the value added of marine fisheries from the value added of aquaculture, the quantity of fish produced from marine fisheries is divided by the total national fish production and then multiplied by the percentage of GDP from fisheries and aquaculture. Thus, the quantity of marine fisheries production is used as a measure of the value of marine fisheries.
Marine fisheries value added (%) = GDP from fisheries and aquaculture × (Quantity of marine fisheries) / (Total quantity of fish)

$$VA_F = GDP_{FIA} \times \frac{Q_M}{Q_T}$$

The value added of marine fisheries (b) will be adjusted by a sustainability multiplier. The sustainability multiplier is taken from the national indicators for SDG Target 14.4.1: Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels.
Sustainable marine fisheries: Fisheries as % of GDP = Sustainability multiplier × Value added of marine fisheries

$$SuGDP_F = Sm \times VA_F$$

In short, the method for calculating GDP from sustainable marine fisheries can also be expressed as follows:

$$SuGDP_F = \sum_{i=1}^{n} S_i \frac{Q_i}{Q_N} \times \left(\frac{Q_M}{Q_T} \times \frac{VA_{FIA}}{GDP}\right)$$

Last updated: 2024

Item	Added value (one million SAR), 2024
Added value of fisheries and aquaculture	3512
GDP	4,569,693
Fisheries and aquaculture value added share of GDP (%)	**0.08**

Indicator 14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries.

Description of the indicator: Progress made by countries in implementing a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework that recognizes and protects small-scale fisheries rights to access marine resources.
In order to ensure safe access, an enabling environment that recognizes and protects the rights of small-scale fisheries is essential. This enabling environment has three main advantages:
• Appropriate legal, regulatory and policy frameworks;
• Specific initiatives to support small-scale fisheries;
• Relevant institutional mechanisms allowing the participation of small-scale fisheries organizations in relevant operations

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Strategy

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:
The Indicator is calculated using three variables, each of which is given weights for the final calculation. There was no change in the account, and usage of mixed sources.
The first variable: the existence of laws, regulations, policies, plans or strategies that specifically target or address the small-scale fisheries sector.
Variable II: Specific initiatives to implement the Small-scale Fisheries Guidelines
The third variable: the existence of mechanisms that enable small-scale fishers and workers in this field to contribute to decision-making processes.
Performance is recorded based on countries' response to the relevant parts of the third question listed in the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.
These questions were converted into weighted variables for the purpose of calculating country results. The target is set to positively ("yes") on all sub-variables, resulting in the result one. "See Arithmetic Methodology in English."
Each sub-variable evaluates based on a "yes" or "no" answer and evaluates any "empty" or "unknown" answers to "no" or zero. The answer "yes" gives a score that matches the full weighting value of that variable class. For example, the answer "yes" for variables 1.3, 2.1, and 3.1 is evaluated as 0.1, 0.03, and 0.3, respectively. All answers "no", "empty" or "unknown" are evaluated with zero.

Last updated: 2024

Item	Score
	2024
Progress in implementing international instruments aimed at combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	5

الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics

Goal 15:
Life on Land

SDG 15: Life on Land

Indicator 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area

Description of the indicator: Forest area as a proportion of total land area

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Forest area (million hectares) and percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

$$\frac{Forest\ area\ (reference\ year)}{Land\ area\ (reference\ year)} \times 100$$

Last updated: 2024

Note: There is currently an ongoing census project that will be completed early next year, which explains the lack of sufficient data.

Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Forest area in the Kingdom (million hectares)	27680.5	27680.5	27680.5	27680.5	27680.5
Percentage of forests to the land area of the Kingdom	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38

Indicator 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

Description of the indicator: Proportion of important sites that embody land and freshwater biodiversity and are covered by protected areas Shows time trends, i.e. the percentage of each site important for land and freshwater biodiversity, i.e. those sites that contribute significantly to the continuation of the world's biodiversity and are covered by specific protected areas.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture – Saudi Wildlife Authority

Unit of measurement: Percent (%) (average percentage for each major terrestrial/freshwater biodiversity area)

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: This indicator is calculated from data derived from spatial intervention between the digital polygons of protected areas from the IUCN Global Database on Protected Areas and the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre and the digital polygons of key marine biodiversity areas from the Global Database of Key Biodiversity Areas, including Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas, the Alliance for the Absolute Prevention of Extinction, and the Key Biodiversity Areas available through the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment tool The indicator value is calculated at a given point in time, based on data for the year of establishment of a protected area registered in the World Database of Protected Areas as the average percentage of a key biodiversity area currently recognized as protected areas
The year of designation of a protected area is unknown for about 12% of protected areas in the Global Database of Protected Areas.

Last updated: 2024

Item	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	
	2023	2024
Percentage of Freshwater	25	16
Percentage of Mountains	25	38
Percentage of Protected areas	21	21

Indicator 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management

Description of the indicator: Sustainable Forest management is a core concept of Goal 15 and has been formally defined by the UN General Assembly as follows:
A dynamic and evolving concept that aims to preserve and promote the economic, social and environmental values of all types of forests, for the benefit of present and future generations.
The indicator consists of five sub-indicators to measure progress towards all dimensions of sustainable forest management. Forest environmental values cover three sub-indicators focusing on expanding forest area and biomass in forest areas and protecting and preserving biodiversity and associated natural and cultural resources. The social and economic values of forests are aligned with environmental values through sustainable management plans. The sub-indicator provides further qualification for forest area management by assessing independently verified areas for compliance with a set of national or international standards.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: 1000 hectares

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: At the national level, forest areas, biomass stocks, forest areas within protected areas, forest areas within a management plan and forest areas within an approved and independent system are reported directly to FAO for predetermined reference years. Based on forest management certificates, to reported country data, FAO then develops country-level estimates of the rate of change of net forest area using the compound interest formula, as well as the proportion of forest area within protected areas within Framework of a management plan. It is calculated using the areas reported for each reference year and forest area for 2015.

Last updated: 2023

Note: Covers forest area only.

Indicator	Year
	2023
Forest area under an independently verified forest management certifica-tion scheme (1000 hectare)	163,546.44

Indicator 15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area

Description of the indicator: Land degradation is defined as the reduction or loss of biological or economic productivity, rain-fed cropland, irrigated agricultural land or pasture, forests and forest land resulting from a range of stresses, including land use and management.
Practices. This definition has been adopted and used by 196 States Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). (See also Figure 1).
Land degradation neutrality (LDN) is defined as a condition in which the quantity and quality of land resources needed to support ecosystem functions and services and enhance food security remain stable or increase within specific temporal and spatial ranges and ecosystems (Resolution 3/COP12).
Total land area is the total surface area of a country excluding the area covered by inland waters, such as major rivers and lakes.
SDG indicator 15.3.1 is a two-way estimate – deteriorating/non-deteriorating – based on the analysis of available data for three sub-indicators that are validated and reported by national authorities. The sub-indicators (trends in land cover, land productivity and carbon stocks) were adopted by the UNCCD Governing Council in 2013 as part of the monitoring and assessment approach.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Percent (%)

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

$$\frac{Forest\ area\ (reference\ year)}{Land\ area\ (reference\ year)} \times 100$$

Last updated: 2024

Indicator	Year
	2024
Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (%)	27.8

Indicator 15.4.2 a) Mountain Green Cover Index and (b) proportion of degraded mountain land

Description of the indicator: The indicator is composed of two sub-indicators to monitor progress towards the conservation of mountain ecosystems:
Sub-indicator 15.4.2a, Mountain Green Cover Index (MGCI), is designed to measure the extent and changes of green cover - i.e. forest, shrubs, trees, pasture land, cropland, etc. - in mountain areas. MGCI is defined as the percentage of green cover over the total surface of the mountain area of a given country and for given reporting year. The aim of the index is to monitor the evolution of green cover and thus assess the status of conservation of mountain ecosystems.
Sub-indicator 15.4.2b, Proportion of degraded mountain land, is designed to monitor the extent of degraded mountain land as a result of land cover change in a given country and for given reporting year. Similarly to sub-indicator "trends in land cover" under SDG Indicator 15.3.1 (Sims et al. 2021), mountain ecosystem degradation and recovery is assessed based on the definition of land cover type transitions that indicate improving, stable or degrading conservation status. The definition of degradation adopted for the computation of this indicator is the one established Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES).

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Square Kilo Meter

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The Mountain Green Cover Index (MGCI) is defined as

$$MGCI = \frac{Mountain\ Green\ Cover\ Area}{Total\ Mountain\ Area} \times 100$$

Where:
Area of mountain green cover = total area covered by land cover categories of cropland, grasslands, forests and wetlands.
The vegetation descriptor is calculated from the land cover map using basic GIS functions.
If the country/region does not have a mountainous area, the value None is set.

Last updated: 2023

Note: Data includes tree-covered areas only.

item	Total in km² (2023)
Tree-covered areas	27,680.5

Indicator 15.5.1 Red List Index

Description of the indicator: The Red List indicator measures the change in total extinction risk across populations of species. It is based on real changes in the number of species in each of the risk categories on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, expressed by changes in an Indicator ranging from 0 to 1

Threatened species are those on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species in the categories of critical, endangered or critically endangered species (i.e. species that face a high, very high or very high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium term). Changes over time in the proportion of endangered species are largely driven by improvements in knowledge and taxonomic changes. The Indicator excludes such changes to produce a more informative indicator From the simple ratio of endangered species. Thus, it measures the change in total extinction risk across populations of species over time, as a result of real improvements or degradations in the case of individual species. It can be calculated for any representative population of species that has been assessed for the IUCN Red List at least twice (Butchart et al. 2004, 2005, 2007). To calculate the Red List indicator for individual countries and regions, each type contributing to the Indicator is weighted in proportion to its global range within the particular country or region. Thus, the resulting indicator shows the overall extinction risk of species within a country or region relative to their potential contribution to the risk of global species extinction (within taxonomic groups covered).

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The Red List indicator is calculated at a certain point in time by first multiplying the number of species in each Red List category by a weight (ranging from 1 for "near threat" to 5 for "extinct" and "extinct in the wild") and adding up these values. This is then divided by the maximum threat score, which is the total number of species multiplied by the weight assigned to the "extinct" category. This final value is subtracted from 1 to get the red list indicator value.

This calculation is expressed mathematically as follows:

$$RLI_t = 1 - \frac{\Sigma_s W_{c(t,s)}}{(W_{EX} * N)}$$

$W_{c(t,s)}$ İs the weight of category C at time T of species (species) (weight for "severely endangered" = 4, "endangered" = 3, "weak" = 2, "close to threatened" = 1, "less of concern" = 0

A weight of 5 is assigned to endangered species that are classified as "probably extinct" or "likely extinct in the wild."

W_{EX} = 5

The weight assigned to "extinct" or "extinct in the wild" species; N is the total number of species assessed, excluding those assessed as lacking data in the current time period, and those considered "extinct" in the year the species group was first assessed.

The law requires the following:

Include exactly the same set of types in all time periods

The only changes in the Red List category are those resulting from a real improvement or deterioration in the situation (i.e. excluding changes resulting from improved knowledge or taxonomic revisions), and

Exclude data-deficient species (or process them according to the procedure described above).

Last updated: 2024

Item	2024			
	Status	Reptiles	fowls	Mammals
Extinct Species	-	-	1	3
Including Endemic	-	-	1	1
Extinct in the Wild	-	-	3	1
Including Endemic	-	-		No species
Immediately Threatened	-	1	2	1
Including Native		1	-	1
Threatened Species	1	-	12	3
Including Native	1	-	1	3
Vulnerable Species	-	28	13	6
Including Native	-	28	-	6
Under Threatened Species	1	5	32	4
Including Native	1	5	-	4
Least Concern	5	41	491	43
Indigenous	5	41	392	40
Total Threatened Species	-	29	27	10
Including Native	-	29	1	10
Known Species	7	137	-	79
Including Native	7	136	-	76
Species for which no data is available	-	55	-	21
Including Native	-	55	-	20
Unclassified Species	-	7	-	1
Including Native	-	7	-	1

Indicator 15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species.

Description of the indicator: This indicator aims to identify trends in:
Commitment of countries to relevant multilateral conventions, specifically:
(1) National adoption of policies related to invasive alien species.
Percentage of countries that have:
(a) National legislation and policies relevant to invasive alien species.
(b) Goals and targets within national strategies for the prevention and control of invasive alien species are compatible with Aichi Target 9.
Translate political arrangements into actions by countries to implement policies and actively prevent and control invasive alien species and provide the necessary resources for such action, specifically:
(2) Allocate national resources for the prevention and control of invasive alien species.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Strategy

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The components of this sub-indicator are calculated as the number of countries with (a) national legislation and policies rele-vant to invasive alien species concerns; and (b) national strategies for the prevention and control of invasive alien species, each divided by the total number of countries (196 to date) for which data are available. The first data point for component (1) (a) of this sub-indicator is 2010; and the first data point for component (1) (b) is 2016.
Part II:
This sub-indicator is calculated as the number of national respondents to the annual survey on funding for the invasive alien species response who reported adequate resources, divided by the total number of countries (142 to date) for which data are available. The first data point for this sub-indicator is 2016. Part 2 includes 18 specific components obtained from the following questions used in the annual survey on invasive alien species, as follows:
Does your country have a government department, agency or national agencies (including supranational institu-tions/organizations) responsible for managing invasive alien species affecting the natural environment, economic sectors (e.g. agriculture, forestry, tourism, etc.) or human health?
Are there institutions (including supranational institutions/organizations) with a clear legal mandate and powers to develop national plans and policies regarding invasive alien species?
The table in Part II includes 18 specific components obtained from the following questions used in the annual survey of invasive alien species related to functions, legal authorization, necessary powers and resources of national institutions related to invasive alien species. Each question is answered with "yes", "no" or no.

Last updated: 2024

Part I: (1) (a) National legislation deemed relevant to the prevention and control of the introduction of invasive alien spe-cies.			
Item	**YES**	**NO**	**Not applicable**
Saudi Arabia is a recipient of global funding that has access to any funding from global financial mechanisms for projects related to the management of invasive alien species (1 = yes, 0 = no)			✓
Legislation, regulations and laws relating to the prevention of the intro-duction and management of invasive alien species (1 = yes, 0 = no)	✓		
The objectives of the Biodiversity Strategy and the National Plan of Action are aligned with Aichi Biodiversity Target 9 set out in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (1=Yes, 0=No)	✓		

Part II: Translating political arrangements into action by countries to implement policies, prevention and effective control of species Invasive alien and allocate resources for the procedure.	
Item	**Answer**
Does your country have a government department, agency or national agencies (including supranational institutions/organizations) responsible for managing invasive alien species affecting the natural environment, economic sectors (e.g. agriculture, forestry, tourism, etc.) or human health?	Yes
Are there institutions (including TNCs) that have a clear legal mandate and powers to conduct risk analyses of potential invasive species?	Yes
Are there institutions (including supranational institutions/organizations) with a clear legal mandate and powers to conduct risk analyses related to potential invasive species?	Yes
Are there institutions (including supranational institutions/organizations) with a clear legal mandate and powers to prevent the deliberate introduction of species assessed as potentially gaseous (including import for agriculture, aquaculture, nursery trade, animal husbandry, pet husbandry, etc.)?	Yes
Are there institutions (including supranational institutions/organizations) with a clear legal mandate and powers to limit the unintentional introduction of alien species?	Yes
Are there institutions (including supranational institutions/organizations) with a clear legal mandate and powers to promote public awareness of alien invasive species issues?	Yes
Are there institutions (including supranational institutions/organizations) with a clear legal mandate and authority to monitor and implement surveillance programmes to detect groups of founders of invasive alien species at an early stage?	Yes
Are there institutions (including supranational institutions/organizations) with a clear legal mandate and powers to contain and eradicate invasive alien species populations within the country?	Yes
Are there institutions (including supranational institutions/organizations) with a clear legal mandate and powers to record and preserve information about invasive alien species?	Yes

Part II: Translating political arrangements into action by countries to implement policies, prevention and effective control of species Invasive alien and allocate resources for the procedure.	
Item	**Answer**
Are there institutions (including supranational institutions/organizations) with a clear legal mandate and powers to enforce relevant legal provisions regarding the control of invasive alien species?	Yes
Are there any legal provisions or institutional arrangements in place to facilitate cooperation between different government bodies in decision-making on invasive alien species?	Yes
Has your country allocated from the national budget to manage the threat of invasive alien species?	Yes
Can you provide an estimate of this allocation?	It is not possible to provide a single, exact number for the national budget allocation specifically for Invasive Alien Species (IAS) management.
If your country is a recipient of global funding (e.g. GEF – has your country received any funding from the GFF for projects related to the management of invasive alien species?	No
If the answer is yes, are these actions being implemented?	Not applicable
Does your biodiversity strategy (local, national, regional or supranational) include one or more targets and actions related to the management of invasive alien species?	Yes
If yes, are these actions being implemented?	Partial implementation
Are there budgetary allocations or are there any financial instruments (such as dedicated financial programs) available for this implementation?	Yes
Has your country developed a national strategy and action plan for invasive alien species?	
If yes, are these actions being implemented?	Partial implementation
Is there budget allocation or are there any financial instruments (e.g. dedicated financial programs) available for this implementation?	Yes
"If your country has not developed a National Invasive Alien Species Strategy and Action Plan (NISSAP), under what national regulatory or policy framework is IAS prevention, control and management currently done in your country? "	No answer
Do you know of any NGOs or civil society groups working on invasive species management in your country?	Yes
What is the level of involvement?	High involvement
Are there institutions (including supranational institutions/organizations, e.g. EU) with a clear legal mandate and the necessary powers to develop national plans and policies in relation to invasive alien species?	Yes
Are there any forms of collaboration with other countries that your government engages in on a regular basis?	Yes
Please enter the name of your country (not entering a name will invalidate the survey).	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics

Goal 16:
Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Indicator 16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

Description of the indicator: The statistical definition includes three elements that characterize the killing of a person as "intentional killing"
1. The murder of one person by another person (objective element);
2. The perpetrator's intention to kill or seriously injure the victim (subjective element);
3. The illegality of murder, which means that the law considers the perpetrator responsible for unlawful killing (legal element)
This definition states that for statistical purposes, all killings that meet the above three criteria must be considered intentional homicide, regardless of the definitions provided by national legislation or practice.

Sources of data: Ministry of Interior

Unit of measurement: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The indicator is calculated as the total number of murder victims registered in a given year divided by the total resident population in the same year, multiplied by 100,000

$$Rate = Victims / Population \times 100{,}000$$

Last updated: 2024

Indicator	year		
	2022	2023	2024
Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population	0.81	0.59	0.77

Indicator 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark

Description of the indicator: This indicator refers to the percentage of adult residents who feel safe walking alone in their neighborhood after dark.
"Neighborhood" - the indicator aims to capture the fear of crime in the course of people's daily lives. It does this by limiting the area in question to the "neighborhood" or "area where they live." There may be other variants of the local neighborhood suitable depending on the cultural, physical, and linguistic context. Providing a viable universal definition of a neighborhood is difficult, as the neighborhood one lives in is a personal concept that will mean different things to different people.
"After darkness" - the indicator should specifically capture the feelings and perceptions of the respondent when walking alone after dark. The specific reference to darkness is important because, according to research, darkness is one of the factors that individuals perceive as important when assessing whether a situation is dangerous or not. While the specific reference to "after darkness" is the preferred and widely used formulation in crime victim surveys, an appropriate alternative formulation is "at night." However, the Setting a specific time of day (e.g. 6 p.m.) is not recommended, because darkness (not the time of day per se) is the factor that influences individuals' perception of safety, and transnational as well as seasonal variability at the onset of darkness makes it difficult to determine a globally appropriate threshold for determining night.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National, Gender and Age group

Method of calculation: The question used in victim surveys is: How safe do you feel walking alone in your area/ neighborhood after dark? The answer choices are usually: (1) very safe, (2) safe, (3) unsafe, (4), completely unsafe, (5) never go out alone at night/not applicable, (99) I don't know. The percentage of the population that feels safe is calculated by adding the number of respondents who feel "very safe" and "safe" and dividing the total by the total number of respondents, multiplying it by 100.
16.1.4 = (Number of respondents who feel very safe or safe walking alone after dark in their neighborhood)/(Total number of respondents) × 100

Last updated: 2023

Indicator (overall) - 2023	Very safe	Safe	Total
Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live in after dark	81.5	11.1	92.6

Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live in after dark by age - 2023			
Age	**Very safe**	**safe**	**Total**
15-19	76.9	11.1	**88.0**
20-24	80.0	10.8	**90.8**
25-29	80.8	11.5	**92.3**
30-34	81.7	11.7	**93.4**
35-39	82.2	11.0	**93.2**
40-44	82.5	11.1	**93.6**
45-49	82.7	10.7	**93.4**
50-54	84.0	10.6	**94.6**
55-59	83.3	11.0	**94.3**
60-64	84.5	10.0	**94.5**
65+	82.1	11.0	**93.1**

Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live in after dark by gender - 2023			
Gender	**Very safe**	**Safe**	**Total**
Male	84.2	11.0	**95.2**
Female	76.3	11.3	**87.6**

Indicator 16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget by sector

Description of the indicator: Primary government expenditure as a percentage of the original approved budget
This indicator measures the extent to which total budget expenditures are reflected in the amount originally approved, as defined in government budget documents and financial reports. These data cover the central government budget and the time period of each fiscal year of the States.
Total expenditures include actual expenditures that include those incurred as a result of unplanned or exceptional events – for example, armed conflict or natural disasters. Expenditures financed from windfall returns, including privatization, should be included and recorded in the supporting financial tables and narrative. Externally financed expenditures through loans or grants, if covered by the budget, should be included along with emergency votes and interest on debt. Expenses allocated to pending accounts are not included in the total. However, if amounts are held in outstanding accounts at the end of any year that may affect the results if included in the accounts, they can be included. In such cases, the reason(s) for the listing should be clearly stated.
Actual spending results can deviate from the originally approved budget for reasons unrelated to the accuracy of projections – for example, as a result of a major macroeconomic shock. This indicator calibrates an unusual or "out of the ordinary" year and focuses on deviations from expectations that occur in two of the three years covered by the assessment.

Sources of data: Ministry of Finance

Unit of measurement: Saudi Riyal (SAR)

Level of disaggregation: National and Sector

Method of calculation: The Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability Indicator (described below) is used as the basis for SDG 16.6.1 indicator, in accordance with the Measurement and Coverage Guidelines. To make the calculation and analysis of data over time easy and applicable in all countries, it has been decided that SDG Target 16.6.1 indicator will be based on the collection of annual data on approved and implemented budgets for all countries and will be calculated annually. Simple calculation for each year for each country in Excel file

$$\textit{Total Expenditure Output} = \textit{Implemented Budget} / \textit{Approved Budget} \times 100$$

Last updated: 2024

Sector (Million Saudi Riyal)	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Municipal services sector	53,560	50,799	49,589	63,118	81,218
Education sector	193,168	185,702	185,103	189,011	195,062
Health and social development sector	166,980	174,677	138,236	189,343	213,743
Economic resources sector	97,645	72,395	53,591	71,771	83,661
Infrastructure and transportation sector	55,705	45,819	42,038	34,027	37,886
General items	140,652	151,123	182,003	165,135	215,547
Total	**707,710**	**680,515**	**650,560**	**712,405**	**827,117**

Indicator 16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local public institutions, including national and local legislatures, the public service, and the judiciary, compared to distribution levels at the national level, by age, gender , persons with disabilities and population groups.

Description of the indicator: This metadata sheet focuses only on the first subcomponent of indicator 16.7.1, i.e. positions in national legislatures held by individuals from each target population group (gender, age, persons with disabilities and contextually relevant population groups).

The legislative sub-component of indicator 16.7.1 aims to measure the extent to which individuals in key decision-making positions in national legislatures represent the population in general. More specifically, this indicator measures the proportional representation of different demographic groups (women and age groups) in the national population among individuals holding the following positions in national legislative bodies: (1) members, (2) speakers and (3) chairpersons of standing committees responsible for the following portfolios: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Finance, Human Rights and Gender Equality. Furthermore, it considers electoral and constitutional provisions adopted by countries to ensure that people with disabilities and contextually relevant population groups are represented in national legislative bodies.

Concepts:

The indicator is based on the following key concepts and terms:

- **National legislature:** The legislature (or so-called "Assembly" or "Parliament") is the multi-member branch of government that considers public issues, enacts laws and oversees the executive.
- **Bicameral/bicameral parliaments:** The legislature may consist of one chamber (unicameral parliament) or bicameral (bicameral parliament). The Constitution of the State provides for the organization of the legislature. Worldwide, about 59% of all countries have unicameral legislatures, while the remaining 41% are bicameral. To allow for comprehensive analysis, this indicator will take into account both chambers in bicameral parliaments.
- **Member of Parliament:** A person who is formally elected or appointed to national legislature. This metadata takes into account all members of the lower and upper chambers regardless of the method of selection (direct election, indirect election and appointment).
- **Speaker of the Council:** The Speaker (or also called the "Speaker" of the Legislative Council) is the Speaker of the Legislative Council
- **Standing Committee (also called "Standing Committee"):** established for the duration of the Legislative Council and generally corresponds to the specific policy areas of key government departments. For SDG indicator 16.7.1(a), standing committees responsible for five portfolios are being considered: foreign affairs, defence and finance, human rights, and gender equality.
- **Chairman of the Standing Committee:** A person appointed to preside over the work of a Standing Committee, selected through the nomination of political parties, the election of members of Parliament, his appointment by the Speaker of the House, or other means.
- **Disability:** Long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory disabilities that may hinder the full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in society on an equal basis with others when they interact with various barriers.
- **Population group:** The population of a country consists of a set of different population groups that can be determined according to race, language, immigration status, religious affiliation, and disability status (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe). The indicator adopts a broad definition of population groups, not limited to minorities and indigenous peoples, with the aim of covering all relevant groups at the national level that a particular parliament tracks, which depends on the constitutional and electoral measures in place to ensure the representation of certain groups. These measures sometimes extend to groups other than "minorities", such as occupational groups.

Sources of data: Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National, age groups, gender and disability

Method of calculation:

The Indicator aims to compare the percentage of different population groups by gender, age, disability and population groups represented in the public service, compared to the percentage of these same categories of citizens.
To calculate the percentage of "young" deputies (45 years and under), the following formula should be used

$$Ratio\ 1 = \frac{Proportion\ of\ MPs\ aged\ 45\ and\ below\ in\ parliament}{Proportion\ of\ the\ national\ population\ aged\ 45\ and\ below}$$

(with minimum eligibility age)
- The numerator is the number of seats held by deputies aged 45 and under divided by the total number of members of parliament
- The denominator can be calculated using national population figures as follows:

$$\frac{[Size\ of\ national\ population\ \leq 45] - [Size\ of\ national\ population\ < age\ of\ eligibility]}{Size\ of\ the\ national\ population}$$

The resulting ratio can then be interpreted as follows:
- Means that there is no representation at all for "youth" (45 years and under) in parliament.
1. means the full proportional representation of "youth" (45 years and under) in Parliament
- <1 means underrepresentation of "youth" (45 years and under) in Parliament
Means more than 1 overrepresentation of young people (45 years and younger) in parliament

Last updated: 2024

Jobs in the public sector by age, gender & disability , 2024			
Function	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Other Directors: Managing Directors, CEOs, Business Services and Administration Managers	12,640	992	**13,632**
Professional Administrators	362,951	344,107	**707,058**
Business and Management Assistant Professionals	88,249	52,014	**140,263**
General clerks and keyboard clerks	110,508	104,849	**215,357**
Total national public servants (including police, education, health, front desk administrative staff and all other public servants)	668,819	522,917	**1,191,736**

Jobs in the public sector 2024			
Age Group	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Under 25 years old	788	205	**993**
Age 25-34	66,171	33,652	**99,823**
Age 35-44	276,631	197,174	**473,805**
Age 45-54	248,631	245,793	**494,424**
Age 55-64	72,831	44,528	**117,359**
Age 65 and older	3,767	1,565	**5,332**
Total	**668,819**	**522,917**	**1,191,736**
Persons with disabilities	14,596	5,819	**20,415**

Indicator 16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

Description of the indicator: Percentage of children under five whose birth has been registered with a civil authority.
Birth registration: Birth registration is defined as "the continuous, permanent and comprehensive registration, within the civil registry, of the occurrence and characteristics of births in accordance with the legal requirements of a country."
Birth certificate: A birth certificate is a vital record that documents the birth of a child. The term "birth certificate" may refer either to the original document attesting to the circumstances of birth, or to a certified copy or representation of the recording of such birth, depending on the practices of the country issuing the certificate.
Civil Authority: The official authorized to record the occurrence of a vital event and record the required details.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National and Gender

Method of calculation: The number of children under five whose birth registration has been reported with the relevant national civil authorities divided by the total number of children under five in the population multiplied by 100.

Last updated: 2024

Percentage of children under five whose birth is registered with a civil authority, by age			
Lifetime	Male	Female	Total
0	100.0	99.8	**99.9**
1	100.0	99.5	**99.7**
2	99.9	99.9	**99.9**
3	99.8	100.0	**99.9**
4	100.0	100.0	**100.0**
Total	**99.9**	**99.86**	**99.9**

Indicator 16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees public access to information

Description of the indicator: measures the extent to which countries adopt and implement guarantees for public access to information. According to the UN metadata, data for this indicator are obtained through the global "Survey on Public Access to Information" conducted by UNESCO. The survey collects information from each country regarding the existence of legal or policy guarantees, as well as their practical implementation at the national level. The results are then used for global and regional reporting, where each country's responses contribute to an aggregated picture of access to information worldwide.

Sources of data: Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development

Unit of measurement: Score

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The questionnaire responses are calculated using a weighted system and include eight main questions—four under the adoption component, three under the implementation component, and one focused on the practical application of activities. Each country can obtain a total score ranging from 0 to 9 points.
The results are used in global analyses to identify general trends in the implementation of access to information principles.
It is noted that Question 6 has a maximum score of 2 points, depending on the number of activities effectively implemented at the national level.

Last updated: 2024

Dimension	Assessment Criteria(per UN Metadata)	Saudi Arabia Response	Score
Adoption	Existence of legal guarantee(s) for access to information (constitutional, statutory, policy).	Binding policy documents in place (e.g., Freedom of Information / Open Data Policy). No primary or secondary legislation.	1
	Oversight institution specified.	Saudi Data & AI Authority (by Royal Order) acts as oversight body, reporting to Council of Ministers.	1
	Appointment of Public Information Officers across ministries/agencies.	Yes, mandated.	1
	Oversight institution roles (appeals, monitoring, enforcement, mediation).	All mandated.	1
	Permissible exemptions (national security, privacy, commercial, etc.).	Clearly defined categories included.	1
Subtotal: Adoption			5.0
Implementation	Activities of oversight body: training, guidance, awareness, statistics, reports.	Awareness & training provided; no annual report; partial statistics.	1.2
	Reporting by ministries/agencies on ATI requests.	Yes (2024 reference year).	1
	Appeals statistics maintained.	Yes (2024 reference year).	1
Subtotal: Implementation			3.2
Final Composite Score			8.2 / 9

Indicator 16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles

Description of the indicator: This indicator measures the existence of independent national human rights institutions compliant with the Paris Principles to the extent to which existing national human rights institutions comply with the Principles relating to the status of national institutions (the Paris Principles), adopted by the General Assembly (resolution 48/134) on the basis of the rules of procedure of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, formerly known as the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.

Sources of data: Human Rights Commission

Unit of measurement: Strategy

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:
The Indicator is calculated as a classification of dependence, which is level A, B, and C of national institutions.
The indicator is calculated on the basis of a classification of adoption, i.e. A (compliant with the Paris Principles), or B (partially compliant with the Paris Principles).

Last updated: 2024

Existence of independent national human rights institutions

Strategy	The Commission has a human rights strategy in addition to the existence of the National Society for Human Rights.

Indicator 16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

Description of the indicator: This indicator is defined as the proportion of the population (adults) who self-report that they personally experienced discrimination or harassment during the last 12 months based on ground(s) prohibited by international human rights law (IHRL). IHRL refers to the body of international legal instruments aiming to promote and protect human rights, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and subsequent international human rights treaties adopted by the United Nations (UN).

Discrimination is any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference or other differential treatment that is directly or indirectly based on prohibited grounds of discrimination, and which has the intention or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life. Harassment is a form of discrimination when it is also based on prohibited grounds of discrimination. Harassment may take the form of words, gestures or actions, which tend to annoy, alarm, abuse, demean, intimidate, belittle, humiliate or embarrass another or which create an intimidating, hostile or offensive environment. While generally involving a pattern of behaviours, harassment can take the form of a single incident.

IHRL provides lists of the prohibited grounds of discrimination. The inclusion of "other status" in these lists indicate that they are not exhaustive and that other grounds may be recognized by international human rights mechanisms. A review of the international human rights normative framework helps identify a list of grounds that includes race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national origin, social origin, property, birth status, disability, age, nationality, marital and family status, health status, place of residence, economic and social situation, pregnancy, indigenous status, afro-descent and other status. In practice, it will be difficult to include all potentially relevant grounds of discrimination in household survey questions. For this reason, it is recommended that data collectors identify contextually relevant and feasible lists of grounds, drawing on the illustrative list and formulation of prohibited grounds of discrimination outlined in the methodology section below, and add another" category to reflect other grounds that may not have been listed explicitly.

Sources of data: Human Rights Commission

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:
Number of people who reported that they had personally experienced discrimination or harassment

Last updated: 2024

Note: The number of people who reported experiencing discrimination or harassment has been documented.

Number of people who reported that they had personally experienced discrimination or harassment	2022	2023	2024
Total	1	11	14

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General Authority for Statistics

Goal 17:
Partnership for The Goals

SDG 17: Partnership for The Goals

Indicator 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP

Description of the indicator: Indicator 17.1.1 will be derived using series that are basic to the GFS reporting framework. GFS revenue series maintained by the IMF Statistics Department are collected in Table 1 of the standard annual data questionnaire. Each revenue transaction is classified according to whether it is a tax or another type of revenue. GFS revenue aggregates are summations of individual entries and elements in this particular class of flows and allow for these data to be arranged in a manageable and analytically useful way. For example, tax revenue is the sum of all flows that are classified as taxes. Conceptually, the value for each main revenue aggregate is the sum of the values for all items in the relevant category. The annual GFS series for monitoring Indicator 17.1.1 will be derived from the data reported by the national authorities (in national currency) expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), where GDP is derived from the IMF World Economic Outlook database (no adjustments and/or weighting techniques will be applied)."

Total Revenue (GDP%)	of which: Taxes						Total	of which: Social Contributions	of which: Grants	of which: Other revenue
	Taxes on income, profits and capital gains	Taxes on payroll and workforce	Taxes on property	Taxes on goods and services	Taxes on international trade and transactions	Other Taxes				

Sources of data: Ministry of Finance

Unit of measurement: Saudi Riyal (Billions)

Level of disaggregation: National and Sector

Method of calculation: The central government budget revenue series of the Government Finance Statistics (GFS), compiled in the table below from the annual data questionnaire provided for all countries, is combined with the central government budget expenditure series (actual implementation of the main budget on "expenditures" plus "net acquisition of non-financial assets").

Last updated: 2024

Sector	Non-oil government revenues, Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains, Taxes on goods and services from different sources (Billion Saudi Riyal)				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Non-oil revenues	369	403	411	458	502
Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains	18	18	24	39	32
Taxes on goods and services	163	251	251	262	289

Indicator 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

Description of the indicator: The precise definition of the indicator is the Proportion of domestic budgetary central government expenditure funded by taxes. The budgetary central government is often a single unit of the central government and encompasses the fundamental activities of the national executive, legislative, and judiciary authorities. This component of the general government is usually covered by the main or general budget. The revenues and expenditures of the budgetary central government, as well as their control, are managed by the Ministry of Finance, or its functional equivalent, while budget approval is exercised by the legislative authority. Most ministries, departments, agencies, councils, committees, judicial authorities, legislative bodies, and other entities that make up the budgetary central government are not separate institutional units.

Sources of data: Ministry of Finance

Unit of measurement: Saudi Riyal (Billions)

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The central government budget revenue series of the Government Finance Statistics (GFS) collected through the Annual Data Questionnaire (ADS) for all countries will be combined with the central government budget expenditure series (CBD) and the actual execution of the main budget (CBD) (on "expenditures" plus "net acquisition of non-financial assets").

Last updated: 2024

Note: The data available on the index reflects total expenditure only

Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total expenditure (billion Saudi Riyal)	1,076	1,039	1,164	1,293	1,375

Indicator 17.3.1 Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources

Description of the indicator: Annual gross receipts by developing countries of a. Official sustainable development grants, b. Official concessional sustainable development loans, c. Official non-concessional sustainable development loans, d. Foreign direct investment, e. Mobilized private finance (MPF) on an experimental basis, and f. Private grants.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Saudi Riyal (Billions)

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: This indicator can be disaggregated by donor, recipient country, type of funding, type of aid, sub-sector, etc..

Last updated: 2024

Note: 1. Experimental private finance mobilization: Refers to private resource flows for activities in developing countries. These resources are mobilized through interventions by multilateral development banks, bilateral development finance institutions, or other bilateral agencies, i.e., interventions in which a direct causal relationship between official intervention and private resources can be demonstrated.
2. Official sustainable development grants are cash or in-kind transfers for which the recipient does not incur any legal debt.
3. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI): FDI is defined as a type of investment that reflects a long-term interest by an entity resident in a given economy (a direct investor) in an enterprise resident in an economy other than that of the direct investor. This lasting interest involves a long-term relationship between the direct investor and the enterprise receiving the direct investment and a significant degree of influence over the management of that enterprise. Direct or indirect ownership of 10 percent or more of the voting power of an enterprise resident in a given economy by an investor resident in another economy is considered clear evidence of such a relationship, according to the OECD's Detailed Reference Definition of Foreign Direct Investment (4th edition) and the UNCTAD work on FDI statistics.

Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Foreign direct investment (million Saudi Riyal)	570,720	680,745	791,036	897,347	977,363

Indicator 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in Saudi Riyals) as a proportion of total GDP

Description of the indicator: Personal remittances received as proportion of GDP is the inflow of personal remittances expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Personal remittances comprise of personal transfers and compensation of employees. Personal transfers consist of all current transfers in cash or in kind made or received by resident households to or from non-resident households. Personal transfers thus include all current transfers between resident and non-resident individuals. Compensation of employees refers to the income of border, seasonal, and other short-term workers who are employed in an economy where they are not resident and of residents employed by non-resident entities. Data are the sum of two items defined in the sixth edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual: personal transfers and compensation of employees.

Sources of data: Saudi Central Bank

Unit of measurement: Saudi Arabia Riyal (Million) and Percentage %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Personal remittances are the sum of two items defined in the sixth edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual: personal transfers and compensation of employees. World Bank staff estimates on the volume of personal remittances data are used for gap-filling purposes. GDP data, sourced from the World Bank's World Development Indicators (WDI) database, are then used to express the indicator as a percentage of GDP.

Last updated: 2024

Item	Volume of remittances (SAR) as a proportion of total GDP				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Personal remittances	128,768	149,300	145,563	142,710	171,309
Employees' compensation (paid)	966	3,432	1,997	2,139	3,309
Total personal transfers and Employees' compensation	129,734	152,732	147,560	144,850	174,618
National Domestic Product	2,879,817	3,684,979	4,646,532	4,569,692	4,640,737
Remittances as a percentage of GDP (%)	4.505	4.145	3.176	3.169	3.762

Indicator 17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods, services and primary income

Description of the indicator: Debt service as proportion of exports of goods and services is the percentage of debt services (principal and interest payments) to the exports of goods and services. Debt services covered in this indicator refer only to public and publicly guaranteed debt.

Sources of data: Saudi Central Bank

Unit of measurement: Saudi Arabia Riyal (Million) and Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Public and publicly guaranteed external debt data are compiled by the World Bank based on the World Bank Debtor Reporting System Manual, dated January 2000 which sets out the reporting procedures to be used by countries. The data are provided by the countries on a loan-by-loan basis.
"Exports of goods and services" data are sourced from IMF's Balance of Payments Statistics database and then gap-filled with World Bank staff estimates in accordance with the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6). Both components are used to express the indicator in percentage terms.

Last updated: 2024

Item	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Cost of debt (million riyals)	14,451	17,759	17,364	29,676	44,647
Exports of goods and services (million riyals)	685,680	1,074,381	1,672,054	1,382,741	1,353,365
Cost of debt as a percentage of exports of goods and services (%)	2.11	1.65	1.04	2.15	3.3

Indicator 17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries

Description of the indicator: The indicator provides the number of countries that have adopted and implemented investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including least developed countries (LDCs).

Sources of data: Ministry of Investment

Unit of measurement: Agreement

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The proposed calculation method for compiling Sustainable Development Goal indicator 17.5.1 includes the following:

a. Target countries for outward investment promotion regimes

The methodology of the indicator covers both:

- Specific investment promotion regimes targeting only the least developed countries (LDCs);
- Investment promotion regimes for developing countries in general, including LDCs.

The measurement must include outward investment promotion regimes that do not exclude developing countries. This approach alone ensures a comprehensive picture of outward investment promotion with benefits accruing to LDCs, which is more consistent with the aim of target 17.5. By contrast, limiting the inquiry to regimes specifically designed for LDCs only would lead to partial information, since the number of LDCs supported through promotion regimes applicable to all developing countries is likely to be much higher than the number of LDCs benefitting from LDC-specific regimes. Therefore, both types are included when identifying countries that have adopted and implemented outward investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including LDCs.

b. Types of outward investment promotion regimes

Based on consultations and feasibility studies regarding the types of outward investment promotion regimes to be considered, the following methodology is proposed:

Countries use different means to promote outward foreign investment (see "Concepts" above). Indicator 17.5.1 will focus on legal investment instruments, as relevant information is usually available to the public to varying degrees and can therefore be compiled.

Information is less commonly available on informal or non-legal means of promoting outward investment, such as advisory services. The availability of reliable information on such measures differs considerably among countries. Including this type of information would hinder international comparability of the indicator.

To be counted under the number of countries that have adopted and implemented investment promotion regimes, the presence of at least one type of promotion instrument (for example, an investment guarantee scheme or financial support for outward investment that could benefit developing countries, including LDCs) is sufficient.

c. Adoption versus implementation of outward investment promotion regimes

Consultations and feasibility studies were conducted on whether it would be possible—in addition to the existence of an outward investment promotion regime, i.e., whether such instruments have been signed or otherwise formally adopted—to examine the extent to which the regime has actually been implemented, i.e., whether the regime is in force or whether an LDC has already benefitted from it (for example, through receiving outward investment promoted under an investment guarantee).

The study concluded by focusing on the adoption of a regime as such. Otherwise, information on the actual stage of implementation in individual countries is not usually publicly available; scattered data on the situation in some countries cannot provide a comprehensive and reliable picture of the overall situation. However, it may be possible to obtain some aggregated data at the regional or global level (see below).

d. Coverage of origin countries of outward investment promotion regimes

There is also the question of which countries should be included as origin countries of outward investment promotion regimes. The indicator will cover not only measures put in place by developed countries but also by emerging economies, thereby also measuring South-South cooperation in this regard.

Last updated: 2024

Item	2017	2019	2022	2023	2024
The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has signed bilateral investment agreements with least developed and developing economies, but these have not entered into force.		Iraq	Tajikistan	Pakistan Mauritania	Djibouti Egypt
The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has signed bilateral investment agreements with least developed and developing economies, but these agreements have been terminated.	Jordan Malaysia				
The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has signed bilateral investment agreements with least developed and developing economies, but these have not entered into force.				Belgium	

Indicator 17.6.1 Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed

Description of the indicator: The number of fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions

Sources of data: Communications, Space and Technology Commission

Unit of measurement: Subscriptions Per 100 individuals

Level of disaggregation: National, and gender

Method of calculation:
(Number of individuals in the range who use the Internet / Total individuals in the range in the survey sample) x 100

Last updated: 2023

Indicator	Year				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Subscriptions from 256 KB to less than 2 MB/s	0.16	0.18	0.21	0.17	0.156
Subscriptions from 2 MB to less than 10 MB/s	2.19	1.34	0.91	0.72	0.632
Subscriptions from 10 MB to 10 GB	16.63	20.40	28.33	36.07	42.8

Indicator 17.8.1 Statistical capacity indicators

Description of the indicator: The proportion of individuals who used the Internet from any location in the last three months.

Sources of data: Communications, Space and Technology Commission

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National and sector

Method of calculation: For countries that collect data on this indicator through an official survey, this indicator is calculated by dividing the total number of in-scope individuals using the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months by the total number of in-scope individuals. For countries that have not carried out a survey, data are estimated (by ITU) based on the number of Internet subscriptions and other socioeconomic indicators (GNI per capita) and on the time series data.

Last updated: 2023

Gender	Year				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Male	96.5	97.5	100	100	100
Female	94.6	98.4	100	100	100
Total (15-74 years old)	95.7	97.9	100	100	100

Indicator 17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average

Description of the indicator: Description of the indicator: Value in percentage of weighted average tariffs applied to the imports of goods in the Harmonized System (HS) chapters 1-79.
The weighted average tariff applied worldwide can be used as an indicator of the degree of success achieved by multilateral negotiations and regional trade agreements.

Sources of data: Zakat, Tax and Custom Authority

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: In order to include all tariffs into the calculation, some rates which are not expressed in ad valorem form (e.g., specific duties) are converted in ad valorem equivalents (i.e., in per cent of the import value), The conversion is made at the tariff line level for each importer by using the unit value method. Import unit values are calculated from import values and quantities. Only a limited number of non-ad valorem tariff rates (i.e. technical duties) cannot be provided with ad valorem equivalents (AVE) and are excluded from the calculation. This methodology also allows for cross-country comparisons.

Last updated: 2022

Indicator	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Weighted averages of globally weighted tariffs	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.5	3.5

Indicator 17.11.1 Developing countries and least developed countries' share of global exports

Description of the indicator: Exports by developing countries and least developed countries as a share of global exports of goods and services.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Share of global trade is intended of a particular group of country fraction of total trade.

Last updated: 2024

Indicator	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Percentage of Exports shared by developing countries and least developed countries	53.3	55	54.3	54.4	52.9

Indicator 17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States

Description of the indicator: Average import tariffs (in per cent) faced by products exported from developing countries and least developed countries.

Sources of data: Zakat, Tax and Custom Authority

Unit of measurement: Average

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Some tariff rates which are not expressed in ad valorem form (e.g., specific duties) need to be converted into ad valorem equivalents (i.e., in per cent of the import value). The conversion is made at the tariff line level for each importer by using the unit value method. Import unit values are calculated from import values and quantities. Only a limited number of non-ad valorem tariff rates (i.e., technical duties) cannot be provided with ad valorem equivalents (AVE) and are excluded from the calculation. This methodology also allows for cross-country comparisons.

Last updated: 2022

Indicator	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Percentage of weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.5

Indicator 17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard

Description of the indicator: Indicators for the current and capital & financial accounts are included to monitor each country's trade and balance of payments. The sustainability of the balance of payments depends on both the current account and the capital and financial account balances, including foreign reserves.
Current Account: The current account balance is an important indicator of an economy's health. It is defined as the sum of the resource balance (exports less imports of goods and services), net primary income and secondary income. In addition, the dashboard includes indicators such as merchandise trade as a share of GDP to monitor the trade openness of the country and data on personal remittances, which have become an important integral part of many developing economies, since any changes to these flows may have a major impact on developing countries' current account balances (defined as the savings-investment gap for an economy).
Capital and Financial Accounts: Data on capital and financial flows are key for monitoring vulnerability to shocks and constraints on fiscal and monetary policies. Financing trade deficits or other current imbalances through capital and financial flows is a reasonable way to achieve consumption smoothing of emerging economies. Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) equity is a preferred method of financing external current account deficits since these flows are non-debt-creating. Portfolio investment inflows measure the exposure of foreign investors to developing country bond and equity markets.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: (Gross domestic product in a given year / gross domestic product of the preceding year) × 100
(The amount of government final consumption expenditure in a given year / the amount of government final consumption expenditure in the preceding year) × 100

Last updated: 2022

Note: Data on key macroeconomic indicators only are provided.

Macroeconomic items	Percent
Annual growth of real GDP* per capita	-2.80
Gross capital formation (annual growth per capita)	-4.74
Household final consumption expenditure (annual growth per capita)	-1.93
General government consumption expenditure (annual growth per capita)	-2.73
Exports of goods and services (annual growth per capita)	-1.03
Imports of goods and services (annual growth per capita)	-1.37

*(Chain-linked,2023=100)

Indicator 17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

Description of the indicator: For the purpose of this methodology 'policy coherence of sustainable development' has been interpreted as the coherence between policies in general that cover the dimensions of sustainable development. This indicator is a composite indicator which covers mechanisms related to:

1. Institutionalization of Political Commitment
2. Long-term considerations in decision-making
3. Inter-ministerial and cross-sectoral coordination
4. Participatory processes
5. Policy linkages
6. Alignment across government levels
7. Monitoring and reporting for policy coherence
8. Financing for policy coherence

Sources of data: Ministry of Economics and Planning

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: (see table below)

Last updated: 2022

Theme		Question	Answer	Points
1. Political Commitment	1.1	"Is there a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD? For example, an explicit commitment to PCSD in national strategic documents, policies or legislation, including at sectoraxl level."	In place, fully implemented	4
	1.2	"Has the government defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD? For example, clear priority areas for addressing issues where trade-offs need to be managed or potential transboundary impacts need to be addressed, defined within a national policy, strategy, law or action plan for advancing sustainable development."	In place, fully implemented	3
	1.3	"Has the government defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD? For example, a law or administrative directive has established a central unit, ministry, or inter-ministerial committee that has the mandate to promote, oversee or implement PCSD."	In place, fully implemented	4
	Subtotal Score for Theme 1. Political Commitment			11

Theme		Question	Answer	Points
2. Long-term Vision	2.1	"Has the government developed a strategic long-term vision for sustainable development to enhance policy coherence? For example, a national vision statement, policy, strategy or action plan that sets objectives to identify, prevent, and mitigate actual and potential adverse impacts of decision-making on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations."	In place, fully implemented	4
	2.2	"Does the government use long-term strategic planning tools to enhance policy coherence? For example, the use of tools such as impact assessments, strategic foresight, scenario development, integrated modelling tools or systems-thinking approaches in the formulation and implementation of strategies and policies to identify, prevent, and mitigate potential adverse impacts on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations."	In place, fully implemented	4
	2.3	"Has the government established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD? For example, independent bodies, a commissioner, council, or ombudsperson for future generations, can promote long-term vision for PCSD that outlives electoral cycles or government terms."	In place, fully implemented	4
	Subtotal Score for Theme 2. Long-term Vision			12
3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance	3.1	"Is there a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD? For example, an explicit commitment to PCSD in national strategic documents, policies or legislation, including at sectoraxl level."	In place, fully implemented	4
	3.2	"Has the government defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD? For example, clear priority areas for addressing issues where trade-offs need to be managed or potential transboundary impacts need to be addressed, defined within a national policy, strategy, law or action plan for advancing sustainable development."	In place, fully implemented	4
	3.3	"Has the government defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD? For example, a law or administrative directive has established a central unit, ministry, or inter-ministerial committee that has the mandate to promote, oversee or implement PCSD."	In place, partially implemented	3
	Subtotal Score for Theme 3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance			11

Theme		Question	Answer	Points
4. Whole-of-government Coordination	4.1	"Has the government established high-level coordinating mechanisms with clear mandates to ensure whole-of-government coordination for PCSD, including at sectoral level? For example, a high-level coordinating mechanism or body whether located within the Centre of Government or a lead line ministry as appropriate, with a clear mandate, resources and capacities to anticipate and resolve policy divergences, including on potential negative impacts of policies, and tensions arising from diverging priorities and different sectoral interests."	In place, fully implemented	4
	4.2	"Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD? For example, inter-ministerial committees that stimulate open exchange of ideas and innovative thinking to address cross-cutting policy objectives and develop integrated solutions."	In place, fully implemented	4
	4.3	"Are there specific capacity-building programs or other resources in place for public servants, government officials, or staff to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development? For example, to improve skills that take civil servants beyond their traditional operating environment and challenge them to think and act in new, cross-disciplinary ways to foster coherence in policymaking."	In place, fully implemented	4
	Subtotal Score for Theme 4. Whole-of-government Coordination			12
5. Sub-national Engagement	5.1	"Is there a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD? For example, an explicit commitment to PCSD in national strategic documents, policies or legislation, including at sectoraxl level."	In place, fully implemented	4
	5.2	"Has the government defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD? For example, clear priority areas for addressing issues where trade-offs need to be managed or potential transboundary impacts need to be addressed, defined within a national policy, strategy, law or action plan for advancing sustainable development."	In place, fully implemented	4
	5.3	"Has the government defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD? For example, a law or administrative directive has established a central unit, ministry, or inter-ministerial committee that has the mandate to promote, oversee or implement PCSD."	In place, fully implemented	4
	Subtotal Score for Theme 5. Sub-national Engagement			12

Theme		Question	Answer	Points
6. Stakeholder-engagement	6.1	"Are there participatory mechanisms in place to ensure stakeholders are informed and engaged proactively in different phases of the policy cycle for sustainable development, or in the development of PCSD initiatives through a whole-of-society approach? For example, dedicated laws, public consultations, advisory committees, focus groups, online platforms, regular meetings or other means enable engagement and participation in decision-making making, to gather feedback, address coherence issues, and collaborate on solutions involving different levels of society."	In place, fully implemented	4
	6.2	"Are there mechanisms in place to reach out to marginalised and vulnerable groups in society and advocate for their needs and participation in decision-making to advance inclusive sustainable development? For example, to consult or engage different groups as co-designers on action plans that mainstream, in an integrated manner, the principle of leaving no one behind in public policies and reform measures, placing emphasis on targeted measures which support those who are furthest behind and promote human rights, gender equality and social inclusion."	In place, partially implemented	3
	6.3	"Has the government put mechanisms in place to promote stakeholder engagement in policy coherence for sustainable development at various levels of governance, to advance best practice and encourage peer learning? For example, engagement through global or national campaigns, policy dialogues, intergovernmental processes, capacity building initiatives, and societal mobilisation."	In place, fully implemented	4
	Subtotal Score for Theme 6. Stakeholder-engagement			11
7. Impact Assessment	7.1	"Does the government have any mechanisms or tools in place to conduct regular policy impact assessments to identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development? For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, indicator frameworks for tracking policy effectiveness, or other tools such as Regulatory, Environmental, Gender and Social Impact, and Strategic Assessments are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate and align policies with sustainable development objectives."	In place, fully implemented	4
	7.2	"Has the government established ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments that consider transboundary impacts? For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, transboundary impact assessments, multistakeholder consultations, indicator frameworks or other tools are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate the transboundary impacts of policies on sustainable development."	In place, partially implemented	3
	7.3	"Does the government have any mechanisms in place to build capacity in the public service to collect and analyse evidence on how different policies, laws or regulations impact sustainable development? For example, training designed to allow civil servants to strategically address positive and negative impacts of policies, laws or regulations on sustainable development."	In place, fully implemented	4
	Subtotal Score for Theme 7. Impact Assessment			11

Theme		Question	Answer	Points
8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting	8.1	"Does the government have any information management systems or similar mechanisms in place to coherently identify and centralise data, indicators and (or) other information for monitoring progress on sustainable development? For example, centralising existing reliable data, indicators, and information to monitor economic, social, and environmental externalities imposed beyond national borders (transboundary impacts)."	In place, fully implemented	4
	8.2	"Does the government have mechanisms in place to provide regular and transparent reporting to relevant national bodies (e.g. Parliament, ministerial or other bodies) on progress on PCSD? For example, regular reports to the parliament, ministerial or other bodies about progress on PCSD. Information on progress can also be included in VNRs and in reporting on development co-operation activities."	In place, fully implemented	4
	8.3	"Does the government have mechanisms in place to ensure that findings on PCSD are regularly evaluated and used to take adaptive action, including with regards to synergies and potential trade-offs between sectoral policies? For example, evaluation systems systematically assess the coherence of policies with different sectoral priorities and policies, providing actionable insights for policymakers."	In place, fully implemented	4
	Subtotal Score for Theme 8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting			12
Total Score				**92**

Indicator 17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring

Description of the indicator: The Open Data Inventory (ODIN) is an evaluation of the coverage and openness of data provided on the websites maintained by national statistical offices (NSOs) and any official government website that is accessible from the NSO site, as well as a country's official SDG portal.Capacity to produce a set of official statistics from national databases to support the SDGs: The ODIN Coverage Index refers to the availability of important statistical indicators in 22 categories of social, economic, and environmental statistics. Each data category is assessed on five elements of coverage (see below) that measure how complete the country's data offerings are.

Information on all elements are collected for each dataset assessed in ODIN, except for elements 4 and 5 (see below) that are not included for some data categories or for small countries.

The five coverage elements (further described in 4.c) are:

1. Availability of indicators and disaggregations
2. Availability of data in the last five years
3. Availability of data in the last ten years
4. Availability of data at the first administrative geographic level
5. Availability of data at the second administrative geographic level

Scores are assigned to each item of every data category, not to the indicator. In addition, no data category can receive a higher score in coverage items 2 to 5 than in coverage item 1. Overall scores are calculated across categories and items.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The indicator is calculated based on the background characteristics of the indicators.

Last updated: 2024

Goal	Indicator no.	What is Covered in 2024 report	Coverage status
Goal 1: No poverty	1.3.1	- Total of population covered in the protection system	Partially covered
		- Children/families	
		- Disabled persons	
	1.4.1	None	None
	1.4.2	Gender	Partially covered
	1.5.1	None	None
	1.5.2	None	None
	1.5.3	National	Fully covered
	1.5.4	Province (city)	Fully covered
	1.a.1	By sector only	Partially covered
	1.a.2	By education, health and social development	Fully covered

Goal	Indicator no.	What is Covered in 2024 report	Coverage status
Goal 2: Zero hunger	2.2.1	Gender only	Partially covered
	2.2.2	Gender only	Partially covered
	2.2.3	None	None
	2.3.1	Type of enterprise (farming/pastoral/forestry)	Partially covered
	2.4.1	None	None
	2.5.1	National	Fully covered
	2.5.2	National	Fully covered
	2.c.1	Type of product, level of price anomaly	Fully covered
Goal 3: Good health and well-being	3.1.1	National	Partially covered
	3.1.2	None	None
	3.2.1	None	None
	3.2.2	None	None
	3.3.1	Gender	Partially covered
	3.3.2	Gender	Partially covered
	3.3.3	Gender and national	Fully covered
	3.3.4	None	None
	3.3.5	Disease and gender	Partially covered
	3.4.1	None	None
	3.4.2	Gender	Partially covered
	3.5.1	Gender	Partially covered
	3.6.1	None	None
	3.7.1	None	None
	3.7.2	None	None
	3.8.1	National	Partially covered
	3.8.2	None	None
	3.9.2	None	None
	3.9.3	None	None
	3.a.1	Gender	Fully covered
	3.b.1	None	None
	3.b.2	Country	Partially covered
	3.b.3	None	None
	3.c.1	National	Fully covered
	3.d.1	National	Fully covered
	3.d.2	National	Fully covered

Goal	Indicator no.	What is Covered in 2024 report	Coverage status
Goal 4: Quality education	4.1.1	Gender and completion status	Partially covered
	4.1.2	Gender	Partially covered
	4.2.1	Gender	Fully covered
	4.2.2	Gender	Partially covered
	4.3.1	Age and gender	Fully covered
	4.4.1	ICT skills and gender	Partially covered
	4.5.1	Gender	Fully covered
	4.6.1	Age-group, gender	Partially covered
	4.7.1	National education policies and student assessment	Partially covered
	4.a.1	Service	Partially covered
	4.b.1	Type of finance	Partially covered
	4.c.1	Gender	Partially covered
Goal 5: Gender equality	5.1.1	Legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of gender	Partially covered
	5.3.1	Women aged 20-24 years	Fully covered
	5.4.1	Gender	Partially covered
	5.5.1	None	None
	5.5.2	None	None
	5.6.1	None	None
	5.b.1	Gender	Partially covered
	5.c.1	National	Fully covered
Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation	6.1.1	None	None
	6.2.1	None	None
	6.3.1	None	None
	6.4.1	None	None
	6.4.2	None	None
	6.5.1	None	None
	6.5.2	Local and regional levels	Fully covered
	6.b.1	National	Fully covered
Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy	7.1.1	None	None
	7.1.2	None	None

Goal	Indicator no.	What is Covered in 2024 report	Coverage status
Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth	8.1.1	National	Fully covered
	8.2.1	National	Fully covered
	8.5.1	Age, gender	Partially covered
	8.5.2	Age, gender	Partially covered
	8.6.1	By gender and detailed age groups	Fully covered
	8.8.1	By economic activity and occupation	Partially covered
	8.8.2	National	Fully covered
	8.9.1	None	None
	8.10.1	National	Fully covered
	8.10.2	None	None
	8.b.1	National	Fully covered
Goal 9: Industry, innovation, and infrastructure	9.1.1	None	None
	9.1.2	By International and domestic	Fully covered
	9.2.1	National	Fully covered
	9.2.2	None	None
	9.3.1	None	None
	9.5.1	None	None
	9.5.2	None	None
	9.b.1	National	Fully covered
	9.c.1	Technology	Partially covered
Goal 10: Reduced inequalities	10.3.1	None	None
	10.4.1	National	Fully covered
	10.5.1	National	Fully covered
	10.a.1	None	None
	10.b.1	None	None
	10.c.1	None	None
Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities	11.3.1	City only	Partially covered
	11.3.2	None	None
	11.4.1	None	None
	11.5.1	None	None
	11.5.2	None	None
	11.6.2	Cities only	Partially covered
	11.7.1	None	None
	11.b.1	National	Fully covered
	11.b.2	Province (city)	Fully covered

Goal	Indicator no.	What is Covered in 2024 report	Coverage status
Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production	12.3.1	Product	Partially covered
	12.4.1	Convention	Fully covered
	12.4.2	None	None
	12.6.1	None	None
	12.8.1	National education policies and student assessment	Partially covered
	12.b.1	TSA and SEEA	Partially covered
Goal 13: Climate action	13.1.1	None	None
	13.1.2	National	Fully covered
	13.1.3	Province (city)	Fully covered
	13.2.1	National	Fully covered
	13.3.1	national education policies and student assessment	Partially covered
Goal 14: Life below water	14.5.1	National	Partially covered
	14.6.1	None	None
	14.7.1	National	Fully covered
	14.b.1	National	Fully covered
Goal 15: Life on land	15.1.1	National	Fully covered
	15.1.2	National	Fully covered
	15.2.1	National	Fully covered
	15.3.1	None	None
	15.4.2	None	None
	15.5.1	By species and national	Fully covered
	15.8.1	National	Fully covered
Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	16.1.1	None	None
	16.1.4	Age and gender	Partially covered
	16.6.1	National	Fully covered
	16.7.1	Age and gender	Partially covered
	16.9.1		Partially covered
	16.10.2	National	Fully covered
	16.a.1	By the type of National Human Rights Institution (NHRI), whether Ombudsman, human rights commission, advisory body, research-based institute,	None
	16.b.1	None	None

Goal	Indicator no.	What is Covered in 2024 report	Coverage status
Goal 17: Partnerships for goals	17.1.1	Taxes and non-oil revenues	Partially covered
	17.1.2	None	None
	17.3.1	None	None
	17.3.2	National	Fully covered
	17.4.1		Fully covered
	17.5.1	- Target countries of outward investment promotion regimes	Fully covered
		- Types of outward investment promotion regimes	
	17.6.1	Forms of broadband subscriptions	Fully covered
	17.8.1	Gender	Partially covered
	17.10.1	None	None
	17.11.1	None	None
	17.12.1	None	None
	17.13.1	Annual growth of real GDP per capita	Partially covered
		Gross capital formation (annual growth per capita)	
		Household final consumption expenditure (annual growth per capita)	
		General government consumption expenditure (annual growth per capita)	
		Exports of goods and services (annual growth per capita)	
		Imports of goods and services (annual growth per capita)	
	17.14.1	National	Fully covered
	17.18.1	Ten years trend	Partially covered
	17.18.2	None	None
	17.18.3	None	None
	17.19.2	None	None

Indicator 17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the fundamental principles of official statistics

Description of the indicator: The indicator refers to the number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. This refers to the number of countries that have statistical legislation which respects the principles of UNFOP.
National statistical legislation: The statistics law defines rules, regulation, measures with regard to the organization, management, monitoring and inspection of the statistical activities in a systematic way, strength, effectiveness and efficiency to assure the full coverage, accuracy and consistency with facts in order to provide reference for policy direction, socio economic planning, and contribute to the country's development to achieve wealth, culture, well-being and equity.
UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
The Fundamental Principles for Official Statistics adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission, in its Special Session of 11-15 April 1994 are:

Principle 1. Official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a society, serving the government, the economy, and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation. To this end, official statistics that meet the test of practical utility are to be compiled and made available on an impartial basis by official statistical agencies to honor citizens' entitlement to public information.
Principle 2. To retain trust in official statistics, the statistical agencies need to decide according to strictly professional considerations, including scientific principles and professional ethics, on the methods and procedures for the collection, processing, storage and presentation of statistical data.
Principle 3. To facilitate a correct interpretation of the data, the statistical agencies are to present information according to scientific standards on the sources, methods and procedures of the statistics.
Principle 4. The statistical agencies are entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics.
Principle 5. Data for statistical purposes may be drawn from all types of sources, be they statistical surveys or administrative records. Statistical agencies are to choose the source with regard to quality, timeliness, costs and the burden on respondents.
Principle 6. Individual data collected by statistical agencies for statistical compilation, whether they refer to natural or legal persons, are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes.
Principle 7. The laws, regulations, and measures under which the statistical systems operate are to be made public.
Principle 8. Coordination among statistical agencies within countries is essential to achieve consistency and efficiency in the statistical system.
Principle 9. The use by statistical agencies in each country of international concepts, classifications and methods promotes the consistency and efficiency of statistical systems at all official levels.
Principle 10. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation in statistics contributes to the improvement of systems of official statistics in all countries.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Strategy

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Indicator 17.18.2 = ∑countries of which the law has provisions relating to all the ten Principles

Last updated: 2024

National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	for the Development of Statistics, which was issued with the approval of the Council of Ministers. The National Strategy for the Development of Statis-tics is based on five integrated strategic pillars and sets out long-term objec-tives to be achieved by 2030. These pillars are as follows:
	1. Use of statistical data and information (demand) 2. Production of data and information. 3. Latest technologies. 4. Communication and awareness. 5. Governance. Source: https://www.stats.gov.sa/ar/page/6

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has national statistical legislation that complies with the fundamental principles of official statistics			
Principle		Answer	
		Yes	No
Principle 1:	**Relevance, impartiality and equal access:** Does your statistical legislation require official statistics to be compiled and published on an independent and impartial basis?	✓	
Principle 2:	**Professional standards and ethics** Does your statistical legislation require reliable methods and procedures that are in accordance with scientific and professional standards by which official statistics are to be collected, processed, and stored	✓	
Principle 3:	**Accountability and transparency** Does the statistical legislation contain provision(s) on how public statistics and methods are to be presented?	✓	
Principle 4:	**Prevention of misuse** Does your statistical legislation entitle statistical agencies to flag misuse of statistics?	✓	
Principle 5:	**Sources of official statistic** Does your statistical legislation contain clear mandate for statistical agencies to collect data all kinds of sources according to established quality crite-ria?	✓	
Principle 6:	**Confidentiality** Does your statistical legislation impose that collected data is strict-ly confidential and will be used exclusively for statistical purposes?	✓	
Principle 7:	**Legislation** Is your statistical legislation publicly available?	✓	
Principle 8:	**National Coordination** Does your statistical legislation require coordination among statis-tical agencies within your country?	✓	
Principle 9:	**Use of international standards** Does your statistical legislation require the alignment of methods and classifications with international standards?	✓	
Principle 10:	International cooperation Does your statistical legislation require/encourage engage-ments in bilateral and multilateral cooperation in statistics?	✓	

Indicator 17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

Description of the indicator: The indicator Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation is based on the annual Status Report on National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). In collaboration with its partners, PARIS21 reports on the country's progress in designing and implementing national statistical plans. The indicator is a count of countries that are either (i) implementing a strategy, (ii) designing one or (iii) awaiting adoption of the strategy in the current year.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Strategy

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Simple count of countries that are either (i) implementing a strategy, (ii) designing one or (iii) awaiting adoption of the strategy in the current year.

Last updated: 2024

Note: The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is a donor country, not a recipient country

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding		
Principle	Answer	
	Yes	No
Countries with national statistical plans with funding from donors		✓
Countries with national statistical plans with funding from Government	✓	
Countries with national statistical plans with funding from others		✓
Countries with national statistical plans that are fully funded	✓	
Countries with national statistical plans that are under implementation	✓	

Indicator 17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries

This indicator is not applicable to Saudi Arabia context.

Indicator 17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

Description of the indicator: This information only refers to the indicator tracks the proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years. This also includes countries which compile their detailed population and housing statistics from population registers, administrative records, sample surveys or other sources or a combination of those sources.
Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics
Unit of measurement: Strategy
Level of disaggregation: National
Method of calculation: -
Last updated: 2024

Strategy	The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia conducted population and housing censuses in 1974, 1992, 2004, 2010, and 2022, achieving a 98% birth registration rate. In addition, the Saudi government, represented by the General Authority for Statistics, conducts surveys and cooperates with other government institutions with regard to administrative records.

Item	Answer	
	Yes	No
At least one population census has been conducted within the past ten years.	✓	
Saudi Arabia has achieved 98% birth registration.	✓	
Saudi Arabia has achieved 97% death registration.	✓	

65 عاماً YEARS

الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics

stats.gov.sa 199009
@stats_saudi stats.saudi Gastat