



الهيئة العامة للإحصاء  
General Authority for Statistics

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## Metadata Report of Land Transport Statistics

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V-2.0

Quality Management

Last update: 05.02.2023



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## 1. Contact

1.1. Contact organization	General Authority for Statistics
1.2. Contact organization unit	Traffic & Transport Statistics
1.3. Contact person function	Director of Traffic & Transport Statistics
1.4. Contact mail address	P.O. Box: 3735 Riyadh, 11481 Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
1.5. Contact email address	<a href="mailto:info@stats.gov.sa">info@stats.gov.sa</a>
1.6. Contact phone number	920020081

## 2. Metadata Update

2.1. Metadata last update	4/12/2023
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## 3. Statistical Presentation

3.1. Data description
<p>The Land Transport Statistics presents recent statistics and indicators about land transport in Saudi Arabia.</p> <p><b>Land transport is a statistical product that collects data through administrative records about the main characteristics as following:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Passenger movement on roads.</li><li>• Freight movement on roads.</li></ul>



- Transportation infrastructure.
- Shared transportation.
- Traffic safety.

### 3.2. Classification system

The following classifications are applied in Land Transport Statistics.

**National classification of economic activities (ISIC4):**

The statistical classification based on the International Standard of Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC4) is used to describe productive activities of an establishment.

**National Code of Countries and Nationalities (3166 ISO – codes Country):**

A statistical classification based on the international standard (ISO 3166\_Country codes), which is a standard issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO of the UN), and this classification gives numeric and literal codes for the world's (248) countries, based on the classification of countries. The classification is used in the Land Transport Statistics to classify Saudi or non-Saudi individuals.

Detailed data is collected through administrative records to allow the production of outputs according to all relevant classifications.

The classifications are available on the GASTAT's website: [General Authority for Statistics | \(stats.gov.sa\)](http://www.stats.gov.sa)

### 3.3. Sector coverage

Land Transport Statistics cover all transportation and storage activities.

### 3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions

**Terminologies and concepts of Land Transport Statistics:**

- Road:  
An open transportation route for the use of motorized vehicles, excluding railways and airport runways. It includes paved roads and other fixed-base roads such as gravel roads. It covers streets, bridges, tunnels, supporting structures, and excludes bike lanes.
- Road Network:



Includes all types of roads in a specific area, which can be classified according to the surface into paved and unpaved roads.

- **Paved Road:**

Roads covered with crushed stones and hydrocarbon-based or bitumen materials, either with concrete or gravel.

- **Unpaved Road:**

Road with a solid base that is not paved with crushed stones, hydrocarbon-based or bitumen materials, or concrete, but may be paved with gravel.

- **Roads by Engineering Classification:**

**This classification is based on their engineering representation in nature and includes the following types:**

- **Highway:** A road divided into multiple lanes and designed to accommodate high traffic flow at high speeds. Such roads have priority in traffic, with isolated intersection crossings from the main path.
- **Dual Carriageway:** A two-way road with a median strip or cement barrier, with level crossings.
- **Single Carriageway:** A two-way road without a median strip.

- **Roads by Functional Classification:**

**This classification is based on the idea that each road has a starting point and an endpoint, and the main directions of the roads are from south to north and from west to east, with the starting point in the south or west and the endpoint in the north or east. It includes the following types:**

- **Major Road:** Connects major cities and regions of the country, identified by a number or two numbers, such as Road 40, which connects Jeddah, Riyadh, and Dammam. International roads are considered major roads and are identified by a letter and number, such as Road M50 and Road M45.
- **Secondary Road:** Connects cities and provinces and then connects them to the main road network, identified by three numbers, such as Road 535, which connects several roads along its route to Road 65.
- **Branch Road:** Connects villages, settlements, farms, and other areas, identified by four numbers, and may be connected to secondary and major roads. Examples include Road 5981, Road 4272, and Road 5615, which connect several villages and farms to each other and connect them to Road 40 and Road 50.

- **Vehicle:**

Any means of transportation designed to travel on wheels or tracks and powered by mechanical or animal force, excluding trains.

- **Private vehicle:**

A car designed for personal use to transport passengers and their belongings without charge.

- **Taxi:**



A car designed for transporting passengers and their belongings for a fee, with a capacity of no more than eight people.

- Bus:
  - **A vehicle designed to transport a number of passengers and their belongings, with a capacity exceeding eight. It is divided into two types:**
    - Public bus: for transporting passengers and their belongings for a fee.
    - Private bus: for transporting passengers and their belongings without charge.

- Transport:
  - **A vehicle designed to transport animals and goods, divided into two types:**
    - Public transport: for transporting animals, goods, and cargo for a fee.
    - Private transport: for transporting animals, goods, and cargo without charge.

- Motorcycle:

Any vehicle with two or more wheels equipped with a motor, designed to transport people or goods, and may have a sidecar, not designed in the form of a car.

- Machinery:

Equipment and machines that operate under self-propulsion, including agricultural equipment.

- Road accidents:

Any accident involving at least one moving vehicle on a public or private road accessible to the public that results in injury or death to a person. It includes collisions between road vehicles, road vehicles and pedestrians, road vehicles and animals, or fixed obstacles with a single road vehicle. Multiple-vehicle collisions are counted as one accident.

- Minor road accident:

An accident that results in damage to private or public property and may cause minor injuries that do not require hospitalization (not counted as injuries).

- Serious road accident:

**An accident that results in the following:**

- One or more fatalities (counted as deaths).
- Serious injuries: injuries or fractures resulting from the accident that require the injured person to be transported to a hospital or be hospitalized (counted as injuries).
- Serious damage: significant financial losses resulting from the accident to private or public property.

- Injured person in road accidents:

Any person who does not die immediately or within 30 days as a result of an accident but suffers an injury that usually requires medical treatment. People with minor injuries such as scratches and minor bruises are usually not recorded as injured.

- Fatality in road accidents:

Any person who dies immediately or within 30 days of the date of the accident.





- **Uninjured person in road accidents:**  
People who are not injured during the accident or who have minor injuries such as scratches and minor bruises.
- **Driver's license:**  
An official document issued by the relevant authority or a recognized foreign entity, proving that the holder is qualified to drive one or more types of vehicles.
- **Passenger:**  
Anyone presents in a means of transport, boarding or disembarking from it, other than the driver.
- **Land transport:**  
Includes the transportation of passengers and goods within cities and suburbs, between cities, or internationally.
- **Incoming passengers:**  
Those arriving through land ports.
- **Outgoing passengers:**  
Those departing from land ports.
- **Directed transportation:**  
The activity of transporting passengers by directing private taxis or private cars for a fee through smart device applications.
- **Vehicle insurance:**  
Includes insurance against losses and liabilities related to vehicles, excluding transportation risks.
- **Total written premiums:**  
The revenues or premiums due under insurance policies issued by the company, representing what the insured pays to the company in exchange for its agreement to compensate the insured for the damage or loss caused by an insured risk.
- **Net insurance premiums written:**  
Total insurance premiums written minus reinsurance premiums.
- **Net incurred claims:**  
Refers to the claims paid by the insurance company after deducting amounts recovered from reinsurers.
- **Net earned premiums:**  
Represents a portion of the insurance premium paid to the insurance company for the period that has elapsed since the start of the insurance policy during which the company was exposed to the risk of loss.
- **Tons:**  
A unit of measurement that equals 1,000 kilograms, and the ton is primarily used as a unit of mass measurement, as well as a unit of size.
- **Kilometer:**



An international unit of measurement for length in the metric system, equal to 1,000 meters or 0.62 miles, and it is the unit used to measure distances between geographical locations on the earth in most countries.

- Exports and imports:

The transactions and commercial movements between countries for the exchange of various productive goods and services in order to exchange benefits and meet the general needs of the countries.

### 3.5. Statistical unit

The statistical unit in Land Transport Statistics is the means of land transportation, and it is considered the statistical unit in this report as an administrative unit because it relies on administrative data.

### 3.6. Statistical population

The statistical populations of Land Transport Statistics are all means of land transportation in Saudi Arabia.

### 3.7. Reference area

All administrative regions in Saudi Arabia.

### 3.8. Time coverage

Data are available for some indicators as a time series from 2015 to 2022.

### 3.9. Base period

Not applicable.



## 4. Unit of measure

Most results measure number of (for example number of accidents, number of passengers, etc.)  
Some indicators are calculated in tons (for example the quantity of shipments).  
Some results are measured in kilometers (for example road lengths).

## 5. Reference period

The data is based on administrative records up to the last day of 2022.

## 6. Confidentiality

### 6.1. Confidentiality - policy

According to the Royal Decree No. 23 dated 07-12-1397, data must always be kept confidential, and must be used by GASTAT only for statistical purposes. Therefore, the data are protected in the data servers of the Authority.

### 6.2. Confidentiality - data treatment

Data were displayed in appropriate tables to facilitate its summarization, comprehension, and results extraction. Also, to compare data with other data and extract statistical meanings for the study community. It is also easier to check tables without the need to see the original questionnaire, which usually include data like names and addresses of individuals, names of data providers, which violates data confidentiality of statistical data.

“Anonymity of data” is one of the most important procedures. To keep data confidential, GASTAT removed information on individual persons, households, or business entities such a way that the respondent cannot be identified either directly (by name, address, contact



number, identity number etc.) or indirectly (by combining different - especially rare - characteristics of respondents: age, occupation, education etc.).

## 7. Release policy

### 7.1. Release calendar

The Land Transport Statistics results are bound by a release calendar.

### 7.2. Release calendar access

Available on the: [Statistical Releases | General Authority for Statistics \(stats.gov.sa\)](https://stats.gov.sa)

### 7.3. User access

One of GASTAT's objectives is to meet better its clients' needs, so it immediately provides them with the publication's results once the Land Transport Statistics publication is published.

**It also receives questions and inquiries of the clients about the publication and its results through various communication channels, such as:**

- GASTAT's official website [www.stats.gov.sa](http://www.stats.gov.sa)
- GASTAT's official e-mail address [info@stats.gov.sa](mailto:info@stats.gov.sa)
- Client Support's e-mail address [cs@stats.gov.sa](mailto:cs@stats.gov.sa)
- Official visits to GASTAT's official head office in Riyadh or one of its branches in Saudi Arabia.
- Official letters.
- Statistical telephone (92002008).



## 8. Frequency of dissemination

Annual.

## 9. Accessibility and clarity

### 9.1. News release

The announcements for each publication are available on release calendar as mentioned in 7.2. Release calendar access. The news release can be viewed on the website of GASTAT in the link:

<https://www.stats.gov.sa/en/news>

### 9.2. Publications

GASTAT issues Land Transport Statistics publications and reports on a regular basis within a pre-prepared publishing plan and installed on the GASTAT's website. GASTAT is keen to publish its publications in a manner that serves all users of different types, including publications in different formats that contain (publication tables, data graphs, indicators and metadata) in both English and Arabic.

The Land Transport Statistics publications are available on the: [link of publications](#).

### 9.3. On-line database

Not applicable.



#### 9.4. Micro-data access

Not available.

#### 9.5. Other

Not available.

#### 9.6. Documentation on methodology

The concepts and definitions are based on the Traffic law issued by Royal Decree No. M/85 dated 26/10/1428 AH, and the Transport Statistics Glossary, which is a document prepared by the Work team between the European Statistical System (Eurostat), the International Transport Forum, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, "Fourth Edition".

#### 9.7. Quality documentation

Quality documentation covers documentation on methods and standards for assessing, measuring, and monitoring the quality of statistical process and output. It is based on standard quality criteria such as relevance, accuracy and reliability, timeliness and punctuality, accessibility and clarity, comparability, and coherence.

## 10. Quality management

#### 10.1. Quality assurance

GASTAT declares that it considers the following principles: impartiality, user orientated, quality of processes and output, effectiveness of statistical processes, reducing the workload for respondents.

Quality controls and validation of data are actions carried out throughout the process in different stages such as the data input and data collection and other final controls.



## 10.2. Quality assessment

GASTAT performs all statistical activities according to a national model (Generic Statistical Business Process Model - GSBPM). According to the GSBPM, the final phase of statistical activities is overall evaluation using information gathered in each phase or sub-process. This information is used to prepare the evaluation report which outlines all the quality issues related to the specific statistical activity and serves as input for improvement actions.

# 11. Relevance

## 11.1. User needs

**Internal GASTAT's users, which make use of Land Transport Statistics data, include:**

- National accounts.
- Tourism, Hajj, and Umrah statistics.
- Annual Yearbook

**External users who make significant use of Land Transport Statistics data include,**

- The governmental entities.
- Regional and International Organizations.
- Research institutions.
- Media.
- Individuals.

**The disseminated key variables that mostly used by key users:**

Sustainable development indicators.	Number of passengers and cargo.
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## 11.2. User satisfaction

Not available.



### 11.3. Completeness

Land Transport Statistics data are based on the administrative data held by government and private entities related to transport and storage activities, and the data is complete.

## 12. Accuracy and reliability

### 12.1. Overall accuracy

Data is checked over previous years to study the correlation between variables and confirm consistency among different data series.

## 13. Timeliness and punctuality

### 13.1. Timeliness

The General Authority for Statistics is committed to applying internationally recognized standards in announcing and clarifying the publication time of statistics on the official website through the statistical calendar. In case of any delay, it will be updated accordingly.

### 13.2. Punctuality

Publication takes place in accordance with published release dates for Land Transport Statistics in the GASTAT webpage. The data are available at the expected time, as scheduled the release calendar, If the publication delayed the reasons would be provided.





## 14. Coherence and comparability

14.1. Comparability - geographical	
Data are fully comparable.	
14.2. Comparability - over time	
Land Transport Statistics began in 2022 as annual registry data, including a time series.	
14.3. Coherence- cross domain	
Not applicable.	
14.3.1.	Coherence - sub annual and annual statistics
Not applicable.	
14.3.2.	Coherence- National Accounts
Not applicable.	
14.4. Coherence - internal	
Not applicable.	

## 15. Data revision

15.1. Data revision - policy	



Not applicable, only final results will be published.

## 15.2. Data revision - practice

Not applicable, only final results will be published.

## 16. Statistical processing

### 16.1. Source data

**Land Transport Statistics relies on administrative records from the following entities:**

- Ministry of Transport and Logistics Services.
- Ministry of Municipal, Rural Affairs and Housing.
- Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development.
- Transport General Authority.
- Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority.
- Saudi Central Bank.
- Ministerial Committee of Traffic Safety.

### 16.2. Frequency of data collection

Annual.

### 16.3. Data collection

**Data collection from administrative records:**

In coordination with GASTAT's departments related to the implementation of the survey and the data acquisition department, the Land Transport Statistics publication data were obtained from Ministry of Transport and Logistics Services, Ministry of Municipal, Rural Affairs and Housing, Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development, Transport General Authority, Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority, Saudi Central Bank and Ministerial Committee of Traffic



Safety, which include data on the number of passenger, freight quantities in tons, road lengths, statistical data for transport and storage activities, and traffic safety.

The data were saved on GASTAT's databases, data have been audited and reviewed according to the statistical method and recognized quality standards, in case of defect quality issues or errors in the data we refer back to data source.

#### 16.4. Data validation

Data are reviewed and matched to ensure their accuracy and precision in a way that suits their nature with the aim of giving the presented statistics quality and accuracy.

In addition to the data processing and tabulation to check their accuracy, all the outputs are stored and uploaded to the database after being calculated by GASTAT to be reviewed and processed by specialists in Department of Traffic and Transport Statistics.

#### 16.5. Data compilation

##### **Data Editing:**

Specialists of (Traffic and Transport Statistics) Department have processed and analyzed data in this stage, and this step was based on the following measures:

- Sort and arrange data in groups or different categories in a serial order.
- Summarize detailed data into main points or main data.
- Linking between many parts of data and make them connected.
- Process incomplete or missing data.
- Process illogical data.
- Converting data into statistically significant data.
- Organize, display and interpret data.

#### 16.6. Adjustment

Not applicable, only final results will be published.



## 17. Comment