



الهيئة العامة للإحصاء  
General Authority for Statistics

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## Metadata Report of Health and Safety at Work

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V-2.1

Quality Management



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## 1. Contact

1.1. Contact organization	General Authority of Statistics
1.2. Contact organization unit	Health and Education Statistics Department
1.3. Contact person function	Director of Health and Education 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	28/12/2023
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## 3. Statistical Presentation

3.1. Data description
<p>The health and safety statistics publication provides data on health and safety at work for all workers aged 18 and above in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.</p> <p><b>Health and safety at work survey is a survey conducted to collect data on the basic characteristics as follows:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The average actual working hours</li></ul>



- Work-related health problems.
- Risks at work.
- Healthcare for workers.

**Data is also used to estimate:**

- The average actual working hours per day for employees (18 years and older)
- The average actual working hours per day for employees (18 years and older)
- The average weekly working hours for employees (18 years and older).
- The proportional distribution of work-related health issues during the past 12 months for employees (18 years and older).
- The percentage of employees (18 years and older) who received medical care or treatment for work-related injuries or health issues.
- The percentage of workers (18 years and older) based on basic health coverage, gender, and nationality.
- The percentage of workers (18 years and older) who have received training on workplace health and safety procedures.
- The percentage of workers (18 years and older) for whom the employer provides a dedicated health and safety management.
- The percentage of workers (18 years and older) who undergo regular medical check-ups provided by the employer.

### 3.2. Classification system

The following classifications are applied in the health and safety at work survey:

#### **The National Classification for 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.

#### **Saudi Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO\_08):**

A statistical classification based on the International Classification (ISCO\_08) that provides a system for the classification and compilation of professional information obtained through censuses, statistical surveys, and administrative records.

This classification is used in the health and safety at work survey to classify employees based on their occupations.

#### **Saudi Classification of Specializations and Educational Levels:**



A statistical classification based on the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED\_11) and (ISCED\_13) for education and training, issued by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). It serves as the reference classification for organizing educational programs and qualifications according to their levels and fields of study. It comprehensively covers all educational programs, levels, and methods, spanning from early childhood education to higher education levels.

This classification is used in the health and safety at work survey to classify individuals 18 years and above according to their majors and education levels.

#### **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 health and safety at work survey to classify Saudi or non-Saudi individuals.

Metadata are collected through interviews, so that outputs can be produced in accordance with all relevant classifications.

The classifications are available on the GASTAT's website [www.stats.gov.sa](http://www.stats.gov.sa)

### 3.3. Sector coverage

**The statistics publication of health and safety at work covers the following major economic sectors:**

Health

### 3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions

**Terms and concepts for health and safety at work statistics include:**

- Workplace accidents.

An unexpected and unplanned event, resulting from or related to work, leading to injury, illness, or death of one or more workers. Workplace accidents are considered travel or commuting accidents, where workers are injured while performing their job.



- **Work-related injuries:**

Any personal injury, illness, or death resulting from a workplace accident. Work-related injuries differ from work-related illnesses, which occur because of exposure over a specific period to risk factors associated with work activities. Work-related injuries can also encompass illnesses if the disease directly results from a workplace accident. Work-related injuries can be either fatal or non-fatal, with non-fatal injuries potentially leading to the loss of workdays.

- **Work-related health problems:** Like work-related stress.
- **Risks at work.** They are the risks and challenges that workers face during their work in the work environment.

### 3.5. Statistical unit

The statistical unit in the survey of health and safety at work is the individual worker.

### 3.6. Statistical population

The statistical population for the survey of health and safety at work consists of individuals (18 years and older), both Saudi and non-Saudi, who reside regularly in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

### 3.7. Reference area

The survey sample is a representative sample for Saudi Arabia's 13 administrative regions.

### 3.8. Time coverage

Data is available for 2023.

### 3.9. Base period

Not applicable.





## 4. Unit of measure

- some results are reported as percentage (such as: The percentage of workers facing risks at work.
- Some indicators are reported as rates (such as: The actual working hours per day for employees.

## 5. Reference period

### References period to the variables or dataset as following:

The basic data for the head of the household and the targeted individual, as well as the geographic data, are assigned to the date of communication with the family and the individual.

- The data is assigned to the first section: Demographic data for the targeted individual are assigned to the date of communication with the individual.
- The data is assigned to the second section: The employment-related data is assigned to the date of communication with the individual.
- The data is assigned to the third section: Occupational health and safety data at work are assigned to the date of communication with the individual.
- The data is assigned to the fourth section: Risks at work data is assigned to the date of communication with the individual.
- The data is assigned to the fifth section: Occupational injury data during the last 12 months.
- The data is assigned to the fifth section: Healthcare data is assigned to the date of communication with the individual.

## 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 statistics publication on health and safety at work has been included in the statistical calendar.

### 7.2. Release calendar access

The statistical calendar is available at: <https://www.stats.gov.sa/en/future-releases>



### 7.3. User access

One of GASTAT's objectives is to meet its clients' needs, so it immediately provides them with the publication's results once the health and safety at work statistics publication are 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 the health and safety at work statistics on a regular basis within a pre-prepared dissemination plan which is published on GASTAT's website. GASTAT is keen to publish its publications in a way that serves all users of different types, including publications in different formats that contain (publication tables, data graphs, indicators, metadata, methodology, and questionnaires) in both English and Arabic.

Results of the health and safety at work statistics are available on:

<https://www.stats.gov.sa/en/950-0>

## 9.3. On-line database

The data is published on the statistical database.

<https://database.stats.gov.sa/home/indicator/542>

## 9.4. Micro-data access

Not available.

## 9.5. Other

Not available.

## 9.6. Documentation on methodology

The concepts, definitions, issues, and classifications are based on internationally approved scientific standards. GSBPM statistical phases were followed starting from determination of needs, design, collection, processing, analysis, publication and finally evaluation. However, methodology of sampling was as follows:

- The survey population has been divided into non-overlapping parts characterized by relative homogeneity in its units. Each part is considered a stratum, and each stratum is treated as an independent society.
- A random sample was taken from each stratum independently. At the end, all the sampling units withdrawn were combined to form the total sample.
- The sampling units were selected from the statistical frameworks that were designed to cover the target statistical population in two phases. In the first phase, the primary



sampling units (enumeration areas) were selected from the framework of Saudi Census 2022. By using a regular random sample, was distributed among all strata in all administrative regions using methods with probability proportional to size by estimating the number of individuals. In the second phase, the final sampling unit was selected, which is the individual in the enumeration areas that were selected in the first phase using a simple random sample of (20) individuals from each enumeration area.

- Preparing the optimal methodology for selecting sample units to provide outputs with the required quality, while reducing the burden on data providers through statistical methods known to statisticians such as the use of rotation methods and interference control.
- The Eurostat methodology was used to calculate indicators of work-related health problems and accidental injuries.

The metadata required to describe concepts, the statistical framework, and the allocation and selection of the sample were also identified.

## 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 users in the GASTAT for health and safety at work statistics publication data:**

- Social statistics
- Health and education statistics
- Labor market statistics.

**Some several external users and beneficiaries greatly benefit from the health and safety at work statistics, including:**

- Government entities
- Regional and international organizations
- Research institutions.
- Media
- Individuals

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

Ministry of Human Resource and Social Development	Survey variables and indicators.
Ministry of Health	
Ministry of Economy and Planning	
Public Health Authority	
Saudi Health Council	



## 11.2. User satisfaction

Not available.

## 11.3. Completeness

The health and safety at work statistics data are based on one main source (the Health and Safety at Work Survey).

The data is complete.

# 12. Accuracy and reliability

## 12.1. Overall accuracy

- The data collected is improved through the researchers, that have been selected according to a set of practical and objective criteria and training program related to the field of work.
- Alert, prevention, and correction rules are applied during the data collection process on the electronic questionnaire for health and safety at work statistics to improve data quality.
- Data is checked with previous years to identify any significant changes in the data.
- The internal consistency of the data is checked before it is finalized.
- The links between variables are checked and coherence between different data series is confirmed.

# 13. Timeliness and punctuality

## 13.1. Timeliness

The General Authority for Statistics is committed to applying internationally recognized standards regarding the announcement, clarification of the time of publishing statistics on its official website, as outlined in the statistical calendar, as well as adhering to the announced time of publication. In the event of any delay, updates will be provided accordingly.



## 13.2. Punctuality

Publication takes place in accordance with published release dates for health and safety at work statistics in GASTAT webpage.

The data are available at the expected time, as scheduled in the statistical release calendar, If the publication is delayed, reasons shall be provided.

## 14. Coherence and comparability

### 14.1. Comparability - geographical

The data is geographically comparable.

### 14.2. Comparability - over time

The publishing of health and safety at work statistics started in 2023 as an annual survey. It is one of the new surveys that are conducted by GASTAT.

### 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. Resources used

Description	Total
Total staff (GASTAT's staff, researchers).	51 employees from GASTAT. 342 Categories of workers.
Number of unites surveyed.	41820
Total days of data collection period (end date - start date).	32 days.
Average conducted interviewer per day (during data collection).	6 interviews.

## 16. Data revision

### 16.1. Data revision - policy

Not applicable, only final results will be published.

### 16.2. Data revision - practice

Not applicable, only final results will be published.

## 17. Statistical processing

### 17.1. Source data

The health and safety at work statistics rely on the data from the health and safety at work survey conducted by GASTAT.

The disseminated key variables of survey data are:

- Nationality
- Administrative region:
- Age groups
- Size of the establishment.
- Type of sector.



- Economic activity:

## 17.2. Frequency of data collection

Annual.

## 17.3. Data collection

### Data collection

Data is collected from a sample consisting of male and female individuals (both Saudis and non-Saudis) aged 18 and above through computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI), computer-assisted web interviews (CAWI), and computer-assisted personal interviews (CAPI).

## 17.4. 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.

The data of the current year publication are compared with the data of the previous year to ensure their integrity and consistency in preparation for processing data and extracting and reviewing results.

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 Health and Education Statistics through modern technologies and software designed for this purpose.

## 17.5. Data compilation

### Data Coding:

in the Health and Safety at Work statistics, statisticians collect detailed descriptions of fields from respondents. This information is then coded in-house by an automated process, which is reviewed by a small-dedicated team of coding experts using a series of consistency checks.

### Data editing:

Specialists of health and safety at work statistics department have processed and analyzed data in this stage, and this step was based on the following measures:



- Sorting and arranging data in groups or different categories in a serial order.
- Summarizing detailed data into key points or data.
- Combining many data segments and ensuring their interconnection.
- Processing incomplete or missing data
- Processing illogical data.
- Converting data into statistically significant data.
- Arranging, presenting, and interpreting data.

#### **Extrapolation and weighting:**

After processing the data collected from respondents, survey weights were generated to produce indicator tables by following two main steps in creating survey weights:

- Adjustment of non-response
- Calibration weight

#### **Applied statistical estimations:**

GASTAT has relied on the formulas approved by the international standards in calculating health and safety at work statistics indicators, as follows:

- The Eurostat methodology was used to calculate indicators of work-related health problems and accidental injuries.

### **17.6. Adjustment**

Not applicable, only final results will be published.

## **18. Comment**