



الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Indicators Report



2020



Introduction

The report reviews progress made in the sustainable development goals (SDGs) and measures seventeen goals varying from social, and environmental goals to ones related to economy. The first Sustainable Development Report was issued in 2018 and is updated on an annual basis. The preparation of this report complements the monitoring of timetables of indicators measured. The General Authority for Statistics (GASTAT) publishes a report measuring Sustainable Development Indicators every year to monitor their progress.

This report measures and publishes the indicators for which data was available. Data sources vary between field surveys carried out by GASTAT and administrative record data computed and verified for compliance with the metadata approved by international organizations fostering sustainable development goals. GASTAT is keen to publish its data in line with national, regional, and international recommendations, with a view to creating a unified model for benchmarking against countries and assisting decision-makers, policy-makers, researchers, and interested parties in assessing programs that are aligned with the SDGs, and to facilitating the process of visualizing progress in the various areas targeted by these indicators.

International statistical recommendations urge the contribution of national statistical centers to making statistical data available for users. Definitions of measured indicators, method of calculation and review of international classification standards have been included in the report.

Based on the ongoing updates to methodologies, and calculation mechanisms by the Custodian Agencies the indicators; Based on the updates received by the data providers to the General Authority for Statistics, the data contained in this report is the latest updated version for the year 2020.

GASTAT is pleased to thank its partners, including the various ministries and entities for their cooperation and response in providing the required data, and hopes that these indicators meet national, regional, and international requirements.





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SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1 No Poverty 	2 Zero Hunger 	3 Good Health and Well-being 	4 Quality Education 	5 Gender Equality
6 Clean Water and Sanitation 	7 Affordable and Clean Energy 	8 Decent Work and Economic Growth 	9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 	10 Reduced Inequality
11 Sustainable Cities and Communities 	12 Responsible Consumption and Production 	13 Climate Action 	14 Life Below Water 	15 Life on Land
16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 		17 Partnerships to Achieve the Goals 		





SDG 1 Indicators Methodology

Indicator	Definition	Calculation method
Indicator 1.4.1: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	This indicator measures the percentage of access to basic services (water, sanitation, energy, waste collection, education, and information technology)	$(\text{Number of people who have access to all basic services} / \text{total population}) * 100$
Indicator 1.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 people	This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.	Indicator of injured people = $(\text{number of injured people} / \text{total population}) * 100,000$ Indicator of deaths = $(\text{number of deaths} / \text{total population}) * 100,000$
Indicator 1.5.2: Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global GDP	This indicator measures the percentage of direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to GDP.	$(\text{Economic loss} / \text{GDP}) * 100$
Indicator 1.5.3: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	This indicator indicates whether the country has national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai framework	Does the country have national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai framework?
Indicator 1.a.2: Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	Total government spending on education and health as a percentage of total government spending.	$(\text{Spending on education, health, and social protection} / \text{government spending}) * 100$





SDG 1 indicators measured

Target 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal right to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

Indicator 1.4.1: Proportion of population living in households with access basic services

Table 1.1

Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services for the years 2017, 2018, and 2019

Service	2017	2018	2019
Education %	100	100	100
Safe water %	99.8	99.8	99.7
Electricity %	99.9	100	100
Telecommunications %	100	100	100
Sanitation %	100	100	100
Household waste collection %	100	100	100

Source: GASTAT

Target 1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and vulnerable situations and reduce their vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

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

Table 1.2

Dead and injured persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 people, for the years 2015-2019

Gender	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Deceased	Injured								
Males	0.76	1.72	0.45	0.62	0.21	0.19	0.28	0.47	0.13	0.13
Females	0.18	0.62	0.22	0.21	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.06
Total	0.51	1.25	0.36	0.45	0.13	0.13	0.17	0.29	0.09	0.10

Source: General Directorate of Civil Defense, GASTAT population counts



Indicator 1.5.2: Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global GDP

Table 1.3

Direct economic loss attributed to disasters as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP), for the years 2015-2019

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Proportion of direct economic loss attributed to disasters as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) (%)	0.00015	0.000092	0.000077	0.000035	0.000029

Source: General Directorate of Civil Defense, GASTAT GDP

Indicator 1.5.3: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

The draft National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction was issued in 2017 by a national team under the management of the Civil Defense Council. Based on the recommendation of the National Risk Council in 2019, a National Strategy Review Committee was established under the chairmanship of the National Risk Unit and with the membership of representatives from several ministries, to work on updating and developing the strategy and ensure alignment with the requirements of the United Nations and the SDGs.

Source: National Risk Unit

Target 1.a: Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programs and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

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

Table 1.4

Proportion of government spending on basic services (education, health, social development) out of total government spending, for the years 2017-2018-2019

Indicator	2017	2018	2019
Proportion of government spending on essential services (%)	37	36	37

Source: Ministry of Finance





SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and enhance sustainable agriculture





SDG 2 Indicators Methodology

Indicator	Definition	Calculation method
Indicator 2.2.1: Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	Prevalence of stunting (height vs. age 224)	Survey estimations are based on a standard methodology using children's growth standards set by the World Health Organization (WHO). Global and regional estimations are based on the methodology defined by UNICEF, WHO, and the World Bank.
Indicator 2.2.2: Prevalence of malnutrition among children below five, by type (emaciation / obesity)	Prevalence of emaciation and obesity among children under 5 years of age (weight for height >+2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	Survey estimations are based on a standard methodology using children's growth standards set by the World Health Organization (WHO). Global and regional estimations are based on the methodology defined by UNICEF, WHO, and the World Bank.
Indicator 2.5.2: Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction	The indicator presents the percentage of livestock breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk or of unknown risk of extinctions at a certain moment in time, as well as the trends for those percentages.	(Number of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction / number of local breeds in Saudi Arabia) * 100
Indicator 2.a.1: The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	The Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) for government expenditures is defined as the agriculture share of government expenditure, divided by the agriculture share of GDP, where agriculture refers to the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting sector.	<p>Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) of government spend = (the agriculture share of government expenditure) / (Agriculture share of GDP)</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>The agriculture share of government expenditure = (government expenditure on</p>





		<p>agriculture) / (total government expenditure)</p> <p>Agriculture share of GDP = (Agriculture value added) / (GDP)</p>
Indicator 2.a.2: Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	Total official development assistance plus other official flows to the agriculture sector abroad	Total official development assistance plus other official flows to the agriculture sector abroad in million USD
Indicator 2.c.1: Indicator of food price anomalies	The indicator of food price anomalies (IFPA) identifies markets prices that are abnormally high or low in the basic foods' price over a specific period of time.	<p>Step 1: Calculating the quarterly and annual compound growth rates.</p> <p>Step 2: Calculating the weighted average and standard deviation of both CQGR and CAGR. Time weights are used to ensure that more recent price dynamics are not overshadowed by past extreme events.</p> <p>Step 3: Determining price anomalies</p>





SDG 2 indicators measured

Target 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.

Indicator 2.2.1: Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age

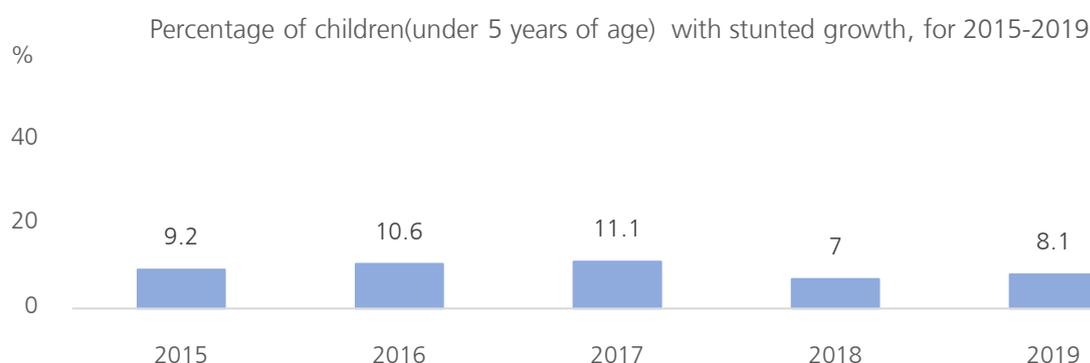
Table 2.1

Percentage of children (under 5 years of age) with stunted growth,(%) for 2015-2019

Gender	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Males	10.8	11.8	11.9	8.1	9.7
Females	7.7	9.4	10.2	5.9	6.4
Total	9.2	10.6	11.1	7.0	8.1

Source: Ministry of Health

Figure 2.1



Indicator 2.2.2: Malnutrition spread rate among children below five, by type (emaciation / obesity)

Table 2.2

Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (emaciation) (%), for the years 2015-2019

Gender	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Males	3.7	3.6	4.8	5.3	4.6
Females	4.0	3.0	3.3	4.2	4.0
Total	3.8	3.3	4.1	4.8	4.3

Source: Ministry of Health





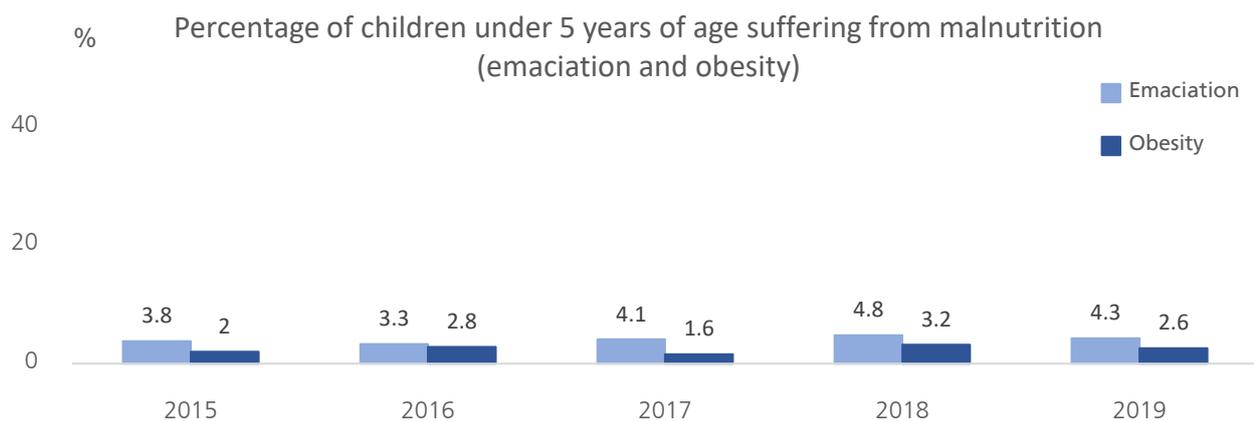
Table 2.3

Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (overweight) (%), for the years 2015-2019

Gender	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Males	1.6	2.9	1.5	3.1	2.8
Females	2.3	2.6	1.7	3.3	2.4
Total	2.0	2.8	1.6	3.2	2.6

Source: Ministry of Health

Figure 2.2





Target 2.5: : By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

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

Table 2.4

Percentage of local breeds classified as at risk, not at risk, or at an unknown level of risk of extinction for the years (2015-2019)

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction	126	126	123	158	158
Number of local breeds	4243	4243	4243	4243	4243
Percentage of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction	2.97%	2.97%	2.90%	3.72%	3.72%

Source: Saudi Wildlife Authority

Target 2.a: Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

Indicator 2.a.1: The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures

Table 2.5

The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures, for the years 2016-2019

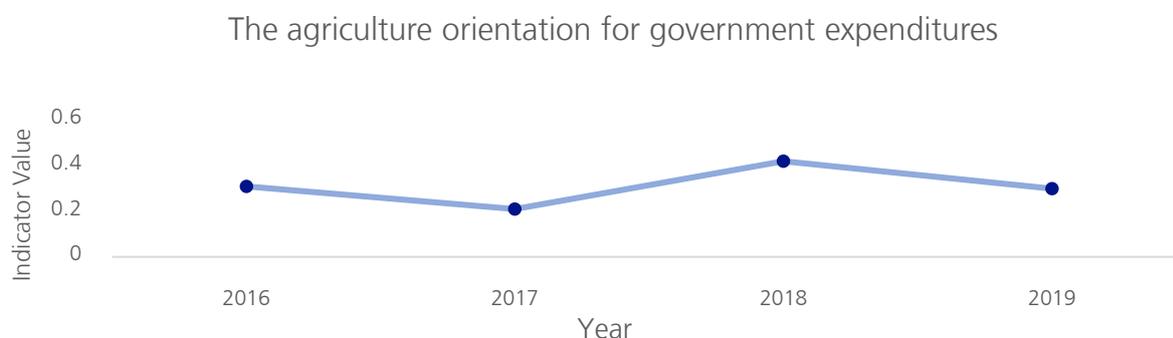
Indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019
The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	0.31	0.21	0.42	0.30

Source: Ministry of Finance, GASTAT





Figure 2.3



Indicator 2.a.2: Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector

Table 2.6

Amount of government assistance addressed to the agricultural sector abroad, for the years 2015-2019

Indicator	2015	2016*	2017	2018	2019
Amount of government assistance addressed to the agricultural sector abroad in million USD	25.00	361.86	90.00	84.20	25.00
Amount of government assistance addressed to the agricultural sector abroad in million SR	93.75	1356.99	337.50	315.75	93.75

Source: Saudi Fund for Development

* The increase in the value of the index for the year 2016 was as a result of the directives of the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, to support Egypt; through King Salman bin Abdulaziz Program for the Sinai Peninsula that includes 12 comprehensive agreements with 3 agricultural projects, where it amounted to 1,356,987,500 Saudi riyals.





Target 2.c: Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of basic commodity and their derivatives markets and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

Indicator 2.c.1: Indicator of food price anomalies

Table 2.8

Indicator of food price anomalies, for the years 2015-2019

Indicator	Change percentage for the base year					Food Price Index				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Indicator of food price anomalies (consumer prices) ¹	-0.20	-1.3	-0.3	6.4	1.2	102	100.7	99.9	106.3	107.6
Indicator of food price anomalies (wholesale prices) ²	4.90	-0.7	-0.3	0.8	-1.5	104.89	104.2	101.1	101.9	100.4

Source: GASTAT

Figure 2.4

Indices of consumer prices and wholesale prices



Figure 2.5

Change percentage of consumer prices and wholesale prices



¹Base year 100 = 2013

²Base year 100 = 2014



SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages





SDG 3 Indicators Methodology

Indicator	Definition	Calculation method
Indicator 3.1.1: Maternal mortality rate	Number of maternal deaths during a given period (per 100,000 live births during the same time period)	$(\text{Number of registered maternal deaths} / \text{total registered births in the same period}) * 100,000$
Indicator 3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Percentage of births supervised by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses, or midwives in general)	Number of health practitioners attending for women aged between 15 and 49 years during birth, which is expressed as a percentage of the number of births for women aged between 15 and 49 years.
Indicator 3.2.1: Under-5 mortality rate	The probability for a child born in a specified year to die before reaching the age of five. This indicator is expressed as number of deaths per 1,000 live births.	$(\text{Number of deaths among children aged 0-4 years} / \text{number of live births}) * 1,000$
Indicator 3.2.2: Neonatal mortality rate	The probability of a born child's death within the first 28 days of birth, expressed by deaths per 1,000 births.	$\text{Number of deaths during the first 28 completed days of life} / \text{live births} * 1,000$
Indicator 3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected people, by sex, age and key populations	It is defined as the number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected people	$(\text{Number of people newly diagnosed with HIV} / \text{total non-infected people}) * 1,000$
Indicator 3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 people	The estimated number of new and relapse tuberculosis (TB) cases arising in a given year, expressed as the rate per 100,000 population. All forms of TB are included, including cases in people living with HIV, expressed as a rate per 100,000 people.	$(\text{Number of new tuberculosis cases (for all forms of tuberculosis, including people living with HIV)} / \text{total population}) * 100,000$
Indicator 3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	Incidence of malaria is defined as the number of new cases of malaria per 1,000 people at risk each year	Malaria incidence rate per 1,000 people.
Indicator 3.3.4: Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 people	The proportion of children under five years of age chronically infected with hepatitis B (HBV)	$\text{Total number of HbsAg cases in children under five years of age} / \text{total number of HbsAg tests in children under five years of age} * 100,000$



Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals



Indicator 3.3.5: Number of people requiring intervention against neglected tropical diseases	Number of neglected tropical disease (NTDs) cases that require care and treatment, targeted by WHO through the World Health Assembly's decisions.	Number of new neglected tropical disease (NTDs) cases requiring individual treatment and care.
Indicator 3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate	The number of suicide deaths / population * 100,000.	Suicide mortality rate (per 100,000 people) = (Number of suicide deaths per year / population for the same year) * 100,000
Indicator 3.5.1: Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychological and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	Number of people treated within a year / total number of people with substance abuse disorders in the same year.	(Number of people treated for substance abuse disorders / Number of people with substance abuse disorders) x 100
Indicator 3.6.1: Death rate due to road traffic injuries	Number of road traffic fatalities per 100,000 people.	(Number of deaths due to road accidents / population) x 100,000
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	The proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who desire either to have no (additional) children or to postpone the next child and who are currently using a modern method of contraception.	Number of women (15-49 years old) currently using a modern method of contraception / number of women using any contraception or having an unmet need for family planning
Indicator 3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	Annual number of births to women aged 15-19 years per 1,000 women	The numerator A is the number of live births to women aged 15-19 years, and the denominator B an estimate of exposure to childbearing by women aged 15-19 years. $PABR = \frac{A}{B} \times 100$ PABR is the birth rate among teenagers
Indicator 3.8.2: Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as share of total household expenditure or income	Percentage of population who have high health expenses as a percentage of the total household spending or income Two points are used to define "high household spend on health" More than 10% and higher than 25% of the total household spend or income.	Weighted average of population with high household spend on health as a share of total household spending or income.





<p>Indicator 3.9.1: Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution</p>	<p>Mortality rate due to the common effects of household and surrounding air can be expressed by the number of mortalities, which is calculated by dividing the number of deaths over the total population.</p>	<p>Number of deaths due to house and air pollution per 100,000 people.</p>
<p>Indicator 3.9.2: Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water and unsafe sanitation and lack of personal hygiene</p>	<p>Refers to the mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of personal hygiene.</p>	<p>Number of deaths due to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene per year / population * 100,000</p>
<p>Indicator 3.9.3: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning</p>	<p>It is the mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning, per 100,000 people.</p>	<p>Number of deaths attributed to unintentional poisoning per year / population * 100,000</p>
<p>Indicator 3.a.1: Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among person aged 15 years and older</p>	<p>The indicator is defined as the percentage of population aged 15 years or above, who currently use any tobacco product (smokable and or non-smokable tobacco) on a daily or non-daily basis.</p>	<p>Number of current smokers among persons aged 15 years and older (Total population aged 15 years and older) x 100</p>
<p>Indicator 3.b.1: Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines in their national program</p>	<p>Coverage of the DTP vaccine (third dose), coverage of measles vaccine (second dose), coverage of the pneumococcal vaccine (last dose in the schedule), coverage of the HPV (last dose in the schedule)</p>	<p>$A/B*100$ A: The number of individuals in the target group for each vaccine, who received the last dose of the standard primary series in relation to vaccines in the infants immunization schedule. If coverage was measured through the administrative system, the birth group would be for the BCG and hepatitis B birth dose as well as child survival for other vaccine antigens. In countries where measles is administered in the first year of life, the children included will be between the ages of 12 and 23 months) B: Total number of individuals per group targeted by every vaccine For vaccines in the infants immunization schedule, this will be the total number of infants who survived until the age of 1 year. If survey coverage</p>





		is measured, it will be the total number of infants aged 12 to 23 months in the sample.
Indicator 3.b.2: Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	Total payments for the total official development assistance by all donors to medical research and basic health sectors.	Total official development assistance flows from Saudi Arabia to developing countries for medical research and basic health sectors.
Indicator 3.c.1: Health worker density and distribution	The number of workers in the medical field, including medical practitioners - general and specialized - per 1,000 national or non-national inhabitants.	Number of medical workers by occupation / population * 10,000
Indicator 3.d.1: International Health Regulations (IHR), capacity and health emergencies preparedness	The percentage of the thirteen basic capabilities that were achieved at a specific time	Number of basic capabilities attained / total number of basic capabilities





SDG 3 indicators measured

Target 3.1: Reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

Indicator 3.1.1: Maternal mortality rate

Table 3.1

Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births, 2018

Indicator	2018
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR)	11.9

Source: GASTAT

Indicator 3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Table 3.2

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel, for 2015-2019

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98	98	99.7	99.4	98.7

Source: Ministry of Health (2015-2016-2019), GASTAT (2017-2018)

Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

Indicator 3.2.1 Under-five children mortality rates

Table 3.3

Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 live births, for 2015-2018

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018
Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 live births	8.60	8.05	8.90	8.50

Source: Ministry of Health (2015-2016), GASTAT (2017-2018)





Indicator 3.2.2: Neonatal mortality rate

Table 3.4

Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births, for 2016-2018

Indicator	2016	2017	2018
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	4.82	5.0	3.60

Source: Ministry of Health (2016), GASTAT (2017-2018)

Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

Indicator 3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected people, by sex, age and population

Table 3.5

Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, for the years 2015-2019

Gender	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Males	0.033	0.035	0.034	0.043	0.046
Females	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.008	0.008
Total	0.021	0.022	0.021	0.026	0.027

Source: Ministry of Health

* Calculated at the level of Saudi population





Indicator 3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 people

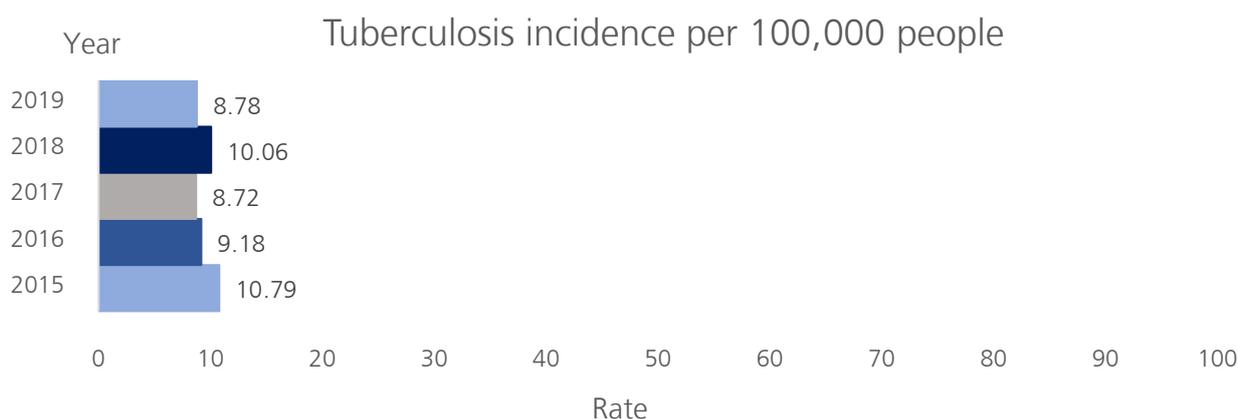
Table 3.6:

Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 people, for the years 2015-2019

Gender	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Males	12.89	10.78	10.73	12.68	10.81
Females	8.01	7.01	6.01	6.52	6.01
Total	10.79	9.18	8.72	10.06	8.78

Source: Ministry of Health

Figure 3.1



Indicator 3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 1,000 people

Table 3.7

Malaria incidence rate per 1,000 people, for 2015-2019

Gender	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Males	0.0048	0.0183	0.0119	0.0141	0.0091
Females	0.0039	0.0084	0.0049	0.0034	0.0017
Total	0.0043	0.0141	0.0089	0.0095	0.0059

Source: Ministry of Health



Indicator 3.3.4: Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 people

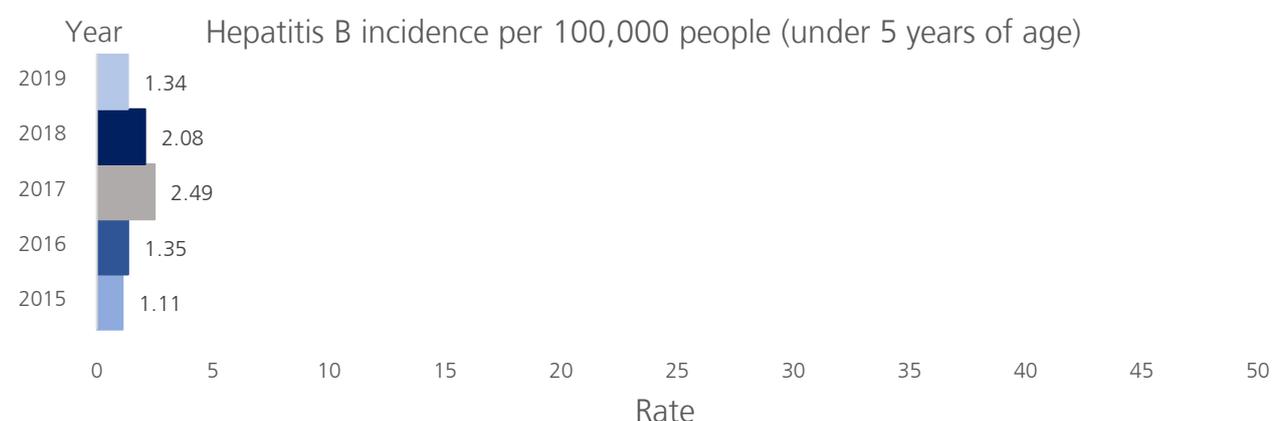
Table 3.8

Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 people (under 5 years of age), for the years 2015-2019

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Hepatitis B incidence rate per 100,000 people (under 5 years)	1.11	1.35	2.49	2.08	1.34

Source: Ministry of Health

Figure 3.2



Indicator 3.3.5: Number of people requiring intervention against neglected tropical diseases

Table 3.9

number of people who requiring intervention against neglected tropical diseases by type of disease and sex, for 2015

Type of disease	Males	Females	Total
Leishmaniasis	1159	335	1494
Leprosy	7	0	7
Rabies	4	0	4
Mycetoma	0	0	0
Lymphatic filariasis	0	0	0
Onchocerciasis	0	0	0
Schistosomiasis	139	20	159
Soil-transmitted heminthsias	1641	1381	3022
Trachoma	0	0	0
Dracunculiasis	0	0	0
Total	2950	1736	4686

Source: Ministry of Health



Table 3.10

number of people who requiring intervention against neglected tropical diseases by type of disease and sex, for 2016

Type of disease	Males	Females	Total
Leishmaniasis	1103	238	1341
Leprosy	10	3	13
Rabies	2	0	2
Mycetoma	0	0	0
Lymphatic filariasis	0	0	0
Onchocerciasis	0	0	0
Schistosomiasis	103	16	119
Soil-transmitted heminthsases	1131	832	1963
Trachoma	0	0	0
Dracunculiasis	0	0	0
Total	2349	1089	3438

Source: Ministry of Health

Table 3.10

number of people who requiring intervention against neglected tropical diseases by type of disease and sex, for 2017

Type of disease	Males	Females	Total
Leishmaniasis	824	188	1012
Leprosy	8	1	9
Rabies	1	0	1
Mycetoma	0	0	0
Lymphatic filariasis	0	0	0
Onchocerciasis	0	0	0
Schistosomiasis	99	4	103
Soil-transmitted heminthsases	2282	2178	4460
Trachoma	0	0	0
Dracunculiasis	0	0	0
Total	3214	2371	5585

Source: Ministry of Health





Table 3.11

number of people who requiring intervention against neglected tropical diseases by type of disease and sex, for 2018

Type of disease	Males	Females	Total
Leishmaniasis	736	187	923
Leprosy	16	2	18
Rabies	0	0	0
Mycetoma	0	0	0
Lymphatic filariasis	0	0	0
Onchocerciasis	0	0	0
Schistosomiasis	89	7	96
Soil-transmitted heminthsases	1231	1290	2521
Trachoma	0	0	0
Dracunculiasis	0	0	0
Total	2072	1486	3558

Source: Ministry of Health

Table 3.12

number of people who requiring intervention against neglected tropical diseases by type of disease and sex, for 2019

Type of disease	Males	Females	Total
Leishmaniasis	889	207	1096
Leprosy	27	5	32
Rabies	3	0	3
Mycetoma	0	0	0
Lymphatic filariasis	0	0	0
Onchocerciasis	0	0	0
Schistosomiasis	47	0	47
Soil-transmitted heminthsases	1799	1973	3772
Trachoma	0	0	0
Dracunculiasis	0	0	0
Total	2765	2185	4950

Source: Ministry of Health





Target 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

Indicator 3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate

Table 3.13

Suicide mortality rate per 100,000 people, for 2016-2019

Indicator	Gender	2016	2017	2018	2019
Rate of mortalities resulting from suicide per 100,000	Males	2.16	2.16	2.17	2.30
	Females	0.67	0.77	0.83	0.81
	Total	1.53	1.57	1.60	1.67

Source: Ministry of Health

Target 3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

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

Table 3.14

Coverage of treatment interventions for substance use disorders, by gender (%), for the years 2015-2019

Gender	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Males	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Females	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Ministry of Health

Target 3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

Indicator 3.6.1: Death rate due to road traffic injuries

Table 3.15

Rate of mortalities due to road injuries per 100,000 people, for 2015-2019

Gender	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Males	39.32	43.26	35.15	27.52	25.74
Females	7.97	8.36	6.48	5.15	4.65
Total	25.58	28.41	23.00	18.03	16.82

Source: Ministry of Health



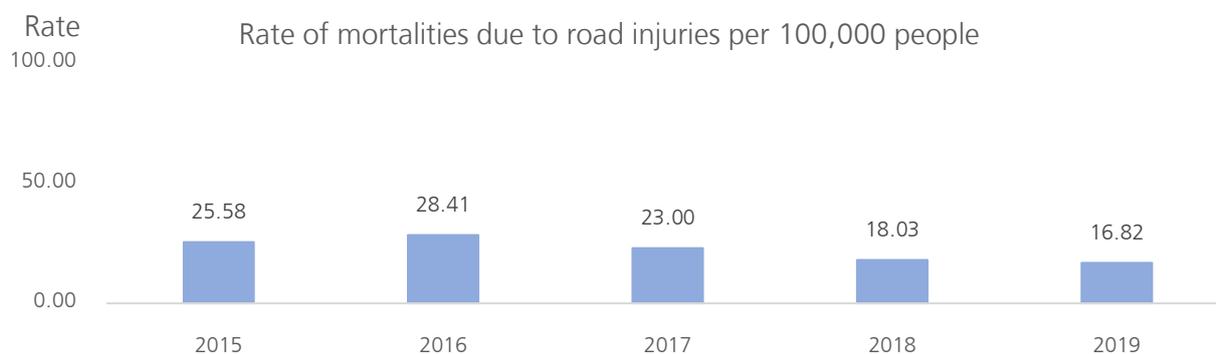


Figure 3.3

Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including family planning information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs

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

Table 3.16

Percentage of women of reproductive age (between 15 and 49 years) who satisfactorily obtained their family planning needs using modern methods, for 2018-2018

Indicator	2017	2018
Percentage of women in reproductive age whose family planning needs were satisfactorily fulfilled using modern methods (%)	54.2	60.1

Source: GASTAT

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

Table 3.17

Adolescent birth rate (aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group, for 2017-2018

Indicator	2017	2018
Adolescent birth rate (aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women	11.7	7.40

Source: GASTAT





Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including protection against financial risks and access to quality basic health-care services, and universal access to safe, quality, effective and affordable essential medicines and vaccines

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

Table 3.18

Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income, for the years 2013-2018

Indicator		2013	2018
Percentage of population with high health expenses out of total household spending or income (%)	More than 10%	1.73	1.31
	More than 25%	0.60	0.58

Source: GASTAT

Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

Indicator 3.9.1: Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution

Table 3.19

Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution per 100,000 people, for 2016

Indicator	2016
Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution per 100,000 people	39

Source: Ministry of Health

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

Table 3.20

Mortality rate resulting from unsafe water and sanitary facilities and lack of personal hygiene (exposure to all unsafe water and sanitary facilities and lack of personal hygiene services) per 100,000 for the year 2016

Indicator	2016
Mortality rate resulting from unsafe water and sanitary facilities and lack of personal hygiene per 100,000 people	1154

Source: Ministry of Health





Indicator 3.9.3: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

Table 3.21

Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning per 100,000 people, for the years 2016-2019

Indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019
Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning per 100,000 people	0.21	0.17	0.25	0.30

Source: Ministry of Health

*Note: The existing statistics only represent deaths that have undergone proper forensic medical exams.

Target 3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

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

Percentage of population (15 years or older) who are currently smokers of any type of tobacco, for the years 2017 and 2019

Table 3.22

Percentage of population (15 years or above) who are currently smokers of any type of tobacco, for the years 2017 and 2019

Indicator	Gender	2017	2019
Percentage of population (15 years or above) who are currently smokers of any type of tobacco (%)	Males	23.1	27.5
	Females	0.7	3.7
	Total	14.1	17.9

Source: GASTAT 2017 – Ministry of Health (Anti-smoking Program - Global Adult Tobacco Survey). Saudi Arabia 2019)





Target 3.b: Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

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

Table 3.23

Prortion of the target population covered by all vaccines,(%) for 2015-2019

Vaccine	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Hexavalent Vaccine*	98.3	98.5	98.0	96.0	97.0
MMR Vaccine**	97.6	98.0	96.0	96.0	96.5
Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV)	98.0	98.7	98.0	98.0	97.0

Source: Ministry of Health

*Includes diphtheria, acellular pertussis, tetanus, haemophilus influenzae, hepatitis B, and inactivated poliomyelitis

**Includes measles, mumps and rubella.

Indicator 3.b.2: Total net official development assistance to the medical research and basic health sectors



Total net official development assistance to the medical research and basic health sectors by country (SAR - USD), for the years 2015-2019

Table 3.24

Country	2015	
	Value (SAR Mn)	Value (USD Mn)
Sri Lanka	45	12
Vietnam	39	10.40
Total	84	22.40

Source: Saudi Fund for Development

Table 3.25

Country	2016	
	Value (SAR Mn)	Value (USD Mn)
Egypt	450	120
Total	450	120



Source: Saudi Fund for Development

Table 3.26

Country	2017	
	Value (SAR Mn)	Value (USD Mn)
Kenya	37.5	10
Swaziland	37.5	10
Kyrgyzstan	112.5	30
Bangladesh	112.5	30
Tunisia	150	40
Total	450	120

Source: Saudi Fund for Development

Table 3.27

Country	2018	
	Value (SAR Mn)	Value (USD Mn)
Zambia	375	100
Mauritius	188	50
Mauritius	94	25.06
Bosnia and Herzegovina	73	19.46
Total	730	194.52

Source: Saudi Fund for Development

Table 3.28

Country	2019	
	Value (SAR Mn)	Value (USD Mn)
Ghana	75	20
Ivory Coast	85.2	23
Sri Lanka	187.5	50
China	131.3	35
Indonesia	83.6	22
Total	563	150

Source: Saudi Fund for Development





Target 3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing states

Indicator 3.c.1: Health worker density and distribution

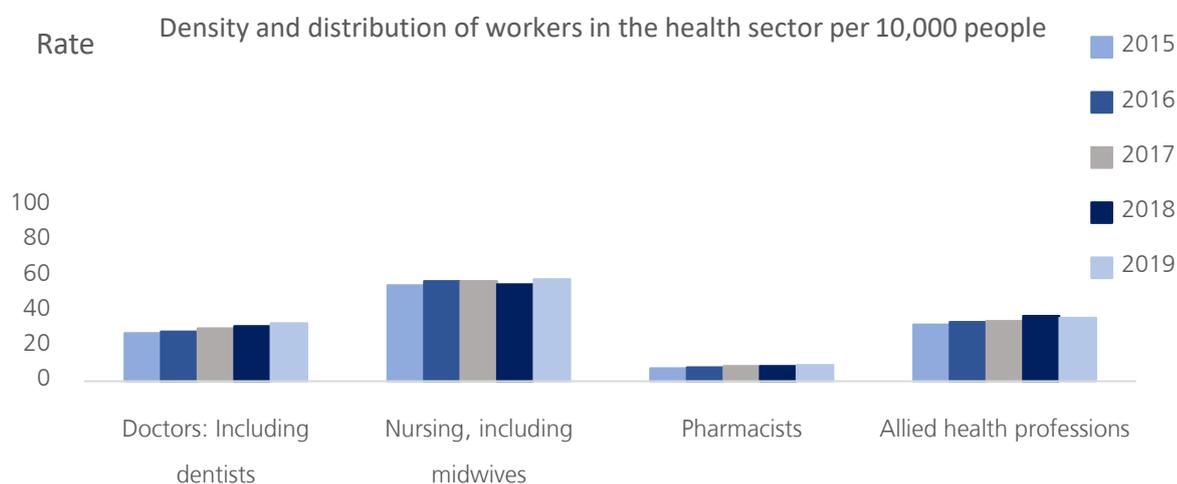
Table 3.29

Density and distribution rate of specialists in the health sector per 10,000 people for the years 2015-2019

Health workers	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Doctors: Including dentists	27.5	28.3	30.1	31.4	33.1
Doctors	23.2	23.9	25.3	26.4	27.6
Dentists	4.3	4.4	4.8	5.0	5.5
Nursing, including midwives	54.7	57.0	57.0	55.2	58.2
Nursing	53.6	55.9	55.9	54.0	57.0
Midwives	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Pharmacists	7.5	7.9	8.7	8.7	9.3
Allied health professions	32.3	33.8	34.4	37.2	36.1

Source: Ministry of Health

Figure 3.5





Target 3.d: Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

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

Table 3.30

Percentage of international health regulation capacity and preparedness for health emergencies, for the years 2018 and 2019

Indicator	2018	2019
Percentage of International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and preparedness for health emergencies (%)	69	75

Source: Ministry of Health





SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all





SDG 4 Indicators Methodology

Indicator	Definition	Calculation method
Indicator 4.1.2: Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	Percentage of population aged 3 to 5 years above the official entrance age into the last grade of level n of education who completed such grade.	Number of people in the relevant age group who completed the last grade of level n of education divided by the total population (in the survey sample) of the same age group
Indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by gender	Participation rate in organized education (at least one year before attending formal school), by gender - it is defined as a percentage of children in the specified age category who participate in one or more organized education, including programs which offer a combination of education and care.	The number of children in the age group who participate in an organized educational program is defined as a percentage of the total population of the same age group.
Indicator 4.3.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training over the past 12 months, by gender	Percentage of youth and adult's participation in a specific age range in formal and non-formal education and training over a specific time period.	Number of people in the selected age groups participating in formal or non-formal education or training, as a percentage of the population of the same age.
Indicator 4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with ICT skills, by skill type	Percentage of youth and adults with ICT skills, by skill type in a specific manner such as percentage of youth (aged 15- 24 years) and adults (aged 15 years or above) who conducted some computer related activities during a specific period.	The indicator is calculated as the proportion of people in a given population group who have answered with "Yes" in survey questions to a number of variables, including on the use of ICT skills in different fields and education areas, the use of ICT skills at or outside of school and/or the workplace, etc.
Indicator 4.5.1: Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile, disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Composite indicator with multiple indicators inside. Parity indices require datasets for the other relevant groups. a- Gender parity index of completion rate (elementary education, preparatory education, secondary education)	(Indicator value for females / indicator value for males)





	<p>b- Gender parity index for the participation rate in organized education (at least one year before attending elementary school), by gender</p> <p>c- Gender parity index for the participation rate by youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training over the past 12 months, by gender.</p> <p>d- Gender parity index for the percentage of teachers in: (A) pre-elementary education (B) elementary education (C) preparatory education (D) secondary education, who obtained at least the minimum teacher training (such as the educational training) before or during their service, which is needed for teaching at a proper level in a certain country.</p>	
Indicator 4.a.1: Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service	Percentage of schools by education level (elementary education) with access to services and facilities.	It is expressed as the ratio of schools at a certain education level with access to services to all schools in this education level.
Indicator 4.b.1: Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	The indicator measures total payments out of total official development assistance for scholarships.	Total official development assistance flows for scholarships offered by Saudi Arabia to countries.
Indicator 4.c.1: Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level	Percentage of teachers by educational level (pre-, elementary, elementary preparatory and secondary) who obtained at least the minimum teacher training, before or during their service, which is needed for teaching.	It is expressed as the number of teachers trained for teaching at a given education level as a percentage of all teachers at this education level



SDG 4 indicators measured

Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

Indicator 4.1.2: Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)

Table 4.1

Completion rate (elementary education, preparatory education, secondary education) (%), for 2017

Indicator	Gender	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary
Completion rate (elementary education, preparatory education, secondary education)	Males	92	81	61
	Females	92	84	64
	Total	92	83	63

Source: GASTAT

Target 4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

Indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized education (one year before the official primary entry age) by sex

Table 4.2

Participation rate in organized education (one year before attending elementary school), for 2017

Indicator	Gender	2017
Participation rate in organized education	Males	35.8
	Females	38.6
	Total	37.2

Source: GASTAT





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Target 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

Indicator 4.3.1: Participation rate by youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training over the past 12 months, by sex

Table 4.3

Participation rate of youth and adults in formal education and training over the past 12 months, for 2017

Indicator	Gender	2017
Participation rate in formal education and training	Males	16.8
	Females	18.0
	Total	17.3

Source: GASTAT

Target 4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

Indicator 4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with ICT skills, by skill type

Table 4.4

Proportion of youth and adults with ICT skills, by skill type (%), for 2017-2018-2019

Skills	2017		2018		2019	
	+15	(15-24)	+15	(15-24)	+15	(15-24)
Copying or moving a file or folder	83.34	83.16	76.46	74.89	83.61	69.68
Use of copy and paste tools to replicate or move information in a document	48.41	48.22	45.94	43.43	63.54	47.62
Send email messages with attachments	42.31	45.84	47.20	55.55	45.53	70.52
Using basic mathematical formulas in a spreadsheet	15.83	18.05	20.27	19.82	16.47	20.98
Connecting and setting up new devices or hardware components (modem, camera, printer, etc.)	31.40	32.63	30.00	30.58	20.45	24.83
Finding, downloading, installing and configuring software	15.47	16.18	16.26	17.56	11.72	13.88
Creating presentations using special presentation software	17.49	17.75	27.97	22.40	22.05	23.60
Moving files from a device to another	30.24	32.29	29.83	32.64	23.43	30.96
Develop a computer software using special programming language	4.90	6.27	6.90	7.35	4.19	5.86

Source: GASTAT

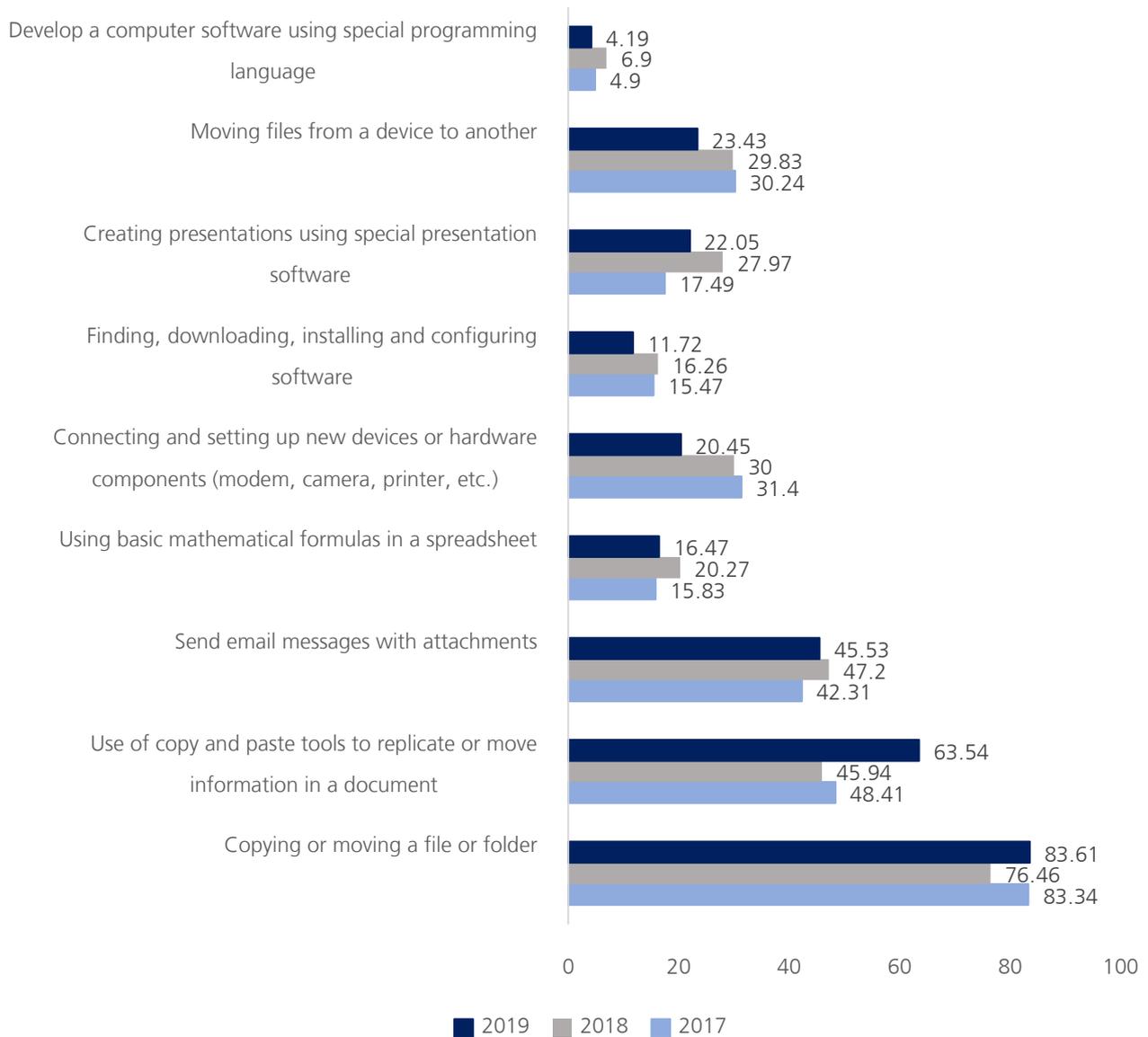




Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Figure 4.4

Percentage of youth and adults with ICT skills





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

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

Table 4.5

Gender parity index of completion rate (elementary education, preparatory education, secondary education)*				
Year	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	
2017	1.00	1.04	1.05	
Gender parity index for the participation rate in organized education (one year before attending elementary school), by gender*				
Year	Parity index			
2017	1.08			
Gender parity index for the participation rate by youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training over the past 12 months, by gender.				
Year	Parity index			
2017	1.07			
Gender parity index for the percentage of teachers in: (A) pre-elementary education (B) elementary education (C) preparatory education (D) secondary education, who obtained at least the minimum teacher training (such as the educational training) before or during their service, which is needed for teaching at a proper level**				
Year	Educational Level			
	Pre-elementary	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary
2015	1	1	1	1
2016	1	1	1	1
2017	1	1	1	1
2018	1	1	1	1
2019	1	1	1	1

Source: *GASTAT

** Ministry of Education





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Target 4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

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

Table 4.6

Percentage of schools that can access services (%) ,between 2015 and 2018

Service	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Electricity	100	100	100	100	100
Infrastructure and materials for disabled students	40-60	40-60	40-60	40-60	40-60
Computers for educational purposes	-	-	-	-	100
Basic drinking water	100	100	100	100	100
Basic washroom facilities	100	100	100	100	100
Non-mixed basic health facilities	-	-	-	-	100

Source: Ministry of Education

Target 4.b: By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programs, in developed countries and other developing countries

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

Saudi scholarship covering the tuitions of Syrian refugees in Jordan and Lebanon at the Arab Open University, for the years 2018-2019

Table 4.7

Indicator	2018		2019	
	SAR	USD	SAR	USD
Saudi grant covering the tuitions of Syrian refugees in Jordan and Lebanon at the Arab Open University	693,000	184,800	937,000	249,867

Source: Saudi Fund for Development

Target 4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing state





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

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

Table 4.8

Percentage of teachers in the (pre-elementary education, elementary education, preparatory education, secondary education)* (%) for years 2015-2019

Year	Educational Level	Public			Private			Total		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
2015	Pre-elementary	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Elementary	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Lower Secondary	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Secondary	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2016	Pre-elementary	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Elementary	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Preparatory	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Secondary	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2017	Pre-elementary	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Elementary	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Preparatory	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Secondary	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2018	Pre-elementary	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Elementary	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Preparatory	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Secondary	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2019	Pre-elementary	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Elementary	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Preparatory	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Secondary	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Ministry of Education

*Percentages for all years and levels are fixed due to the conditions of teachers' appointment where they must have educational training, as a result, all teachers have the minimum level of training.





Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

<p>1 No Poverty</p>	<p>2 Zero Hunger</p>	<p>3 Good Health and Well-being</p>	<p>4 Quality Education</p>	<p>5 Gender Equality</p>
<p>6 Clean Water and Sanitation</p>	<p>7 Affordable and Clean Energy</p>	<p>8 Decent Work and Economic Growth</p>	<p>9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</p>	<p>10 Reduced Inequality</p>
<p>11 Sustainable Cities and Communities</p>	<p>12 Responsible Consumption and Production</p>	<p>13 Climate Action</p>	<p>14 Life Below Water</p>	<p>15 Life on Land</p>
<p>16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</p>		<p>17 Partnerships to Achieve the Goals</p>		





SDG 5 Indicators Methodology

Indicator	Definition	Calculation method
Indicator 5.1.1: Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	Legislative frameworks in place in Saudi Arabia to enhance, reinforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination	
Indicator 5.3.1: Proportion of women aged 20 to 24 years who were married by 15 and before 18.	Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who got married by fifteen and before 18.	$(\text{Number of women aged 20 to 24 years who got married by 15 and before 18.} / \text{total number of women aged 20 to 24}) \times 100$
Indicator 5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments.	Percentage of jobs filled by women in local governments. This indicator is expressed as a percentage of positions held by women in legislative bodies and local governments	$(\text{Number of seats held by women} / \text{total number of seats held by men and women}) \times 100$
Indicator 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions.	This indicator refers to the percentage of total females holding senior and mid-level positions.	$(\text{Number of women in senior and mid-level positions} / \text{Total number of men and women in senior and mid-level positions}) * 100$
Indicator 5.b.1: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile phone, by gender	The indicator expresses the percentage of individuals who own a mobile phone, by gender	$(\text{Total number of individuals who own a mobile phone in the sample} / \text{total number of people in that sample}) * 100$





SDG 5 indicators measured

Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

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

Equality among people, regardless of gender, nationality, ethnicity, color or religion is truly the root of freedom and basis of rights. It has become one of the general principles in law and a human conscience staple as it is included in international conventions, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that was endorsed by the UN General Assembly.

Islamic Sharia laws acknowledge the right of equality among all people regardless of their different races, ethnicities and human values. People are differentiated only by their righteousness, and Sharia laws secured the rights of each human without discrimination to ensure solidarity among individuals.

Article (8) stipulates that (reign in Saudi Arabia is based on the principles of justice, consultation and equality in accordance with Islamic sharia laws). Article 26 stipulates that (the State shall protect the human rights according to Islamic Sharia laws), including the prevention of discrimination against women. (Source: Ministry of Justice)



Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child marriage, early and forced marriage

Indicator 5.3.1: Proportion of women aged 20 to 24 years who were married by 15 and before 18.

Table 5.1

Indicator 5.3.1: Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who got married by 15 and before 18 (%), for 2016-2017

Indicator	Age of engagement	Year	
		2016	2017
Proportion of women who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	At the age of 15	0.99	0.98
	Before age 18*	4.72	5.3

Source: GASTAT

* From the age of 15 to 17.



Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

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

Table 5.2

Proportion of seats held by Saudi women in the Shura Council and municipal councils (%), for the years 2017-2019

Indicator		2017	2018	2019
Proportion of seats held by Saudi women in the Shura Council and municipal councils (%)	Shura Council*	20	20	20
	Municipal Councils**	1.2	1.2	1.2

Source: Shura Council, MoMRA

*The Shura Council periodicity are every 4 years.

**The work cycle of the municipal councils is four years, starting from the fiscal year following the formation of the municipal councils.

Therefore, the current session of the municipal councils began on 1/1/2016 AD and will end on 12/31/2121 AD. The number of members is fixed during the session.



Indicator 5.5.2 Proportion of women in management positions.

Table 5.3

Proportion of Saudi women in management positions (%) in 2015-2019

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Proportion of Saudi women in senior and mid-level managerial positions (%)	5.46	5.58	5.80	5.91	6.20

Source: Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development

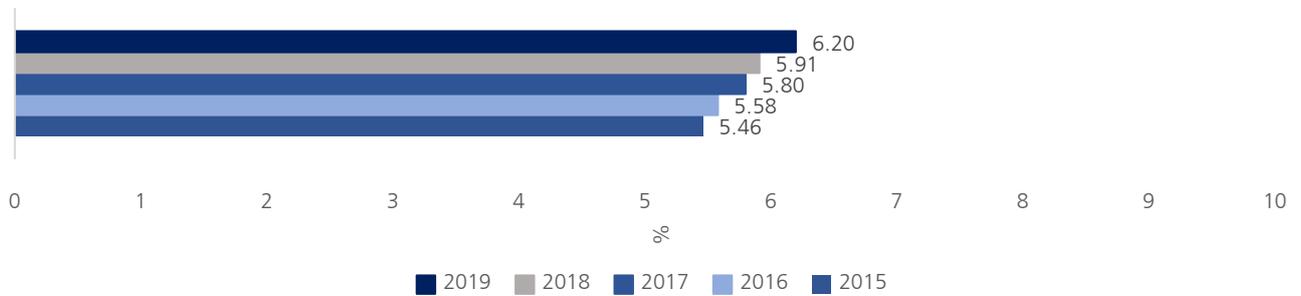
*Government sector



Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Figure 5.1

Percentage of Saudi women in senior and mid-level managerial positions



Target 5.b: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

Indicator 5.b.1: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile phone, by gender

Table 5.4

Proportion of individuals who own a mobile phone (%), for 2018-2019

Indicator	Gender	2018	2019
Proportion of individuals who own a mobile phone (%)	Males	72.97	80.62
	Females	64.52	71.81

Source: GASTAT

Table 5.8

Proportion of adults (aged 15 and above) who own a mobile phone (%), for the years 2018-2019

Indicator	Gender	2018	2019
Proportion of adults (aged 15 and above) who own a mobile phone (%)	Males	92.96	98.13
	Females	88.07	94.67

Source: GASTAT





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

<p>1 No Poverty</p>	<p>2 Zero Hunger</p>	<p>3 Good Health and Well-being</p>	<p>4 Quality Education</p>	<p>5 Gender Equality</p>
<p>6 Clean Water and Sanitation</p>	<p>7 Affordable and Clean Energy</p>	<p>8 Decent Work and Economic Growth</p>	<p>9 Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure</p>	<p>10 Reduced Inequality</p>
<p>11 Sustainable Cities and Communities</p>	<p>12 Responsible Consumption and Production</p>	<p>13 Climate Action</p>	<p>14 Life Below Water</p>	<p>15 Life on Land</p>
<p>16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</p>		<p>17 Partnerships to Achieve the Goals</p>		





SDG 6 Indicators Methodology

Indicator	Definition	Calculation method
Indicator 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	The indicator measures the percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services	$(\text{Population using safely managed drinking water services} / \text{total population}) * 100$
Indicator 6.2.1: Proportion of population who utilize (A) safely managed sanitation services and (B) a hand washing facility with water and soap	The indicator measures the percentage of population utilizing safely managed sanitation services and hand-washing facilities with soap and water	$(\text{Population utilizing safely managed sanitation services} / \text{total population}) * 100$
Indicator 6.3.1: Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated	This indicator measures the volume of wastewater flows generated through various activities and the volume of wastewater safely treated before it is released back to the environment	Calculation method = $(\text{Amount of treated wastewater} / \text{Amount of wastewater generated}) * 100$
Indicator 6.4.1: Change in water-use efficiency over time	Change in the ratio of the value added to the volume of water use over a period of time. Water-use efficiency is defined as the volume of water used divided by the value-added of a certain major sector	The water-use efficiency is computed as the sum of the economy sectors, weighted according to the proportion of water use by each sector over the total use. In formula: $(WUE = Awe \times PA + Mwe \times PM + Swe \times PS)$ Where: WUE = Water use efficiency; Awe = Irrigated agriculture water use efficiency [USD/m ³]; Mwe = MIMEC water use efficiency [USD/m ³]; Swe = Services water use efficiency [USD/m ³]; PA = Proportion of water used by the agricultural sector over the total use; PM = Proportion of water used by the MIMEC sector over the total use; PS = Proportion of water used by the service sector over the total use
Indicator 6.5.1: Degree of integrated water resources management	Integrated Water Resources Management is defined as "process which promotes	The survey consists of 32 questions divided into the four main components. Each question is given a





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

	the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources, in order to maximize the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems"	score between 0 and 100, by adding 10. The unweighted average for question scores is calculated within each of the four components to assign a score of 0 - 100 per component. The average component results (unweighted) is calculated to provide the indicator score, expressed by a percentage score between 0 and 100.
Indicator 6.a.1: Amount of water- and sanitation- related official development assistance that is part of the government-coordinated spending plan	Total amount of water and sanitation-related official development assistance provided by the Saudi Fund for Development	Total assistance in Saudi Riyals.





SDG 6 indicators measured

Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

Indicator 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services.

Table 6.1

Proportion of population safely using managed drinking water services (%), for the years 2016-2019

Indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019
Percentage of population safely using managed drinking water services.	99.4	99.4	99.7	99.7

Source: GASTAT

Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve universal access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

Indicator 6.2.1: Proportion of population who utilize (A) safely managed sanitation services and (B) a hand washing facility with water and soap

Table 6.2

Percentage of population using safely managed improved sanitation services (%), for 2016 -2019

Indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019
Percentage of population using safely managed improved sanitation services (%)	100	100	100	100

Source: GASTAT

*According to the methodology of the United Nations, the percentage includes public and private networks, as well as sanitation.





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

Indicator 6.3.1: Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated

Table 6.3

Proportion of safely treated waste water, for 2015-2019

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Amount of collected wastewater	1468.19	1604.31	1555.17	1665.06	1832.48
Amount of treated wastewater	1468.19	1604.31	1555.17	1665.06	1801.87
Amount of wastewater generated	2722.5	2816.1	2835	3052.8	3143.7
Percentage of treated wastewater out of total produced wastewater (%)	54%	57%	55%	55%	57%

Source: National Water Company (NWC)

Target 6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors, ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

Indicator 6.4.1: Change in water-use efficiency over time

Table 6.4

Change in water-use efficiency over time, for 2018

Indicator	2018
Change in water-use efficiency over a period of time	26.01

Source: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture (MEWA)

Unit: USD/m³





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Target 6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

Indicator 6.5.1: Degree of integrated water resources management

Table 6.5

Degree of integrated implementation for the management of water resources, for the years 2017-2018

Indicator	2017	2018
Degree of integrated implementation for the management of water resources	57	57

Source: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture (MEWA)

Target 6.a: Expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water and sanitation-related activities and programs, including water harvesting, desalination, water-use efficiency, wastewater treatment, and recycling and reuse technologies

Indicator 6.a.1: Amount of water- and sanitation- related official development assistance that is part of the government-coordinated spending plan.

Table 6.6

Amount of water- and sanitation- related official development assistance that is part of the government-coordinated spending plan

Indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019
The amount of official development assistance related to water and sanitation (SAR mn)	626	98,85	949.5	356,25

Source: Saudi Fund for Development





Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all





SDG 7 Indicators Methodology

Indicator	Definition	Calculation method
Indicator 7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity services	Percentage of population with access to electricity	The index was designed based on the household energy survey data
Indicator 7.1.2: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuel and technology	Percentage of population who mainly depend on clean fuel and technology for cooking, heating, and lighting, divided by the total population	The index was designed based on the household energy survey data





SDG 7 indicators measured

Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

Indicator 7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity services

Table 7.1

Proportion of population benefiting from electricity services *(%), for the years 2016-2020

Indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020**
Proportion of population with access to electricity services	99.9	100	100	100	100

Source: GASTAT

*Percentages for total households: according to the methodology of the United Nations, the sources of electricity include public or private network or using a private generator.

The index's data and its stability are in line with the development of the infrastructure of the electricity sector and consistent with Saudi Arabia Vision 2030 economically and socially. The development came as a result of the population and economic growth, in addition to the requirements of individuals and households of electrical energy to receive the services in the house, and this is due to the Kingdom's economy, which is one of the 20 largest global economies. The Kingdom has also worked to provide electricity throughout the entire Kingdom and is still providing support to the Saudi Electricity Company in this regard, as the demand for electricity is increasing due to the population growth. Hence, the support continues to deliver the services to all houses.

** Estimated data

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

Table 7.2

Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuel and technology (%), for the years 2017-2020

Indicator	2017	2018	2019	2020**
Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuel and technology	98.87	99.46	99.52	99.65

Source: GASTAT

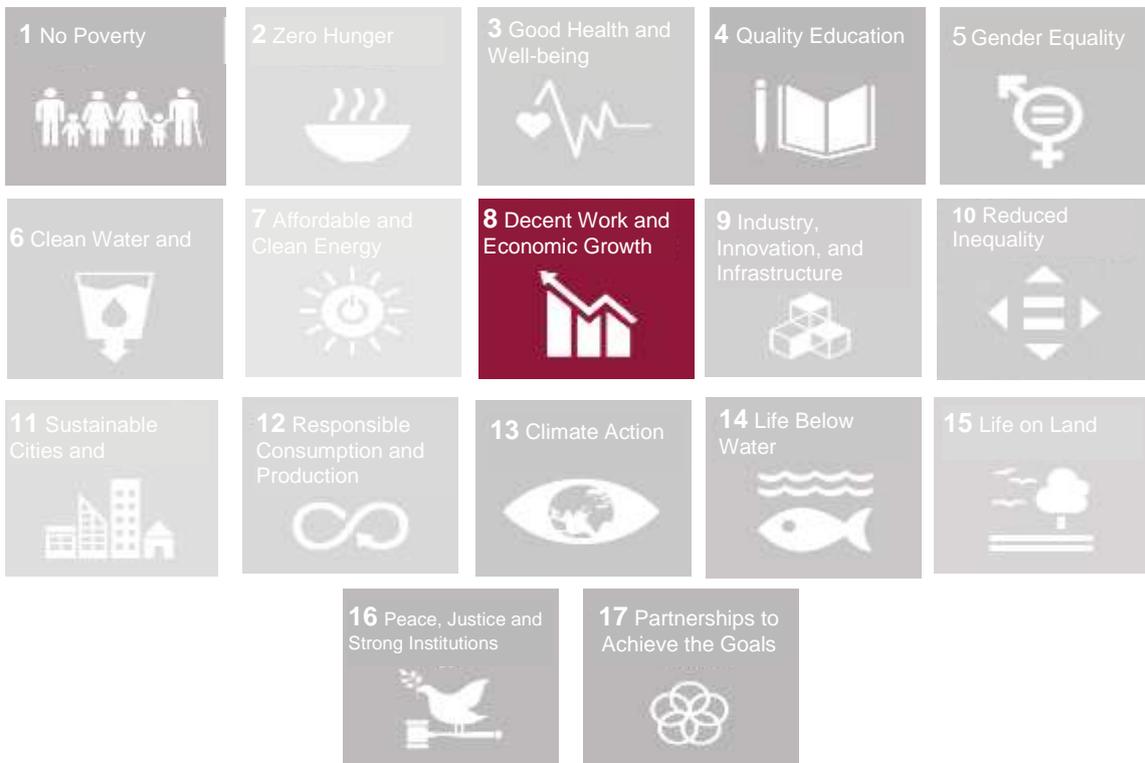
* Percentages are for total households

** Estimated data





SDG 8: Promote sustained and inclusive economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

SDG 8 Indicators Methodology

Indicator	Definition	Calculation method
Indicator 8.1.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	GDP per capita is calculated by dividing GDP at constant prices by the population	$\text{GDP per capita} = (\text{GDP at constant prices} * 1,000,000) / \text{Population}$
Indicator 8.2.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	The percentage change in the real GDP per employee	$(\text{GDP at constant prices} / \text{total employees})$
Indicator 8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities	Average hourly earnings for working women and men, by job and age group	Average monthly earnings of males and females / number or working hours per month
Indicator 8.5.2 Unemployment rate by gender, age and persons with disabilities	The unemployment rate is the percentage of unemployed people in the workforce.	$(\text{Unemployed people} / \text{people in the workforce}) * 100$
Indicator 8.8.1: Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers by sex and migrant status	The indicator measures the risk of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries.	Frequency of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries
Indicator 8.9.1: Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of the total GDP and in growth rate	The GDP of the tourism sector.	$\text{Percentage of tourism contribution} = (\text{Tourism GDP} / \text{Total GDP}) * 100$
Indicator 8.10.1: (A) The number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults, (B) number of ATM machines per 100,000 adults	The number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults, (B) number of ATM machines per 100,000 adults	$\text{The number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults} = \text{Number of ATM machines} / \left(\frac{\text{عدد السكان البالغين}}{100000} \right)$ $\text{The number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults} = \text{Number of commercial bank branches} / \left(\frac{\text{عدد السكان البالغين}}{100000} \right)$
Indicator 8.10.2: Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with a bank account or another financial institution,	Number of financial service accounts provided through bank accounts, other financial institutions, or financial mobile services for adults (15 years and over)	





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

or other mobile-money-service provider		
Indicator 8.a.1: Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	Total disbursements and commitments to total official development assistance (ODA) for trade.	Total assistance and disbursements to developing countries for trade
Indicator 8.b.1: Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct and independent strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	The indicator refers to the existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct and independent strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	Does Saudi Arabia have a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct and independent strategy or as part of a national employment strategy?





SDG 8 indicators measured

Target 8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, maintain at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

Indicator 8.1.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

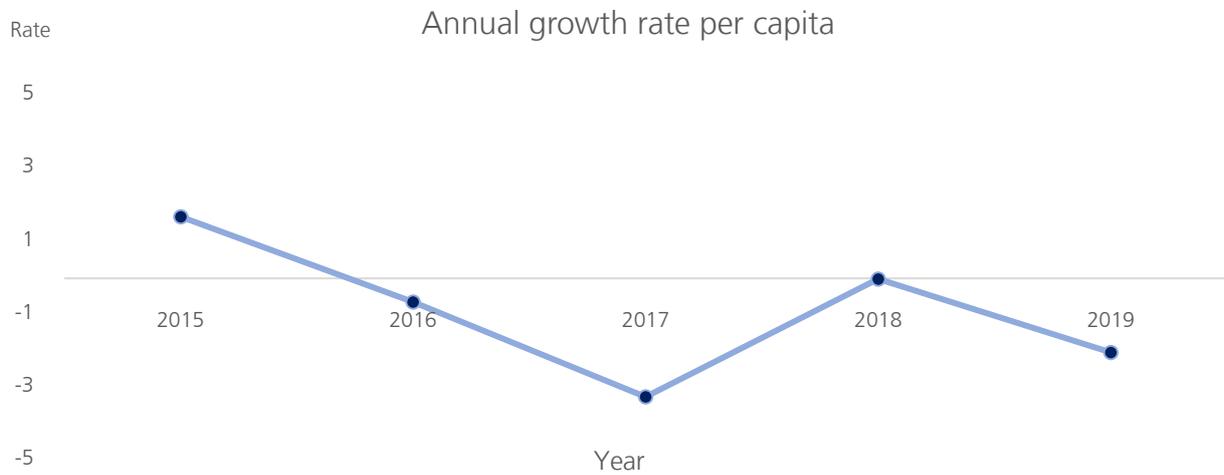
Table 8.1

Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita, for the years 2015-2019

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Annual growth rate per capita	1.69	-0.65	-3.25	-0.02	-2.03

Source: GASTAT

Figure 8.1





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Target 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labor-intensive sectors

Indicator 8.2.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

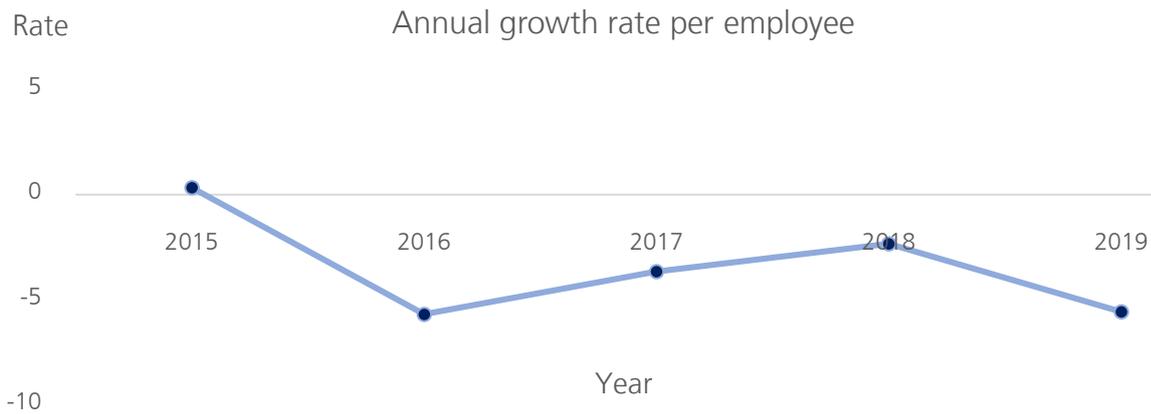
Table 8.2

Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita for the years 2015-2019,

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Annual growth rate per employee	0.33	-5.7	-3.66	-2.35	-5.59

Source: GASTAT

Figure 8.2





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

Indicator 8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities

Table 8.3

Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities, for 2016-2019

Indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019
Average monthly wage	6225	6093	6272	6313
Average working hours	44.2	44.7	43	43

Source: GASTAT

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

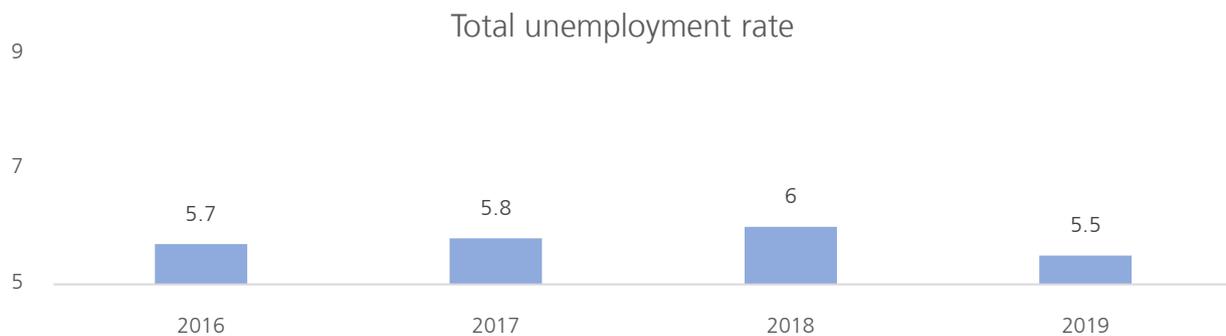
Table 8.4

Unemployment rate, for the years 2016-2019

Unemployment rate	2016	2017	2018	2019
Males	2.6	3.2	3.3	2.5
Females	23.6	21.1	19.9	20.7
Total	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.5

Source: GASTAT - Estimated data -

Figure 8.3





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Target 8.8: Protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

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

Table 8.5

Frequency of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries for Saudis and non-Saudis, for the years 2015-2019

Gender	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Saudi	Non-Saudi								
Males	82	453	78	460	48	305	51	238	45	161
Females	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1

Source: General Organization for Social Insurance (GOSI)

Table 8.6

Number of non-fatal occupational injuries for Saudis and non-Saudis, for the years 2015-2019

Gender	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Saudi	Non-Saudi								
Males	2558	64100	2318	47500	2229	39311	2075	33783	1764	28125
Females	427	333	379	350	369	336	376	330	298	317

Source: General Organization for Social Insurance (GOSI)

Target 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

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

Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP, for 2016-2017-2018

Indicator	2016	2017	2018
Tourism contribution to GDP (%)	2.4	2.3	2.14

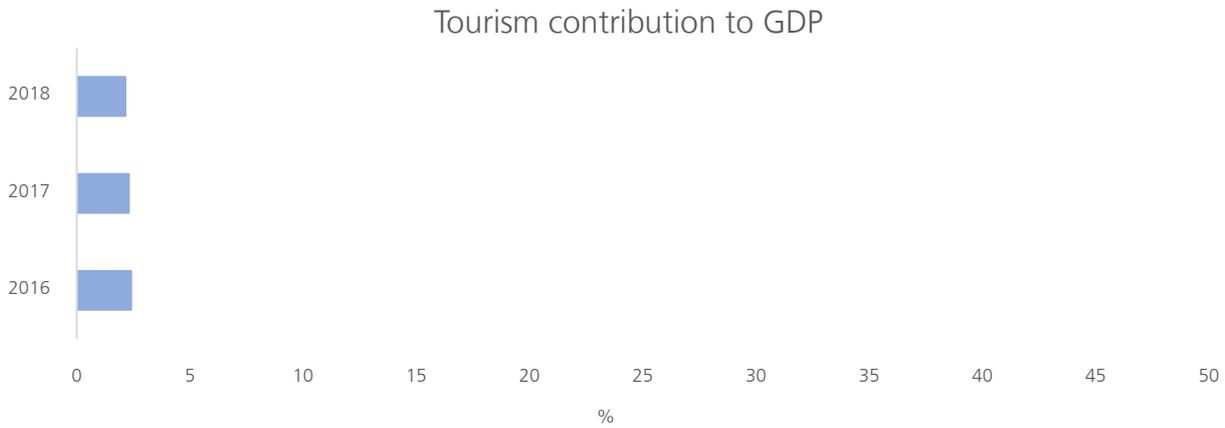
Source: GASTAT





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Figure 8.4



Target 8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.

Indicator 8.10.1: (A) The number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults, (B) number of ATM machines per 100,000 adults

Table 8.8

Number of commercial bank branches and ATM machines per 100,000 people (aged 15 and older), for the years 2016-2019

Indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of branches	8.5	8.4	8.2	8
Number of ATM machines	74.8	74.6	74.2	73.1

Source: Saudi Central Bank

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

Table 8.9

Number of adults (15 years and over) who have a bank account, account in another financial institution, or have financial mobile services, for the years 2015-2019

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of adults (15 years and above) who have a bank account, an account in another financial institution or financial mobile services	21,666,645	23,855,775	25,908,772	27,170,769	29,691,750



Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

*Not requiring the non-recurrence of accounts

Source: Saudi Central Bank

Target 8.a: Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries

Indicator 8.a.1: Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements

Table 8.10

Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements, for 2017-2018 - 2019

Indicator	2017	2018	2019
Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements (SAR bn)	15.517	33.283	5.481

Source: Saudi Fund for Development

Target 8.b: By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labor Organization

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

Table 8.11

Saudi Arabia has a national strategy, which is part of the labor market strategy that covers the entire labor market, including males and females of all age groups. Through its main targets, the strategy seeks to increase the economic participation of citizens to 60% and reduce unemployment to 7%. It also includes a number of initiatives targeting the supply side in terms of quality of skills and values, including youth groups and the hard-to-employ.

Source: Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development





SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation





SDG 9 Indicators Methodology

Indicator	Definition	Calculation method
Indicator 9.1.2: Number of passengers and volume of shipments by means of transport	It measures the total of passengers and load on airlines in terms of passenger numbers (persons) and shipments (ton - meter) (ton-kilometer)	Record data for passenger numbers and volume of shipments.
Indicator 9.2.1: Industrialization added value as a percentage of GDP per capita	It is a percentage between market added value (MVA) and GDP. and the Industrialization added value per capita	Percentage of Industrialization added value = (Industrialization added value / GDP) * 100 Industrialization added value per capita (in SAR) = (Industrialization added value / total population)
Indicator 9.2.2: Labor in industry as a percentage of total labor	The indicator is represented by the industrial labor share in total labor	(Total labor in industry / total employment in all economic activities) x 100
Indicator 9.3.1: Percentage of small-sized industries to industry-related added value	The indicator refers to statistical units in general as companies that produce goods and services for the market without a specific level of volume.	(manufacturing value added of small-sized industries / total industry-related added value) x 100
Indicator 9.3.2: Percentage of small-sized industries with a loan or line of credit	It refers to companies that produce goods and services for the market without a specific level of volume.	(Number of small-sized industries with a loan or line of credit / Number of small-sized industries) * 100
Indicator 9.a.1: Total international support (official development	The indicator measures total payments out of total official	Total amounts provided by Saudi Arabia to countries for infrastructure.





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	development assistance to support infrastructure	
Indicator 9.b.1: Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	It represents the proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total manufacturing value added	The indicator is calculated as a ratio of the total value added of MHT activities to MVA
Indicator 9.c.1 Percentage of population covered by mobile network, by technology	It refers to the proportion of population covered by a mobile network	$(\text{Number of people covered by a mobile network} / \text{total population number}) \times 100$





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

SDG 9 indicators measured

Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and cross-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

Indicator 9.1.2: Number of passengers and volume of shipments by means of transport

Table 9.1

Number of passengers by means of transport, for 2016-2019

Passenger transport services	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	International	Local	International	Local	International	Local	International	Local
Passenger Air Transport	17,892,404	4,078,502	17,546,041	4,114,173	16,884,242	4,423,625	19,971,996	4,480,584
Passenger Land Transport	12,838,192	12,016,542	11,342,835	12,291,814	9,975,234	13,821,605	10,699,194	14,736,108
Passenger Maritime Transport	408,851	6,991	419,866	8,289	364,988	8,268	487,265	7,192
Total	31,139,447	16,102,035	29,308,742	16,414,276	27,224,464	18,253,498	31,158,455	19,223,884

Source: General Directorate of Passports

Table 9.2

Volume of international shipments by mode of transport in tons, for 2015-2019

Shipping services	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Air transport	548,626	537,140	573,898	558,551	678,300
Land Transport	23,342,599	19,907,252	18,164,263	19,214,953	20,040,781
Maritime Transport	527,949,920	481,092,662	593,240,625	545,467,857	557,682,324
Total	551,841,145	501,537,054	611,978,786	565,241,361	578,401,405

Source: Saudi Customs





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Target 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

Indicator 9.2.1: Industrialization added value as a percentage of GDP per capita

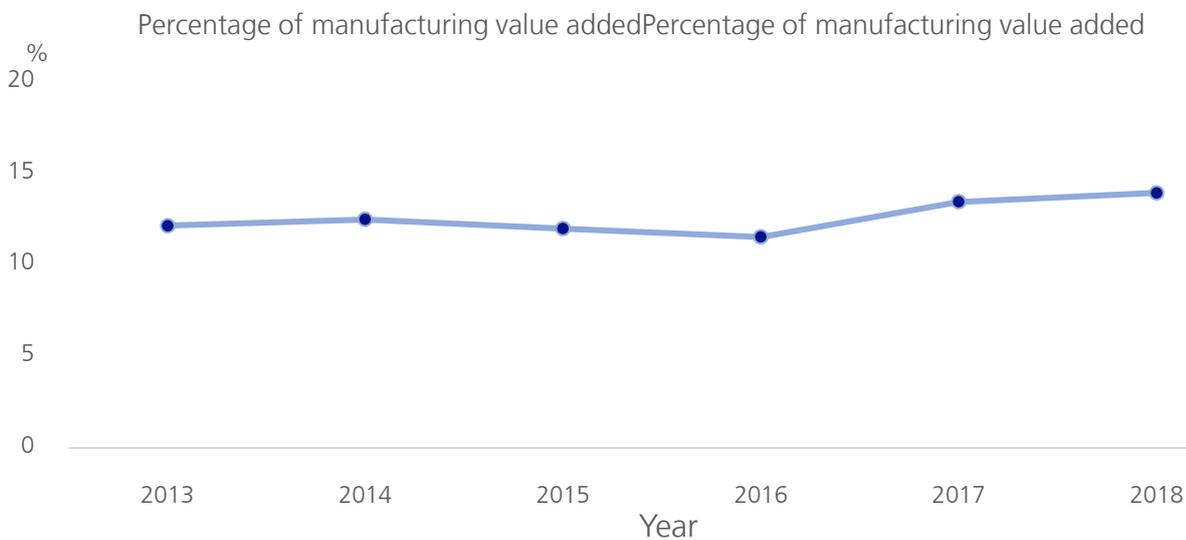
Table 9.3

Manufacturing value added, for 2013-2018

Indicator	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Percentage of manufacturing value added (%)	12.17	12.50	12.00	11.54	13.46	13.96
Manufacturing value added per capita (SAR)	9,466	9,855	9,585	9,328	10,600	10,714

Source: GASTAT

Figure 9.1



Indicator 9.2.2: Labor in industry as a percentage of total labor

Table 9.4

Labor in industry as a percentage of total labor, for 2016-2017-2018

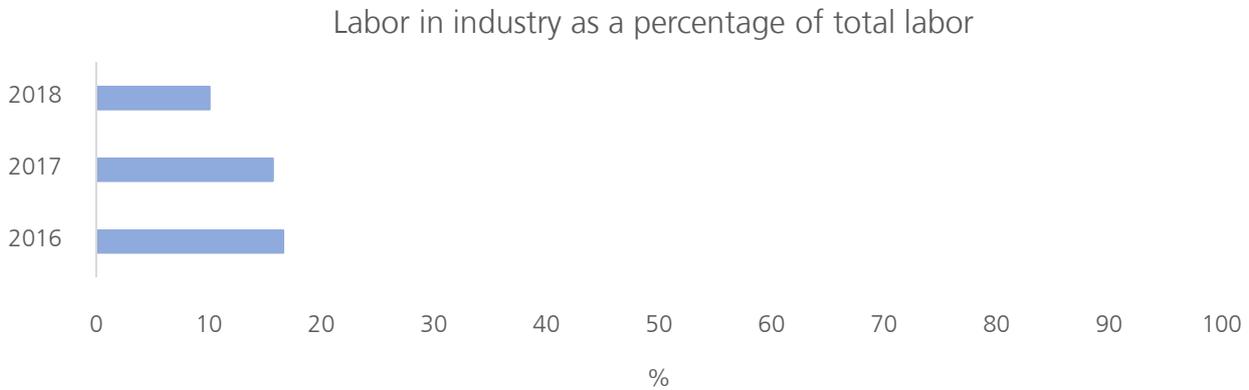
Indicator	2016	2017	2018
Labor in industry as a percentage of total labor (%)	15.63	15.70	10.07

Source: GASTAT



Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Figure 9.2



Target 9.3: Increase the access of small-sized industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and integrate them into value chains and markets.

Indicator 9.3.1: Percentage of small-sized industries to industry-related added value

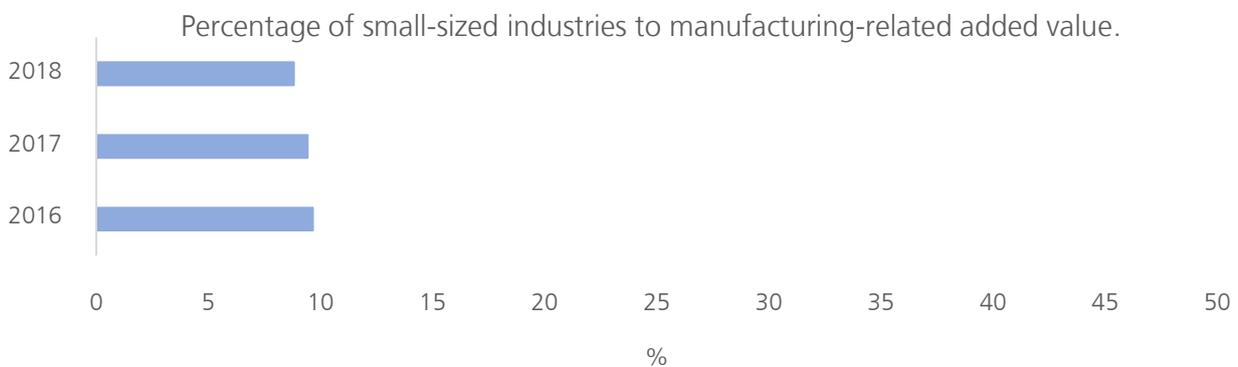
Table 9.5

Percentage of small-sized industries to industry-related added value, for the years 2016-2017-2018

Indicator	2016	2017	2018
Percentage of small-sized industries to manufacturing-related added value (%)	9.67	9.43	8.82

Source: GASTAT

Figure 9.3





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Indicator 9.3.2: Percentage of small-sized industries with a loan or line of credit

Table 9.6

Percentage of small-sized industries that have a loan or line of credit (%), for the year 2018

Indicator	2018
Proportion of small-sized industries with a loan or line of credit	29.7

Source: GASTAT

Target 9.a: Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states

Indicator 9.a.1: Total international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure

Table 9.7

Amounts provided by Saudi Arabia to developing countries for infrastructure purposes, for the years 2015-2019

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Amounts provided by Saudi Arabia to developing countries for infrastructure purposes (billion riyals)*	1,715.200	1,690.880	4,689.640	4,341.460	2,523.960

Source: Saudi Fund for Development

*Total amounts withdrawn during the year from the total amounts of committed loans.

Note: These figures are the amounts withdrawn annually by the countries with which the Fund has signed an agreement whether during the same year or the years preceding the year during which the withdrawal is recorded. They represent the total annual payments made by the Fund to countries during the year. They are the amounts withdrawn from the obligations after the loan agreement is signed. The amounts withdrawn do not represent the total value of the project or the committed loans.





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Target 9.b: Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

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

Table 9.8

Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added (%), for the year 2018

Indicator	2018
Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	17.3

Source: GASTAT

Target 9.c: By 2020, significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries.

Indicator c.1.9: Percentage of population covered by mobile network, by technology

Table 9.9

Spread of mobile networks, for 2016-2019

Indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019
Percentage of 3G mobile networks spread in populated areas (%)	97	98	98	98.86
Percentage of 4G mobile networks spread in populated areas (%)	77	86	88	91.40

Source: Communications and Information Technology Commission (CITC)





SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries





SDG 10 Indicators Methodology

Indicator	Definition	Calculation method
Indicator 10.1.1: Growth rate of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and total population	The growth rate in the total welfare rate of 40% is calculated as the average annual growth rate in real per capita consumption or income within the lowest 40% of the income distribution.	The national average growth rate in the welfare aggregate is computed as the annual average growth rate in per capita real consumption or income of the total population in a country from household surveys over a roughly 5-year period.
Indicator 10.2.1: Proportion of population living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Percentage of people living below 50% of average income (or consumption)	The indicator is measured using the national distribution of consumption/income per capita. It is calculated by estimating the share (percent) of the population living on less than 50% of the average national distribution of income or consumption Consumption/income per capita is estimated using the total household consumption/income divided by the total household size.
Indicator 10.4.1 Labor share of GDP	Total compensation of workers as a percentage of GDP	Labor's share in GDP = (Total workers' compensations / GDP) x 100
Indicator 10.5.1: Financial soundness indicators	Seven items are included as indicators for 10.5.1 and are expressed as percentages	Indicator Items: 1. Tier 1 regulatory capital to assets 2. Tier 1 regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets 3. Non-performing loans after the deduction of capital provisions.





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

		<p>4. Non-performing loans to total loans.</p> <p>5. Return on assets.</p> <p>6. Liquid assets to short term liabilities</p> <p>7. Net open position in foreign exchange to capital</p>
<p>Indicator 10.7.1: Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination</p>	<p>Recruitment cost borne by employee as a percentage of yearly income earned in the country of destination, i.e., ratio of cost to income.</p>	<p>No calculation method was used because foreign labor recruitment cost is entirely borne by the employer in Saudi Arabia.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.a.1: Proportion of tariff lines applied on imports from the least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff</p>	<p>Percentage of total tariff lines applied on imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff.</p>	<p>The indicator was calculated by determining the ratio of zero-tariff lines to the total tariff lines per country, except for countries under a trade exchange agreement, where all lines were calculated as zero-tariff. Then the average for all countries was calculated.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.b.1: Total resource flows of development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)</p>	<p>Includes the total flows of development-allocated resources, by beneficiary countries, and type of official development assistance (ODA), other official flows (OOF) and special flows.</p>	<p>Total official and direct flows to developing countries.</p>





SDG 10 indicators measured

Target 10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

Indicator 10.1.1: Growth rate of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and total population

Table 10.1

Growth rate of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population, for the year 2018

Indicator	2018
Growth rate of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40% of the population.	-0.06

Source: GASTAT

Target 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, economic status or others

Indicator 10.2.1: Proportion of population living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Table 10.2

Percentage of people living below 50 per cent of average income, by gender, for the 2018

Indicator	Age categories	2018
Percentage of population living below 50% of average income, by age group (%)	15 – 19	0.00
	20 – 24	0.01
	25 – 29	0.03
	30 – 34	0.05
	35 – 39	0.05
	40 – 44	0.04
	45 – 49	0.04
	50 – 54	0.03
	55 – 59	0.02
	60 – 64	0.02
	65+	0.03
	Grand total	0.32

Source: GASTAT





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Table 10.3

Percentage of people living below 50% of average income, by gender, for the 2018

Indicator	Gender	%
Percentage of population living below 50% of average income, by gender	Male	0.29
	Female	0.62
	Grand total	0.32

Source: GASTAT

Target 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

Indicator 10.4.1 Labor share of GDP

Table 10.4

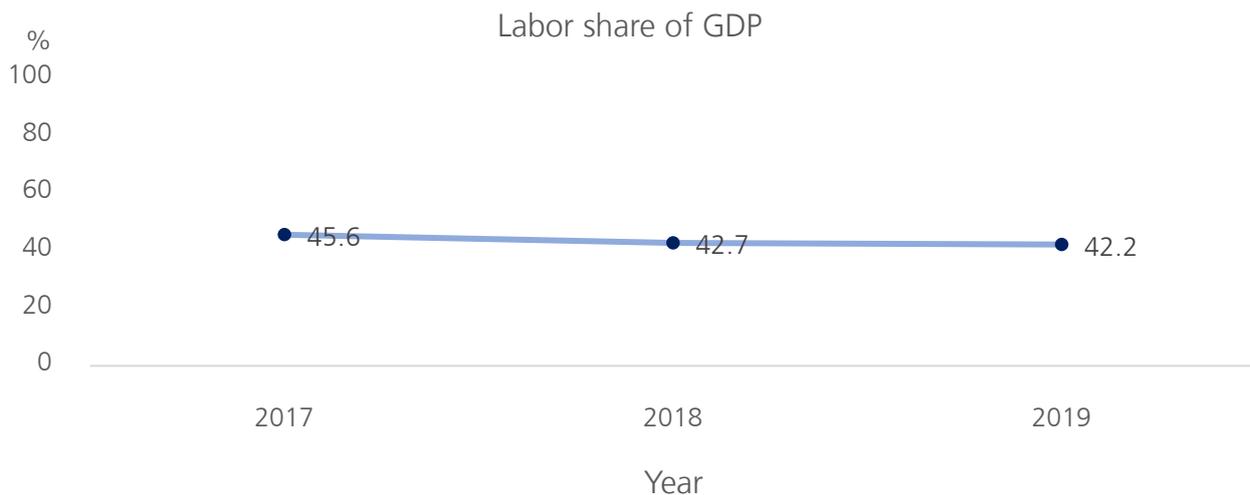
Labor share of GDP, for 2017-2019

Indicator	2017	2018	2019
Labor share of GDP (%)	45.6	42.7	42.2

Source: GASTAT



Figure 10.1





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Target 10.5: Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

Indicator 10.5.1: Financial Soundness Indicators

Table 10.5

Financial Soundness Indicators, for 2015-2019

Financial viability indicators	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets (Capital adequacy ratio) (%)	18.1	19.5	20.4	20.3	19.4
Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets (%)	16.2	17.5	18.3	18.5	18.1
Net non-performing loans to loans allocation to capital (%)	-3.7	-4.7	-3.4	-4.8	-3.6
Non-performing loans to total loans (%)	1.2	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.9
Return on assets (%)	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.8
Return on shares (%)	14.5	12.6	12.9	13.9	11.9
Interest margin to total income (%)	67.1	70.1	73.4	75.7	77.7
Non-interest expenses to total income (%)	37.1	38.0	36.6	36.3	35.9
Liquid assets to total assets (%)	17.5	20.3	21.6	22.3	25.4
Liquid assets to short term liabilities (%)	27.3	31.8	34.6	35.5	41.3

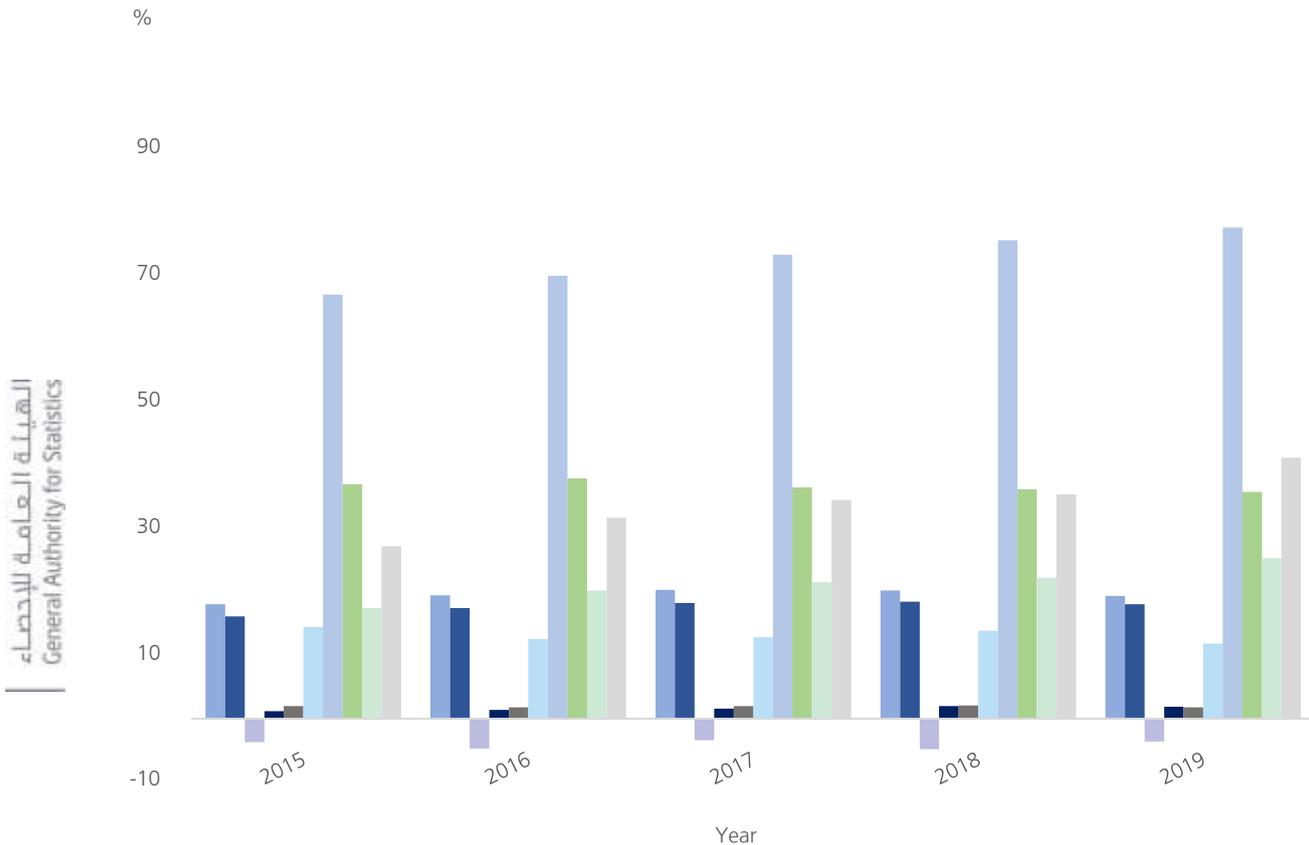
Source: Saudi Central Bank



Indicator 10.5.1: Financial viability indicators

Figure 10.2

Financial viability indicators



- Regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets (Capital adequacy ratio)
- Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets
- Net non-performing loans to loans allocation to capital
- Non-performing loans to total loans
- Return on assets
- Return on shares
- Interest margin to total income
- Non-interest expenses to total income
- Liquid assets to total assets
- Liquid assets to short term liabilities



Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Target 10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

Indicator 10.7.1: Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination

Table 10.6

Recruitment cost borne by employee in country of destination

Indicator	
Recruitment cost borne by employee in country of destination	0

Source: Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development

*The costs of recruiting foreign workers are fully borne by the employer, and the worker bears no amounts whatsoever, regardless of the nationality.

Target 10.a: Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

Indicator 10.a.1: Proportion of tariff lines applied on imports from the least developed countries and developing countries that enjoy a full duty exemption

Table 10.7

Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff, for the years 2015-2019

Indicator	(2015-2019)
Percentage of tariff items implemented on imports for the least developed countries and developing countries that enjoy a full duty exemption	16

Source: Saudi Customs

* It was calculated by determining the ratio of zero items to the total number of items for each country, except for countries that are subject to a trade exchange agreement. All items were calculated as exempt items, and then the average between countries was calculated.





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Target 10.b: Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to countries where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing states and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programs

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

Table 10.8

Total resource flows for development, SAR mn, for 2015-2019

Financial flows (SAR mn)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Aid and loans	28,430	11,494	16,542	37,500.1	35157
Contributions to associations and organizations	1337	18,999	975	680.4	2,448*
Multilateral aid	60	43	26	20.6	-
Total	29827	30536	17543	38201.1	37605
Assets: direct investment abroad	20,212	33,511	27,298	72,196	50,801
Liabilities: direct investment in the economy	30,529	27,947	5,321	15,927	17,110

Source: Saudi Central Bank

*Includes multilateral aid





SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

<p>1 No Poverty</p>	<p>2 Zero Hunger</p>	<p>3 Good Health and Well-being</p>	<p>4 Quality Education</p>	<p>5 Gender Equality</p>
<p>6 Clean Water and Sanitation</p>	<p>7 Affordable and Clean Energy</p>	<p>8 Decent Work and Economic Growth</p>	<p>9 Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure</p>	<p>10 Reduced Inequality</p>
<p>11 Sustainable Cities and Communities</p>	<p>12 Responsible Consumption and Production</p>	<p>13 Climate Action</p>	<p>14 Life Below Water</p>	<p>15 Life on Land</p>
<p>16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</p>		<p>17 Partnerships to Achieve the Goals</p>		





SDG 11 Indicators Methodology

Indicator	Definition	Calculation method
Indicator 11.3.2: Proportion of cities with direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and are democratically	A city is a open urban space, and the urban setting is defined as the total area occupied by the construction area and the open urban space	$(\text{Number of cities with municipal councils} / \text{Number of cities in Saudi Arabia}) * 100$
Indicator 11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 people	This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.	Indicator of injured people = $(\text{number of injured people} / \text{total population}) * 100,000$ Indicator of deaths = $(\text{number of deaths} / \text{total population}) * 100,000$
Indicator 11.5.2: Direct economic loss in relation to GDP due to natural, damage to critical infrastructure and number of distributions to basic services, attributed to disasters	This indicator measures the percentage of direct economic loss attributed to disasters to GDP.	$(\text{Economic loss} / \text{GDP}) * 100$
Indicator 11.6.1: Proportion of municipal solid waste, collected and managed in controlled facilities out of the total municipal waste generated, by city	Percentage of municipal solid waste regularly collected, treated, and disposed of out of total municipal waste generated	Amount of urban solid waste regularly collected and entirely disposed of properly. It represents household waste only, and does not include waste generated from commercial activities.
Indicator 11.6.2: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g.	This indicator measures the annual average of PM10	Annual average concentration of PM10 is estimated through modified





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	levels (microgram/m3) in Saudi cities	modeling, using satellite remote sensing data integration.
Indicator 11.b.1: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	This indicator indicates whether the country has national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework	Does the country have national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework?





SDG 11 indicators measured

Target 11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

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

Table 11.1

Proportion of cities with a structure that allows civil society to participate directly in urban planning, and operates regularly and democratically, 2018-2019

Indicator	2018	2019
Proportion of cities with a structure that allows civil society to participate directly in urban planning (%)	99.6	99.6

Source: MoMRA



Target 11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

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

Table 1.2

Dead and injured persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 people, for the years 2015-2019

Gender	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Deceased	Injured								
Males	0.76	1.72	0.45	0.62	0.21	0.19	0.28	0.47	0.13	0.13
Females	0.18	0.62	0.22	0.21	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.06
Total	0.51	1.25	0.36	0.45	0.13	0.13	0.17	0.29	0.09	0.10

Source: General Directorate of Civil Defense, GASTAT's population counts



Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Indicator 11.5.2: Direct economic loss in relation to GDP due to natural, damage to critical infrastructure and number of distribution to basic services, attributed to disasters

Table 11.3

Direct economic loss due to disasters as a percentage of the GDP, for the years 2015-2019

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Percentage of direct economic losses resulting from disasters as a percentage of GDP %	0.00015	0.000092	0.000077	0.000035	0.000029

Source: General Directorate of Civil Defense, GASTAT GDP

Target 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

Indicator 11.6.1: Proportion of municipal solid waste, collected and managed in controlled facilities out of the total municipal waste generated, by city

Table 11.4

Urban solid waste that is regularly collected and properly disposed of*, for 2018-2019

Indicator	2018	2019
Amount of waste collected*	20,930,671	22,861,283

Source: MoMRA

* Quantity (Ton)

*Represents the amount of household waste only and does not include waste from commercial activities





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

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

Table 11.5

Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (PM10) (micrograms/m³) in Saudi cities/regions, for the years 2015-2019

City/Region	2015*	2016*	2017*	2018*	2019*
Riyadh	181	118	142	157	178
Mecca	80	116	125	93	110
Jeddah	108	111	105	85	101
Madinah	125	95	103	92	103
Eastern Province	---	---	---	119	123
Qassim	55	121	116	81	76
Abha	---	---	---	59	57
Tabuk	---	83	96	70	68
Hail	---	97	140	102	75
Taif	---	---	---	86	---

Source: General Authority for Meteorology and Environmental Protection

*PM10 indicator value for cities and regions is not weighted by population

Target 11.b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

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

The draft National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction was issued in 2017 by a national team under the management of the Civil Defense Council. Based on the recommendation of the National Risk Council in 2019, a National Strategy Review Committee was established under the chairmanship of the National Risk Unit and with the membership of representatives from several ministries, to work on updating and developing the strategy and ensure alignment with the requirements of the United Nations and the SDGs.

Source: National Risk Unit





SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

<p>1 No Poverty</p>	<p>2 Zero Hunger</p>	<p>3 Good Health and Well-being</p>	<p>4 Quality Education</p>	<p>5 Gender Equality</p>
<p>6 Clean Water and</p>	<p>7 Affordable and Clean Energy</p>	<p>8 Decent Work and Economic</p>	<p>9 Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure</p>	<p>10 Reduced Inequality</p>
<p>11 Sustainable Cities and</p>	<p>12 Responsible Consumption and Production</p>	<p>13 Climate Action</p>	<p>14 Life Below Water</p>	<p>15 Life on Land</p>
<p>16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</p>		<p>17 Partnerships to Achieve the Goals</p>		





SDG 12 Indicators Methodology

Indicator	Definition	Calculation method
Indicator 12.4.1: Number of parties to the international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous wastes and other chemicals that meet their commitments obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	The indicator refers to the number of international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste ratified by Saudi Arabia.	
Indicator 12.4.2: (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	The indicator includes hazardous waste generated by type, and the percentage of hazardous waste treated.	The volume of hazardous medical and industrial waste generated per capita, and the proportion of hazardous waste treated (ton)
Indicator 12.5.1: National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	National recycling rate, as the volume of material recycled in the country.	Percentage of waste recycled = (material recycled / total waste generated) * 100





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

SDG 12 indicators measured

Target 12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

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

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has made efforts to achieve sustainable environmental development by ratifying several international multilateral environmental agreements related to hazardous substances, including the Basel Convention, Stockholm Convention, Rotterdam Convention and Minamata Convention.

Source: General Authority for Meteorology and Environmental Protection

Indicator 12.4.2: Hazardous waste generated per capita; and percentage of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

Table 12.1

Hazardous medical waste generated per capita; and percentage of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment (ton), for the years 2015-2019

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Amount of hazardous waste generated	46,007	51,428	51,290	54,224	60,00
Amount of hazardous waste treated	43,726	48,928	48,462	50,837.83	55,072.40
Amount of waste treated (landfills)	46,007	51,428	51,290	53,902	59,435
Amount of waste treated (incineration)	NA	NA	NA	322.20	572.00
Amount of waste treated (recycling)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Amount of waste treated (laboratory fluids)	61	76	103	154.57	174.15
Amount of waste treated (autoclave)	41,629	45,483	46,727	48,804	52,420
Amount of waste treated (microwave)	2,097	3,445	1,735	639.00	NA

Source: General Authority for Meteorology and Environmental Protection





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Table 12.2

Hazardous industrial waste generated per capita; and percentage of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment (ton), for the years 2015-2019

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Amount of hazardous waste generated	319,611	312,569	151,335	189,811	485,166
Amount of hazardous waste treated	111,425.13	113,773.14	91,533	150,243.91	354,451
Amount of waste treated (landfills)	56,380	92,514	62,151	52,055	91,614
Amount of waste treated (incineration)	181.13	278.00	767	768.00	2,188
Amount of waste treated (recycling)	71,475	33,543	11,359	18,838	64,944
Amount of waste treated (other; e.g. biodegradation in land farms and evaporation ponds)	114,617.20	131,120.80	18,993	67,853.32	240,222
(Solidification)	40	60	41	80	233
(Electro - coagulation)	NA	2,783.00	11,159	17,035.00	27,861
(Chemical)	722	395	2,067	417	39
(Subcontractor)	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,064

Source: General Authority for Meteorology and Environmental Protection





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Target 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

Indicator 12.5.1: National recycling rate, tons of material recycled

Table 12.3

National recycling rate, tons of material recycled, for the years 2015-2019

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Amount of waste collected	14,219,936	18,740,339	25,906,299	20,930,671	22,861,283
Amount of waste recycled	2,132,990	2,454,859	1,787,534	1,548,869	1,531,705
Percentage of waste recycled (%)	15%	13%	6.9%	7.4%	6.7%

Source: MoMRA

* Quantity: ton

** Data for the years 2015 and 2016 are estimates

*The decrease in the amount of waste in 2018 compared to 2017 is due to obliging business owners to have their own containers in place





SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts





SDG 13 Indicators Methodology

Indicator	Definition	Calculation method
Indicator 13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 people	This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.	Indicator of injured people = (number of injured people / total population) * 100,000 Indicator of deaths = (number of deaths / total population) * 100,000
Indicator 13.1.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	This indicator indicates whether the country has national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework	Does the country have national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework?





SDG 13 indicators measured

Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

Indicator 13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 people

Table 1.1

Dead and injured persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 people, for the years 2015-2019

Gender	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Deceased	Injured								
Males	0.76	1.72	0.45	0.62	0.21	0.19	0.28	0.47	0.13	0.13
Females	0.18	0.62	0.22	0.21	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.06
Total	0.51	1.25	0.36	0.45	0.13	0.13	0.17	0.29	0.09	0.10

Source: General Directorate of Civil Defense, GASTAT's population counts



Indicator 13.1.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

The draft National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction was issued in 2017 by a national team under the management of the Civil Defense Council. Based on the recommendation of the National Risk Council in 2019, a National Strategy Review Committee was established under the chairmanship of the National Risk Unit and with the membership of representatives from several ministries, to work on updating and developing the strategy and ensure alignment with the requirements of the United Nations and the SDGs.

Source: National Risk Unit



SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

1 No Poverty 	2 Zero Hunger 	3 Good Health and Well-being 	4 Quality Education 	5 Gender Equality
6 Clean Water and Sanitation 	7 Affordable and Clean Energy 	8 Decent Work and Economic Growth 	9 Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure 	10 Reduced Inequality
11 Sustainable Cities and Communities 	12 Responsible Consumption and Production 	13 Climate Action 	14 Life Below Water 	15 Life on Land
16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 		17 Partnerships to Achieve the Goals 		





SDG 14 Indicators Methodology

Indicator	Definition	Calculation method
Indicator 14.3.1: Average marine acidity (pH) measured in an agreed suite of representative sampling stations	Ocean acidity is the low acidity of the ocean over a long period, usually for decades or more, which is mainly caused by the absorption of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.	The indicator is measured by summing multiple observations in the form of individual data points, to capture the variance in ocean acidity. The individual pH data points can either be measured directly or calculated based on data for two other carbonate parameters, namely TA (AT), DIC (CT) and pCO ₂ .
Indicator 14.4.1: Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustained levels	The indicator measures the percentage of fish stocks within the biologically sustainable levels from global sea fisheries during the time of abundance.	To identify stock availability, we need to evaluate the stock using fishing statistics, fishing efforts data and biological information, with data fitting the demographic dynamics model. After stock is evaluated for all relevant stocks, fish stocks that are abundant or higher than the maximum sustainable yield level, are calculated as biologically sustainable. They are classified under over-fishing.





SDG 14 indicators measured

Target 14.3: Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

Indicator 14.3.1: Average marine acidity (pH) measured in an agreed set of representative sampling stations

Table 14.1

Average marine acidity in an agreed set of representative sampling stations, for the years 2015-2019

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Average marine acidity measured in an agreed set of representative sampling stations	8.23	8.60	7.93	8.01	7.91

Source: Saline Water Conversion Corporation

Target 14.4: By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

Indicator 14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustained levels

Table 14.2

Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (%), for 2015-2019

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	62	62	54	48	46

Source: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture (MEWA)

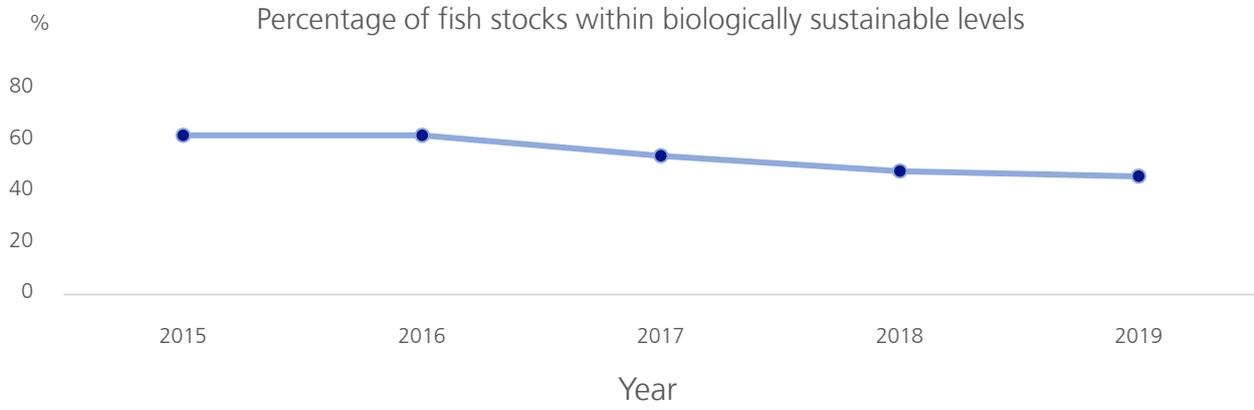
*Preliminary data

** Proportion of fish stocks or species that are exploited within the level of maximum sustainable biological productivity





Figure 14.1





SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.





SDG 15 Indicators Methodology

Indicator	Definition	Calculation method
Indicator 15.1.1: Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Forest area as a percentage of total land area	Forest area percentage = (forest area/total land area) x 100
Indicator 15.1.2: Proportion of key biodiversity sites for the land and freshwater covered by protected areas, by type of ecosystem	The proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas shows temporal trends in the mean percentage of each important site for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity covered by protected areas	This indicator is calculated from data derived from spatial overlap among digital polygons for protected areas and digital polygons of key biodiversity areas in land and freshwater. The value of the indicator is calculated at a specific point in time, based on data about the year of establishment of protected areas registered in the World Database of Protected Areas, as a percentage of each major biodiversity area currently recognized as being covered by protected areas.
Indicator 15.2.1: Area of forest cover included in sustainable forest management	This indicator aims to maintain and enhance the economic, social and environmental values of all types of forests, for the benefit of present and future generations.	It reports on the forest area, biomass reserve, forest area within protected areas, and forest areas under the management plan.
Indicator 15.4.2: Mountain Green Cover Index	The indicator is defined as the percentage of green cover over the entire surface of the mountain area. It aims to measure changes in green vegetation in mountainous areas, in order to monitor progress in the mountain target.	This indicator is a result of the juxtaposition of the ground cover data extracted from the Collect Earth tool and the global mountain map produced by FAO, which is a free and open source tool that allows data to be collected via Google Earth for a variety of purposes.





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Indicator 15.5.1: Red List Index	This indicator measures the change in the risk of total extinction through groups of species. It is a list classifying plant and animal species under the risk of extinction.	Number of species under the risk of extinction that have been added to the red list in Saudi Arabia.
Indicator 15.7.1: percentage of illegally trafficked wildlife	Share of all illegal wildlife trafficking	Number of traded wild animals by theft or illegal trafficking





SDG 15 indicators measured

Target 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

Indicator 15.1.1: Forest area as a proportion of total land area

Table 15.1

Forest area as a proportion of total land area, for 2019

Indicator	2019
Forest area in Saudi Arabia	221,000*
Forest area as a percentage of total land area	1.35%

Source: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture (MEWA)

* Area (Km2)

Indicator 15.1.2: Proportion of key biodiversity sites for the land and freshwater covered by protected areas, by type of ecosystem

Table 15.2

Proportion of key biodiversity sites for the land and freshwater, for the years 2015-2019

Indicator	2015-2016	2017-2018-2019
Increase in reserve area	-	-1160
Total area of reserves*	86553	85393
Percentage of protected areas belonging to the National Center for Wildlife Development (%)	4.33	4.27

Source: Saudi Wildlife Authority

* Area (Km2)





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Target 15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

Indicator 15.2.1: Area of forest cover included in sustainable forest management

Table 15.3

Area of forest cover included in sustainable forest management, for 2019

Indicator	2019
Area of forest cover included in sustainable forest management*	997.49

Source: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture (MEWA)

*Area (Km²)

Target 15.4: By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

Indicator 15.4.2: Mountain Green Cover Index

Table 15.4

Mountain green cover area, for 2019

Indicator	2019
Mountain green cover area*	5212

Source: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture (MEWA)

*Area (Km²)

Target 15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.

Indicator 15.5.1: Red List Index

Table 15.5

Red List Index, for 2015-2019

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of Red List species in the Kingdom	126	126	123	158	158

Source: Saudi Wildlife Authority

*List of all threatened plant and animal species





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Target 15.7: Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

Indicator 15.7.1: Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

Table 15.6

Percentage of traded wild animals by theft or illegal trafficking among total seizures, for the years 2015-2019

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Percentage of traded wild animals by theft or illegal trafficking among total seizures (%)	18	26	7	1	7

Source: Saudi Wildlife Authority





SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institution at all levels

<p>1 No Poverty</p>	<p>2 Zero Hunger</p>	<p>3 Good Health and Well-being</p>	<p>4 Quality Education</p>	<p>5 Gender Equality</p>
<p>6 Clean Water and Sanitation</p>	<p>7 Affordable and Clean Energy</p>	<p>8 Decent Work and Economic Growth</p>	<p>9 Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure</p>	<p>10 Reduced Inequality</p>
<p>11 Sustainable Cities and Communities</p>	<p>12 Responsible Consumption and Production</p>	<p>13 Climate Action</p>	<p>14 Life Below Water</p>	<p>15 Life on Land</p>
<p>16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</p>		<p>17 Partnerships to Achieve the Goals</p>		





SDG 16 Indicators Methodology

Indicator	Definition	Calculation method
Indicator 16.6.1: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	This indicator measures overall approved budget expenditures out of the original approved budget, as defined in government budgets and financial reports.	The methodology relies on standard data sets for approved and final budget reviews, produced annually
Indicator 16.7.1: Percentage of jobs (by gender, age, people with disabilities, population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislative bodies, public service and the judiciary sector) compared to national distributions	The indicator focuses on positions in civil service, legislative, and judiciary institutions, held by individuals of every target population group (by gender, age, and persons with disabilities)	<p>Proportion of positions in civil service = (Number of male or female employees in a specific age group / total number of employees in the same age group) * 100</p> <p>Total employees = Total employees in a specific age group / total employees * 100</p>
Indicator 16.9.1: Percentage of children under the 5 years whose births were registered at the civil registry, by age	Percentage of children under 5 whose births were registered with a civil authority	The number of children below five years whose birth is registered at national civil authorities, divided over the total number of children below five in the population, multiplied by 100.
Indicator 16.a.1: Existence of independent national human rights institutions compliance with the Paris Principles	A national human rights institution is an independent administration set up by the country to promote and protect human rights.	The existence of independent national human rights institutions in accordance with the Paris Principles





SDG 16 indicators measured

Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

Indicator 16.6.1: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)

Table 16.1

Primary government expenditures as a percentage of original approved budget, for the years 2016-2019

Sector	2016	2017	2018	2019
Public administration sector (%)	3	3	3	3
Military sector (defense - security) (%)	25	26	25	19
Security sector and administrative regions (%)	12	12	12	10
Municipal services sector (%)	3	6	5	5
Education sector (%)	25	23	21	18
Health and social development sector (%)	12	15	18	17
Economic resources sector (%)	5	5	11	8
Infrastructure and transportation sector (%)	5	4	5	5
Public Programs Unit (%)	10	10	11	10

Source: Ministry of Finance



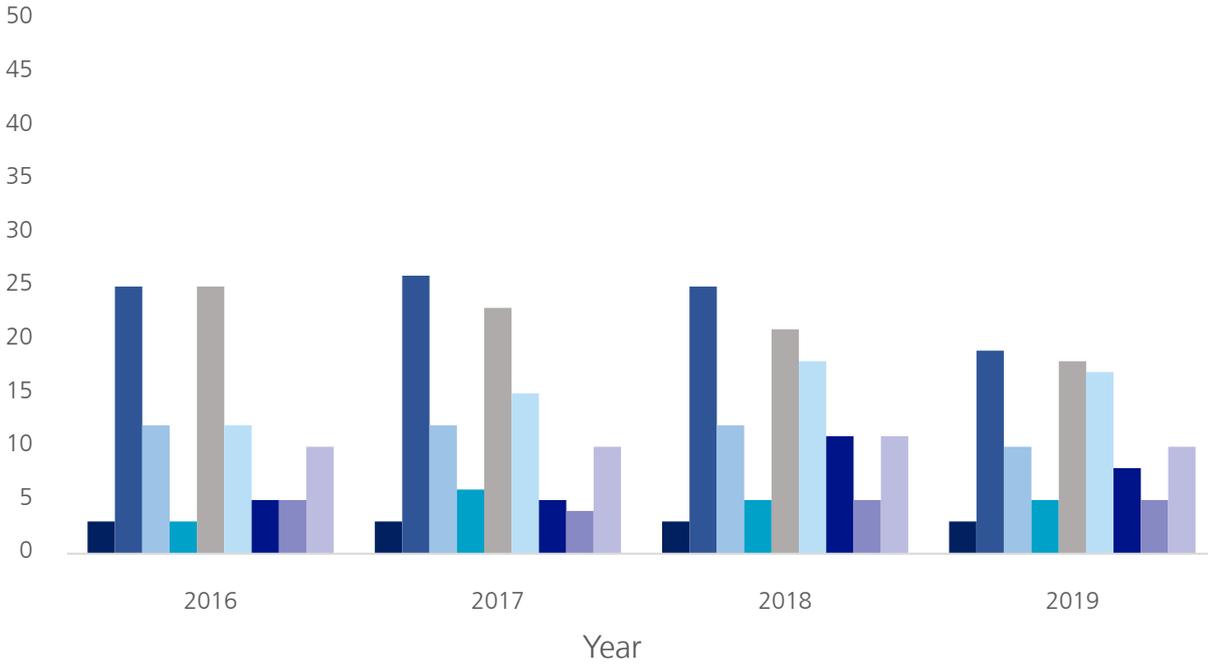


Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Indicator 16.6.1: Basic government expenditures

Figure 16.1

Primary government expenditures as a percentage of original approved budget





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
Indicator 16.7.1: Percentage of jobs (by gender, age, people with disabilities, population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislative bodies, public service and the judiciary sector) compared to national distributions

Table 16.2

Percentage of jobs (by gender and age) in civil service (%), for the years (2015 - 2019)

Age groups	2015			2016			2017		
	Males	Females	Total employees	Males	Females	Total employees	Males	Females	Total employees
25-34	65.0	35.0	28.2	66.0	34.0	25.8	67.1	32.9	23.8
35-44	51.0	49.0	43	51.5	48.5	44.4	52.6	47.4	45.2
45-54	61.2	38.8	22.7	60.2	39.8	23.8	59.2	40.8	25.1
55-64	74.8	25.2	5.7	74.1	25.9	5.6	74.6	25.4	5.7
65+	66.4	33.6	0.4	67.2	32.8	0.4	74.4	25.6	0.2
Total	58.7	41.3	100	58.6	41.4	100	59.0	41.0	100



Age groups	2018			2019		
	Males	Females	Total employees	Males	Females	Total employees
25-34	67.8	32.2	21.3	68.5	31.5	18.1
35-44	53.5	46.5	45.5	54.5	45.5	45.5
45-54	57.7	42.3	26.9	56.3	43.7	29.3
55-64	73.7	26.3	6.1	72.5	27.5	6.8
65+	73.8	26.2	0.3	72.9	27.1	0.3
Total	58.9	41.1	100	58.8	41.2	100

Source: Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development

* Total employees; showing the percentage of employees in age groups.



Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Table 16.3

Percentage of jobs (by persons with disabilities) in civil service, for 2019

Percentage of civil service workers with disabilities in 2019
1.4%

Source: Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development

Figure 16.2

Percentage of males and females working in civil service

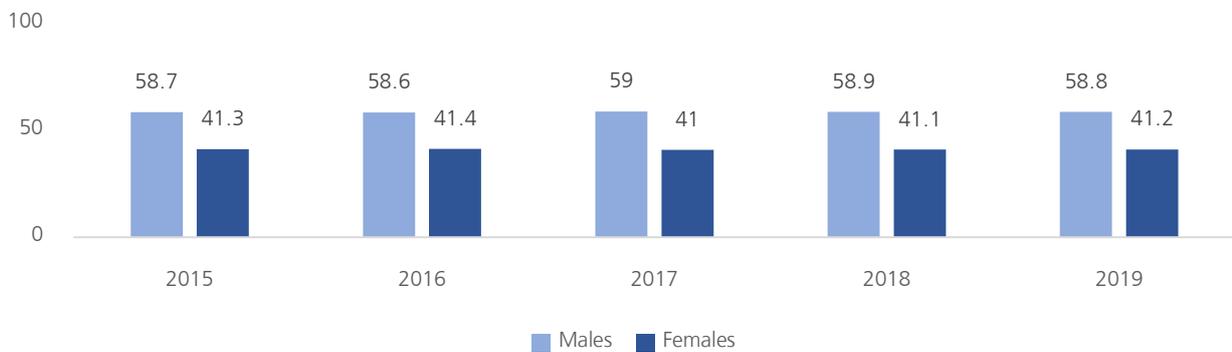
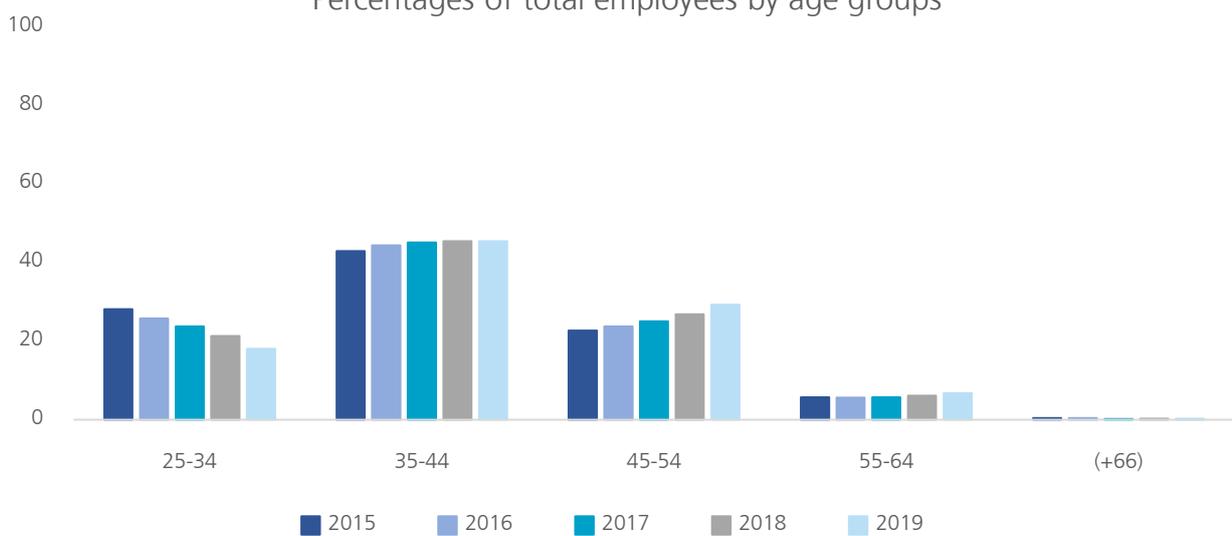


Figure 16.3

Percentages of total employees by age groups





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Target 16.9: By 2030, provide a legal identity for all, including birth registration

Indicator 16.9.1: Proportion of children under the 5 years whose births were registered at the civil registry, by age

Table 16.4

Proportion of children under 5 whose births were registered, for 2017-2018

Indicator	2017	2018
Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births were registered (%)	98.3	99.2

Source: GASTAT

Target 16.a: Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

Indicator 16.a.1: Existence of independent national human rights institutions compliance with the Paris Principles



KSA has national human rights institutions, represented by **Human Rights Commission**, which is a government entity that aims to protect, promote and raise awareness around human rights in accordance with international human rights standards in all fields, in addition to ensuring their implementation in the light of the provisions of the Islamic Shariah as well as the **National Society for Human Rights** .



SDG 17: Strengthen and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

<p>1 No Poverty</p>	<p>2 Zero Hunger</p>	<p>3 Good Health and Well-being</p>	<p>4 Quality Education</p>	<p>5 Gender Equality</p>
<p>6 Clean Water and Sanitation</p>	<p>7 Affordable and Clean Energy</p>	<p>8 Decent Work and Economic Growth</p>	<p>9 Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure</p>	<p>10 Reduced Inequality</p>
<p>11 Sustainable Cities and Communities</p>	<p>12 Responsible Consumption and Production</p>	<p>13 Climate Action</p>	<p>14 Life Below Water</p>	<p>15 Life on Land</p>
<p>16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</p>		<p>17 Partnerships to Achieve the Goals</p>		





SDG 17 Indicators Methodology

Indicator	Definition	Calculation method
Indicator 17.1.1: Total government revenue as a percentage of GDP, by source	It is a financial indicator that assesses the sustainability of financial activities.	$(\text{Government revenue} / \text{Total GDP}) * 100$
Indicator 17.1.2: Percentage of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	This indicator measures the mobilization of self-resources through taxes to fund domestic government spending	$(\text{Total taxes} / \text{Total local government spending}) * 100$
Indicator 17.2.1: Net and total official development assistance, and development assistance to least developed countries, as a percentage of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)	This indicator measures the development assistance flows to developing countries out of the gross national income	$(\text{Total assistance to developing countries} / \text{Gross National Income}) * 100$
Indicator 17.3.1: Foreign direct investments (FDI) and official development assistance, and cooperation among developing countries as a percentage of the total domestic budget	Percentage of net FDI flows out of total domestic expenditure	Net FDI flows divided by total domestic expenditure
Indicator 17.3.2: Volume of remittances (in USD) as a percentage of total GDP	The indicator measures the flow of remittances, expressed as a percentage of total GDP.	$(\text{Volume of remittances} / \text{GDP}) * 100$
Indicator 17.4.1: Debt service costs as a percentage of goods and services exports	Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services is the percentage of debt services (the principle and interest of payments) for exports of goods and services. Debt services included in this indicator refer to public debt and government secured debts.	$(\text{Debt service costs} / \text{exports of goods and services}) * 100$
Indicator 17.6.1: Wired broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 people, by speed	Number of subscriptions to high-speed fixed Internet services	





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Indicator 17.7.1: Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	This indicator measures the amount of grants to developing countries related to the development of technologies.	Total amount of funding for developing countries for the development of technologies.
Indicator 17.8.1: Percentage of individuals using the internet	Individuals using the Internet	Individuals who use the internet are measured through the ICT access for households and individuals survey.
Indicator 17.10.1: Worldwide weighted tariff-averages	This indicator aims at measuring the success of multilateral negotiations and regional trade agreements, and it is measured as a weighted average of the imports of all countries	*Calculated based on the actual average tariff applied to imports of countries
Indicator 17.12.1: Average tariffs imposed on developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing states	This indicator aims at measuring the success of multilateral negotiations and regional trade agreements. It is measured as a weighted import average of developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing states.	*Calculated based on the actual tariff average applied to imports of developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing states.
Indicator 17.14.1: Number of countries with mechanisms in place to promote coherence in sustainable development policies	"Coherence of the sustainable development policy" is defined as the coherence of policies covering sustainable development dimensions in general.	Does the country have mechanisms to enhance the coherence of sustainable development policies?
Indicator 17.16.1: Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals	The indicator tracks progress in multi stakeholder monitoring frameworks that track the implementation of development effectiveness commitments supporting the achievement of sustainable development goals (SDGs).	Does the country have a team working on progress in development effectiveness monitoring frameworks supporting sustainable development goals?
Indicator 17.18.2: Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the	The indicator refers to whether the country has national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.	Does the country have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics?





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics		
Indicator 17.18.3: Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	The indicator refers to whether the country has a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, based on the annual status report on National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS).	Does the country have a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, based on the annual status report on National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)?
Indicator 17.19.2: The proportion of countries that (a) conducted at least one population and housing census during the past ten years, (b) achieved 100% of birth registration and 80% of death registration	The indicator tracks whether the country (a) conducted at least one population and housing census during the past 10 years; and (b) achieved 100% birth registration and 80% death registration	Has Saudi Arabia conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years? Has Saudi Arabia achieved 100% birth registration and 80% death registration?





SDG 17 indicators measured

Target 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

Indicator 17.1.1: Total government revenue as a percentage of GDP, by source

Table 17.1

Total government revenue as a percentage of GDP (current prices), for the years 2015-2019

Source of revenue	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total revenues (%)	24.97	21.48	26.78	30.70	31.17
Oil revenues (%)	18.20	13.80	16.88	20.72	19.99
Non-oil revenues (%)	6.78	7.68	9.90	9.98	11.18
Taxes on income, profit and capital gains (%)	0.59	0.61	0.54	0.56	0.58
Taxes on goods and services (%)	1.28	1.03	1.46	3.90	5.23
Taxes on international trade and transactions (%)	0.88	1.07	0.78	0.55	0.58
Other taxes (%)	0.58	0.68	0.60	0.70	0.97
Other revenues (%)	3.44	4.29	6.51	4.28	3.73

Source: Ministry of Finance

Indicator 17.1.2: Percentage of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

Table 17.2

Percentage of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes, for 2015-2019

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Percentage of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes (%)	8.17	9.87	9.40	15.58	20.77

Source: Ministry of Finance





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Target 17.2: Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries

Indicator 17.2.1: Net and total official development assistance, and development assistance to least developed countries, as a percentage of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)

Table 17.3

Net official development assistance provided to least developed countries as a percentage of gross national income, for the years 2015-2019

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Donations to developing countries in billion*	1.668	4.347	1.049	1.570	1.364
Total national income in billion*	2,518	2,477	2,622	2,978	3,003
Net official development assistance provided to least developed countries as a percentage of gross national income	0.066	0.175	0.040	0.053	0.045

Source: Saudi Fund for Development grants; Gross National Income (GASTAT)

* (SAR Bn)

** Grants do not include loans paid during the year

Target 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

Indicator 17.3.1: Foreign direct investments (FDI) and official development assistance, and cooperation among developing countries as a percentage of the total domestic budget

Table (17.4)

Percentage of net FDI investment flows out of total budget for the years (2015-2019)

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Percentage of net FDI flows out of total domestic expenditure (%)	-1.03	0.67	2.36	5.21	3.18

Source: Saudi Central Bank

* KSA does not receive aid

*Data represents net FDI investment flows divided by total domestic spending





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Indicator 17.3.2: Volume of remittances (in USD) as a percentage of total GDP

Table (17.5)

Volume of remittances (in USD) as a percentage of total GDP*, for the years 2015-2019

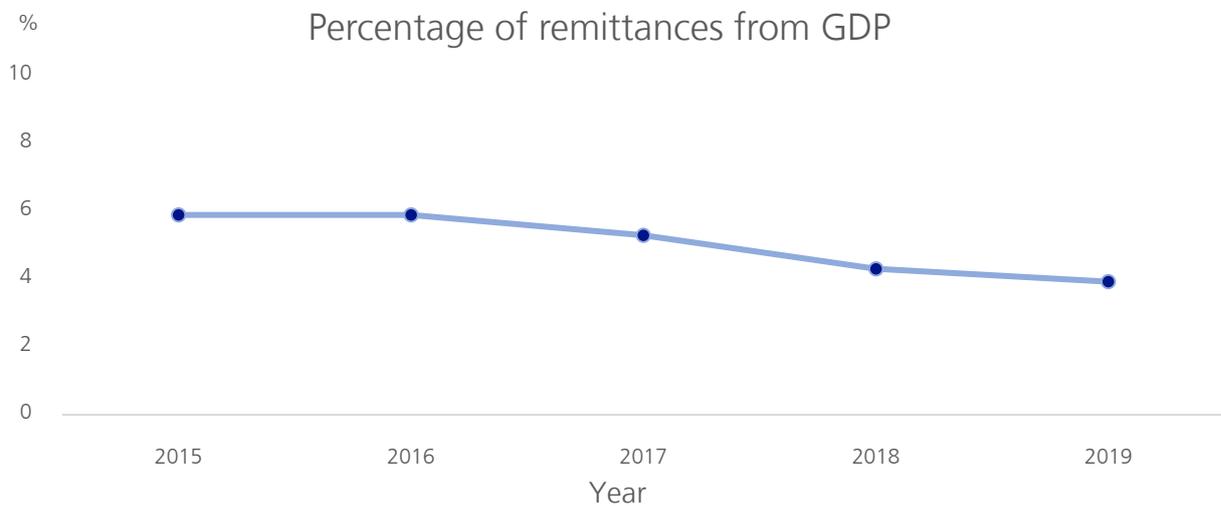
Type of remittance	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Volume of remittances	38,787	37,844	36119	33882	31197
GDP at current prices	654,27	644,936	688,586	786,522	792,967
Percentage of remittances from GDP (%)	5.9%	5.9%	5.25%	4.31%	3.93%

Source: Saudi Central Bank

*According to the indicator calculation method, personal remittances are the total of two items in the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments (personal remittances and worker compensation).



Figure (17.1)





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Target 17.4: Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the foreign debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress

Indicator 17.4.1: Debt service costs as a percentage of goods and services exports

Table (17.6)

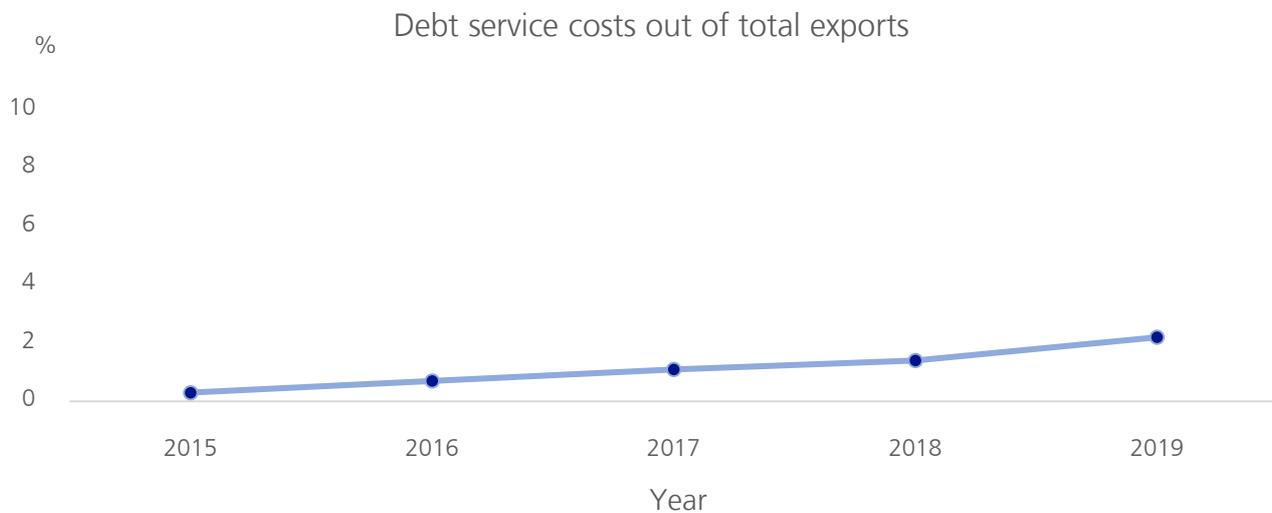
Debt service costs as a percentage of commodity and service exports, for 2015-2019

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Percentage of debt service costs out of total exports (%)	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.4	2.2

Source: Ministry of Finance

*2019 data includes debt service, total financing expenses and principal debt receivables (preliminary data)

Figure (17.2)





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Target 17.6: Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

Indicator 17.6.1: Wired broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 people, by speed

Table (17.7)

Number of subscriptions to high-speed fixed internet services, for 2016-2019

Internet speed	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of subscriptions to high-speed fixed Internet services	3,287,663	2,502,728	1,901,306	2,030,647

Source: Communications and Information Technology Commission (CITC)

Target 17.7: Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favorable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

Indicator 17.7.1: Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies

Table (17.8)

Value of technology grants to developing countries in SAR million, for 2016-2018

Indicator	2016	2018
Value of technology grants to developing countries, in SAR million	38	16

Source: Saudi Fund for Development





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Target 17.8: Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

Indicator 17.8.1: Percentage of individuals using the internet

Table (17.9)

Percentage of individuals using the internet, for 2017, 2018, and 2019

Indicator	2017	2018	2019
Percentage of individuals using the Internet (%)	68.13	69.56	74.85
Percentage of individuals using the internet (aged 15 and above) (%)	83.69	86.72	88.60

Source: GASTAT

Target 17.10: Promote a global, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

Indicator 17.10.1: Worldwide weighted tariff-average

Table (17.10)

Worldwide weighted tariff-averages, for 2015-2019

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Worldwide weighted tariff-averages (%)	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.7

Source: Saudi Customs

*Calculated based on the actual average of levies applied to imports





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Target 17.12: Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

Indicator 17.12.1: Average tariffs imposed on developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing states

Table (17.11)

Average tariffs imposed on developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing states (2015-2019)

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Average tariffs imposed on developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing states (%)	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4

Source: Saudi Customs

*Calculated based on the actual average of levies applied to imports

Target 17.14: Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development purposes

Indicator 17.14.1: Number of countries with mechanisms in place to promote coherence in

Saudi Arabia has adopted several strategies and plans that enhance the seventeen sustainable development goals, including the National Environment Strategy, National Biodiversity Strategy, Riyadh Vegetation Restoration Strategy, National Plan for Natural Disasters, National Plan for Marine Disasters, and National Plan for Chemical Accidents.

sustainable development policies

Source: First National Voluntary Review 2018

Target 17.16: Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

Indicator 17.16.1: Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals

The Ministry of Economy and Planning has a team to support and monitor the achievement of SDGs in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Target 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing states, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

Indicator 17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

To achieve the 2030 vision, the Kingdom adopted a national strategy for statistical development, which was issued with the approval of the Council of Ministers. The National Statistical Development Strategy focuses on five integrated strategic axes and delineates long-term goals through 2030 as follows: The axis of using data and statistical information (demand), the axis of producing data and statistical information (supply), the axis of modern technologies, the axis of communication and awareness, the axis of governance. <https://www.stats.gov.sa/ar/page/63>

Source: GASTAT

Indicator 17.18.3: Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is one of the countries that have a national statistical plan to develop a comprehensive sector that produces and disseminates reliable and up-to-date statistical data and information in accordance with the international approach, and meets the needs of users, especially those related to decision making, drawing policies, developing programs and projects, monitoring progress, and evaluating impact and performance.

https://www.stats.gov.sa/sites/default/files/lstrtyjy_lwty_0.pdf

Source: GASTAT

Target 17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measures of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

Indicator 17.19.2: The proportion of countries that (a) conducted at least one population and housing census during the past ten years, (b) achieved 100% of birth registration and 80% of death registration

KSA conducted a population and housing census in 1974, 1992, 2004, 2010, and achieved 99.2% birth registration.

Source: GASTAT





Appendix

Classification of global sustainable development indicators according to the latest update by the UN sponsoring the Sustainable Development Goals issued on 28 December 2020 for the calculated indicators

Indicator	Indicator layer
SDG 1: Eradicate all forms of poverty	
Indicator 1.4.1: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Tier I
Indicator 1.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 people	Tier I
Indicator 1.5.2: Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global GDP	Tier II
Indicator 1.5.3: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	Tier II
Indicator 1.a.2: Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	Tier II
SDG 2: Eradicate hunger, achieve food security and improved food, and enhance sustainable agriculture	
Indicator 2.2.1: Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	Tier I
Indicator 2.2.2: Prevalence of malnutrition among children below five, by type (emaciation / obesity)	Tier I
Indicator 2.5.2: Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction	Tier II
Indicator 2.a.1: The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	Tier I
Indicator 2.a.2: Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	Tier I
Indicator 2.c.1: Indicator of food price anomalies	Tier I
SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Indicator 3.1.1: Maternal mortality rate	Tier I
Indicator 3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Tier I
Indicator 3.2.1: Under-5 mortality rate	Tier I
Indicator 3.2.2: Neonatal mortality rate	Tier I
Indicator 3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected people, by sex, age and key populations	Tier I
Indicator 3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 people	Tier I
Indicator 3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	Tier I
Indicator 3.3.4: Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 people	Tier I
Indicator 3.3.5: Number of people requiring intervention against neglected tropical diseases	Tier I
Indicator 3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate	Tier I
Indicator 3.5.1: Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychological and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	Tier II
Indicator 3.6.1: Death rate due to road traffic injuries	Tier I
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	Tier I
Indicator 3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	Tier I
Indicator 3.8.2: Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as share of total household expenditure or income	Tier I
Indicator 3.9.1: Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	Tier I
Indicator 3.9.2: Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water and unsafe sanitation and lack of personal hygiene	Tier I
Indicator 3.9.3: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	Tier I
Indicator 3.a.1: Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among person aged 15 years and older	Tier I
Indicator 3.b.1: Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines in their national program	Tier I





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Indicator 3.b.2: Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	Tier I
Indicator 3.c.1: Health worker density and distribution	Tier I
Indicator 3.d.1: International Health Regulations (IHR), capacity and health emergencies preparedness	Tier I
SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	
Indicator 4.1.2: Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	Tier I
Indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by gender	Tier I
Indicator 4.3.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training over the past 12 months, by gender	Tier II
Indicator 4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with ICT skills, by skill type	Tier II
Indicator 4.5.1: Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile, disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Tier I/II depending on indice
Indicator 4.a.1: Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service	Tier I
Indicator 4.b.1: Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	Tier I
Indicator 4.c.1: Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level	Tier II
SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
Indicator 5.1.1: Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	Tier II
Indicator 5.3.1: Proportion of women aged 20 to 24 years who were married by 15 and before 18.	Tier I
Indicator 5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments.	Tier I
Indicator 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions.	Tier I





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals



Indicator 5.b.1: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile phone, by gender	Tier II
SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	
Indicator 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	Tier II
Indicator 6.2.1: Proportion of population who utilize (A) safely managed sanitation services and (B) a hand washing facility with water and soap	Tier II
Indicator 6.3.1: Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated	Tier II
Indicator 6.4.1: Change in water-use efficiency over time	Tier I
Indicator 6.5.1: Degree of integrated water resources management	Tier I
Indicator 6.a.1: Amount of water- and sanitation- related official development assistance that is part of the government-coordinated spending plan	Tier I
SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	
Indicator 7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity services	Tier I
Indicator 7.1.2: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuel and technology	Tier I
SDG 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all.	
Indicator 8.1.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	Tier I
Indicator 8.2.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	Tier I
Indicator 8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities	Tier II
Indicator 8.5.2: Unemployment rate by gender, age and persons with disabilities	Tier I
Indicator 8.8.1: Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers by sex and migrant status	Tier II
Indicator 8.9.1: Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of the total GDP and in growth rate	Tier II
Indicator 8.10.1: (A) The number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults, (B) number of ATM machines per 100,000 adults	Tier I
Indicator 8.10.2: Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with a bank account or another financial institution, or other mobile-money-service provider	Tier I
Indicator 8.a.1: Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	Tier I



Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Indicator 8.b.1: Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct and independent strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	Tier II
Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.	
Indicator 9.1.2: Number of passengers and volume of shipments by means of transport	Tier I
Indicator 9.2.1: Industrialization added value as a percentage of GDP per capita	Tier I
Indicator 9.2.2: Labor in industry as a percentage of total labor	Tier I
Indicator 9.3.1: Percentage of small-sized industries to industry-related added value	Tier II
Indicator 9.3.2: Percentage of small-sized industries with a loan or line of credit	Tier I
Indicator 9.a.1: Total international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	Tier I
Indicator 9.b.1: Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	Tier I
Indicator 9.c.1 Percentage of population covered by mobile network, by technology	Tier I
SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and between countries	
Indicator 10.1.1: Growth rate of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and total population	Tier II
Indicator 10.2.1: Proportion of population living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Tier II
Indicator 10.4.1 Labor share of GDP	Tier I
Indicator 10.5.1: Financial soundness indicators	Tier I
Indicator 10.7.1: Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	Tier II
Indicator 10.a.1: Proportion of tariff lines applied on imports from the least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	Tier I
Indicator 10.b.1: Total resource flows of development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	Tier I
Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	





Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals



Indicator 11.3.2: Proportion of cities with direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and are democratically	Tier II
Indicator 11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 people	Tier I
Indicator 11.5.2: Direct economic loss in relation to GDP due to natural, damage to critical infrastructure and number of distributions to basic services, attributed to disasters	Tier II
Indicator 11.6.1: Proportion of municipal solid waste, collected and managed in controlled facilities out of the total municipal waste generated, by city	Tier II
Indicator 11.6.2: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	Tier I
Indicator 11.b.1: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	Tier II
SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	
Indicator 12.4.1: Number of parties to the international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous wastes and other chemicals that meet their commitments obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	Tier I
Indicator 12.4.2: (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	Tier II
Indicator 12.5.1: National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	Tier II
SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	
Indicator 13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 people	Tier I
Indicator 13.1.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	Tier II
SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use oceans, seas and marine resources	
Indicator 14.3.1: Average marine acidity (pH) measured in an agreed suite of representative sampling stations	Tier II
Indicator 14.4.1: Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustained levels	Tier I



Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

Indicator 15.1.1: Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Tier I
Indicator 15.1.2: Proportion of key biodiversity sites for the land and freshwater covered by protected areas, by type of ecosystem	Tier I
Indicator 15.2.1: Area of forest cover included in sustainable forest management	Tier I
Indicator 15.4.2: Mountain Green Cover Index	Tier I
Indicator 15.5.1: Red List Index	Tier I
Indicator 15.7.1: percentage of illegally trafficked wildlife	Tier II

SDG 16: Promote just and peaceful societies to ensure sustainable development, and enable access to justice for all

Indicator 16.6.1: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	Tier II
Indicator 16.7.1: Percentage of jobs (by gender, age, people with disabilities, population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislative bodies, public service and the judiciary sector) compared to national distributions	Tier I (a)/Tier II (b, c)
Indicator 16.9.1: Percentage of children under the 5 years whose births were registered at the civil registry, by age	Tier I
Indicator 16.a.1: Existence of independent national human rights institutions compliance with the Paris Principles	Tier I

SDG 17: Strengthen and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Indicator 17.1.1: Total government revenue as a percentage of GDP, by source	Tier I
Indicator 17.1.2: Percentage of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	Tier I
Indicator 17.2.1: Net and total official development assistance, and development assistance to least developed countries, as a percentage of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)	Tier I
Indicator 17.3.1: Foreign direct investments (FDI) and official development assistance, and cooperation among developing countries as a percentage of the total domestic budget	Tier I \ Tier II

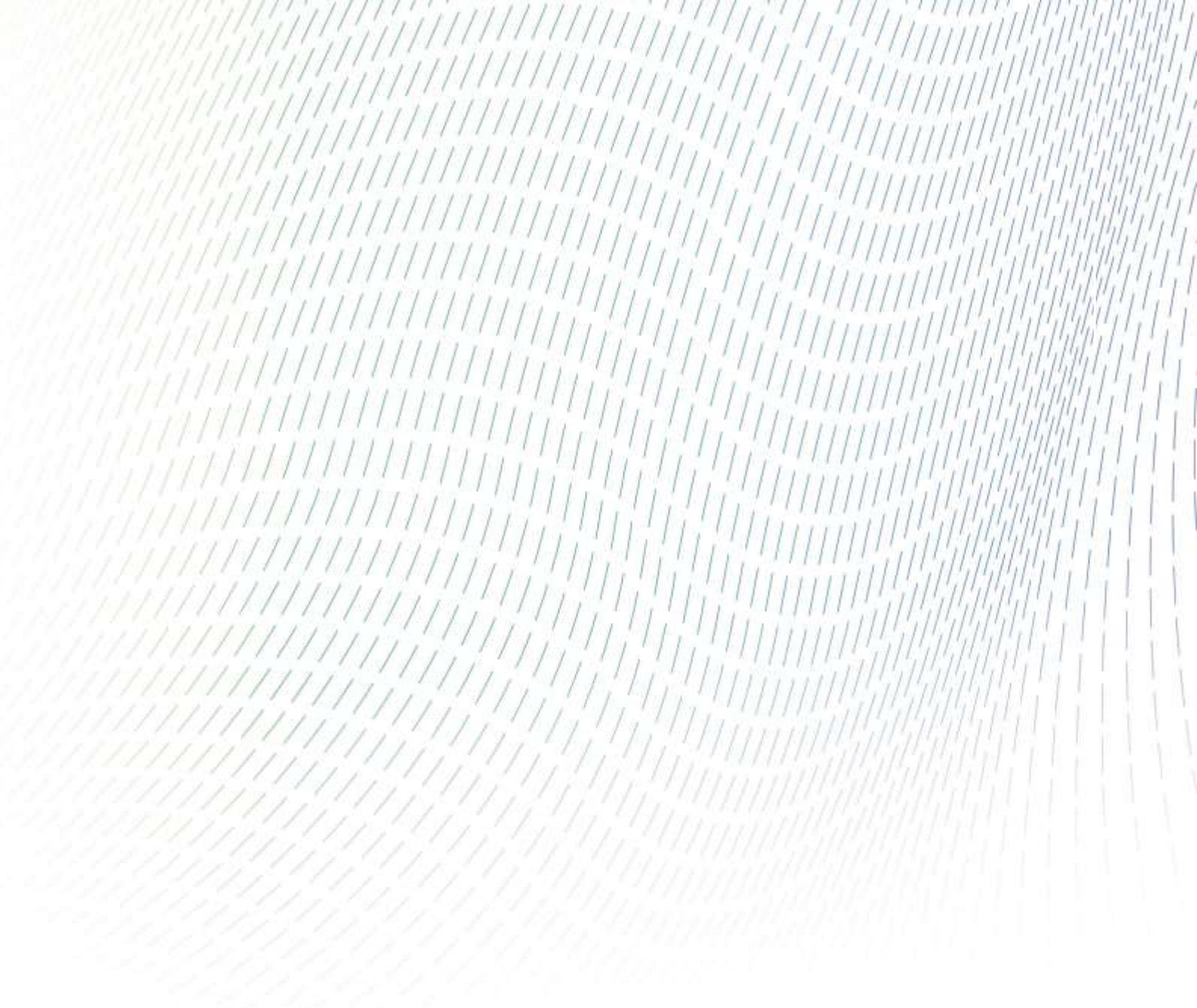




Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Indicator 17.3.2: Volume of remittances (in USD) as a percentage of total GDP	Tier I
Indicator 17.4.1: Debt service costs as a percentage of goods and services exports	Tier I
Indicator 17.6.1: Wired broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 people, by speed	Tier I
Indicator 17.7.1: Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	Tier II
Indicator 17.8.1: Percentage of individuals using the internet	Tier I
Indicator 17.10.1: Worldwide weighted tariff-averages	Tier I
Indicator 17.12.1: Average tariffs imposed on developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing states	Tier I
Indicator 17.14.1: Number of countries with mechanisms in place to promote coherence in sustainable development policies	Tier II
Indicator 17.16.1: Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals	Tier II
Indicator 17.18.2: Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Tier I
Indicator 17.18.3: Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	Tier I
Indicator 17.19.2: The proportion of countries that (a) conducted at least one population and housing census during the past ten years, (b) achieved 100% of birth registration and 80% of death registration	Tier I





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