



الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics



Sustainable development goals in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

(Second statistical report on the current status)

December 2019





Introduction

This report comes to complement the first published in December 2018 “Statistical report on the SDGs current status”, which represented the starting point of indicator measurement in Saudi Arabia. The General Authority for Statistics publishes a report to measure the sustainable development goals’ indicators every year in order to construct a timeline for each indicator, and enable monitoring the progress achieved.

The report views progress made in the SDGs and measures seventeen goals varying from social, health and environmental goals to those related to economy, gender equality, peace and justice. Through this report, indicators with available data were measured and published. Data sources varied among GaStat surveys and administrative records.

We would also like to draw the reader’s attention to the fact that some administrative records were provided as stated by their sources. In case the available data is not compliant with the international methodology, the indicator is calculated using a national methodology that’s aligned with the available data. Where possible, some indicators were represented in graphs. Indicator definitions, international calculation methods and the indicators’ layer were listed according to the last update 11/12/2019 in the appendix attached to the report.

The General Authority for Statistics expresses its gratitude and appreciation to its partner ministries and authorities for their cooperation and response in providing the required data for the preparation of the second statistical report of SDGs indicators.





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Goal 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere





Introduction

Saudi Arabia is one of the largest donors in the world, as it leads the way in providing humanitarian aid to poor countries and contributing to international organizations that work to alleviate poverty. There is no country in need that doesn't have a Saudi development project or support provided through Saudi aid, granted by the Kingdom in strong belief of its Islamic and global role. Total aid granted by the Kingdom in non-repayable grants and development assistance over the past three decades exceeded SAR 315 billion (US 84 billion).

The Kingdom has also supported organizations with specialized programs of international interest, such as:

- The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)
- United Nations Development Program and United Nations Industrial Development Organization
- Arab Gulf Program for Development (AGFUND)
- Arab Fund for Technical Assistance to African Countries and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- World Food Program.

On the local level, the Kingdom set up:

- Social security schemes.
- Citizen Account, which aims to support the low to medium income segment
- Financial support program that aims to protect the poor by providing regular financial support.
- Financial support to the disabled by providing financial support to people with disabilities on a monthly basis to assist them in their special needs.
- Charities, which amounted to 686 charity associations supervised by the Ministry of Labor and Social Development





Goal 1 indicators that were measured in Saudi Arabia in figures

Indicator 1.3.1 percentage of inhabitants covered by social protection systems classified by gender, children, unemployed, senior citizens, people with special needs, pregnant women, victims of work injuries, poor and vulnerable segments.

The indicator reflects the percentage of people covered by the social protection system, namely widows, orphans, divorced women, abandoned women, unsupported women, unsupported families, families of inmates, people with disabilities and special needs.

Table (1.1)

The percentage of inhabitants covered by social protection systems for 2018

Indicator	2018
The percentage of inhabitants covered by social protection systems (%)	2.9

Source: Ministry of Labor and Social Development



Indicator 1.4.1 percentage of people living in households that can access basic services

Table (1.2)

Percentage of population receiving basic services for the years 2017-2018-2019

Service	2017	2018	2019
Education %	100	100	100
Safe water %	99.5	99.8	99.7
Electricity %	99.9	100	100
Communication %	100	100	100
Sewage %	100	100	100
All household waste%	100	100	100
Average beneficiaries of all services	99.9	99.9	99.9

Source: GaStat - housing survey



Indicator 1.5.1 Percentage of dead and lost people or those who incurred direct damages due to disasters out of every 100,000 people

Table (1.3)

Number of dead or those who incurred damages due to natural risks disasters out of every 100,000 people for the year 2015 to 2018

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

Source: General Directorate of Civil Defense



Indicator 1.5.2 Direct economic losses resulting from disasters as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Table (1.4)

Percentage of economic losses resulting from disasters as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product for the years 2015 to 2018

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018
Percentage of economic losses resulting from disasters as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product (%)	0.00015	0.000092	0.000077	0.000035

Source: General Directorate of Civil Defense



Indicator 1.a.2 percentage of government spending on basic services (education, health and social protection) of the total government spending

Table (1.5)

Percentage of government spending on basic services from total government spend for 2017-2018

Indicator	2017	2018
Percentage of government spending on basic services (%)	36	35

Source: Ministry of Finance





Goal 2 Ending hunger and achieving food security, improved food and enhancing sustainable farming





Introduction

The Saudi government strives to ensure food security on the local and global levels, and the Kingdom is one of the major contributing countries towards programs that fight hunger. It also aims to increase the contribution of the Kingdom's agricultural sector in its GDP and drive economic development, in addition to diversifying the agricultural products base in the Kingdom to achieve its Vision 2030. The Kingdom also seeks to increase its agricultural exports, as it is one of the largest producers of dates.

The Kingdom's efforts in this regard are evident through:

1. Its historical aid to feed millions of people in poor countries.
2. The King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center provided humanitarian aid worth over USD 262 in the period between 2015-2018.
3. The National Program to Prevent Food Waste and Loss and preventing misuse of natural resources.
4. Preparing agricultural terraces and implementing rainwater harvest techniques in Taif, Al Baha, Asir and Jazan.
5. Supporting date e-commerce.
6. King Abdullah's Initiative for Saudi Agricultural Investment Abroad
7. Red Palm Weevil Combat and Prevention Program Initiative.
8. Small cattle breeders' support program, which was launched by the Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture, is one of the rural development programs in the field of sustainable agriculture and under the new version of the agricultural subsidies scheme in alignment with the Kingdom's Vision 2030. It aims to maximize the benefit of food subsidies by channeling support to beneficiaries.
9. 24% of cooperatives in the Kingdom are agricultural, contributing to:
 - Realizing comprehensive development objectives
 - Providing production elements for various activities.
 - Participation in the GDP growth.





Goal 2 indicators that were measured in Saudi Arabia in figures

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

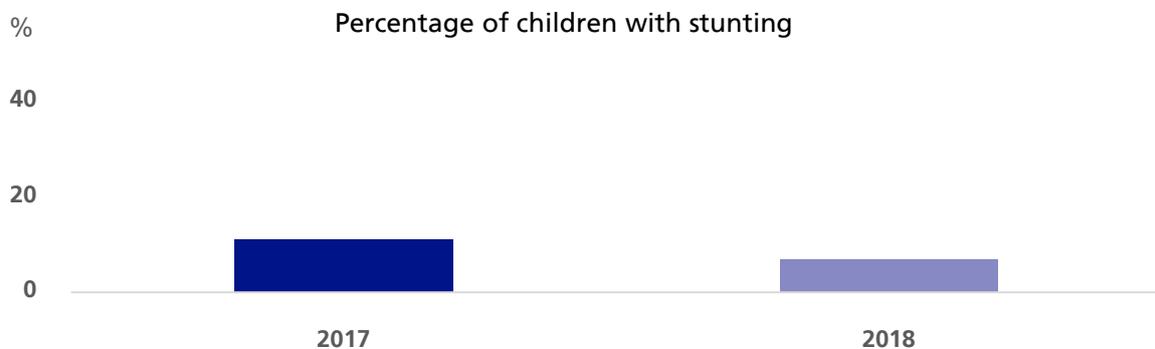
Table (2.1)

Percentage of children with stunting for 2017-2018

Indicator	Gender	2017	2018
Percentage of children with stunting (%)	Males	11.9	-
	Females	10.2	-
	Total	11.1	7

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)

Percentage of children suffering from emaciation and obesity for 2017-2018

Type of disease	2017		2018
	Males	Females	Total males and females
emaciation (%)	4.8	3.3	4.8
Obesity (%)	8.5	8.7	8.1

Source: Ministry of Health

Indicator 2.3.1 Production volume for each business unit according to categories of agricultural / pastoral and forestry projects

Table (2.3)

Production volume of agricultural projects (Kg per donum) from 2015 to 2018

Type of agricultural production	2015*	2016*	2017*	2018*
Fodder	2,018	2,071	2,018	2,019
Grains	533	523	543	543
Vegetables	2,217	2,293	2,282	2,297
Fruits	896	979	1,003	1,043

Source: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

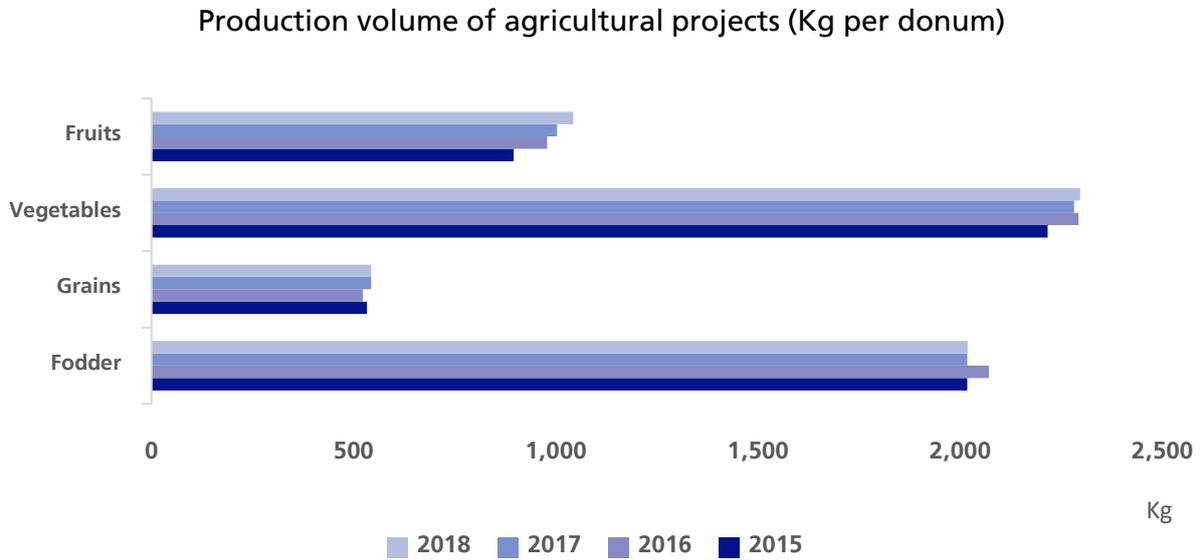
*Estimated data

** The Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture provided data for the agricultural volume category, but none for the pastoral or forestry agriculture





Figure (2.2)



Indicator 2.4.1 Percentage of agricultural area under productive and sustainable farming.

Table (2.4)

Percentage of agricultural area under productive and sustainable farming from 2014 to 2017

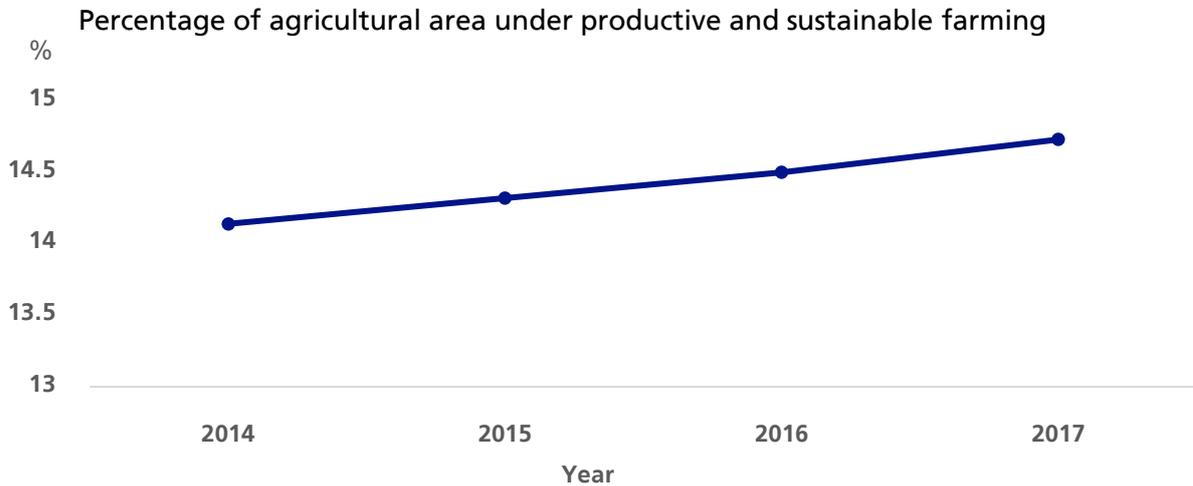
Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017
Percentage of agricultural area (%)	14.14	14.32	14.5	14.73

Source: General Authority for Statistics

Source: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture estimated data for (2015-2017)



Figure (2.3)



Indicator 2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for foods and agriculture deposited in preservation facilities for the medium or the long term

Table (2.5)

Number of animal and plant resources from 2011 to 2018

Indicator	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of animal genetic resources*	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Number of genetic plant resources**	-	-	-	-	776	776	838	841

Source: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

*number of plant genetic samples

**number of animal genetic samples



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

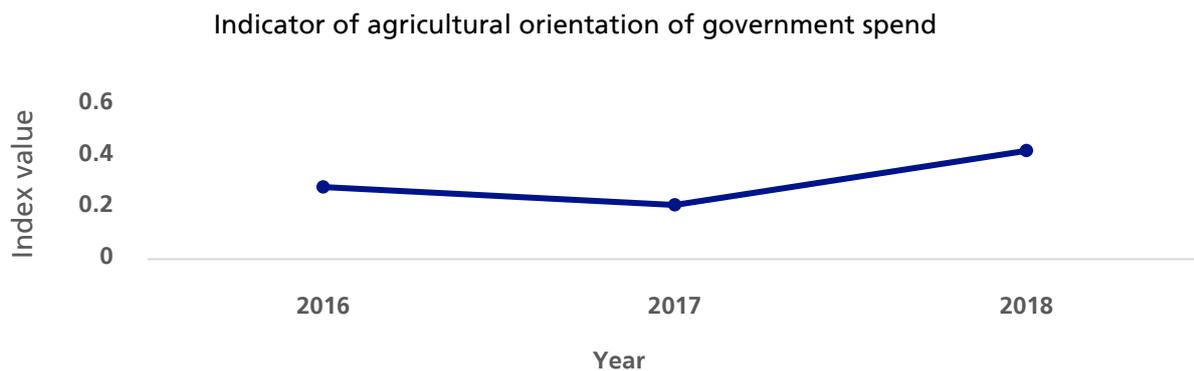
Table (2.6)

Indicator of agricultural orientation of government spend for 2016-2017-2018

Indicator	2016	2017	2018
Indicator of agricultural orientation of government spend	0.28	0.21	0.42

Source: Ministry of Finance

Figure (2.4)





Indicator 2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies

Table (2.7)

Indicator of food price anomalies for years 2015 to 2018

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

Source: General Authority for Statistics

Figure (2.5)

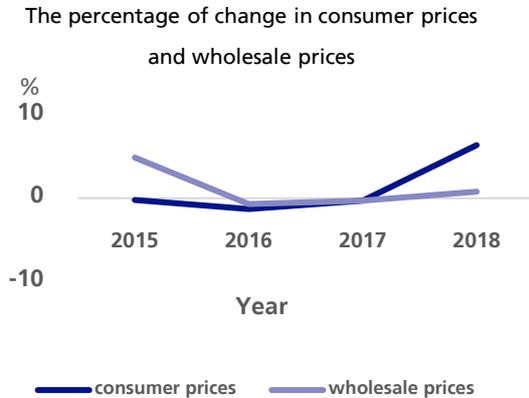
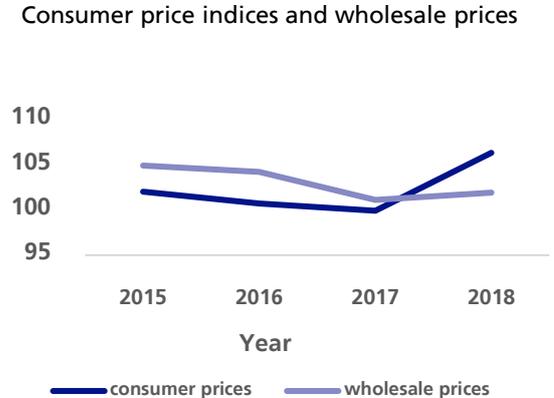


Figure (2.6)



Base year: 100 = 2013

Base year: 100 = 2014



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





Introduction

With the National Health Program 2020 and the Kingdom's Vision 2030, the government of Saudi Arabia is implementing a series of ambitious initiatives.

The Ministry of Health has achieved during the previous period many achievements in its various sectors and services at the level of primary, secondary, reference and specialized health care.

The health sector witnessed during the year 2017, with the participation of 9300 medical teams in health centers, the launch of a population health survey project that targeted about 50 thousand families in various regions of the Kingdom and aimed at creating an accurate information base on the health status in the Kingdom, and this was followed by the implementation of the second round of the global health survey project In 2019, according to the standards approved by the World Health Organization to fill some gaps in health indicators, especially the sustainable development indicators and the 100 core global health indicators.

Among Saudi Arabia's key initiatives to support the third SDG:

1. The new national track for healthcare services for pregnant women.
2. The National Project on Prevention of Drugs (Nibras)
3. Educational programs on road safety, most notably (Al Afia) program.
4. The execution of 36 new hospitals, two new medical cities with a capacity of 11,300 beds.
5. To achieve our country's Vision 2030 for an aspiring nation, and to encourage health research and researchers, the Ministry of Health launched a reward for leading research in order to encourage and honor distinctive, innovative research efforts in the health fields in accordance with international standards, and leadership in health research on the regional and international level.
6. The Ministry of Health launched several initiatives for the health sector, including:
 - Awlawiya (Priority) initiative to facilitate healthcare procedures for some segments.
 - Women and children clinics' initiative





Goal 3 indicators that were measured in Saudi Arabia in figures

Indicator 3.1.1 Maternal mortality rate

Table (3.1)

Maternal mortality rate for every 100,000 livebirth, for 2018

Indicator	2018
Maternal mortality rate	11.9

Source: GaStat - Family Health Survey-

Indicator 3.1.2 Percentage of births attended by skilled health practitioners

Table (3.2)

Percentage of births attended by skilled health practitioners for 2017-2018

Indicator	2017	2018
Percentage of births attended by skilled health practitioners (%)	99.7	99.4

Source: GaStat - Family Health Survey

Indicator 3.2.1 Under-five children mortality rates

Table (3.3)

Under-five children mortality rates for a thousand livebirths in 2017-2018

Indicator	2017	2018
Under-five children mortality rates for a thousand livebirths	8.9	8.5

Source: GaStat - Family Health Survey





Indicator 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate

Table (3.4)

Neonatal mortality rates for a thousand livebirths in 2017-2018

Indicator	2017	2018
Neonatal mortality rates for a thousand livebirths	5	3.6

Source: GaStat - Family Health Survey

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

Table (3.5)

Number of AIDS cases for every one thousand unaffected population, years 2016-2017-2018

Indicator	2016	2017	2018
Number of AIDS incidences per thousand unaffected people	0.034	0.034	0.033

Source: Ministry of Health

Indicator 3.3.2 Tuberculosis cases in every 100,000 inhabitants

Table (3.6)

Tuberculosis incidence rate per 100,000 for years 2016-2017-2018

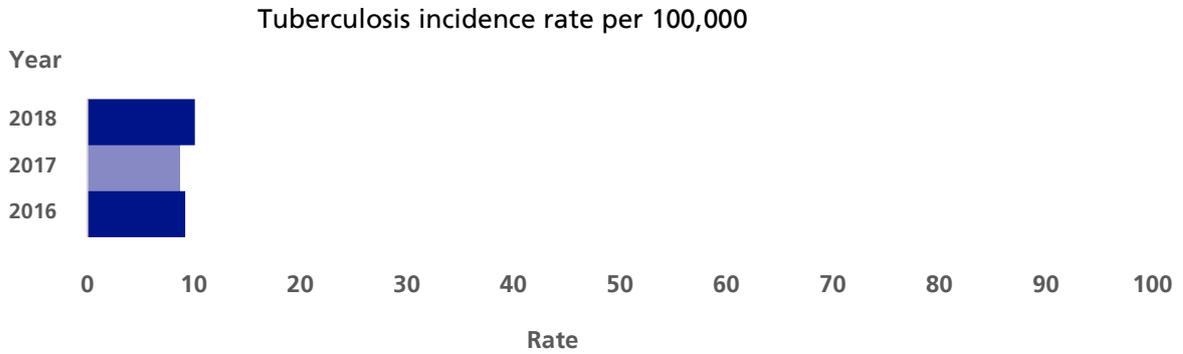
Indicator	2016	2017	2018
Tuberculosis incidence rate per 100,000	9.2	8.7	10.1

Source: Ministry of Health





Figure (3.1)



Indicator 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1000 population

Table (3.7)

Malaria incidence rate per thousand people, years 2016-2017-2018

Indicator	2016	2017	2018
Malaria incidence rate per thousand people	0.01	0.01	0.0104

Source: Ministry of Health

Indicator 3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

Table (3.8)

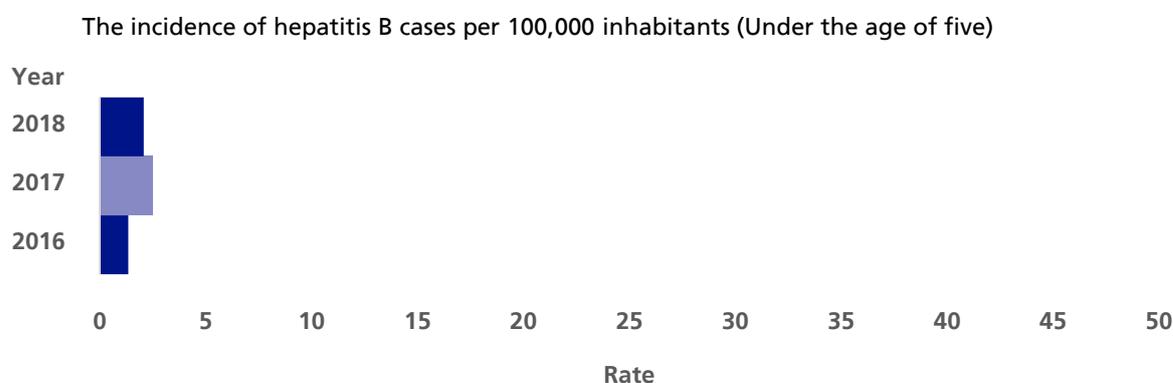
The incidence of hepatitis B cases per 100,000 inhabitants (Under the age of five), for years 2016-2017-2018

Indicator	2016	2017	2018
Hepatitis B spread rate per 100,000 inhabitants (Under the age of five)	1.35	2.49	2.08

Source: Ministry of Health



Figure (3.2)



Indicator 3.3.5 number of people who require intervention to combat neglected tropical diseases

Table (3.9)

number of people who require intervention to combat neglected tropical diseases by type of disease for 2018

Type of disease	Number of people
Dracunculiasis	0
Leishmaniasis	921
Leprosy	18
Rabies	0
Mycetoma	not available
Lymphatic filariasis	0
Onchocerciasis	not available
Schistosomiasis	96
Soil-transmitted helminthiases Soil-transmitted helminthiases	1870
Trachoma	not available
Total	2905

Source: Ministry of Health





Indicator 3.4.1 Mortality rate due to cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic pulmonary diseases

Table (3.10)

Mortality rate due to cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic pulmonary diseases, per 10,000 for 2016

Indicator	2016
Mortality rate due to cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic pulmonary diseases for every one thousand inhabitants	16.4

Source: Ministry of Health

Indicator 3.4.2 Rate of mortalities resulting from suicide

Table (3.11)

Rate of mortalities resulting from suicide for every 100,000 inhabitants in 2017-2018

Indicator	Gender	2017	2018
Rate of mortalities resulting from suicide for every 100,000	Males	2.2	-
	Females	0.8	-
	Total	1.6	1.6

Source: Ministry of Health

Indicator 3.6.1 mortality rate due to road accidents' injuries

Table (3.12)

Rate of mortalities from road injuries per 100,000 inhabitants in 2016-2017-2018

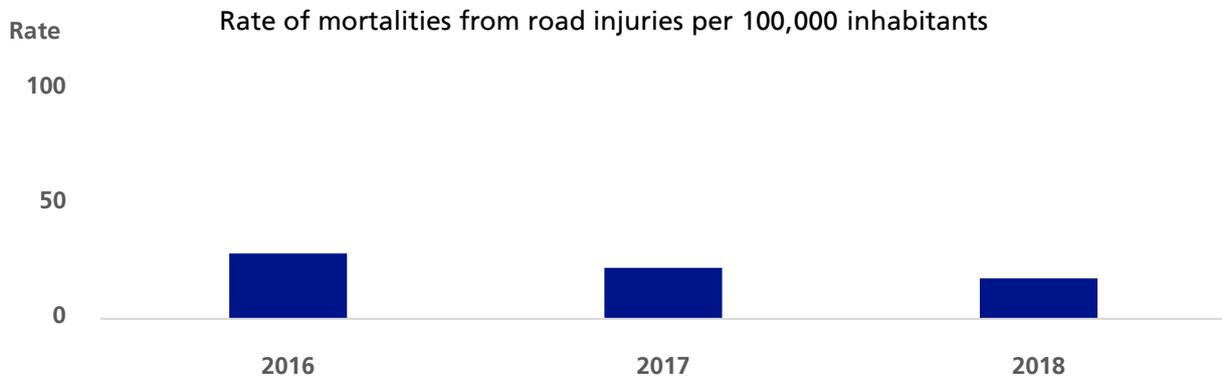
Indicator	Gender	2016	2017	2018
Rate of mortalities from road injuries per 100,000	Males	-	33.9	27
	Females	-	6.4	5.1
	Total	28.5	22.2	17.7

Source: Ministry of Health





Figure (3.3)



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 (3.13)

Percentage of women in reproductive age (age category 15-49 years) whose need for family planning was met using modern methods for 2017

Indicator	2017
Percentage of women in reproductive age whose need for family planning was met using modern methods (%)	73.2

Source: Ministry of Health





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

Table (3.14)

Birth rate for Saudi teenage girls aged (15-19 years) per one thousand women in that age category, for 2017-2018

Indicator	2017	2018
Birth rate for Saudi teenage girls aged (15-19 years) per one thousand women	11.7	7.40

Source: GaStat - Family Health Survey

Indicator 3.8.2 Percentage of population who have high health expenses as a percentage of the total household spending or income

Table (3.15)

Percentage of population who have high health expenses as a percentage of the total household spending or income for 2013-2018

Indicator		2013	2018
Percentage of population who have high health expenses as a percentage of the total household spending (%)	More than 10%	1.73	1.31
	More than 25%	0.60	0.58

Source: GaStat- income and spending survey-

Indicator 3.9.1 Mortality rate due to house and air pollution

Table (3.16)

Mortality rate due to house and air pollution per 100,000 inhabitants for 2016

Indicator	2016
Mortality rate due to house and air pollution per 100,000	39

Source: Ministry of Health





Indicator 3.9.2 rate of mortalities attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sewage, lack of cleaning materials (exposure to unsafe water, sewage and cleaning)

Table (3.17)

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	<0.1

Source: Ministry of Health

Indicator 3.9.3 Rate of mortalities due to indeliberate poisoning

Table (3.18)

Rate of mortalities due to indeliberate poisoning per 100,000 of inhabitants for 2017-2018

Indicator	Gender	2017	2018
Rate of mortalities due to indeliberate poisoning per 100,000 of	Males	0.12	-
	Females	0.02	-
	Total	0.17	0.25

Source: Ministry of Health





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

Table (3.19)

Percentage of population (15 years or above) who are currently smokers of any type of tobacco in 2017

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

Source: Ministry of Health - Global Tobacco Use Survey

Indicator 3.b.1 percentage of target population who benefit from all vaccines covered by the national program at their respective country

Table (3.20)

Percentage of population targeted by all vaccines, years 2016-2017-2018

Vaccine	2016	2017	2018
Hexa Vaccine* Hexa. Vaccine	98.5	98.0	96.0
MMR Vaccine* MMR Vaccine	98.0	96.0	96.0
Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV) Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV)	98.7	96.0	98.0

Source: Ministry of Health

* Includes diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, Haemophilus influenzae, Hepatitis B and inactivated polio.

**Includes measles, mumps and rubella.





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

Table (3.21)

Total net official development assistance to the medical research and basic health sector by country (SAR - USD), for 2017

Country	Value (SAR)	Value (USD)
Sudan	744,375	198,500
Albania	184,313	49,150
Yemen	250,125,000	66,700,000.00
Total	251,053,688	66,947,650

Source: Ministry of Finance



Indicator 3.c.1 density and distribution of specialists in the health sector

Table (3.22)

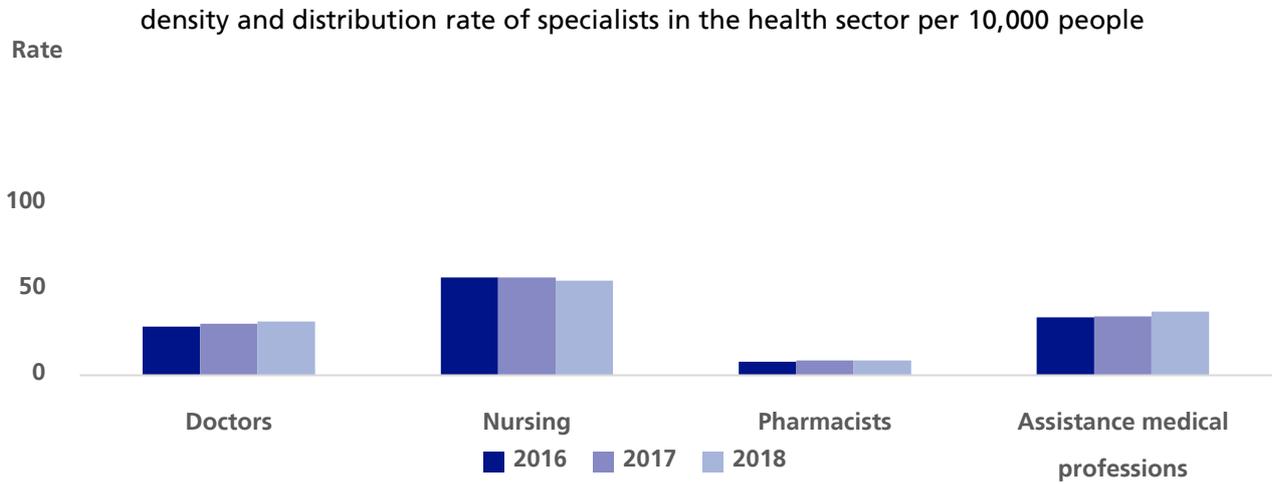
density and distribution rate of specialists in the health sector per 10,000 people for years 2016-2017-2018

Health practitioners	2016	2017	2018
Doctors: Including dentists	28.3	30.1	31.40
Nursing: Including midwives	57	57	55.20
Pharmacists	7.9	8.7	8.70
Assistance medical professions	33.8	34.40	37.20

Source: Ministry of Health



Figure (3.4)



Indicator 3.d.1 Capability in international health regulation and readiness for health emergencies

Table (3.23)

Capability in international health regulation and readiness for health emergencies in 2018

Indicator	2018
Percentage of capability in international health regulation and readiness for health emergencies (%)	69

Source: Ministry of Health





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





Introduction

Saudi Arabia ensured that education is highly prioritized, granting education the largest share of its 2018 budget with an allocation of 192 billion for the public education and training. KSA has also formed a national committee to follow up on the implementation of the fourth sustainable development plan goal. In addition to several programs and initiatives to support the education sector, mainly:

1. Summer awareness campaigns and literacy programs.
2. Prince Sultan Center for Special Education Support Services
3. Independent schools initiative, by transforming 25 government schools to be operated by the private sector
4. Lifelong learning initiative (sustainability)
5. National Strategy for Education of the Disabled
6. An initiative to set a practical framework that ensures alignment of university outputs and labor market needs.
7. Cooperation project between the Ministry of Education and the General Investment Authority to employ and train dispatched students.

Moreover, the Saudi government, through the Ministry of Education, strived to promote the culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of the cultural diversity and the cultural role in sustainable development through various programs, such as:

1. Positive behavior encouraging schools - a project that supports and nurtures positive attitude in a motivating environment and attractive programs.
2. Aramco's environmental education initiative, where a team of students is formed at schools under the name of "environment's friends club"
3. Volunteering program in the educational field.
4. My country protects my rights initiative
5. The national project to prevent peer violence and bullying.
6. Child support hotline program





Goal 4 indicators that were measured in Saudi Arabia in figures

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

Table (4.1)

Percentage of children in the third and sixth grades whose performance was equal to or higher than the national minimum standard for competence in mathematics in 2016

Gender	Third grade	Sixth grade
Males	51	52
Females	63	67
Total	57	59

Source: Ministry of Education



Figure (4.1)

Percentage of children in the third and sixth grades whose performance was equal to or higher than the national minimum standard for competence in mathematics





Indicator 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized education (at least one year before attending formal school), by gender

Table (4.2)

Participation rate in organized education (at least one year before attending elementary school, for 2017-2018

Indicator	Gender	2017	2018
Participation rate in organized education	Males	35.8	31.9
	Females	38.6	40.4
	Total	37.2	36.1

Source: General Authority for Statistics



Indicator 4.3.1 Participation rate by youth and adults in formal and informal education and training over the past twelve months, by gender

Table (4.3)

Participation rate by youth and adults in formal education and training over the past twelve months, for 2017-2018

Indicator	Gender	2017	2018
Participation rate in formal education and training	Males	16.8	15.7
	Females	18.0	25.0
	Total	17.3	19.4

Source: Ministry of Education - Technical and Vocational Training Corporation

- Institute of Public Administration - Human Resources Development Fund (HRDF)



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

Table (4.4)

Indicator 4.4.1 Percentage of youth and adults with ICT skills, by skill type, for 2017-2018

Skills	2017		2018	
	+15	(24-15)	+15	(24-15)
Copy or move file or folder	83.34	83.16	76.46	74.89
Use of copy and paste tools to replicate or move information in a document	48.41	48.22	45.94	43.43
Send email messages with attachments (documents, photos, videos)	42.31	45.84	47.20	55.55
Use of basic calculation formulas in data tables	15.83	18.05	20.27	19.82
Connection and installation of new hardware (modem, camera, printer, etc.)	31.40	32.63	30.00	30.58
Finding, downloading, installing and configuring software	15.47	16.18	16.26	17.56
Creating presentations using special presentation software (including text, images, audio, video, charts)	17.49	17.75	27.97	22.40
File transfer between the computer and other devices	30.24	32.29	29.83	32.64
Writing computer programs using special programming language	4.90	6.27	6.90	7.35

Source: GaStat - ICT access for households and individuals Survey-





Statistical indicators for sustainable development goals

Indicator 4.5.1 Parity indicators (female / male, rural / urban, more / less wealthy, disability status / genuine and conflict affected people with the availability of data) all education indicators in this list can be classified

Table (4.5)

Gender parity index for the percentage of children / youth in the third and sixth grades whose performance was equal to or higher than the national minimum standard for competence in mathematics.

Year	Third grade	Sixth grade
2016	1.24	1.29

Gender parity index for the participation rate in organized education (at least one year before attending elementary school, for 2017)

Year	Parity index
2017	1.08
2018	1.27

Gender parity index for the Participation rate by youth and adults in formal and informal education and training over the past twelve months, by gender.

Year	Parity index
2017	1.07
2018	1.59

Gender parity indicator 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.

Year	Study phase			
	Pre-primary	Primary	intermediate	high school
2015	1	1	1	1
2016	1	1	1	1
2017	1	1	1	1
2018	1	1	1	1

Source: Ministry of Education - Technical and Vocational Training Corporation

- Institute of Public Administration - Human Resources Development Fund (HRDF)





Statistical indicators for sustainable development goals

Indicator 4.7.1 the extent to which (1) global citizenship education and (2) education for sustainable development is spread, including equality among genders and human rights, in all levels in (A) national education policies, (B) Textbooks and curricula (C) teacher training and (D) student assessment

The educational policy in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia stems from Islam, which represents the nation's religion, belief and integrated life system. It is a key part of the country's public policy. The educational policy gave special care to global citizenship, as its general foundations included:

1. Belief in human dignity
2. Respecting the rights secured by Islam

Global citizenship is a strategic educational objective in KSA, and has been integrated in social studies' curricula in the Kingdom, as well as some other curricula such as Islamic sciences, in addition to various curricular activities.

The educational system in KSA appreciates the individual and encourages the group, prioritizing citizenship and global citizenship among its key objectives and priorities. It instills the value of participation and encourages national and global loyalty, as well as sacrificing personal interests for the public welfare.

The educational policy gave attention to education for sustainable development. the KSA government seeks to improve education in order to improve is sustainable development educational capabilities, by focusing on: Climate change, biodiversity, mitigating pollution risks through the ongoing development of school curricula, training and preparing teachers to ensure that education for sustainable development is instilled in educational practices.

(source: Ministry of Education)





Statistical indicators for sustainable development goals

Indicator 4.a.1 Percentage of schools that have access to: (A) electricity (B) internet for educational purposes (C) computer for educational purposes (D) infrastructure and equipment for disabled students (E) basic drinking water (F) basic sewage facilities (G) Basic washroom facilities (according to definitions of the water, sewage and sanitation indicator)

Table (4.6)

Percentage of schools that can access services between 2015 and 2018

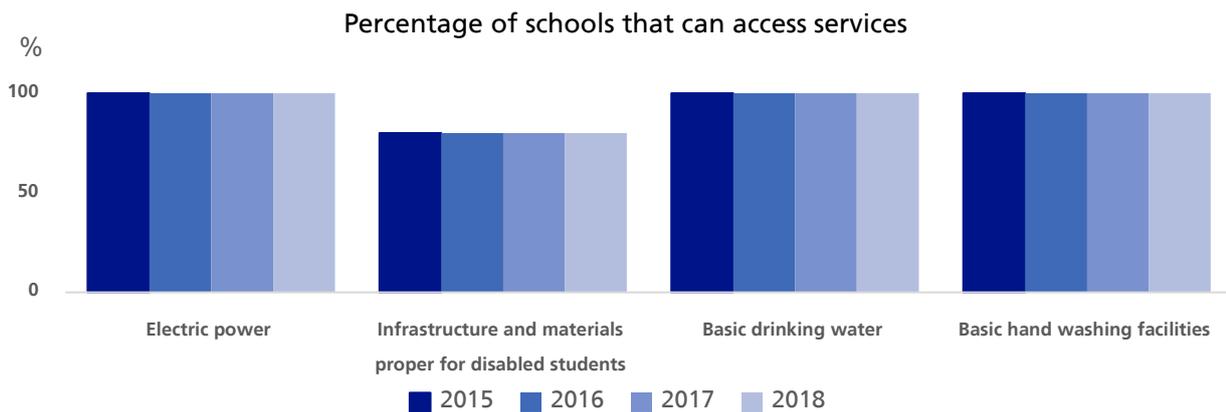
Service	2015	2016	2017	2018
Electric power (%)	100	100	100	100
Infrastructure and materials proper for disabled students (%)	80	80	80	80
Basic drinking water (%)	100	100	100	100
Basic hand washing facilities (%)	100	100	100	100

الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics



Source: Ministry of Education

Figure (4.2)





Indicator 4.c.1 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

Table (4.7)

Percentage of teachers in the (pre-elementary education, elementary education, preparatory education, secondary education) for years 2015 to 2018

Year	Study phase	Public			Private			Total		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
2015	Pre-elementary education (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Elementary school (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Middle school (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Secondary school (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2016	Pre-elementary education (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Elementary school (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Middle school (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Secondary school (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2017	Pre-elementary education (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Elementary school (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Middle school (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100





Statistical indicators for sustainable development goals

2018	Secondary school (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Pre-elementary education (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Elementary school (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Middle school (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Secondary school (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Ministry of Education





Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls





Introduction

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has emphasized the important role of women in national development by utilizing and development women's capabilities and enhancing their role on the local and global scales, as a result of its belief that women form an important society element.

This is asserted by dedicating an independent strategic objective in the Kingdom's Vision 2030 to increase women's participation in the labor market. The government also secured women's rights in the fields of health, education and job market participation, in line with the fifth SDG.

The Kingdom has taken several measures and programs to empower women, such as:

1. Women hold several leadership positions.
2. A prominent order was issued to allocate 20% of the Shura Council seats for women in 2013
3. More than 450 thousand jobs were created for women.
4. An online platform for job-seeking women
5. Development of production project for families (productive families)
6. Launch of Droub training program
7. Launch of a program to support working women's transport (Wosool)
8. Launch of a program to support working women's children care and services (Qurrah)
9. Preparation of the family affairs database.
10. Future researcher initiative.
11. Enabling mothers to issue passports and travel permits to their children
12. Women acquiring the right to vote and run for municipal councils

Private societies and non-profit organizations provide significant moral and financial support to Saudi women in various areas, mainly:

1. Prince Sultan Fund for Women Development
2. National Family Security Scheme
3. Deem Al Manahil (Princess Madhawi Women Development Fund)
4. Al Nahda Society
5. Social Development Bank.
6. Wafa Women Rights Foundation
7. Mawaddah society.





Goal 5 indicators that were measured in Saudi Arabia in figures

Indicator 5.1.1 the availability or unavailability of legislative frameworks to enhance and reinforce equality and non-discrimination based on gender

Equality among people, regardless of the 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 protects the human rights according to Islamic Sharia laws), including the prevention of discrimination against women.

(Source: Ministry of Justice)

Indicator 5.3.1 Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who got married by fifteen and before 18 years

Table (5.1)

Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who got married by fifteen and before 18 in 2016-2017

Indicator	Age of marriage	Year	
		2016	2017
Percentage of women who got married by fifteen and before 18	By 15	0.99	0.98
	Before 18	7.8	8.61

Source: GaStat - Demographics Survey-





Indicator 5.5.1 Percentage of seats occupied by women in national parliaments and local governments

Table (5.2)

Percentage of seats held by Saudi women in the Shura Council and municipal councils, 2017

Indicator	2017	
Percentage of seats held by Saudi women in the Shura Council and municipal councils (%)	Shura Council	20
	Municipal councils	1.2

Source: Shura Council

Source: Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs

Indicator 5.5.2 Percentage of women in management positions

Table (5.3)

The percentage of Saudi women in upper and middle management positions in 2018-2017-2016

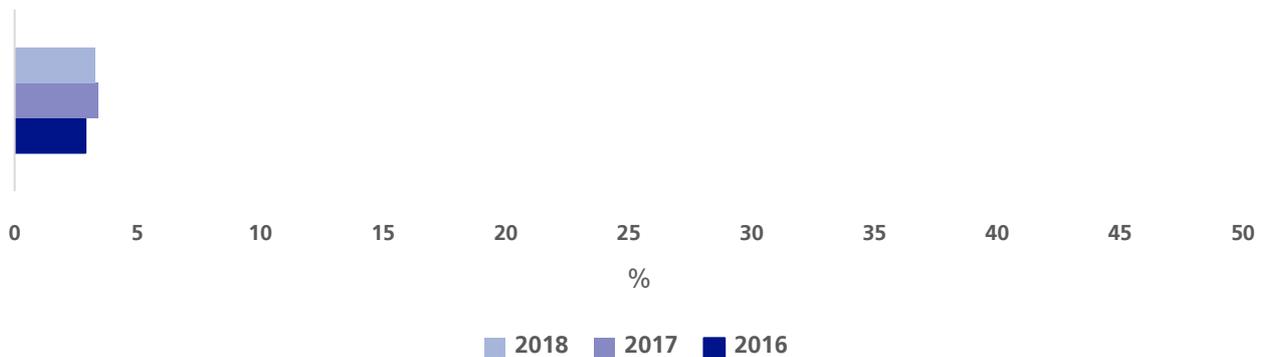
Indicator	2016	2017	2018
The percentage of Saudi women in upper and middle management positions (%)	2.88	3.42	3.29

Source: Ministry of Civil Service

*public sector

Figure (5.1)

The percentage of Saudi women in upper and middle management positions





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

Table (5.4)

Percentage of the spread of modern birth control methods among women (aged 15-49 years) who are currently married, for 2018-2017

Indicator	2017	2018
Percentage of the spread of modern birth control methods (%)	30.9	32.92

Source: GaStat - Family Health Survey-

indicator.1.5 (A) percentage of total farmers who own agricultural lands or hold secured rights in agricultural lands, by gender. (B) women share among owners or right holders in agricultural lands, by type of holding

Table (5.5)

Percentage of people who own agricultural lands, by gender for 2010 to 2017

Indicator	Gender	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Percentage of people who own agricultural lands (%)	Males	21.43	21.40	21.31	21.11	20.81	20.53	20.38	20.26
	Females	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.29	0.28

Source: GaStat - Agricultural Holdings Survey-





Table (5.6)

Women share among owners or holders of rights in agricultural lands by type of holding from 2010 to 2017

Indicator	Ownership	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Women share among owners or holders of rights in agricultural lands by type of holding	Owned	3682	3771	3834	3907	3961	3860	3764	3690
	Rented and owned	11	13	15	16	18	15	11	18
	Total	3693	3784	3849	3923	3979	3875	3775	3708

Source: GaStat - Agricultural Holdings Survey-

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

Table (5.7)

Percentage of individuals who own a mobile phone, for 2018-2019

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

Source: GaStat - ICT access for households and individuals Survey_

Table (5.8)

Percentage of adults who own a mobile phone, for 2018-2019

Indicator	Gender	2018	2019
Percentage of adults who own a mobile phone (%)	Males	92.96	98.13
	Females	88.07	94.67

Source: GaStat - ICT access for households and individuals Survey_





Goal 6 Ensure access to water and sanitation for all and sustainable management thereof





Introduction

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia invests heavily in the fields of water desalination and sewage, and makes significant progress thanks to ongoing government support. Water and sewage projects seek to achieve environmental sustainable development in alignment with the National Transformation Plan 2020 and the Vision 2030. The Kingdom is also the world leader in producing desalinated water with a share of 16.5% of global production.

Key national programs and initiatives to support water and sewage projects in Saudi Arabia include:

1. Execution of 508 water dams with a total storage capacity of 2.2 billion cubic meters.
2. Ground water improvement initiative, by building one thousand dams.
3. (40) dams under construction with a total capacity of 0.3 billion cubic meters.
4. Aquaculture is a national program to develop the fisheries sector in the Kingdom. It is supervised by the Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture
5. The Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture set up several water projects in various regions, such as: Reuse of recycled water in Buraida city to utilize sewage water and preserve water resources.





Goal 6 indicators that were measured in Saudi Arabia in figures

Indicator 6.1.1 Percentage of population safely using managed drinking water services

Table (6.1)

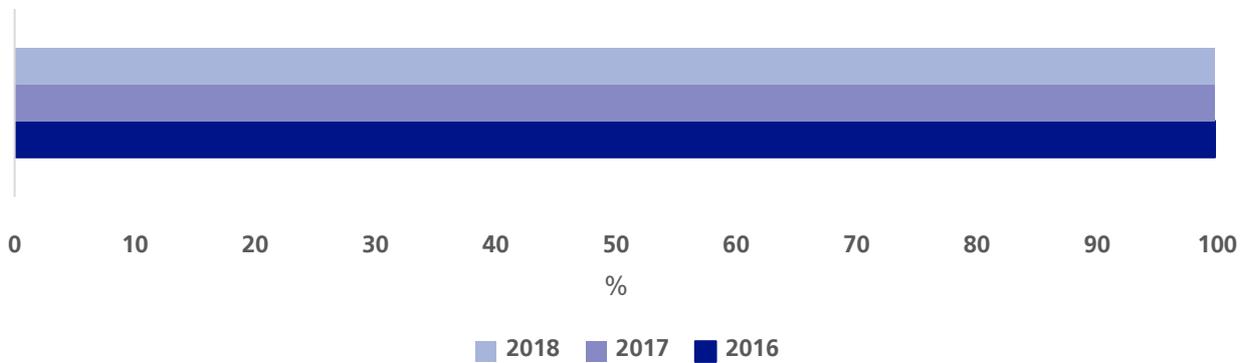
Percentage of population using safe drinking water services in 2016-2017-2018

Indicator	2016	2017	2018
Percentage of population using safe drinking water services.	99.82	99.82	99.84

Source: GaStat - housing survey

Figure (6.1)

Percentage of population using safe drinking water services





Indicator 6.2.1 Percentage of population who utilize (A) sound management of sewage services and (B) hand washing facilities with water and soap

Table (6.2)

Percentage of population use of water services (sewage, hand washing facilities), for years 2016-2017-2018

Indicator	2016	2017	2018
Percentage of population use of sewage services (%)	100	100	100

Source: GaStat - housing survey

Indicator 6.3.1 Percentage of safely treated waste water

Table (6.3)

Percentage of safely treated waste water from 2015 to 2018

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018
Amount of collected waste water	1468.19	1604.31	1555.17	1665.06
Amount of treated waste water	1468.19	1604.31	1555.17	1665.06
Amount of generated waste water	2722.50	2816.10	2835.00	3052.80
Percentage of treated waste water out of total produced waste water (%)	54	57	55	55

Source: National Water Company





Indicator 6.5.1 Degree of integrated implementation for the management of water resources (0-100)

Table (6.4)

Degree of integrated implementation for the management of water resources for 2017

Indicator	2017
Degree of integrated implementation	57

Source: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

Indicator 6.a.1 The amount of official development assistance related to water and sewage that is part of the government-coordinated spending plan.

Table (6.5)

The amount of official development assistance related to water and sewage, from 2010 to 2016

Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Aid amount in thousand riyals	287,694	364,171	378,486	399,815	439,172	446,649	3,277,747

Source: Ministry of Finance





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





Introduction

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was determined to shape a national economy vision that is not reliant on oil, which was asserted in its Vision 2030 through the diversification of energy sources such as renewable and alternative energy and by producing 3.5 MW of renewable energy by 2020 and 9.5 GW of renewable energy by 2030.

Among the Kingdom's significant efforts in the field of energy:

1. Saudi Crown Prince HH Prince Mohammad bin Salman signed a memorandum of understanding with Vision Softbank to implement the solar power plan 2030, the world's largest solar power production plan
2. Initiative for increased energy efficiency in iron, cement and petrochemicals industries
3. Using the fuel economy card on light vehicles and adopting the fuel economy standard
4. Encouraging new factories to achieve energy efficiency levels according the international standards
5. Creating new Saudi specifications for energy efficiency
6. Energy consumption certificate project for existing and new buildings
7. Initiative to rehabilitate government buildings and motivate the private sector to invest in energy efficiency services.
8. Development and update of energy efficiency standards and specifications in large and small capacity air conditioners
9. High efficiency air conditioners initiative
10. Solar and organic photovoltaic cells development project - a national technology to improve the efficiency of solar power supervised by King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology





Goal 7 indicators that were measured in Saudi Arabia in figures

Indicator 7.1.1 Percentage of population benefiting from electricity services

Table (7.1)

Percentage of population benefiting from electricity services from 2016 to 2019

Indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019
Percentage of population use of electricity services	99.9	100	100	100

Source: GaStat -Household Energy Survey-



Indicator 7.1.2 Percentage of population who mainly depend on clean fuel and technology

Table (7.2)

Percentage of population who mainly depend on clean fuel and technology, for 2017-2018-2019

Indicator	2017	2018	2019
Percentage of population who mainly depend on clean fuel and technology	98.95	99.46	99.52

Source: GaStat -Household Energy Survey-



Goal 8 Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all





Introduction

Saudi Arabia enjoys a robust strong economy thanks to its strategic location that facilitates access to export markets, as well as being the world's leading country in terms of oil reserves, production and export, in addition to 25% of the global oil reserves and other natural resources.

The Kingdom supported this goal through the second theme of its Vision 2030 "A Thriving Economy", which entails the creation of various job opportunities and attracting international talents to work and contribute to the country's development.

Vision 2030 objectives that support Goal 8 include:

1. Reducing unemployment rates to 7%.
2. Increasing the percentage of non-oil exports to at least 50% of the total non-oil GDP.
3. Increasing the private sector's contribution to the GDP to 65%.
4. Increasing the value of Public Investment Fund assets to over SAR 7 trillion, to become the world's largest sovereign fund.

Among the Kingdom's programs and initiatives that highlight its support to economic growth:

1. Contribution to funding 42 handicraft projects
2. Reducing the time needed to issue a commercial register to 180 seconds.
3. Technology and knowledge localization through the Public Investment Fund
4. Expansion in vocational training to meet the job market needs.
5. Increasing SMEs contributions to the economy
6. Increasing women's participation in the labor market.
7. Increasing the quality foreign investments to reach SAR 20 billion
8. Kingdom's support to Djibouti in development and construction, with a grant total of USD 347 provided by the Saudi Development Fund

Thanks to its economic and political strength, the Kingdom will chair the G20 in its upcoming term until November 2020, to become the first Arab country to chair the G20.





Goal 8 indicators that were measured in Saudi Arabia in figures

Indicator 8.1.1 Annual actual GDP growth rate per capita

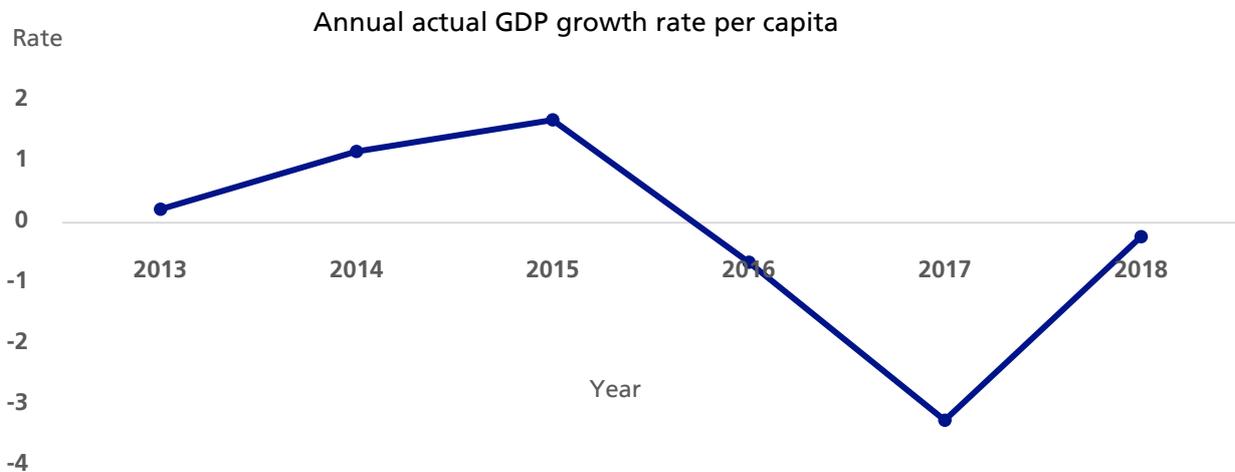
Table (8.1)

Annual actual GDP growth rate per capita from 2013 to 2018

Indicator	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Annual per capita growth rate	0.22	1.17	1.69	-0.65	-3.25	-0.23

Source: GaStat -Economic Establishments Survey-

Figure (8.1)





Indicator 8.2.1 Annual actual GDP growth rate per employee

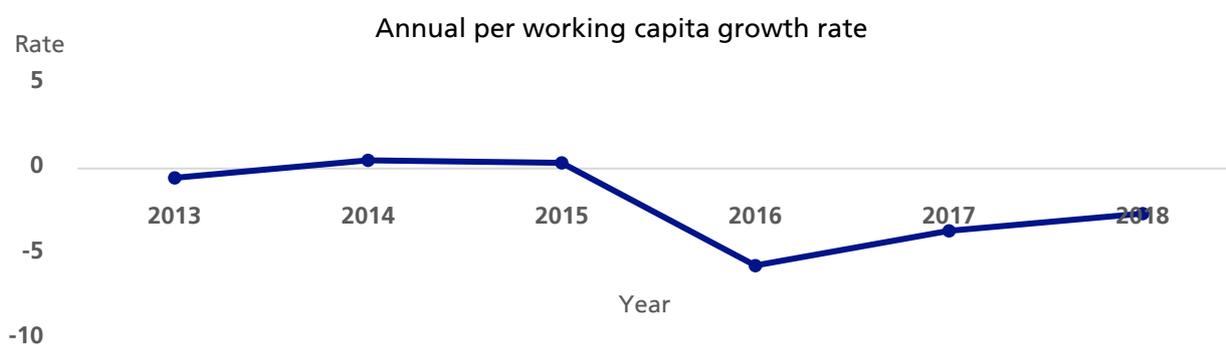
Table (8.2)

Annual actual GDP growth rate per working capita from 2013 to 2018

Indicator	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Annual per working capita growth rate	-0.54	0.48	0.33	-5.7	-3.66	-2.65

Source: GaStat - Labor Force Survey -Economic Establishments Survey-

Figure (8.2)



Indicator 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings for working women and men by job and age group

Table (8.3)

Average income per hour for working men and women in the years 2016-2017-218

Indicator	2016	2017	2018
Monthly salary	6225.1	6093.0	6271.7
Average work hours	44.2	44.7	42.9

Source: GaStat - Labor Force Survey-



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

Table (8.4)

Employment rate for 2016-2017-2018

Age categories	2016			2017			2018		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
15 - 19	26.4	40.9	28.5	41.2	67.6	45.4	31.9	35.1	32.4
20 - 24	15.0	59.9	23.7	23.9	64.4	32.1	21.7	56.8	28.6
25 - 29	3.9	39.5	10.0	8.3	42.6	15.3	7.6	38.9	14.5
30 - 34	1.4	22.4	4.9	2.2	24.1	6.2	2.7	25.7	7.2
35 - 39	0.6	7.3	1.8	0.9	9.8	2.4	1.0	9.7	2.6
40 - 44	0.2	2.8	0.6	0.4	2.1	0.6	0.6	2.6	1.0
45 - 49	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	2.2	0.8
50 - 54	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.3
55 - 59	0.2	3.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.4
60 - 64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7
Total	2.6	23.6	5.7	3.2	21.1	5.8	3.3	19.9	6.0

Source: GaStat - Labor Force Survey-





Indicator 8.8.1 frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal professional injuries by gender and immigration status

Table (8.5)

Number of repeated of fatal and non-fatal professional injuries in 2017

Number of injuries by condition	Saudi			Non-Saudi			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Injuries that led to fatalities	14	0	14	96	0	96	110	0	110
Injuries that haven't led to fatalities	461	97	558	7,826	52	7,878	8,287	149	8,436
Total	475	97	572	7,922	52	7,974	8,397	149	8,546

Source: General Organization for Social Insurance

(1) those are the only injuries that led to fatalities

(2) those injuries include the ones that led to disability and healed injuries

(*) note: There are injuries pending treatment so results are not defined, thus, they are not added to the above numbers



Figure (8.4)

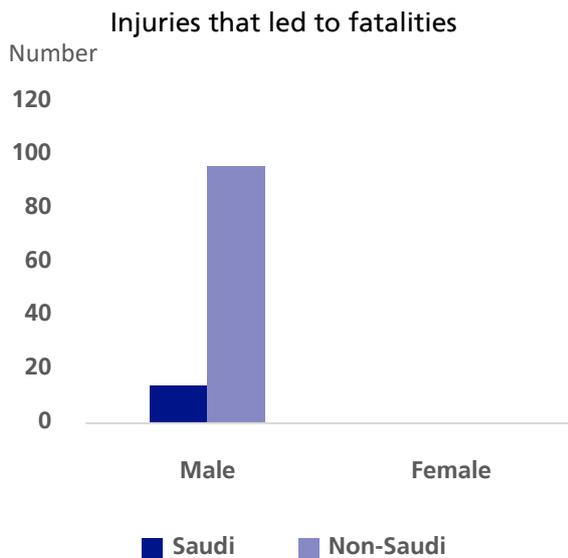
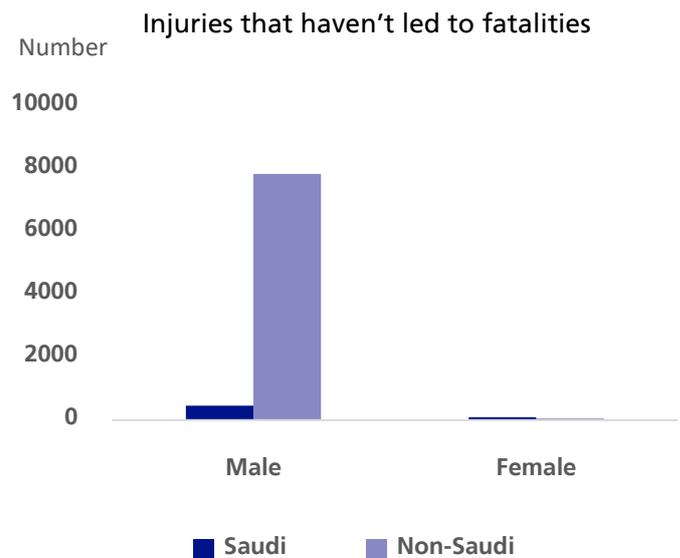


Figure (8.5)





Indicator 8.9.1 Direct tourism GDP as a percentage of the GDP and growth rate

Table (8.6)

Percentage of tourism contribution to the GDP in 2016-2017-2018

Indicator	2016	2017	2018
Percentage of tourism contribution to the GDP (%)	2.4	2.3	2.14

Source: GaStat - Tourism Survey-

Figure (8.6)

Percentage of tourism contribution to the GDP



Indicator 8.9.2 percentage of jobs in sustainable tourism out of the total tourism jobs

Table (8.7)

Number of employees by gender and nationality (Saudi, non-Saudi) in the tourism sector from 2015 to 2018

Year	Saudi		Non-Saudi		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
2015	140617		417981		558,598
2016	108,818	5,990	389,875	12,596	517,279
2017	113,090	6,305	402,893	13,653	535,941
2018	116,739	6,540	415,085	14,192	552,556

Source: GaStat - Tourism Survey-



Indicator 8.10.1 (A) number of commercial banks' branches per every 100K adults (B) number of ATM machines per 100K adults.

Table (8.8)

Number of commercial bank branches and ATM machines for every 100,000 inhabitants in 2016-2017-2018

Indicator	2016	2017	2018
Number of branches	9	9	8
Number of devices	75	75	74

Source: Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority

Indicator 8.10.2 Percentage of adults (15 years and over) who have a bank account or account in another financial institution or have financial mobile services

Table (8.9)

Indicator Percentage of adults (15 years and older) who have a bank account or account in another financial institution or have financial mobile services (2017-2018)

Indicator	2017	2018
Number of adults (15 years and over) who have a bank account, account in another financial institution, or have financial mobile services	25,908,772	27,170,769

* Without the requirement of no replicate accounts

Source: Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority





Goal 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.





Introduction

Saudi Arabia ensured progress and development in all aspects, and has recently witnessed significant advances to achieve its Vision 2030. The Vision included several initiatives related to the maintenance and operation of infrastructure projects in partnership with the private sector, and to enhance the Kingdom's international link with population centers and industrial and commercial value chains by improving the performance, competitiveness and quality of the logistic services sector. The Kingdom's efforts in this area include:

1. The Kingdom's government allocated a transport budget that exceeds SAR 54 billion for 2018
2. Constructing more than 14 thousand kilometers of roads
3. The public transport project in Riyadh city with a maximum capacity of 4,5 million passengers per day.
4. More than SAR 400 billion have been invested in transport infrastructures over the past ten years.
5. Scientific research expenditure SAR (171,428,559)
6. 20,000 scientific research issued by scientific entities in the Kingdom
7. Inventors' support SAR (28,000,000)
8. National Industrial Development and Logistics Program is one of the vision realization programs for Vision 2030, which aims to transform the Kingdom into a leading industrial force and an international logistics hub.



Goal 9 indicators that were measured in Saudi Arabia in figures

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

Table (9.1)

Number of passengers by means of transport, for 2016-2017-2018

Number of passengers by means of transport						
Passenger transport services	2016		2017		2018	
	International	Local	International	Local	International	Local
Passengers air transport	17,892,404	4,078,502	17,546,041	4,114,173	16,884,242	4,423,625
Passengers land transport	12,838,192	12,016,542	11,342,835	12,291,814	9,975,234	13,821,605
Passengers water transport	408,851	6,991	419,866	8,289	364,988	8,268
Total	31,139,447	16,102,035	29,308,742	16,414,276	27,224,464	18,253,498

Source: General Directorate of Passports

Table (9.2)

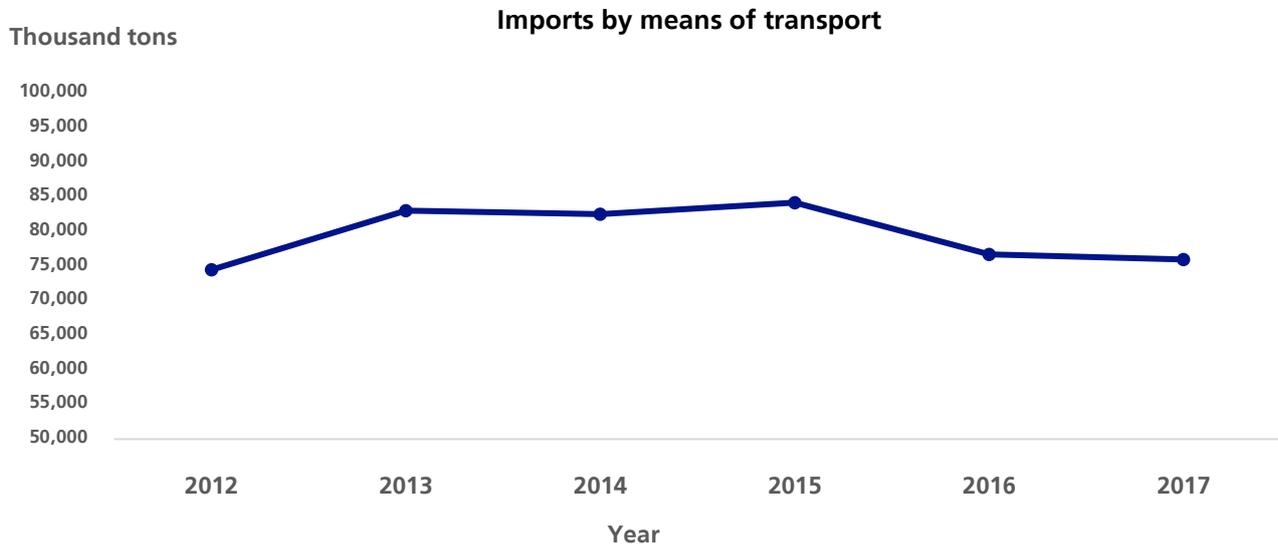
Imports by means of transport from 2012 to 2017

Imports by means of transport, weight (thousand tons)						
Means of transport	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Sea	62,898	70,651	69,687	70,798	65,555	66,015
Land	11,230	12,029	12,432	12,918	10,641	9,306
Air	366	382	417	490	535	677
Total	74,494	83,062	82,536	84,206	76,731	75,998

Source: General Authority for Statistics



Figure (9.1)



Indicator 9.2.1 The added value for manufacturing as a percentage of GDP per capita



Table (9.3)

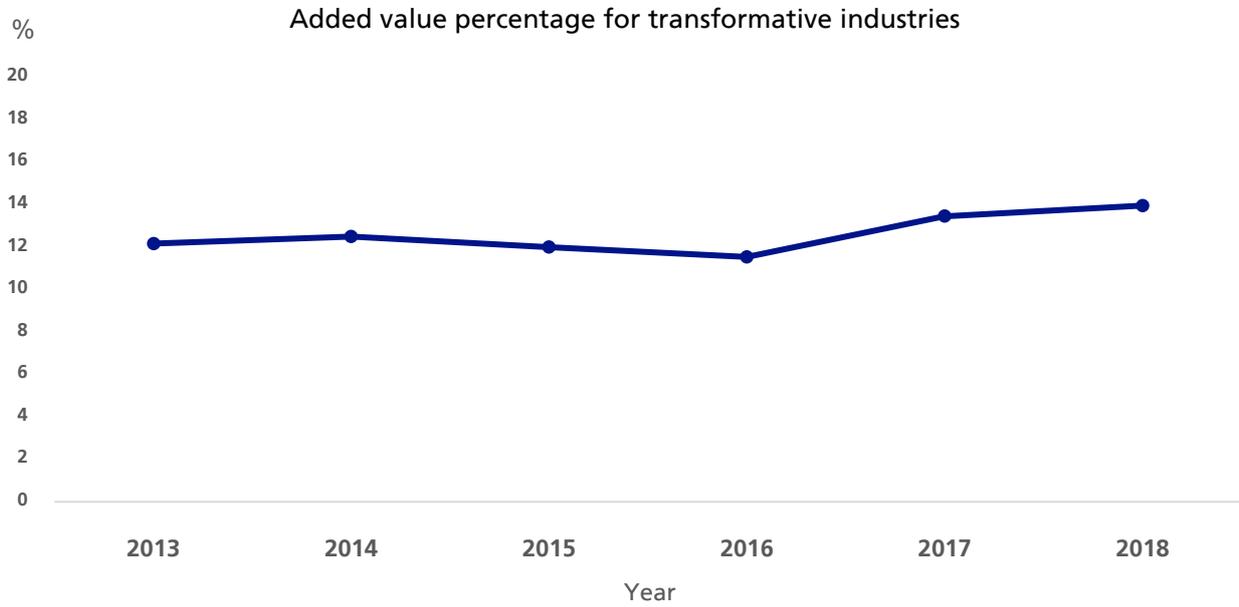
Added value percentage for transformative industries from 2013 to 2018

Indicator	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Added value percentage for transformative industries (%)	12.17	12.50	12.00	11.54	13.46	13.96
Per capita share of the transformative industries added value (SAR)	9,466	9,855	9,585	9,328	10,600	10,836

Source: GaStat -Economic Establishments Survey-



Figure (9.2)



Indicator 9.2.2 Labor in industry as a percentage of total labor

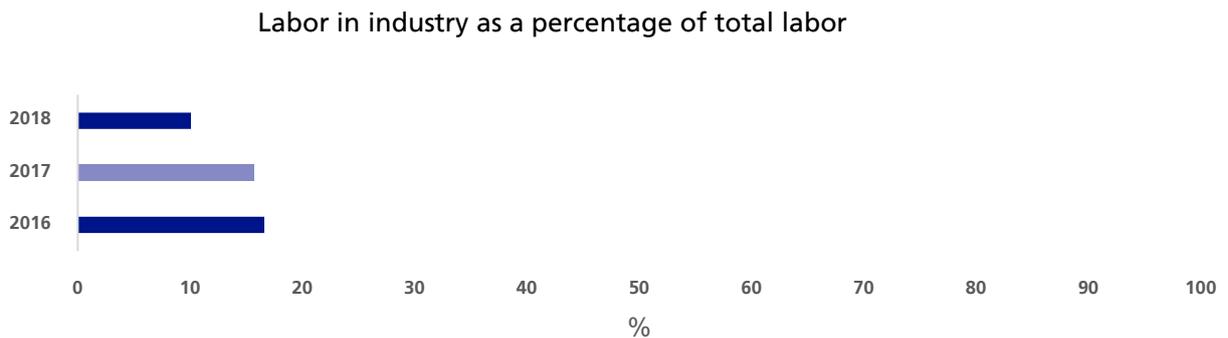
Table (9.4)

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

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

Source: GaStat-Economic Establishments Survey-

Figure (9.3)





Indicator 9.3.1 Percentage of small industries of the total added value in industries

Table (9.5)

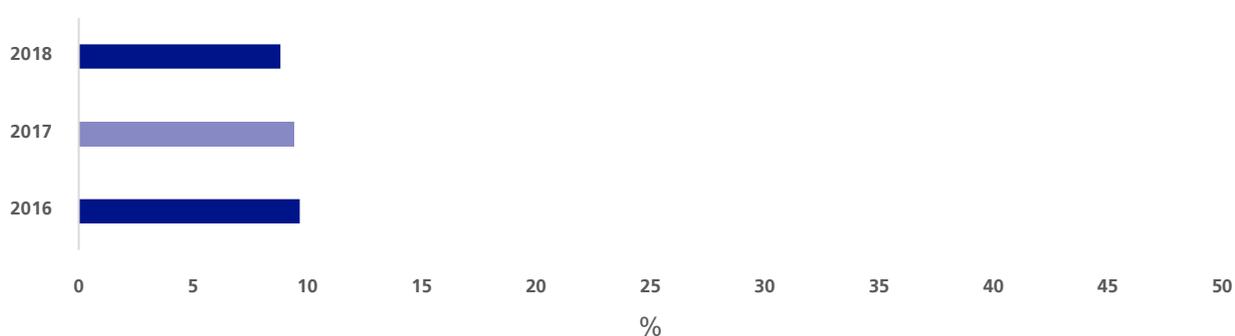
Percentage of small industries of the total added value in transformative industries for the years 2016-2017-2018

Indicator	2016	2017	2018
Percentage of small industries of the total added value in transformative industries (%)	9.67	9.42	8.82

Source: GaStat-Economic Establishments Survey-

Figure (9.4)

Percentage of small industries of the total added value in transformative industries



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

Table (9.6)

Percentage of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit in 2018

Indicator	2018
Percentage of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit (%)	29.7

Source: GaStat -Industrial Activity Survey-



The percentage of the added value of the medium and advanced technology industry to the total added value

Table (9.7)

The percentage of value added to the medium and advanced technology industry out of the total value added in 2018

Indicator	2018
The percentage of value added to the medium and advanced technology industry out of the total value added (%)	17.3

Source: GaStat -Industrial Activity Survey-

Indicator 9.c.1 Percentage of population covered by mobile network, by technology

Table (9.8)

Percentage of prevalence of mobile networks, from 2015 to 2018

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018
Percentage of 3G mobile networks spread in populated areas	97	97	98	98
Percentage of 4G mobile networks spread in populated areas	65	77	86	88

Source: Communications and Information Technology Commission





Goal 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries





Introduction

Saudi Arabia ensures equality and justice, as every part of the nation receives equal attention by the government. The articles of association issued in 1412 H asserted the importance of boosting national unity and preventing any reasons for division and turmoils. The Kingdom undertook several initiatives and programs in this regard, including:

1. Establishing the Human Rights Commission in 2005
2. The Kingdom's election for the fourth time in the Human Rights Council for a three-year term 2017-2019
3. Providing programs that help citizens respond to common risks, such as illness and unemployment
4. Providing training programs to improve the skills of job seekers
5. Providing regular, non-subscription-based subsidies

The Human Rights Commission also signed several partnerships, including a memorandum of understanding with the General Authority for Statistics to enhance their mutual cooperation in the field of human rights related statistics, and a memorandum of cooperation with the Ministry of Labor and Social Development to enhance their partnership and direct follow up of tasks assigned to each party, as well as cooperation in the fields of human trafficking, rights of persons with disabilities, rights of family, children and women, protection against harm and rights of the elderly. The Authority also signed a memorandum of understanding for technical cooperation with the International Organization for Migration on issues related to combating and preventing human trafficking, and the assistance, care and shelter provided to victims.

To ensure that people with disabilities obtain their rights, the Council of Ministers approved the establishment of an entity which aims to care for persons with disabilities and ensure that they obtain their rights related to disability and enhance the services provided to them.





Goal 10 indicators that were measured in Saudi Arabia in figures

Indicator 10.1.1 The percentage of growth per capita of household expenditures or revenues within the lowest 40% of the population

Table (10.1)

The percentage of growth per capita of household expenditures or revenues within the lowest 40% of the population in 2018

Indicator	2018
The percentage of growth per capita of household expenditures or revenues within the lowest 40% of the population (%)	-0.06

Source: GaStat- income and spending survey-

Indicator 10.2.1 Percentage of population living below 50% of average income, by gender, age and persons with disabilities

Table (10.2)

Percentage of the population living below 50% of the median income, by age group, for 2018

Indicator	Age categories	2018
Percentage of the population living below 50% of the median 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- income and spending survey-





Table (10.3)

Percentage of the population living below 50% of the median income, by age group in 2018

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

Source: GaStat- income and spending survey-

Indicator 10.4.1 Labor's share in GDP, including wages and social protection payments

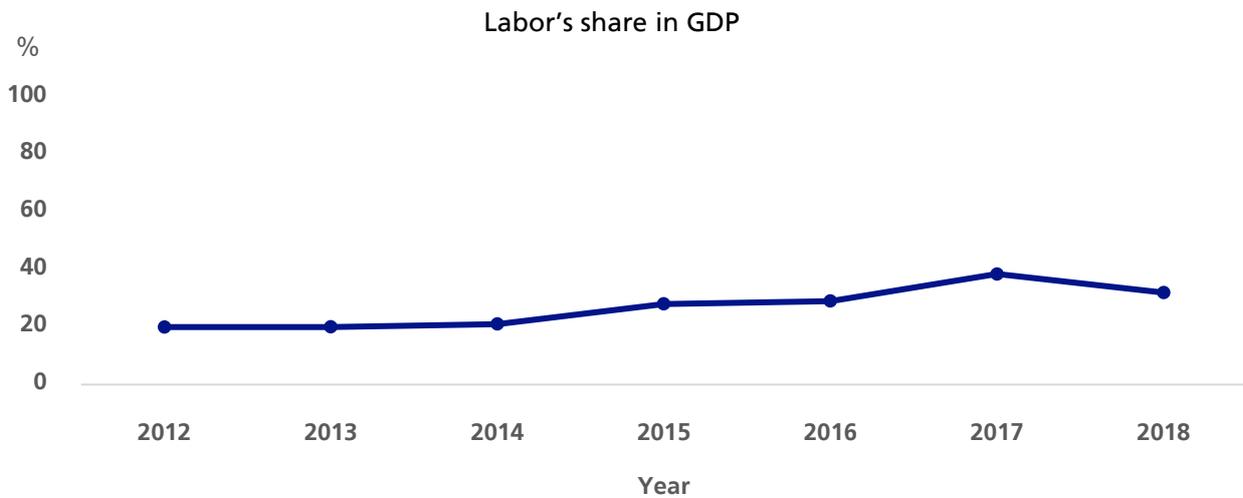
Table (10.4)

Labor's share in GDP from 2012 to 2018

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Labor's share in GDP (%)	20	20	21	28	29	38.46	32.03

Source: GaStat - Labor Force Survey-

Figure (10.1)





Indicator 10.5.1 Financial soundness indicators

Table (10.5)

Financial soundness indicators from 2012 to 2018

Financial soundness indicators	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Organizational capital to risk-weighted assets (Capital adequacy ratio) (%)	18.2	17.9	17.9	18.1	19.5	20.4	20.3
Organizational capital of category 1 to risk-weighted assets (%)	15.7	16.5	16.2	16.2	17.5	18.3	18.5
Net defaulting loans of loan allocations to capital (%)	-3.7	-3.4	-4.1	-3.7	-4.7	-3.4	-4.8
Defaulting loans to the total loans (%)	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	2.0
Return on assets (%)	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.1
Return on shares (%)	15.2	14.6	15.0	14.5	12.6	12.9	13.9
Interest margin to total income (%)	65.9	66.5	66.5	67.1	70.1	73.4	75.7
Non-interest expenses to total income (%)	47.0	47.7	45.5	37.1	38.0	36.6	36.3
Liquid assets to the total assets (%)	23.7	21.6	22.3	17.5	20.3	21.6	22.3
Liquid assets to short term liabilities (%)	36.4	33.2	33.6	27.3	31.8	34.6	35.5

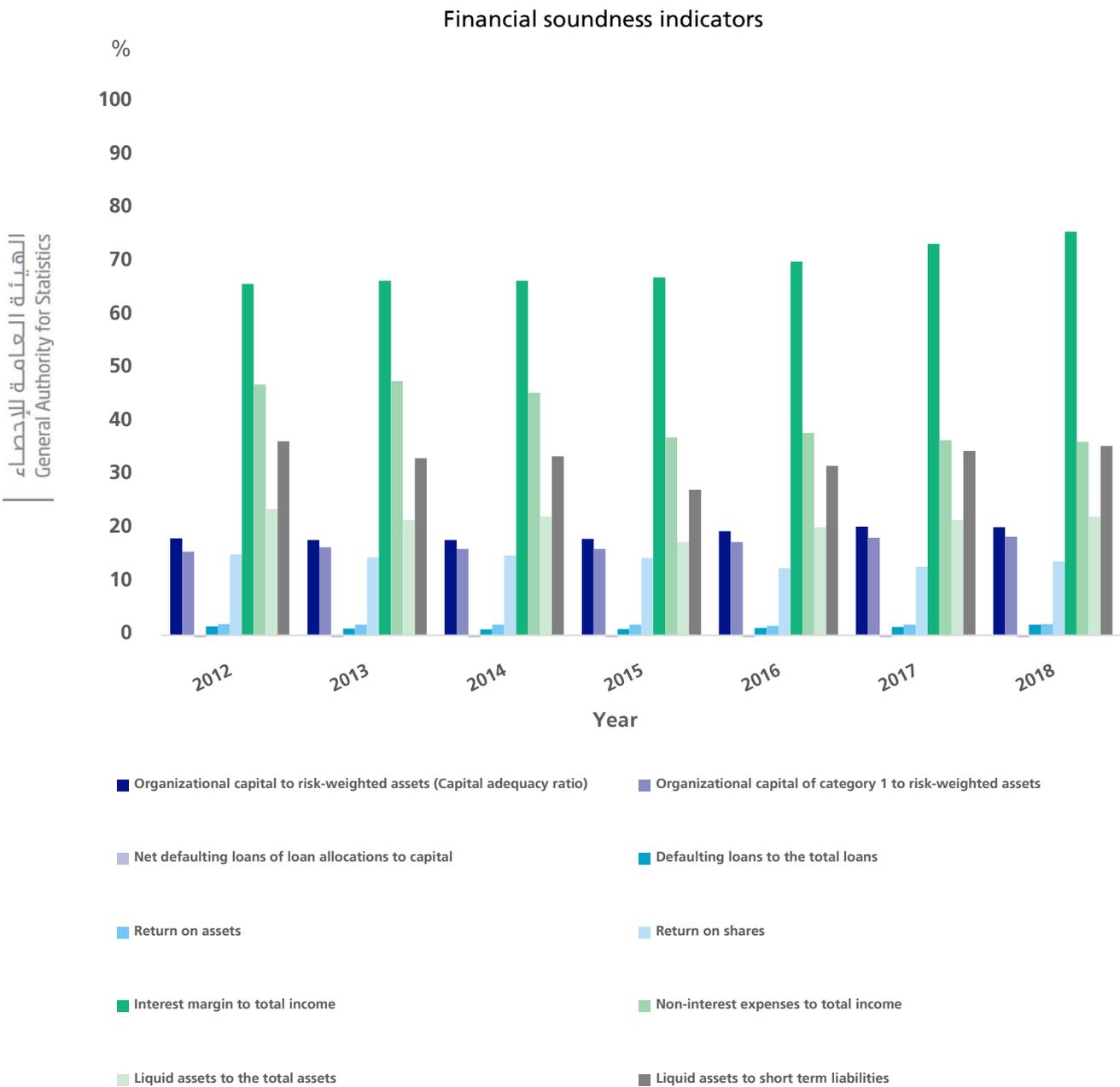
Source: Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority





Indicator 10.5.1 Financial soundness indicators

Figure (10.2)





Indicator 10.a.1 Percentage of tariff items implemented on imports for the lowest developed countries and developing countries that enjoy a full duty exemption

Table (10.6)

Share of custom tariff items implemented on imports for the years 2016-2017

Indicator	2016	2017
Share of custom tariff items implemented on imports (%)	30	30

Source: Saudi Customs

Indicator 10.b.1 Total flows of development-allocated resources, by beneficiary countries, donor countries and flow type (such as official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)

Table (10.7)

Total flows of development allocated resources in million SAR from 2012 to 2018

Cash flows (in million SAR)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Aid and loans	4198	20843	50336	28430	11494	16542	37500.1
Contributions to associations and organizations	3144	1241	1626	1337	18999	975	680.4
Multilateral aid	421	1107	99	60	43	26	20.6
Total	7763	23191	52061	29827	30536	17543	38201.1
Assets: Direct investment abroad	128,848	147,385	167,620	236,702	277,398	316,639	393,987
Liabilities: Direct investment in the economy	746,371	779,614	809,658	840,187	868,134	853,374	868,513

Source: Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority





Goal 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable





Introduction

The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs undertakes urban planning in the Kingdom's cities, including the provision of roads and basic requirements, improvement and beautification of cities and development of municipal and rural areas. A royal decree was issued to assign the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs, in cooperation with UN Habitat to implement the "Saudi Future Cities" program in order to achieve sustainable urbanization in the Kingdom in response to urban challenges that resulted from the rapid growth. The program seeks to develop a new vision and strategic planning framework for the sustainable urban future of Saudi Arabia

Key objectives of the program include the presence of flourishing, productive, fair cities that are socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable, with adequate infrastructure that accommodates a high quality of living.

The Kingdom's government also exerts clear efforts to develop cities and maintain their sustainability, by:

1. Updating the national urban strategy 2030 in cooperation with UNDP
2. NEOM project.
3. Providing safe, affordable transport ways through a sustainable transport system
4. Improving Riyadh city's ranking among the world's best 100 cities.
5. King Abdulaziz Project for Riyadh Public Transport
6. The Housing Program is one of the Vision 2030 programs that aims to provide housing solutions to enable Saudi families to own or use affordable houses in accordance with their financial needs and capabilities and to improve the conditions for the present and future generations.





Goal 11 indicators that were measured in Saudi Arabia in figures

Indicator 11.3.2 Percentage of cities with a structure that allows civil society to participate directly in urban planning, and operates regularly and democratically

Table (11.1)

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

Indicator	2018
Percentage of cities with a structure that allows civil society to participate directly in urban planning, and operates regularly and democratically (%)	99.6

Source: Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs



Indicator 11.5.1 Percentage of dead and lost people or those who incurred direct damages due to disasters out of every 100,000 people

Table (11.2)

Number of dead or those who incurred damages due to natural risks disasters out of every 100,000 people for the year 2015 to 2018

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

Source: General Directorate of Civil Defense



Indicator 11.5.2 Direct losses due to natural disasters in relation to GDP, including disasters, destruction of infrastructure and interruption of basic services

Table (11.3)

Percentage of direct losses due to natural disasters in relation to GDP, including disasters, destruction of infrastructure and interruption of basic services, from 2015 to 2018

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018
Direct losses due to natural disasters in relation to GDP (%)	0.00015	0.000092	0.000077	0.000035

\Source: General Directorate of Civil Defense

Indicator 11.6.1 Percentage of solid waste in cities, which is regularly collected and sufficiently unloaded, out of the total cities' solid waste, by city.

Table (11.4)

Amount of solid municipal waste that is regularly collected and properly unloaded for 2017-2018

Indicator	2017	2018*
Amount of generated waste	24,753,907	20,930,671
Amount of collected waste	24,753,907	20,930,671
Percentage	100%	100%

Source: Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs

* 2018 data does not include waste from commercial activities





Indicator 11.6.2 Annual average for particle levels (for example, particles of category 2.5 and particles of category 10) in cities (weighted by population)

Table (11.5)

Annual average of particle levels, years 2015 to 2018

City	2015*	2016*	2017*	2018*
Riyadh region	181	118	142	157
Makkah region	80	116	125	93
Jeddah Region	108	111	105	85
Madinah region	125	95	103	92
Eastern Region	---	---	---	119
Qassim region	55	121	116	81
Abha region	---	---	---	59
Tabuk region	---	83	96	70
Hail region	---	97	140	102
Taif region	---	---	---	86

Source: General Authority for Meteorology and Environmental Protection

(*) Value of (PM10) indicator for regions, not weighted by population number



Indicator 11.a.1 The percentage of population living in cities that implemented regional and urban development plans, and integrate the demographic expectations and resource needs, by city.

Table (11.6)

Percentage of population living in cities that implemented regional and urban development plans in 2016

Indicator	2016
Percentage of population living in cities that implemented regional and urban development plans (%)	77.30

Source: General Authority for Statistics



Goal 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns





Introduction

Saudi Arabia recently witnesses a significant growth in several aspects, mainly population growth and the industrial and agricultural sector growth, which creates difficulties and challenges related to waste management for all types of waste. Waste management, recycle and reuse and circle economy represent key factors to preserve natural resources in the Kingdom, in addition to creating jobs and eliminating greenhouse gas emissions from dumpsters to transform it to energy.

The government launched several projects and initiatives to encourage waste disposal activities and improve the aspects related to its recycle and reuse and to activate the circle economy concept, such as:

1. An initiative to set up a Saudi company for waste recycle.
2. Integrated waste management initiative in Al Jubail Industrial City
3. Setting up an organic fertilizer plant using food waste with a capacity of 6000 tons per year.
4. Bless Gratitude initiative.
5. Riyadh City Integrated Waste Management Strategy





Goal 12 indicators that were measured in Saudi Arabia in figures

Indicator 12.4.1 Number of parties to the international multilateral environmental agreements related to hazardous substances and other chemicals and wastes that fulfill their obligations to transfer 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 12.5.1 National recycling rate (tons) of recycled material

Table (12.1)

Recycling rate on the national level, and number of tons of recycled materials from 2010 to 2018

Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Waste amount	11,554,707	12,048,014	12,560,476	13,092,794	13,645,697	14,220,291	14,816,291	24,753,907	20,930,671
Recycled waste	1,733,206	1,807,202	1,884,071	1,963,919	2,046,855	2,133,043	2,222,443	1,676,578	1,540,613
Percentage of recycled waste (%)	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	6.9%	7.4%

Source: Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs

*Quantity: Ton

** data for 2010-2016 is estimated

*** The decrease in the amount of waste in 2018 from 2017 is due to compelling businesses to place their own containers



Goal 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts





Introduction

Saudi Arabia is one of the first countries to realize the dangers of natural disasters, which led to creating several relevant regulations and plans for the protection of lives and properties against all natural risks, mainly:

1. The national plan to confront natural disasters, which covers several potential scenarios such as torrential rains, rapid surface winds, destructive earthquakes, severe sand particles, volcano eruption, severe hurricanes, landslides, building collapses, collapse of water dams or tanks.
2. The national plan for chemical and biological incidents, which covers the necessary measures and procedures in case of chemical or biological incidents to control them and prevent their proliferation.
3. The national plan to confront marine disasters, which covers measures and procedures to face any potential disasters in the Kingdom's seas
4. The executive regulations for evacuation and sheltering: This regulation covers the procedures, measures and responsibilities for evacuation and sheltering before disasters to protect civilians from calamities.
5. National Environmental Strategy

Moreover, the Kingdom conducted several programs to mitigate the impacts of climate change, such as:

1. Energy efficiency
2. Diversification of renewable energy sources
3. CO2 separation, storage and use technologies
4. Natural gas utilization
5. Methane extraction and elimination of gas burning

Riyadh City Development Authority launched a program to increase green spaces in the city, with total green space areas in Riyadh amounting to 9.9 million m²





Goal 13 indicators that were measured in Saudi Arabia in figures

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

Table (13.1)

Number of dead or those who incurred damages due to natural risks disasters out of every 100,000 people for the year 2015 to 2018

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

Source: General Directorate of Civil Defense





Goal 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources





Introduction

Saudi Arabia ensures continuous support to the international and regional efforts to protect the marine environment in oceans and seas and to mitigate marine pollution. The Kingdom also seeks to improve the marine environment due to its important role in development and improving food security.

Strategies, policies, reserves and systems were approved to eliminate sabotage in the Kingdom's marine ecosystem, by adopting the National Biodiversity Strategy in 2005, which aims to preserve the Kingdom's biodiversity. It includes plans to study the current status, threats, protection and growth of biodiversity.

The Kingdom set up several centers that support its efforts in protecting the marine environment, such as:

1. Fisheries Research Center
2. Faculty of Marine Sciences - King Abdul Aziz University
3. Saudi Aquaculture Society
4. Fish Resources Research Center at KFU
5. Red Sea Research Center - KAUST





Goal 14 indicators that were measured in Saudi Arabia in figures

Indicator 14.3.1 Average marine acidity measured in an agreed set of representative sampling stations

Table (14.1)

Average marine acidity measured in an agreed set of representative sampling stations for the years 2017-2018

Indicator	2017	2018
Average marine acidity measured in an agreed set of representative sampling stations	7.93	8.01

Source: Saline Water Conversion Corporation



Indicator 14.4.1 Percentage of fish balances within biologically sustained levels

Table (14.2)

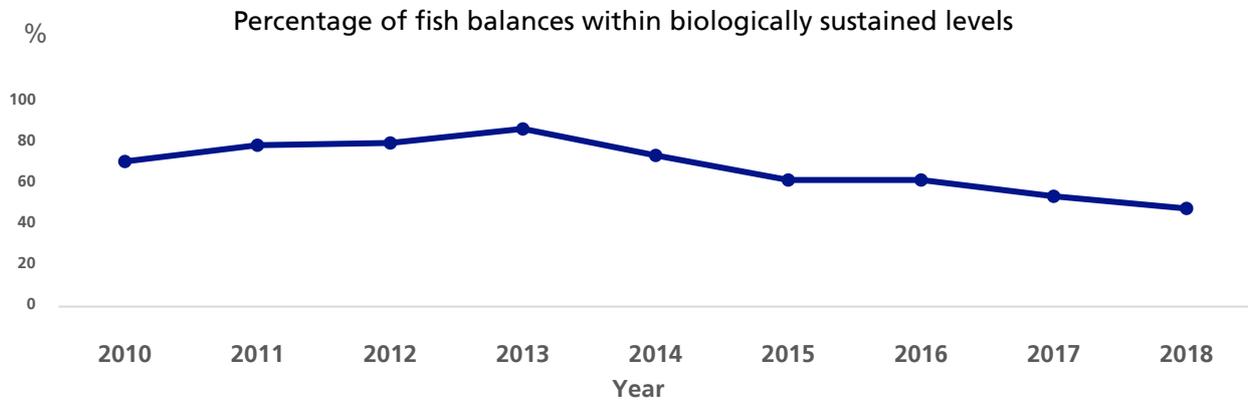
Percentage of fish balances within biologically sustained levels from 2010 to 2018

Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Percentage of fish balance (%)	71	79	80	87	74	62	62	54	48

Source: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture



Figure (14.1)



Indicator 14.5.1 Preserved areas' range versus marine areas

Table (14.3)

Preserved areas' range versus marine areas for the years 2010 - 2018

Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Preserved areas' range versus marine areas	7823	7823	7823	7823	7823	7823	7823	7823	7823

Source: Saudi Wildlife Authority

*Area: KM²





Goal 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.





Introduction

Saudi Arabia gave special attention to the environment and the development of domestic tourism, with Vision 2030 presenting several objectives towards the realization of the fifteenth goal of the SDGs.

The government has also issued laws that protect the preserved wildlife areas and regulate the hunting of wild animals and birds, as well as trading in endangered wild species and their products. The Kingdom issued several initiatives and programs to protect the environment, such as:

1. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Award for Environmental Management
2. "A tree for every building" initiative
3. Creating a seed bank
4. Riyadh City Development Authority published an application to measure the quality of air and calculate gas pollutants and particles
5. Total area of reserves 85,393 for 2016
6. Development of Al Ula Governorate and Farasan Islands
7. Sustainable development for pastors and forests, regulating their investment and fighting desertification
8. National Program for Environmental Awareness and Sustainable Development





Goal 15 indicators that were measured in Saudi Arabia in figures

Indicator 15.1.1 Forest areas as a percentage of the total land area

Table (15.1)

Forest areas as a percentage of the total land area, 2015

Indicator	2015
Percentage of forest areas from the land area (%)	1.35

Source: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

Indicator 15.1.2 Percentage of key biodiversity sites for the land and fresh water covered by reserved areas, by type of ecosystem

Table (15.2)

Percentage of key biodiversity sites for the land and fresh water for 2015-2016-2017

Indicator (*)	2015	2016	2017
Increase in reserves area	-	-1160	-
Total area of reserves	86,553	85,393	85,393
Percentage of reserves in the country (%)	4.33	4.27	4.27

Source: Saudi Wildlife Authority

(*) area in square kilometer





Indicator 15.3.1 Percentage of degraded lands to the total land area

Table (15.3)

Percentage of degraded lands to the total land area, 2015

Indicator	2015
Percentage of degraded lands to the total land area (%)	14

Source: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

Indicator 15.4.2 Mountains' green cover indicator

Table (15.4)

Mountains' green cover indicator for 2015

Indicator	2015
Mountains' green cover indicator	13

Source: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture



Indicator 15.7.1 percentage of illegally trafficked wildlife

Table (15.5)

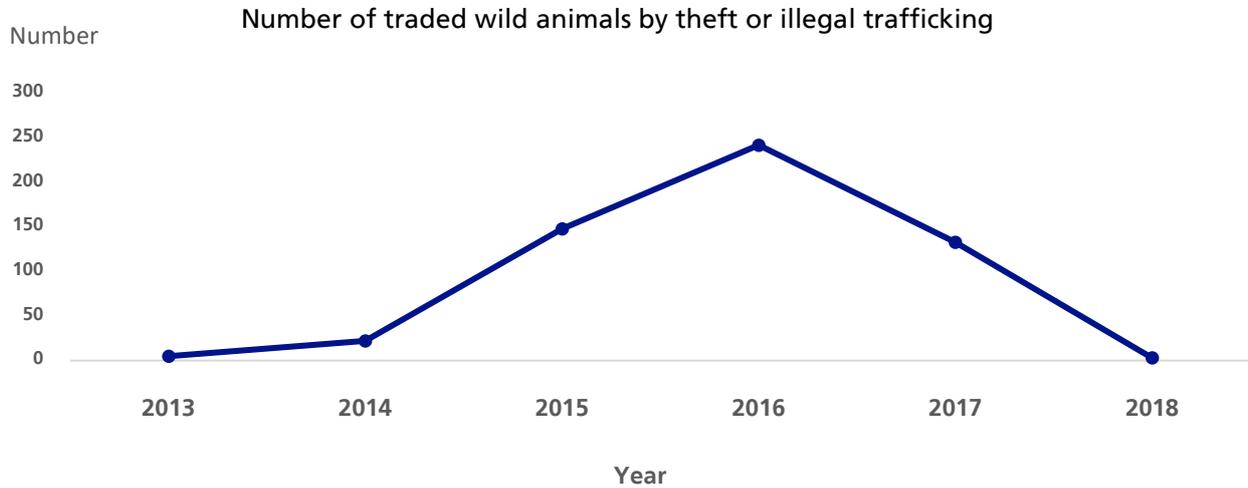
Number of traded wild animals by theft or illegal trafficking from 2013 to 2018

Indicator	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of traded wild animals by theft or illegal trafficking	5	23	184	242	133	3

Source: Saudi Wildlife Authority



Figure (15.1)



Indicator 15.a.1 Official development assistance and public spending directed to preserve biodiversity and ecological systems and to ensure their sustainable utilization

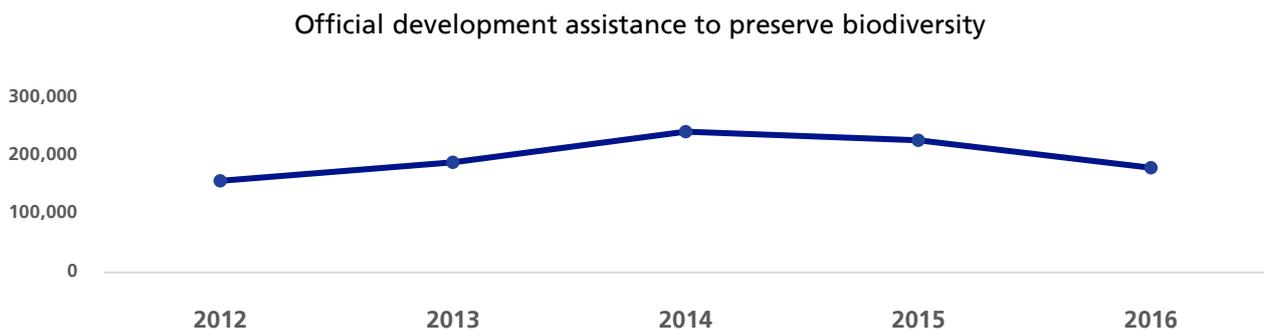
Table (15.6)

Official development assistance to preserve biodiversity from 2012 to 2016

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Official development assistance to preserve biodiversity.	158,210	190,345	243,000	228,075	180,976

Source: Ministry of Finance

Figure (15.2)





Goal 16 Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies to ensure sustainable development, and enabling accessibility to all





Introduction

Saudi Arabia seeks to enhance its regional and international status by fighting corruption in all fields and fighting all forms of violence and abuse, specifically violence against children. The Kingdom's efforts in this regard resulted in several initiatives and programs, including

1. National Anti-corruption Commission, chaired by HRH Crown Prince Mohammad bin Salman
2. Crime Research Center
3. National Information Technology Center's digital strategy
4. National Center for Performance Measurement
5. National Statistical Data Program "Masdar"
6. Endorsement of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)
7. Preparing several studies and strategies, including the national strategy for the prevention of domestic violence in the Saudi society prepared by the Ministry of Labor and Social Development





Goal 16 indicators that were measured in Saudi Arabia in figures

Indicator 16.1.1 Number of deliberate murder victims for every 100,000 inhabitants by (gender, age)

Table (16.1)

The percentage of deliberate murder victims per 100,000 by gender, from 2015 to 2018

Indicator	Gender	2015	2016	2017	2018
The percentage of deliberate murder victims per 100,000	Male	4.75	4.33	3.63	2.92
	Female	0.27	0.30	0.25	0.23
	Total	2.84	2.61	2.19	1.78

Source: Ministry of Justice

Figure (16.1)





Indicator 16.3.2 Percentage of detainees who have not yet been convicted out of the total number of prisoners

Table (16.2)

Percentage of detainees who have not yet been convicted out of the total number of prisoners from 2015 to 2018

Indicator	Gender	2015	2016	2017	2018
Percentage of detainees who have not yet been convicted out of the total number of prisoners	Males	49.69	51.11	51.72	36.69
	Females	3.35	1.34	0.15	0.68
	Total	53.04	52.45	51.87	37.37

Source: General Directorate of Prisons

Indicator 16.4.2 The percentage of small arms and light weapons seized, restricted and traced, of the total arms cases in accordance with international standards and legal instruments

Table (16.3)

The percentage of small arms and light weapons seized, restricted and traced, of the total arms cases in accordance with international standards and legal instruments from 2015 to 2018

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018
The percentage of small arms and light weapons seized, restricted and traced, of the total arms cases in accordance with international standards and legal instruments	83.30	74.20	71.70	78.50

Source: Ministry of Interior





Indicator 16.6.1 Core government expenditures as a percentage of the approved budget, by sector (or budget codes or so forth)

Table (16.4)

Core government expenditures as a percentage of the approved budget from 2012 to 2016

Sector	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Public administration sector (%)	14	15	9	17	12
Military sector (Defense - Guard) (%)	18	13	4	9	7
Security sector and administrative areas (%)	3	4	5	7	4
Municipal services sector (%)	54	43	10	19	16
Education sector (%)	7	6	9	12	7
Health and social development sector (%)	2	3	2	12	24
Economic resources sector (%)	26	33	27	32	20
The basic equipment and transportation sector (%)	43	32	15	25	25
General Programs Unit (%)	30	21	30	36	48
Conclusion (%)	19	15	10	18	16

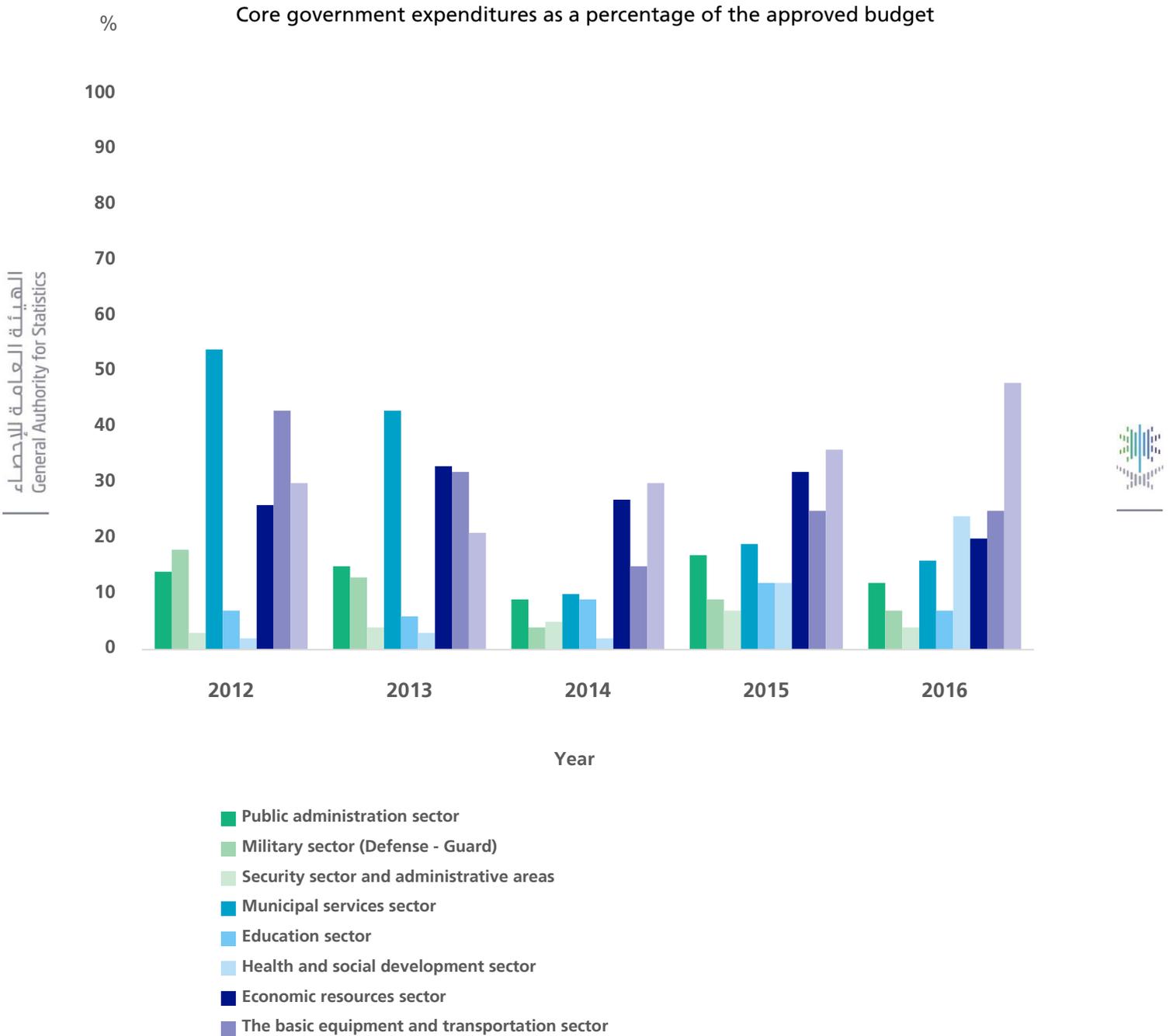
Source: Ministry of Finance





Indicator 16.6.1 Core government expenditures as a percentage of the approved budget, by sector (or budget codes or so forth)

Figure (16.2)





Indicator 16.9.1 Percentage of children under the age of five whose births were registered at the civil registry, by age

Table (16.6)

Percentage of children under the age of five whose births were registered in 2017, 2018

Indicator	2017	2018
Percentage of children under the age of five whose births were registered (%)	98.3	99.2

Source: GaStat - Family Health Survey-

Indicator 16.a.1 The existence of independent national human rights institutions in accordance with the Paris Principles (treaties)

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has national human rights institutions, represented by the Human Rights Commission.





Goal 17 Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development





Introduction

Saudi Arabia is among the world's leading countries to provide human aid and assistance to countries in need, The Kingdom has granted humanitarian, development and charity aid, including grants and concessional loans to the world's countries without discrimination on the basis of ethnicity, religion or color.

The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman issued the prominent order no. 41555 dated 10/9/1438H directing the establishment of King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief, and creating the Saudi aid database that includes the various humanitarian assistance provided by the Kingdom, in an effort to highlight its efforts on the international stage.

Among the most important contributions of the Kingdom to humanitarian aid:

1. First place in providing development assistance as a percentage of gross national income, in 2014
2. \$500 million to fund the 2018 Yemen humanitarian aid
3. The Kingdom's assistance to Yemen over the past three years has reached over 5.79 billion.
4. The size of Saudi aid reached (143.4) billion riyals during the period 12/20/2017
5. Education projects in 32 countries, totaling 132 projects, with a total cost of 187.7 billion riyals
6. Official development assistance to 40 countries, with more than \$1 billion since the establishment of the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center (KSRelief) in 2015
7. The Saudi Fund for Development provided aid which amounted to about \$1.46 billion
8. 16 countries benefited from economic and social development support programs at a cost of 465.1 million riyals
9. 2.4 billion riyals to sign 15 loan agreements to finance the construction and improvement of 11 dams for hydropower production.
10. The Saudi Fund for Development, which contributes to financing development projects in developing countries by granting loans to these countries.
11. Al Kheir digital platform that contributes to fundraising to achieve the sustainable development goals.

The Kingdom's government also supports national companies by opening new horizons for them in developing countries, as it provides incentives to attract buyers to their products through the Saudi export program. The program contributes to attracting foreign





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direct investment to the Kingdom and making it a global center for logistical support and transportation and opening the fields for industries to reach the largest possible number of countries, especially developing countries that still need goods and services.





Goal 17 indicators that were measured in Saudi Arabia in figures

Indicator 17.1.1 Total government revenues from GDP, by source.

Table (17.1)

Total government revenues from GDP from 2015 to 2018

Revenue Sources	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total revenues (%)	24.97	21.48	26.78	30.86
Oil revenues (%)	18.20	13.80	16.88	20.83
Non-oil revenues (%)	6.78	7.68	9.90	10.03
Taxes on income, profit and capital gains (%)	0.59	0.61	0.54	0.56
Taxes on goods and services (%)	1.28	1.03	1.46	3.92
Taxes on trade and international transactions (%)	0.88	1.07	0.78	0.55
Other taxes (%)	0.58	0.68	0.60	0.70
Other revenues (%)	3.44	4.29	6.51	4.30

Source: Ministry of Finance

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

Table (17.2)

The percentage of net foreign direct investment inflows from the total budget for the years 2017-2018

Indicator	2017	2018
percentage of net foreign direct investment inflows (%)	0.6	1.23

Source: Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority





Indicator 17.3.2 The volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a percentage of total GDP

Table (17.3)

The amount of money transfers (in US dollars) as a percentage of GDP * from 2013 to 2017

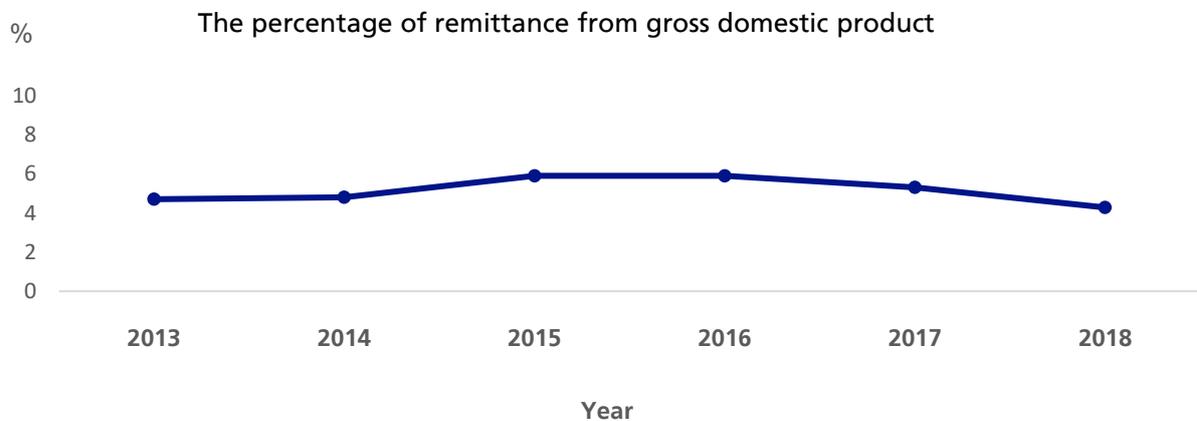
Type of Remittances	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Size of Remittances	34,984	36,925	38,787	37,844	36,119	-
Workers compensation to the outside world	913	926	978	845	781	-
Personal remittance	34,071	35,999	37,809	36,999	35,338	-
GDP at current prices	746,647	756,350	654,27	644,936	686,739	-
The percentage of remittance from gross domestic product (%)	4.7	4.8	5.9	5.9	5.3	4.28



Source: Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority

(*) According to the index calculation method, personal remittances include the sum of two items specified in the sixth edition of the balance of payments (personal remittances and workers compensation).

Figure (17.1)





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

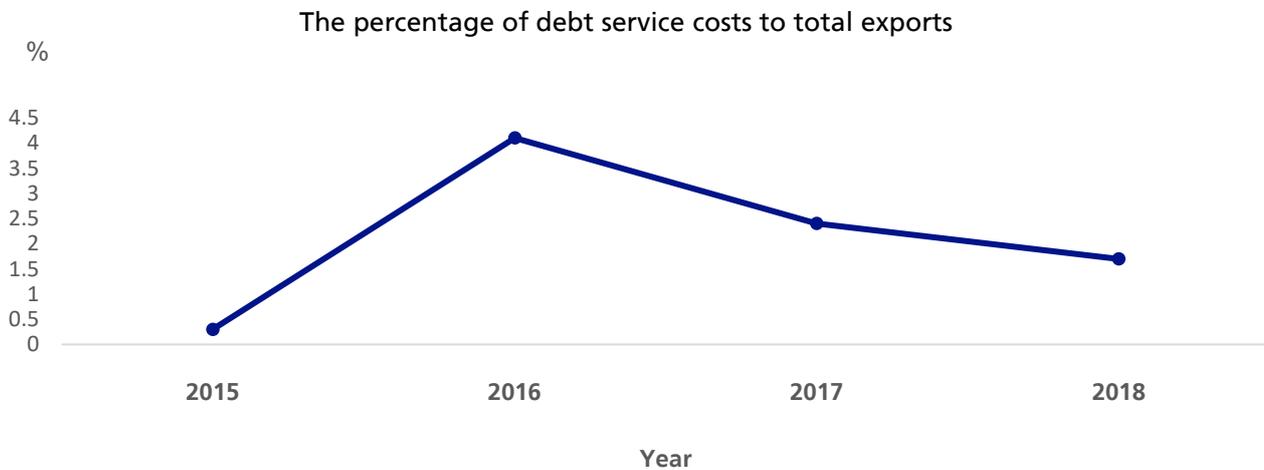
Table (17.4)

Debt service costs as a percentage of exports of goods and services in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 2015 to 2018

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018
Debt services (billion riyals)	2.609	31.22	21.438	-
Total exports of goods and services (billion riyals)	817.54	753.23	897.27	-
The percentage of debt service costs to total exports (%)	0.3	4.1	2.4	1.7

Source: Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority

Figure (17.2)





Indicator 17.6.1 Wired broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed

Table (17.5)

Number of wired broadband internet subscriptions per person, by speed, for 2016-2017-2018

Internet Speed	2016	2017	2018
From 256 KB to 2 MB (%)	27045	3209	16339
From 2 Mb to 10 MB (%)	925547	573136	301902
10 MB or more (%)	2335071	1922347	1583065

Source: Communications and Information Technology Commission

Indicator 17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the Internet

Table (17.6)

The number of individuals who used the internet, for 2017-2018

Indicator	2017	2018
Number of people who use broadband internet (millions)	22,177,906	23,244,126

Source: GaStat - ICT access for households and individuals Survey-

Indicator 17.14.1 Number of countries with existing mechanisms to promote coherence in sustainable development policies

The Kingdom approved several strategies and plans that enhance the seventeen sustainable development goals, including the National Environment Strategy, National Biodiversity Strategy, Riyadh region plant cover restoration strategy, the national plan to confront natural disasters, national plan to confront marine disasters, and the national plan to confront chemical incidents.

Source: First National Voluntary Review 2018





Indicator 17.18.2 The number of countries with national statistical legislation adhering to the basic 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: General Authority for Statistics

Indicator 17.18.3 Number of countries with a fully funded and under implementation national statistical plan, 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_lwtny_0.pdf

Source: General Authority for Statistics

Indicator 17.19.2 The percentage 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 Kingdom of Saudi Arabia conducted the Population and Housing Census for the years 1974, 1992, 2004, 2010, and the Kingdom achieved 99.2% in birth registration.

Source: General Authority for Statistics





Annex

(The indicators used in the report are defined, their method of calculation and its distribution stated according to tiers as in 11/12/2019)





Goal 1 indicators that were measured, and the calculation method

Indicator number	Indicator	Definition	Calculation method	Indicator layer
1.3.1	Percentage of inhabitants covered by social protection systems classified by gender, children, unemployed, senior citizens, people with special needs, pregnant women, newborns, victims of work injuries, poor and vulnerable segments.	Percentage of individuals covered by social protection systems, including the minimum social protection	(Percentage of individuals covered by social protection / population number) * 100	Tier II
1.4.1	Percentage of population receiving basic services	Basic services is the public service provision systems that meet the basic human needs, including drinking water, sewage, cleaning, energy, mobility, waste collection, healthcare, education and information technology.	Percentage of population receiving basic services: (number of people who can access all basic services \ number of population) x 100	Tier I
1.5.1	Percentage of dead and lost people or those who incurred direct damages due to disasters out of every 100,000 people	This indicator measures the dead and lost people or those who incurred direct damages due to disasters for every 100,000 people	$X = \frac{A2 + A3 + B1}{\text{Population}} \times 100,000$ <p>A2 number of deaths = .resulting from disasters</p> <p>A3 number of lost people = .due to disasters</p> <p>B1 number of people = .directly affected by disasters</p>	Tier II





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Indicator number	Indicator	Definition	Calculation method	Indicator layer
1.5.2	Direct economic losses resulting from disasters as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	This indicator measures direct economic losses resulting from .disasters in relation to the GDP	$X = \frac{C2 + C3 + C4 + C5 + C6}{GDP \text{ (Global)}}$ <p>C2 Direct agricultural losses = .due to disasters</p> <p>C3 Direct economic losses in = all production assets due to .disasters</p> <p>C4 Direct economic losses in = the housing sector due to .disasters</p> <p>C5 Direct economic losses in = .infrastructure due to disasters</p> <p>C6 Direct economic losses in = the the cultural heritage due to disasters</p>	Tier II
1.a.2	Percentage of total government spending on ,basic services (education (health, social protection	Percentage of government spending (%) on basic services	Percentage of government (%) spending on basic services	Tier II



Goal 2 indicators that were measured, and the calculation method

Indicator number	Indicator	Definition	Calculation method	Indicator layer
2.2.1	Growth disabilities' spread rate among children below five	Growth disabilities' spread among children below five (height vs. age < -2 points of standard deviation from average children growth standards of WHO).	Survey estimations are based on a standard methodology using children's growth standards set by the World Health Organization. Global and regional estimations are based on the methodology defined by UNICEF, WHO and World Bank.	Tier I
2.2.2	Malnutrition spread rate among children below five, by type (emaciation / obesity)	Spread of obesity or emaciation among children below 5 years of age (height vs. age < +2 or -2 points of standard deviation from average children growth standards of WHO).	Survey estimations are based on a standard methodology using children's growth standards set by the World Health Organization. Global and regional estimations are based on the methodology defined by UNICEF, WHO and World Bank.	Tier I
2.3.1	Production volume for each business unit according to categories of agricultural / pastoral and forestry projects	Volume of agricultural production of small food producers in crops and animal wealth, fisheries and forestry activities for each number of days. The indicator is calculated as a percentage of annual production to the number of working days in one year.	$I^t = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n (V_{ij}^t P_{ij}^t)}{\sum_{j=1}^n Ld_j^t} / n$ <p>:Whereas</p> <p>V_{ij}^t The physical volume of the agricultural producti which was sold by the small food production company during the year</p> <p>P_{ij}^t the constant selling price obtained from the small food producerj for the agricultural producti over the same year</p> <p>Ld_j^t The number of work days used by the small food producer over the year</p> <p>nThe number of small food producers.</p>	Tier II





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Indicator number	Indicator	Definition	Calculation method	Indicator layer
2.4.1	Percentage of agricultural area under productive and sustainable farming	The indicator focuses on lands used to crop farming and cattle breeding.	agricultural area under productive) and sustainable farming / agricultural (lands' area	Tier II
2.5.1	Indicator 2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for foods and agriculture deposited in preservation facilities for the medium or the long term	Preservation facilities for plant and animal genetic resources of food and agriculture GRFA on the medium or long term are the most widely used genetic resource preservation methods around the world. Also, plants and animals GRFA preserved in those facilities can be easily used in breeding programs and farms.	the plant component of the indicator is calculated as the total number of plant genetic resources joining the preservation facilities under medium to long term circumstances. The animal component is calculated as the number of local breeds stored as part of the gene bank with the required genetic materials required to reinstate breeding.	Tier I
2.a.1	Indicator of agricultural orientation of government spend	The agricultural orientation indicator (AOI) of the government spend is agriculture's share of government spending divided on the agriculture share of the GDP.	$AOI = \frac{\text{agriculture's share of government spending}}{\text{agriculture share of the GDP}}$ <p>:Where</p> $\text{Agriculture's share of government spending} = \frac{\text{central government spending on agriculture}}{\text{total central government spending}}$ $= \frac{\text{Agriculture share of GDP}}{\text{Agriculture added value}} \div \text{GDP}$ <p>Agriculture refers to sector (A) of ISIC Rev 4 agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting), equals sector (A+B) of ISIC Rev 3.2.</p>	Tier I



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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.	Step 1: Calculating two compound .growth rates (CGRs) Step 2: Calculating the weighted average and standard deviations for .each of the CGRs Step 3:..Identifying anomalies in price	Tier II
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Goal 3 indicators that were measured, and the calculation method

Indicator number	Indicator	Definition	Calculation method	Indicator layer
3.1.1	Maternal mortality rate	The number of post-partum mortalities over a certain period (per 100,000 live births over the same period).	Number of registered (or estimated) maternal mortalities ÷ Number of registered (or estimated) births at the same period) x 100,000	Tier I
3.1.2	Percentage of births attended by skilled health practitioners	The percentage of births attended by highly qualified specialists who are trained to provide life-saving care at birth	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.	Tier I
3.2.1	Under-five children mortality rates	The probability of a child's death from birth in one year or during a specific period before reaching the age of five. Deaths rate in that age is expressed per 1000 live births.	The United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) acquires its estimations from national census reports data, surveys or biological record systems.	Tier I
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 1000 births.	The United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) acquires its estimations from national census reports data, surveys or biological record systems.	Tier I
3.3.1	Number of new AIDS cases for every 1000 unaffected people, by gender, age and population	Defined as the number of new AIDS cases for every 1000 unaffected people in the population.	Diagnostic tests could be used in the survey or at health facilities to obtain data on AIDS cases. The AIDS model is designed using Spectrum.	Tier I





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Indicator number	Indicator	Definition	Calculation method	Indicator layer
3.3.2	Tuberculosis cases in every 100,000 inhabitants	Tuberculosis cases in every 100,000 inhabitants as specified in the estimated number of new or relapsed TB cases (for all TB forms, including cases for people living with AIDS), expressed in a rate per 100,000 inhabitants.	<p>TB occurrence estimations are produced through an analytical and consultative process led by WHO and published annually Those estimates depend on annual status notes, quality assessments, TB notices data coverage, national surveys for the spread of TB and (biological) information from the death registration system.</p> <p>Incidence = case notifications ÷ estimated percentage for identified cases</p> <p>Incidence = spread ÷ case period.</p>	Tier I
3.3.3	Malaria cases in every 1000 inhabitants	Malaria incidences is defined as the number of new malaria cases per every 1000 people at risk every year.	<p>Number of population at risk = (population number x H \ population number x $\frac{L}{2}$)</p> <p>Where H High risk :</p> <p>L Low risk :</p>	Tier I
3.3.4	Hepatitis incidence per 100,000 people	Metadata for this indicator .is not available yet		Tier I
3.3.5	number of people who require intervention to combat neglected tropical diseases	Number of neglected tropical disease (NTDs) cases that require care and treatment, targeted by WHO through its decisions	Annual average number of people who require at least one PC treatment from PC-NTD. Persons may need PC for more than one PC-NTD The number of people who need PC is compared using PC-NTDs by age category and execution unit (such as the region	Tier I



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Indicator number	Indicator	Definition	Calculation method	Indicator layer
3.4.1	Mortality rate due to cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic pulmonary diseases.	The probability of mortality between 30 and 70 years of age due to those diseases is defined as the percentage of adults aged between 30 and 70 years. This indicator is calculated using the life table.	<p>There are four steps to calculate this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life tables' estimations for WHO • Death cause distributions estimation • Calculating mortality rates for the main four non-communicable diseases for every five years in ages 30 to 70 years. <p>Calculating mortality probability between the age of 30 and 70 years due to cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic pulmonary diseases.</p>	Tier I
3.4.2	Suicide mortality rates	Suicide mortality rate is defined as the number of suicide mortalities divided by the population number multiplied by 100,000.	$\text{Suicide mortality rate (per 100,000 people)} = (\text{number of suicide mortalities per year} \div \text{population number for the same year}) \times 100,000$	Tier I
3.6.1	Mortality rate due to road accidents' injuries	Mortality rate due to road accident injuries is defined as the number of mortalities resulting from road accidents for every 100,000 inhabitants.	The model relies on the quality of received data. Then, data related to death causes is analyzed by a health information system team that decides on the data quality, which identifies data completeness and inclusion of all death causes.	Tier I
3.7.1	Percentage of women in reproductive age (between 15 and 49 years) who satisfactorily obtained their family planning needs using modern methods.	Percentage of women in reproductive age (between 15 and 49 years) who wish to not have more children or want to delay pregnancy, and who currently use modern birth control methods.	<p>Nominator :The percentage of women in reproductive age (15 - 49 years) who currently use at least one modern birth control method</p> <p>Denominator:Total demand on family planning and total spread of birth control methods, and the unrealized need to plan the family.</p> <p>Estimates are related to married women.</p>	Tier I





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Indicator number	Indicator	Definition	Calculation method	Indicator layer
3.7.2	Birth rates for teenagers (aged 10 - 14 years and 15 - 19 years) per 1000 women in that age category.	The annual number of births for females aged 10 - 14 years and 15 - 19 years) per 1000 women in that age category.	<p>Nominator A is the number of women aged 15-19 years, the denominator B is estimated at women exposure to pregnancy at the age 15-19years Same calculation for the age category 10-14 years.</p> $PABR = \frac{A}{B} \times 100$ <p>:Where PABR is the birth rate among teenagers</p>	Tier I
3.8.2	Percentage of population who have high health expenses as a percentage of the total household spending or income	<p>Percentage of inhabitants with high household spend on health as a percentage of the total household spending or outcome.</p> <p>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.</p>	$\frac{\sum i m_i w_i 1 (\frac{i \text{ Family's Health Expenditures}}{i \text{ Family's Total Expenditures}}) > \tau}{\sum i m_i w_i}$	Tier I
3.9.1	Mortality rate due to house and air pollution	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	$PAF = 1 - (-PFAi)$ <p>:Where PAFi is PAF for individual risk .factors</p>	Tier I
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water and sanitary facilities and lack of .personal hygiene	Number of mortalities per year divided over the population number then multiplied by 100,000.	<p>Methods were developed alongside internationally agreed standards, and were reviewed and published in various .documents</p>	Tier I





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Indicator number	Indicator	Definition	Calculation method	Indicator layer
3.9.3	Rate of mortalities due to indeliberate poisoning	Rate of mortalities due to indeliberate poisoning is defined as the number of deaths in a year divided over the population number, then multiplied by 100,000.	Methods were developed alongside ,internationally agreed standards and were reviewed and published in various documents. Methods used in analyzing death causes depend on the type of data .available in countries	Tier I
3.a.1	Rate of current use of tobacco among adults aged 15 years or more	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.	The used statistical model is Bayesian Negative Binomial Meta-regression to create a model for the current spread of tobacco smoking in each country, and separately for men and women.	Tier I
3.b.1	Percentage of population who received the vaccines in their national program	Coverage of the DTP vaccine (third does), 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)	The methodology utilizes data registered by national authorities from country administrative systems, as well as vaccination data or multi-indicator household .surveys	Tier I
3.b.2	Total net official development assistance to the medical research and .basic health sectors	Total payments for the total official development assistance by all donors to the medical .research and basic health sectors	Total flows of official development assistance by all donors to the medical research and basic health .sectors	Tier I
3.c.1	Density and distribution of specialists in the health sector	The number of workers in the medical field, including medical practitioners - general and	This indicator is currently estimated using two measures: Density of doctors, density of workers in .nursing and midwifery	Tier I





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		specialized- per 1000 national or non-national inhabitants,		
3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR), capability and readiness for health emergencies.	The percentage of the thirteen basic capabilities that were .achieved at a specific time	(Number of YES answers to questions 1 and 2) ÷ (total number for both levels 1 and 2 of the questions) for all basic capabilities.	Tier I





Goal 4 indicators that were measured, and the calculation method

Indicator number	Indicator	Definition	Calculation method	Indicator layer
4.1.1	Percentage of children and youth (A) in the second / third grade (B) at the end of elementary school (C) at the end of junior secondary school, who achieve at least the minimum level of competence in (1) reading and (2) mathematics, by gender.	The percentage of children and youth in the second or third grade, the end of elementary school or the end of junior secondary school, who achieve at least the minimum level of competence in (1) reading and (2) mathematics The minimum competence level is measured relatively for a new participant.	<p>Performance above minimum level</p> $PL_{tn, s, \text{ above minimum threshold}} = P$ <p>Where:</p> <p>P: The estimated percentage for teaching students in an educational stage (n) on a specific topic (s) in any year (t-i) where the achieved competence level is higher than the previously specified minimum standard (Smin).</p>	Tier II





4.2.2	Participation rate in organized education (at least one year before attending formal school), 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 program(s).	$PROL0t1,AG(a-1) = \frac{E0t1,AG(a-1)}{SAPAG(a-1)}$ <p>:Whereas</p> <p>PROL0t1,AG(a-1) participation rate in = organized education one year before the official admission age in .elementary school</p> <p>E0t1,AG(a-1) children attending early = childhood learning or elementary school ISCED in levels 0 and 1 whose ages are one year below the official admission age in elementary school</p> <p>SAPAG(a-1) number of school-age = children whose ages are less than one year younger than official elementary .school admission age</p>	Tier I
4.3.1	Participation rate by youth and adults in formal and informal education and training over the past twelve .months, by gender	Percentage of youth and adults participation in a specific age range (15 - 24 years), 25 - 64 years), etc. In formal and informal education and training over .a specific time period	$PRAGi = \frac{EAGi}{PAGi}$ <p>Whereas</p> <p>PAGi population participation rate in = age category i in formal and informal .education and training</p> <p>EAGi population attendance in age = category i in formal and informal .education and training</p> <p>PAGi population in age category = i 15 ,15-24=i ,and above 25-26.etc</p>	Tier II



Indicator number	Indicator	Definition	Calculation method	Indicator layer
4.4.1	Percentage 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) such as those who conducted some computer related activities during a .specific period	$P_{ICTa} = \frac{ICTa}{Pa}$ <p>:Whereas PICTa,s percentage of persons in = the age categories who have ICT .skills ICTa Number of persons in the = age categories.who have ICT skills Pa population in age category =a.</p>	Tier II
4.5.1	Parity indicators (female / male, rural / urban, more / less wealthy, disability status / genuine and conflict affected people with the availability of data) all education indicators in this list can be classified.	Parity indicators require a specific dataset related to relevant groups, as they represent a rate of an indicator's value for a certain group over the other.	$DPI = \frac{[Indi]d}{[Indi]a}$ <p>:Whereas DPI ,status (gender, wealth = (.location, etc [Indi]education indicator =2030)i .which needs measuring) d= possible undistinguished group (such as female, poorer, etc.) a= possible distinguished group (such as male, rich, etc.)</p>	Tier I / Tier II /
4.7.1	The extent to which (1) global citizenship education and (2) education for sustainable development is spread, including equality among genders and human rights, in all	The extent to which (1) global citizenship education and (2) education for sustainable development is spread, including equality among genders and human rights, in all levels in (A) national education policies, (B) Textbooks and	The indicator is based on evaluating reports submitted by countries that describe how the global citizenship education for sustainable development is instilled in its policies and .educational systems	Tier II



	<p>levels in (A) national education policies, (B) Textbooks and curricula (C) teacher training and (D) student assessment.</p>	<p>curricula (C) teacher training and (D) student assessment.</p>		
4.a.1	<p>Percentage of schools that have access to: (A) electricity (B) internet for educational purposes (C) computer for educational purposes (D) infrastructure and equipment for disabled students (E) basic drinking water (F) basic sewage facilities (G) Basic washroom facilities (according to definitions of the water, sewage and sanitation indicator)</p>	<p>Percentage of schools by education level (elementary education) with accessibility to services and facilities.</p>	<p>$PS_{n,f} = \frac{S_{n,f}}{S_n}$</p> <p>:Whereas</p> <p>PS_{n,f} percentage of schools in = the educational leveln with accessibility to facilitiesf</p> <p>S_{n,f} Schools in the educational = leveln with accessibility to facilitiesf</p> <p>sn total number of schools in the = educational level</p>	Tier II
4.c.1	<p>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</p>	<p>Percentage of teachers by educational level (pre-elementary, elementary (preparatory and secondary 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>	<p>$PTT_n = \frac{TT_n}{T_n}$</p> <p>:Whereas</p> <p>PTT_n percentage of trained = teachers in the educational leveln.</p> <p>TT_n Trained teachers in the = educational leveln.</p> <p>.T_n total teachers in the = educational leveln.</p> <p>02=n ,(pre-elementary) 1 ,(elementary), 2(junior secondary) ,(senior secondary) 23.secondary)</p>	Tier II



	level in a certain .country			
4.a.1	<p>Percentage of schools that have access to: (A) electricity (B) internet for educational purposes (C) computer for educational purposes (D) infrastructure and equipment for disabled students (E) basic drinking water (F) basic sewage facilities (G) Basic washroom facilities (according to definitions of the water, sewage and sanitation indicator)</p>	<p>Percentage of schools by education level (elementary education) with accessibility to services and facilities.</p>	<p>$PS_{n,f} = \frac{S_{n,f}}{S_n}$</p> <p>:Whereas</p> <p>$PS_{n,f}$ percentage of schools in = the educational leveln with accessibility to facilitiesf</p> <p>$S_{n,f}$ Schools in the educational = leveln with accessibility to facilitiesf</p> <p>s_n total number of schools in the = educational level</p>	Tier II





Goal 5 indicators that were measured, and the calculation method

Indicator number	Indicator	Definition	Calculation method	Indicator layer
5.1.1	Whether there are existing legal frameworks to enhance and reinforce equality and non-discrimination based on gender.	The indicator measures the government's efforts to set legal frameworks that enhance and enforce and monitor equality between genders.	Indicator based on Ministry Of Justice frameworks and legislations	Tier II
5.3.1	Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who got married by fifteen and before 18.	Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who got married by fifteen and before 18.	[Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who got married by 15 (or before 18) ÷ total number of women aged between 20 and 24 years x 100]	Tier I
5.5.1	Percentage of seats occupied by women in national parliaments and local governments.	<p>The percentage of seats occupied by women in national parliaments is measured by the number of seats occupied by women who are members in one or more national parliamentary council, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats.</p> <p>Percentage of jobs occupied by women in the local government. It is expressed as a percentage of elected positions occupied by women in legislative authorities / local government.</p>	<p>Percentage of seats occupied by women in the national parliament = (total number of seats held by women ÷ total number of parliament seats)</p> <p>(Number of seats held by women x 100) ÷ (total number of seats held by men and women)</p>	Tier I





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5.5.2	Percentage of women in management positions.	This indicator refers to the percentage of total females holding senior and management positions.	This indicator is measured using ISCO-08, and calculates: The percentage of women in senior and middle management, percentage of women in management, percentage of women in senior and middle management, percentage of women in management	Tier I
5.6.1	The percentage of women aged between 15 and 49 years who take informed decisions related to sexual relations and the use of contraceptives and maternity healthcare.	The percentage of married women aged between 15 and 49 years who take their own decisions in relation to private marital matters.	Nominator (A): Number of married women aged between 15 and 49 years who (who can say "no" to having sex, and who takes the decision on birth control.) Denominator(B): Total number of married women whose ages range between 15 and 49 years $\text{Average} = \frac{A \times 100}{B} \text{ nominator} \times 100 \setminus \text{denominator}$	Tier II
5.a.1	(A) percentage of total farmers who own agricultural lands or hold secured rights in agricultural lands, by gender. (B) women share among owners or right holders in agricultural lands, by type of holding	The indicator is divided into two sub-indicators Sub-indicator (a) which is the spread measurement: Measures the spread of agricultural population who own agricultural lands or hold secured rights in agricultural lands, classified by gender Sub-indicator (b) focuses on gender parity: Measures women \ deprivation of ownership rights .holdings on agricultural lands	(Number of agricultural population who own agricultural lands or hold secured rights in agricultural lands ÷ total agricultural population) x 100, by gender. Number of women among the agricultural population who hold ownership or holding rights on an agricultural land ÷ Total agricultural population who hold ownership or holding rights on an agricultural land) x 100	Tier II



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5.b.1	Percentage of individuals who own a mobile phone, by gender	The indicator is defined as “the percentage of individuals who own a mobile phone, by gender	the total number of individuals) who own a mobile number in a specific region ÷ total number of (people in that region	Tier II
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Goal 6 indicators that were measured, and the calculation method

Indicator number	Indicator	Definition	Calculation method	Indicator layer
6.1.1	Percentage of population safely using managed drinking water services.	The percentage of population safely using managed drinking water services is measured by the percentage of population using improved basic drinking water sources at workplaces, which are available when needed and not contaminated.	Household surveys and censuses provide information on the main types of drinking water sources The joint monitoring program (JMP) between WHO and UNICEF to provide water, sewage and cleaning services and accessibility to basic services at each country, is estimated separately in rural and urban areas by using the regression line on a series of data points of household surveys and censuses.	Tier II
6.2.1	Percentage of population who utilize (A) sound management of sewage services and (B) hand washing facilities with water and soap	The percentage of population safely using managed sewage services, including facilities to wash hands using water and soap, is measured by the percentage of population using basic sewage facilities that are not shared with other households, where waste is safely disposed of or treated outside the site.	Household surveys and censuses provide information on the main types of drinking water sources The joint monitoring program (JMP) between WHO and UNICEF to provide water, sewage and cleaning services and accessibility to basic services at each country, is estimated separately in rural and urban areas by using the regression line on a series of data points of household surveys and censuses.	Tier II





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6.3.1	Percentage of safely treated waste water	Percentage of waste water resulting from households and economic activities which is safely treated on the basis of treatment ladders as specified in the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting and the international recommendations for water statistics and IRWS system:	Amount of treated waste (onsite or outside the site) \ amount of produced waste	Tier II
6.5.1	Degree of integrated implementation for the management of water resources (100-0)	The degree of implementing the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is measured in percentage (%) from 0 (implementation hasn't started) to 100 (fully implemented). It is measured in terms of the various stages to develop and implement the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) system. IWRM definition is based on an internationally agreed definition and is globally applicable.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- The survey contains 32 questions divided into the above-mentioned four components 2- Each question is given a score between 0 and 100, by adding 10. 3- The unweighted average for question scores is calculated within each of the four components to assign a score of 0 - 100 per component. 4- The average component results (unweighted) is calculated to provide the indicator score, expressed by a percentage score between 0 and 100. 	Tier I
6.a.1	The amount of official development assistance related to water and sewage that is part of the government-coordinated spending plan.	A development assistance is identified in the spending plan as the percentage of total official development assistance (ODA) for water and sewage as listed in the government's budget.	(The amount of official development assistance related to water and sewage in the government budget / total amount of official development assistance related to water and sewage)	Tier I



Goal 7 indicators that were measured, and the calculation method

Indicator number	Indicator	Definition	Calculation method	Indicator layer
7.1.1	Percentage of population benefiting from electricity services.	The percentage of population that can access electricity.	Considering the low frequency and regional distribution of some surveys, some countries show gaps in the available data.	Tier I
7.1.2	Percentage of population who mainly depend on clean fuel and technology	the percentage of population who mainly depend on clean fuel and technology is calculated by the number of people who use clean fuel and technologies in cooking and heating, divided over the total population.	The indicator design is based on the household survey data, which were collected by WHO.	Tier I





Goal 8 indicators that were measured, and the calculation method

Indicator number	Indicator	Definition	Calculation method	Indicator layer
8.1.1	Annual actual GDP growth rate per capita	Calculated per capita by dividing the GDP in fixed prices over the number of the country or region population. The actual GDP data is measured in fixed US dollar to facilitate calculation of growth rates and aggregating country data.	$\text{annual growth rate} = \frac{G(t+1) - G(t)}{G(t)} \times 100$ <p>:Whereas</p> <p>G (t + 1) is the real GDP per capita in 2010 in USD in the following year t + 1</p> <p>G (t) is the real GDP per capita in 2010 in USD.</p>	Tier I
8.2.1	Annual actual GDP growth rate per employee	Annual percentage change in real gross domestic product (GDP) per employee.	Real GDP per employee = (GDP at constant prices ÷ total employees)	Tier I
8.5.1	Average hourly earnings for women and men working by job and age group	This indicator provides information about the average hourly wages of paid employment for workers by gender, profession, age and disability.	Average income and average wages for workers	Tier II
8.5.2	Unemployment rate by gender, age and disabilities	The unemployment rate is the percentage of the unemployed in the workforce.	Unemployment rate = 100 x (total unemployment) / (working force total)	Tier I





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Indicator number	Indicator	Definition	Calculation method	Indicator layer
8.8.1	Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal professional injuries by gender and immigration status	The indicator measures the risk of fatal or non-fatal occupational injury based on the duration of exposure to negative work-related factors (frequency of injuries), and a measure of the personal likelihood of workers in the reference group suffering from work injuries (injury rate).	<p>Fatal occupational injury recurrence rate = (new cases of fatal injury during the reference year ÷ the total number of hours that workers in the reference group worked during the reference year) x 1,000,000</p> <p>Fatal occupational injury rate = (new cases of fatal injury during the reference year ÷ workers in the reference group during the reference year) x 100,000</p>	Tier II
8.9.1	Direct tourism GDP as a percentage of the GDP and growth rate	Metadata for this indicator is not available yet.	Indicator is calculated by the direct tourism GDP as a percentage of the GDP and growth rate	Tier II
8.9.2	Percentage of jobs in sustainable tourism out of the total tourism jobs	There are no data for this indicator currently, methodology still being developed		Tier III
8.10.1	(A) The number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults, (B) number of ATM machines for every 100K adults	The number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults, the number of automated teller machines (ATM) per 100,000 .adults	<p>number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults it =</p> <p>} Number of automated teller machines / $\left(\frac{\text{Number of adults in the population}}{100000}\right)$</p> <p>Number of automated teller machines (ATM) per 100,000 people.</p> <p>} Number of commercial bank branches / $\left(\frac{\text{Number of adults in the population}}{100000}\right)$</p>	Tier I



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8.10.2	Number of adults (15 years and over) who have a bank account, account in another financial institution, or have financial mobile services	Percentage of adults (aged 15 years and over) who have bank accounts (private or joint) or any account in other type of financial institution or have access to financial mobile services in the past 12 months	The index is based on data collected through individual surveys in each country with similar samples	Tier I
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Goal 9 indicators that were measured, and the calculation method



Indicator number	Indicator	Definition	Calculation method	Indicator layer
9.1.2	Number of passengers, shipments' volume by means of transport	Volumes of passengers and shipments is the total of passengers and load on airlines in terms of passenger numbers (persons) and shipments (ton - meter)	The indicator is calculated using the total number of passengers and shipments by air transport companies, through air transport reports by ICAO as aggregated by ICAO members.	Tier I
9.2.1	The added value for manufacturing as a percentage of GDP per capita	A ratio between the market value added (MVA) and the GDP Both are listed in the fixed USD value for 2010	Ration of MVA to GDP = $x \times 100$ MVA per capita =	Tier I
9.2.2	Labor in industry as a percentage of total labor	The indicator is represented by the industrial labor share of total labor	$(\text{total labor in industrial activities} \div \text{total labor in all economic activities}) \times 100$	Tier I
9.3.1	Percentage of small industries of the total added value in industries	The indicator refers to statistical units in general as companies that produce goods and services for the market without a specific level of volume	$(\text{added value of manufacturing for small industries} \div \text{total added value of manufacturing}) \times 100$	Tier II



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9.3.2	Percentage of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	Refers to companies engaged in producing goods and services for the market below a certain level size.	$(\text{Number of small industries with a loan or credit line} \div \text{number of small industries}) \times 100$	Tier I
9.b.1	The percentage of the added value of the medium and advanced technology industry to the total added value	Percentage of added value for medium and high industry and the total added value for industry.	The index is calculated as a percentage of the sum of the added value of economic activities to value added.	Tier I
9.c.1	Percentage of population covered by mobile network, by technology	Refers to the population percentage who live within the coverage range of a mobile signal	$(\text{number of people who live within the coverage range of a mobile signal} \div \text{total population number}) \times 100$	Tier I





Goal 10 indicators that were measured, and the calculation method

Indicator number	Indicator	Definition	Calculation method	Indicator layer
10.1.1	The percentage of growth of the per capita household expenditure or revenues within the lowest 40% of the population and the 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 country's income distribution from household surveys for approximately 5 years.	Growth rates are calculated as average annual growth rates for approximately five years	Tier II
10.2.1	Percentage of population living below 50% of average income, by gender and age	The percentage of people who live below 50% of average income (or consumption).	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.	Tier II
10.4.1	Labor's share in GDP, including wages and social protection payments	The labor share of GDP is the total of workers' compensations given as a percentage of the GDP, which is a measure for total product	Employment share of GDP = (total employee compensation ÷ GDP) x 100	Tier II
10.5.1	Financial soundness indicators	Seven items are included as indicators for 10.5.1, which are expressed as a percentage <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The organizational capital category 1 to assets. 2. The organizational capital category 1 to weighted assets. 3. Defaulting loans after deducting capital allocations. 	The seven formulas are calculated in the "Definition" section	Tier I





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		<p>4. Defaulting loans to the 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 the capital</p>		
10.a.1	Percentage of tariff items implemented on imports for the lowest developed countries and developing countries that enjoy a full duty exemption	Percentage of total custom tariff lines (percent) implemented on imports for the lowest developed countries and developing countries in equivalent to custom tariff 0%.	The indicator is calculated as an averageShare of national custom tariff lines that are free of duties	Tier I
10.b.1	Total flows of development-allocated resources, by beneficiary countries, donor countries and flow type (such as official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	Includes the total flows of development-allocated resources, by beneficiary countries, donor countries and flow type such as official development assistance (ODA), other official flows (OOF) and special flows.	Total official and special flows from all donors to developing countries.	Tier I Tier II





Goal 11 indicators that were measured, and the calculation method

Indicator number	Indicator	Definition	Calculation method	Indicator layer
11.3.2	Percentage of cities that have a structure that allows civil society to participate directly in urban planning, operate regularly and are democratically run (%)	The development of sustainable human settlements requires the active participation of all major stakeholders with particular attention to project / program beneficiaries and vulnerable groups.	The percentage of cities that have a structure that allows civil society to participate directly in the planning of urban areas out of the total cities	Tier II
11.5.1	Number Percentage of dead and lost people or those who incurred direct damages due to disasters out of every 100000 people	This indicator measures the dead and lost people or those who incurred direct damages due to disasters for every 100000 people	$X = \frac{A2 + A3 + B1}{\text{Population}} \times 100$ <p>:Whereas</p> <p>A2 number of deaths .resulting from disasters</p> <p>A3 number of lost people .due to disasters</p> <p>B1 number of people directly .affected by disasters</p>	Tier II
11.5.2	Direct economic losses related to global GDP, damage to vital infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services caused by disasters	Direct economic loss: the monetary value of total or partial destruction of tangible assets in the affected area	$(\text{Economic losses} / \text{GDP}) * 100$	Tier II
11.6.1	Percentage of solid waste in cities, which is regularly collected and sufficiently unloaded, out of the total cities' solid .waste, by city	Solid municipal waste: All materials that are thrown or disposed of, which are not beneficial for the producer, such as household waste, building and demolition waste, commercial	$\frac{\text{Municipal solid waste collected regularly with appropriate treatment and disposability}}{\text{Total municipal solid waste generated by the city}} \times 100$	Tier II





		waste, administrative and ,industrial waste, green waste healthcare waste but excluding hazardous industrial waste or .”hazardous healthcare waste		
11.6.2	Annual average for particle levels (for example, particles of category 2.5 and particles of category 10) in cities (weighted by population)	Average annual concentration of suspended particles less than PM2.5, which is a joint measure for air pollution Average population is a weighted average for urban population in a certain country, which is expressed in microgram per cubic meter [m^3 / g]	The average annual concentration for areas in PM2.5 is evaluated by improving the modelling process, using data integration from remote sensing by satellites, population estimates, terrain and land measures.	Tier I
11.a.1	The percentage of population living in cities that implemented regional and urban development plans, and integrate the demographic expectations and .resource needs, by city	There is no available data for this indicator, methodology still .pending		Tier III





Goal 12 indicators that were measured, and the calculation method

Indicator number	Indicator	Definition	Calculation method	Indicator layer
12.4.1	Number of parties to the international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous wastes and other chemicals that fulfill their obligations to transfer information as required by each relevant agreement	<p>The indicator indicates the number of parties (countries that have ratified, accepted, approved, or acceded) to the following MEAs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basel Convention 2. Rotterdam Convention 3. Stockholm Convention 4. Montreal protocol 5. Minamata Convention 	Refers to the number of parties taking part in the international multilateral environmental agreements related to hazardous substances	Tier I
12.5.1	National recycling rate (tons) of recycled material	There are no data for this indicator currently, methodology still being developed		Tier III





Goal 13 indicators that were measured, and the calculation method

Indicator number	Indicator	Definition	Calculation method	Indicator layer
13.1.1	Number of dead and lost people or those who incurred direct damages due to disasters for every 100,000 people	This indicator measures the number of dead and lost people or those who incurred direct damages due to disasters for every 100,000 people	$X = \frac{(A_2 + A_3 + B_1)}{\text{Population}} \times 100,000$ <p>A_2 Number of deaths resulting : .from disasters</p> <p>A_3 Number of lost people due to : .disasters</p> <p>B_1 Number of people who : incurred direct damages due to disasters</p>	Tier II





Goal 14 indicators that were measured, and the calculation method

Indicator number	Indicator	Definition	Calculation method	Indicator layer
14.3.1	Measurement of average marine acidity in an agreed set 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 index is measured by summing multiple observations in the form of individual data points, to capture the variance in ocean acidity. Either the individual pH data points are measured directly or can be calculated based on data for two other carbonate parameters, namely TA (AT), DIC (CT) and pCO ₂ .	Tier II
14.4.1	Percentage of fish balances within biologically sustained levels	The indicator measures the percentage of fish balances 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 balances that are abundant or higher than the maximum sustainable yield level, are calculated as biologically sustainable. It is considered part of excessive fishing.	Tier I
14.5.1	Preserved areas' range versus marine areas	The indicator covers the preserved areas' range versus marine areas to show their time trends in the average percentage for each key biodiversity site covered by respective preserved areas.	This indicator is calculated using the data extracted from the spatial overlap of preserved areas from the international database for preserved areas IUCN & UNEP-WCMC 2017), and the digital polygons for the main marine biodiversity areas.	Tier I





Goal 15 indicators that were measured, and the calculation method

Indicator number	Indicator	Definition	Calculation method	Indicator layer
15.1.1	Forest areas as a percentage of the total land area	Forest areas as a percentage of the total land area	$[\text{Forest area (base year)} \div \text{land area(2015)}] \times 100$	Tier I
15.1.2	Percentage of key biodiversity sites for the land and fresh water covered by reserved areas, by type of ecosystem	Average Percentage of key biodiversity sites for the land and fresh water covered by specific reserved areas	This indicator is calculated from data derived from spatial overlap among digital polygons for preserved areas and digital polygons of key biodiversity areas in land and fresh water. 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.	Tier I
15.3.1	Percentage of degraded lands to the total land area	It is a degraded/non-degraded quantitative measure based on the analysis of available data for three verifiable sub-indicators and submitted to the national authorities	$A(\text{Degraded})_{i,n} = \sum_{i=1}^n A_{\text{recent}}_{i,n} + A_{\text{persistent}}_{i,n}$ <p>$A(\text{Degraded})_{i,n}$ It is the total degraded area of the ground cover type i in base year n. (Hectare)</p> <p>$A_{\text{recent}}_{i,n}$: Is the area identified as degraded in the current base year following the 10AO evaluation of sub-indicators.</p> <p>$A_{\text{persistent}}_{i,n}$: It is the area previously defined as degraded and still degraded in the observation year following the 10AO evaluation of sub-indicators. (Hectare)</p>	Tier I





Indicator number	Indicator	Definition	Calculation method	Indicator layer
15.4.2	Mountains' green cover indicator	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.	Tier I
15.7.1	Percentage of wildlife that was trafficked illegally	Share of all illegal trade in wildlife	[The value of the illegal trade ÷ (The value of the legal trade + The value of the illegal trade)]	Tier II
15.a.1	Official development aid and public spending directed to preserve biodiversity and ecological systems and to ensure their sustainable utilization	Total payments for the total official development assistance from all donors directed towards biodiversity.	Total official development assistance flows from all donors to developing countries whose biodiversity is a key source or important target.	Tier I Tier III
15.b.1	Official development aid and public spending directed to preserve biodiversity and ecological systems and to ensure their sustainable utilization	Repeated for the previous indicator (15.a.1)	Repeated for the previous indicator (15.a.1)	Tier I Tier III



Goal 16 indicators that were measured, and the calculation method

Indicator number	Indicator	Definition	Calculation method	Indicator layer
16.1.1	Number of deliberate murder victims for every 100,000 inhabitants by (gender, age)	The indicator is defined as the total number of deliberate murders divided over the population number, and expressed for every 100,000 inhabitants. Deliberate murder is the illegal killing of a person with the intention of inflicting death or serious injury.	Number of deliberate murder victims for every 100,000	Tier I
16.3.2	The percentage of detainees yet to be sentenced to the total number of prisoners	The total number of persons held without conviction, as a percentage of the total number of prisoners, at a specific date.	The total number of detainees who have not yet been sentenced divided by the total number of prisoners.	Tier I
16.4.2	The percentage of small arms seized, restricted and traced from small arms and light weapons, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments	The percentage of weapons seized, found or delivered that have been traced or identified with unlawful origin or context by a competent authority in line with international instruments.	The percentage of small arms and light weapons seized, restricted and traced, of the total arms cases	Tier II
16.6.1	Basic government expenses as a percentage of the approved budget,	This indicator measures the amount of reflection of the total approved budget	The country scale is set separately on four-point ordering scales: A, B, C, D according to accurate standards	Tier II





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	by sector (or budget codes or similar)	expenditures from the original, as defined in government budget documents and financial reports.		
16.9.1	Percentage of children under the age of five whose births were registered at the civil registry, by age	Percentage of children under the age of five whose birth has been registered with a civil entity.	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.	Tier I
16.a.1	The existence of independent national human rights institutions in accordance with the Paris Principles (treaties)	The indicator measures the compliance of existing national human rights institutions with the principles with regard to the status of national institutions (the Paris Principles),	<p>The index is calculated as an accreditation classification, specifically A, B or C, by the National Institution for Human Rights.</p> <p>A = Compliance with the Paris Principles.</p> <p>B = Observer status, not fully complying with Paris principles or insufficient information provided to make a decision.</p> <p>C = Non-compliant with the Paris Principles.</p>	Tier I





Goal 17 indicators that were measured, and the calculation method

Indicator number	Indicator	Definition	Calculation method	Indicator layer
17.1.1	Total government revenues from GDP, by source.	It is a financial indicator to assess the sustainability of financial activities. General government units have four main types of revenue, which are taxes, social contributions, .grants, and other revenue	The indicator is derived using a basic series to prepare GFS report frame GFS statistics' series, which is kept by the IMF Statistics Department, is gathered in table 1 of the standard annual data questionnaire. Total GFS revenues is the total of individual records and elements in this specific category of flows, and allowing the arrangement of such data in a manner than enables management and analysis.	Tier I
17.3.1	Foreign direct investments (FDI) and official development assistance, and cooperation among southern countries as a percentage of the total domestic budget.	official development assistance department: Spending official development assistance.	None	Tier I
17.3.2	The amount of remittances (in United States dollars) as a	Personal remittances received as a percentage of GDP is the flow of personal remittances that are	Personal remittances are the sum of two items specified in the sixth edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual. The GDP data, obtained from the World	Tier I





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	percentage of total GDP	expressed as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP).	Bank's World Development Indicators database, is used to express the indicator as a percentage of GDP.	
17.4.1	Debt service costs as a percentage of exports of goods and services	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. The debt services included in this indicator refer to public and publicly guaranteed debt.	The World Bank collects data on public and guaranteed external debt by the government based on the World Bank debtor registration system manual.	Tier I
17.6.1	Wired broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 individuals, depending on speed	Refers to the number of wired broadband public Internet subscriptions, divided by the announced download speed.	The International Telecommunication Union collects this indicator data through an annual questionnaire from national regulatory agencies or ministries of information and communication technology (ICT), who collect data from national Internet service providers.	Tier I
17.8.1	Percentage of individuals using internet	The percentage of individuals who have used the Internet from anywhere in the past three months.	(The total number of individuals who use the Internet in the last three months within a specific region (from anywhere) ÷ (the total number of individuals within the region))	Tier I
17.14.1	Number of countries with mechanisms to promote policy	The indicator methodology is still under development	Does the country have mechanisms to promote the	Tier III



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	coherence for sustainable development		coherence of sustainable development policies?	
17.18.2	Does the country have national statistical legislation that adheres to the basic principles of official statistics?	The indicator indicates the number of countries that have national statistical legislation adhering to the basic principles of official statistics. That is, the number of countries with statistical legislation that respects UNFOP principles.	Does the country have national statistical legislation that adheres to the basic principles of official statistics?	Tier I
17.18.3	Does the country have a fully funded national statistical plan that is being implemented, according to the source of funding?	The indicator is based on the number of countries with a fully funded and under implementation national statistical plan	Does the country have a complete national statistical plan?	Tier I
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 the percentage of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the past ten years.	(A) Has the Kingdom conducted at least one population and housing census in the past ten years? (B) Has it achieved 100% of birth registration and 80% of death registration?	Tier I

