



الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in KSA (Status-quo Statistical Report) 2018





Introduction

In 2015, the UN General Assembly laid down a host of key objectives, with a view to transforming the world, and, by 2030, ensuring a better future; in what was called: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). SDGs are meant to secure a decent life for all human beings, protect the planet, embark on the combat against poverty and hunger, and curb deterioration of the environment. Among the SDGs, also, are to enhance health, education, gender equality, as well as peace and justice.

Under those goals, there are more targets, which are further divided into indicators. In order for sustainable development to be achieved, three main elements need to be integrated, namely: economic growth, social inclusion, and protection of the environment.

- 17 goals
- 169 targets
- 244 indicators

A member of the UN General Assembly, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) seeks to be a forerunner in realizing sustainable development globally, starting from the Saudi society; given that the said SDGs go in harmony with the Saudi Vision 2030. Though voluntary, the SDGs have been embraced by the Kingdom, which has shown keen interest in realizing them, without prejudice to the Kingdom's principles and cultural individuality.

Furthermore, the Kingdom has participated in several SDG-related conferences and workshops, through which it managed to shed light on its efforts to realize those goals, with their economic, social and environmental dimensions, in a manner commensurate with the Saudi Vision 2030.

Thus, the Kingdom has spared no effort to ensure realization of the SDGs, and compatibility of the national plans therewith. It has also combined the efforts of its public and private sectors, as well as non-profit organizations, to that end. At the heart of this effort lies the General Authority for Statistics (GASat), being responsible for providing all the data and information necessary for the indicators, against which progress in realization of the SDGs, in line with the Saudi Vision 2030, is measured. GASat follows up with the relevant authorities to ensure the availability of reliable data, to be used in measuring the SDG indicators, and determining the progress achieved.





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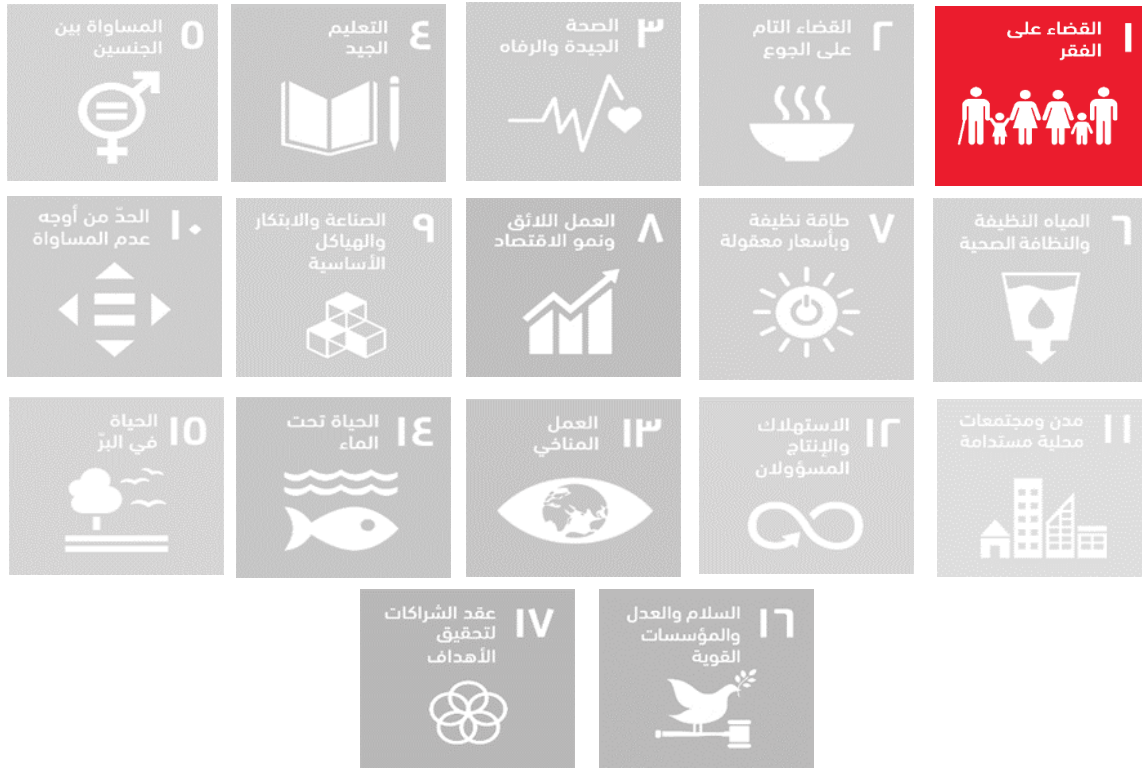
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Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms



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Goal 1: No Poverty

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is among the world's most generous countries. It has always shown keen interest in providing donations and humanitarian aids to poor countries, in addition to the international organizations concerned with poverty. There is hardly a needy country without a Saudi developmental project, or subsidies offered by the Kingdom, in the form of donations and humanitarian aids. This comes as no surprise, given the Kingdom's status in the Islamic world, and the world as a whole. Over the past three decades, it has provided over USD 84 billion (SAR 315 billion) in concessionary aid and favorable development assistance.

Furthermore, Saudi Arabia supports institutions and organizations which run special programs that are recognized by the international community. Among these are:

- United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA),
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),
- United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF),
- Arab Gulf Programme for Development (AGFUND), and
- World Food Programme (WFP).

Domestically, the Kingdom has launched:

- Social insurance programs;
- Citizen Account, a program that seeks to provide financial support to low and middle income;
- Financial Support Program: that aims to protect the poor by providing them with regular cash subsidies;
- Financial assistance to persons with special needs, disbursed on a monthly basis to help those persons with their needs; and
- Charities: totaling 686 societies, supervised by the Ministry of Labor and Social Development.



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Measured Indicators and Computation Method of Goal 1

Indicator No.	Indicator	Definition	Computation Method	Indicator Layer
1.4.1	Proportion of population with access to basic services	Basic Services refer to public service provision systems that meet human basic needs including drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, energy, mobility, waste collection, health care, education and information technologies. Access to basic services implies that sufficient and affordable service is reliably available.	Proportion of population with access to basic services: (No. of people with access to all the basic services/ population) × 100	Tier II
1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.	$X = \frac{A2 + A3 + B1}{\text{عدد السكان}} \times 100,000$ <p>A2= Number of deaths attributed to disasters; A3= Number of missing persons attributed to disasters; and B1= Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters</p>	Tier II



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Indicator No.	Indicator	Definition	Computation Method	Indicator Layer
1.5.2	Direct disaster economic loss in relation to gross domestic product (GDP)	This indicator measures the ratio of direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to GDP.	$X = \frac{C2 + C3 + C4 + C5 + C6}{GDP \text{ (ب.د.م)}}$ <p>C2= Direct agricultural loss attributed to disasters; C3= Direct economic loss to all other damaged or destroyed productive assets attributed to disasters; C4= Direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disasters; C5= 5 Direct economic loss resulting from damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure attributed to disasters; and C6= Direct economic loss to cultural heritage damaged or destroyed attributed to disasters.</p>	Tier II
1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	Metadata for this indicator is not yet available.		Tier II



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Indicators of Goal 1 in Saudi Arabia: Facts and Figures

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

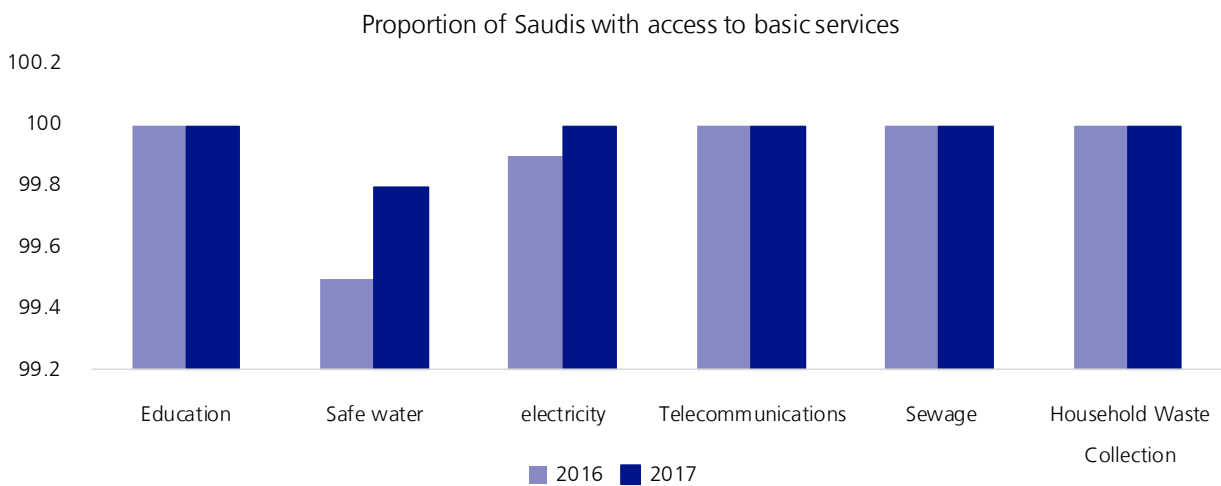
Table (1.1)

Proportion of Saudis with access to basic services 2016-2017

Service	2016	2017
Education %	100	100
Safe water %	99.5	99.8
Electricity %	99.9	100
Telecommunications %	100	100
Sewage %	100	100
Household waste collection %	100	100
Average beneficiaries of the services	99.9	99.9

Source: GStat

Figure (1.1)



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Indicator 1.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people

Table (1.2)

Rate of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people 2017

Sex	Deaths	Injuries	Total Average
Male	0.0460	0.0491	0.0981
Female	0	0.0031	
Total	0.0460	0.0521	

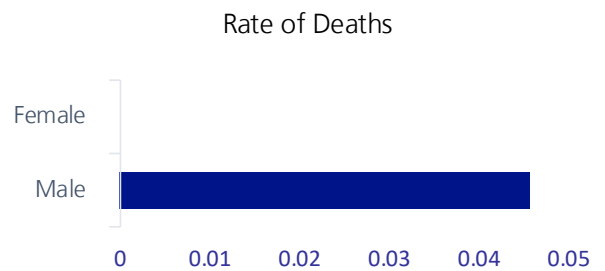
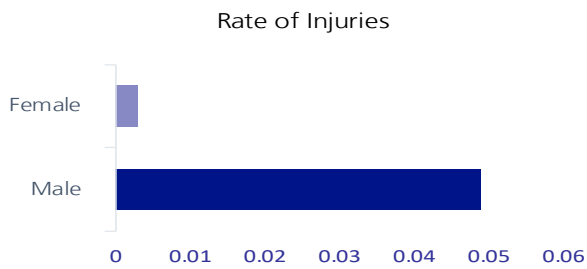
Source: The General Directorate for Civil Defence

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Figure (1.2) Figure (1.3)





Indicator 1.5.2: Direct disaster economic loss in relation to gross domestic product (GDP)

Table (1.3)

Rate of economic loss 2016-2017

Indicator	Year	
	2016	2017
Rate of economic loss	0.0043	0.00067

Source: The General Directorate for Civil Defence

Figure (1.4)

Rate of economic loss



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

Table (1.4)

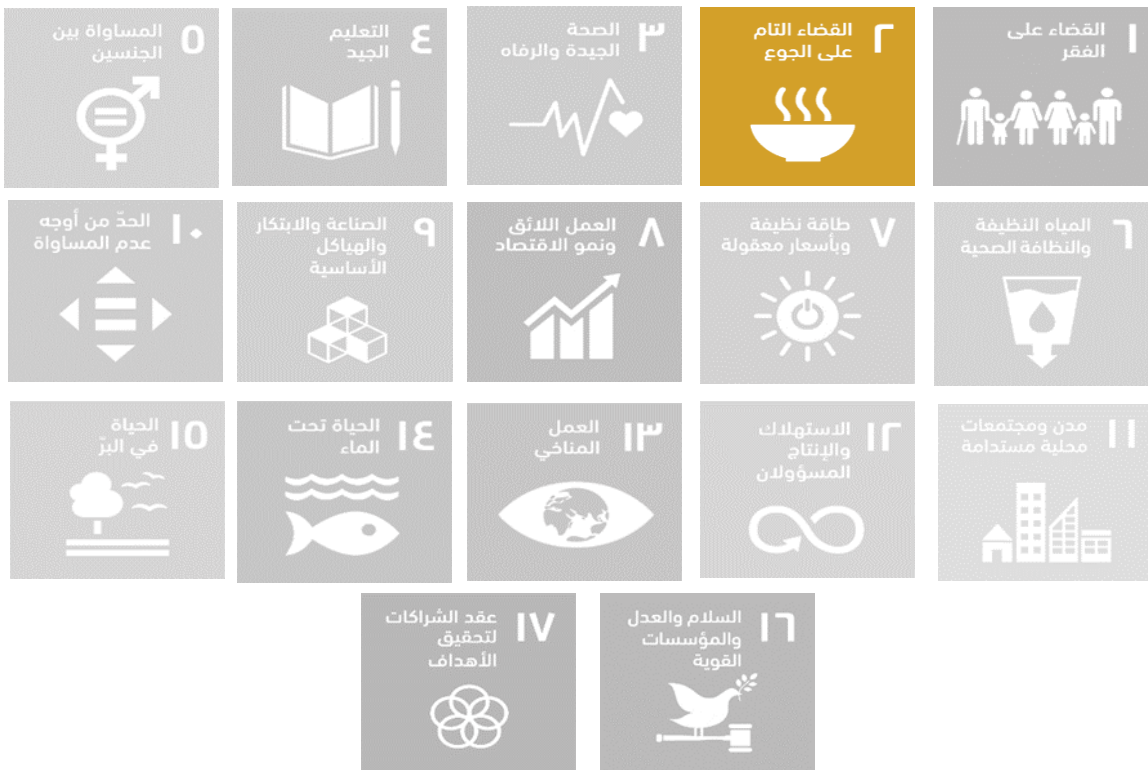
Proportion of total government spending on essential services in relation to total government spending 2017

Indicator	Year
	2017
Proportion of total government spending on essential services	36

Source: Ministry of Finance



Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



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Goal 2: Zero Hunger

The Saudi Government pays thorough attention to food security, and seeks to realize it at both the local and international levels. KSA is among the world's major contributors to hunger control programs. Besides, the Kingdom envisions raising its agricultural sector's share in the GDP, and revitalizing its role in economic development, as well as diversifying its production base, in a manner commensurate with the Saudi Vision 2030. Furthermore, the Kingdom seeks to boost its agricultural exports; it is among the top countries in the production of dates.

To that end, the Kingdom has made colossal efforts, including:

1. Momentous aids and humanitarian assistance to provide food for millions of people in poor nations;
2. King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre provided assistance in excess of USD 262 million during the period 2015-2018;
3. The national program to reduce food loss and waste and to prevent inadequate use of natural resources;
4. Agricultural terraces have been rehabilitated, along with application of rain water harvest techniques in Taif, Assir and Jazan;
5. Assistance is also provided to the electronic trade of dates;
6. King Abdullah Initiative for External Agricultural Investment; and
7. A program for prevention and control of Red Palm Weevil insect.



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Measured Indicators and Computation Method of Goal 2

Indicator No.	Indicator	Definition	Computation Method	Indicator Layer
2.1.1	Prevalence of undernourishment	The prevalence of undernourishment (PoU) is an estimate of the proportion of the population whose habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the dietary energy levels that are required to maintain a normal active and healthy life. It is expressed as a percentage.	$PoU = \int_{-(x < MDER)} f(x) dx$ DEC; CV; Skew	Tier I
2.2.1	Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	Prevalence of stunting (height-for-age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.	Survey estimates are based on standardized methodology using the WHO Child Growth Standards. Global and regional estimates are based on a methodology outlined by UNICEF, WHO, and the World Bank	Tier I
2.2.2	Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	Prevalence of overweight (weight for height >+2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.	Survey estimates are based on standardized methodology using the WHO Child Growth Standards. Global and regional estimates are based on a methodology outlined by UNICEF, WHO, and the World Bank	Tier I



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Indicator No.	Indicator	Definition	Computation Method	Indicator Layer
2.3.1	Volume of production per labor unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	Volume of agricultural production of small-scale food producer in crop, livestock, fisheries, and forestry activities per number of days. The indicator is computed as a ratio of annual output to the number of working days in one year.	$I^t = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m v_{ij} P_{ij-t}}{Ld-j-t} / n$ <p>Where:</p> <p>v_{ij} is the physical volume of agricultural product i sold by the small-scale food producer j during year t;</p> <p>P_{ij-t} is the constant sale price received by the small-scale food producer j for the agricultural product i during same year t;</p> <p>$Ld-j-t$ is the number of labor days utilized by the small-scale food producer j during year t; and</p> <p>n is the number of small-scale food producer.</p>	Tier II
2.4.1	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	The focus of this indicator is on the agricultural land used for growing crops or raising animals.	(Area under productive and sustainable agriculture / Agricultural land area)	Tier II
2.5.1	Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities	The conservation of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture (GRFA) in medium or long term conservation facilities represents the most trusted means of conserving genetic resources worldwide. Plant and animal GRFA conserved in these facilities can be easily used in breeding programs as well, even directly on-farm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The plant component of the indicator is calculated as the total number of unique accessions of plant genetic resources secured in medium to long term conservation facilities. - For the animal component the indicator is calculated as the number of local breeds with enough genetic material stored prompt reproduction when the need be. 	Tier I



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Indicator No.	Indicator	Definition	Computation Method	Indicator Layer
2.a.1	The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	The Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) for Government Expenditures is defined as the Agriculture share of Government Expenditure, divided by the Agriculture value added share of GDP.	$AOI = \frac{\text{Agriculture share of Government Expenditure}}{\text{Agriculture value added share of GDP}}$ <p>Where:</p> $\text{Agriculture share of Government Expenditure} = \frac{\text{Central Government Expenditure on Agriculture}}{\text{Total Central Government Expenditure}}$ $\text{Agriculture value added share of GDP} = \frac{\text{Agriculture value added}}{\text{GDP}}$ <p>Agriculture refers to the Division A of ISIC Rev 4 (agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting), equal to Division A+B of ISIC Rev 3.2.</p>	Tier I
2.c.1	Index of food price anomalies	The indicator of food price anomalies (IFPA) identifies markets prices of commodities that are abnormally high or low during a given period of time.	<p>Step 1: Calculate two of the compound growth rates.</p> <p>Step 2: Calculate the weighted average and standard deviations for each compound growth rate.</p> <p>Step 3: Pinpoint abnormal changes in prices.</p>	Tier II





Indicators of Goal 2 in Saudi Arabia: Facts and Figures

Indicator 2.1.1: Prevalence of undernourishment

Table (2.1)

Proportion of population suffering undernourishment 2017

Indicator	Gender	2017
Proportion of population suffering undernourishment	Male	6.2
	Female	5.5
	Total	5.9

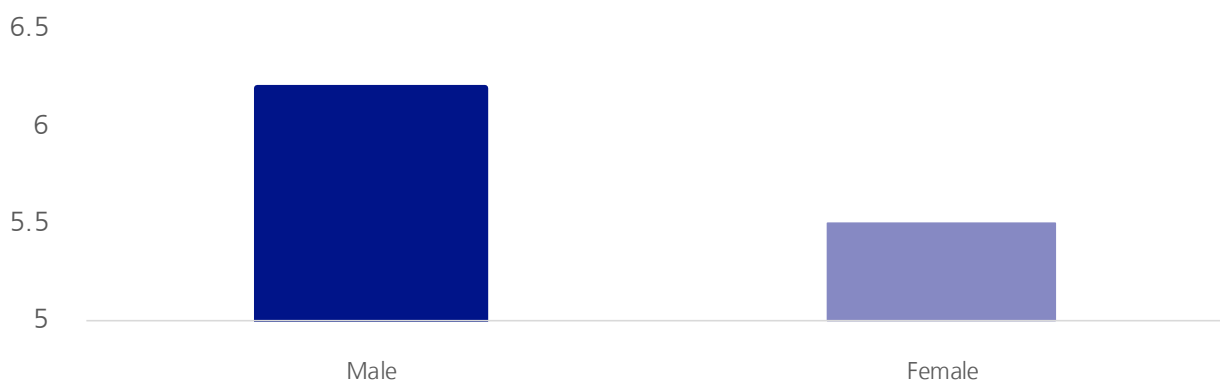
Source: Ministry of Health



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Figure (2.1)

Proportion of population suffering undernourishment





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

Table (2.2)

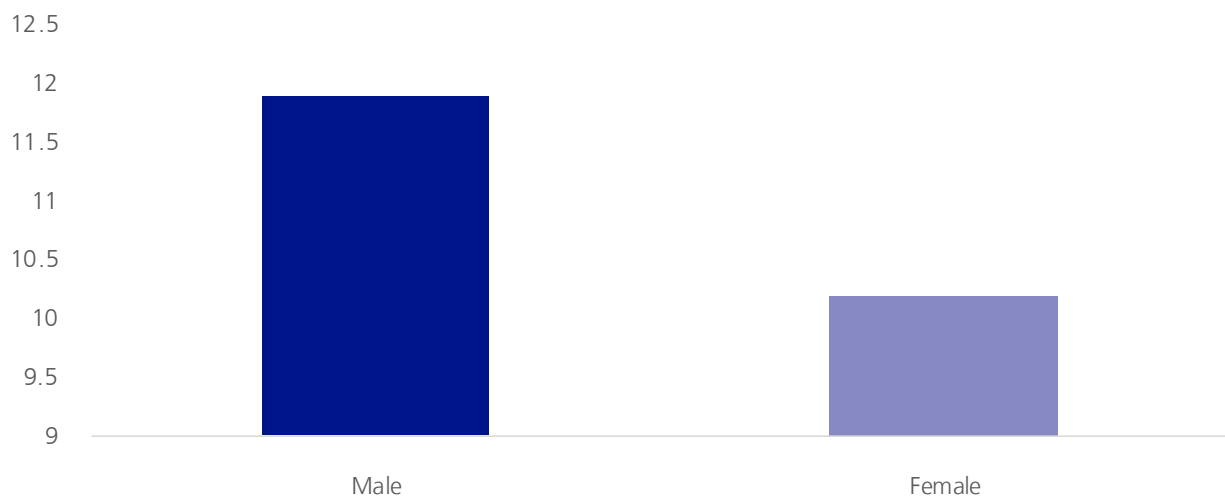
Proportion of children suffering stunting 2017

Indicator	Gender	2017
Proportion of children suffering stunting	Male	11.9
	Female	10.2
	Total	11.1

Source: Ministry of Health

Figure (2.2)

Proportion of children suffering stunting





Indicator 2.2.2: Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

Table (2.3)

Proportion of children suffering wasting and overweight 2017

Type of Disease	2017	
	Male	Female
Wasting	4.8	3.3
Overweight	8.5	8.7

Source: Ministry of Health

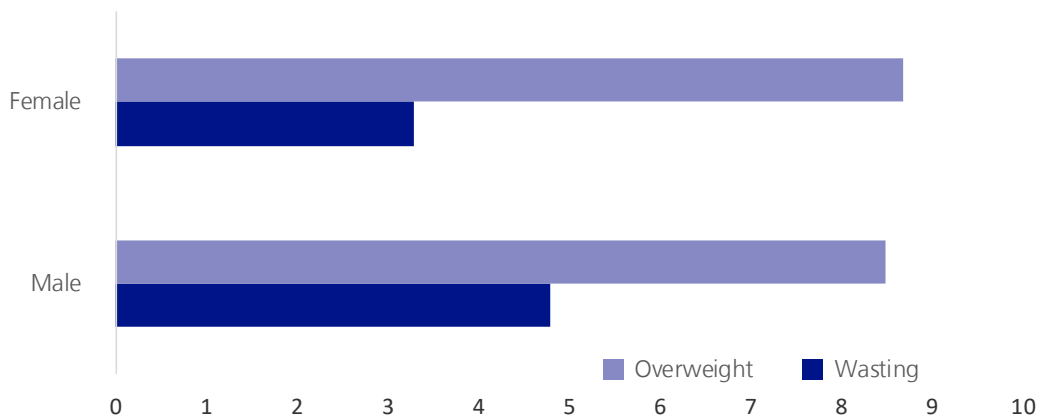
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Figure (2.3)

Proportion of children suffering wasting and overweight





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

Table (2.4)

Volume of production of agriculture projects (kilograms per dunam) 2016-2017

Type of Agricultural Production	2016	2017
Fodder	2,071	2,018
Grains	523	543
Vegetables	2,293	2,282
Fruits	691	721

Source: Ministry of Environment, Water & Agriculture

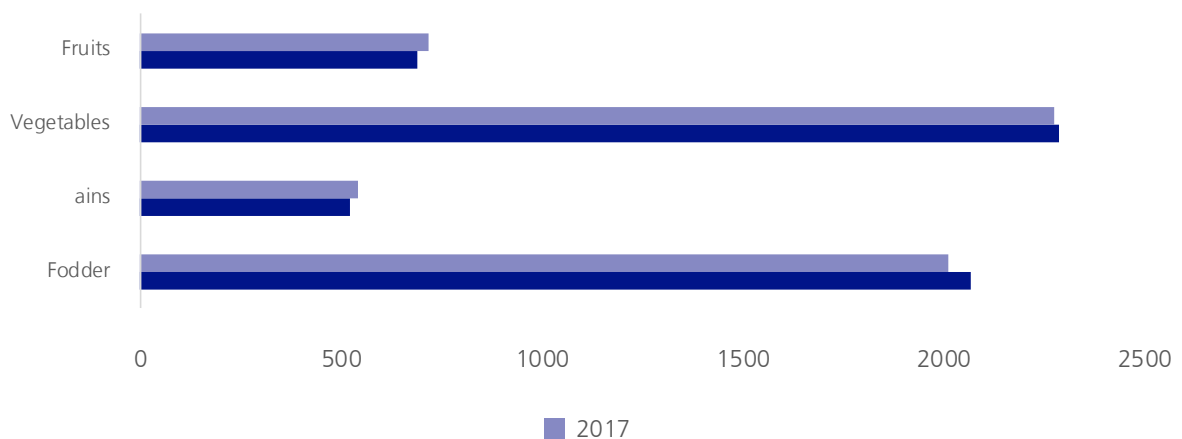
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Figure (2.4)

Volume of production of agricultural production in KSA





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

Table (2.5)

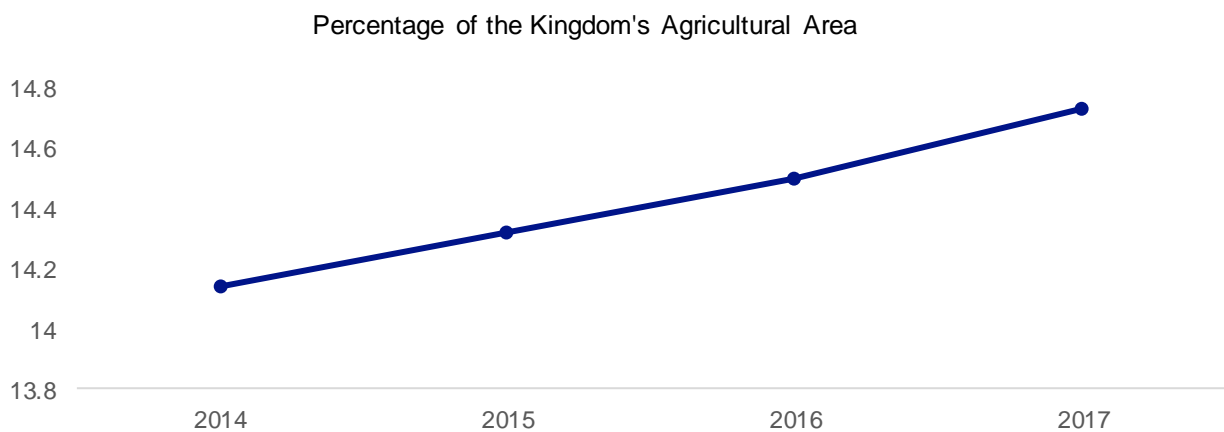
Percentage of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture 2014-2017

Indicator	Year			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Percentage of Agricultural Area	14.14	14.32	14.5	14.73

Source: GAStat

Source: Estimated data, MEWA, 2015-2017

Figure (2.5)



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Indicator 2.5.1: Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities

Table (2.6)

Number of Animal Resources (2011-2017)

Indicator	Year						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of Animal Resources	20	20	20	20	20	20	20

Source: Ministry of Environment, Water & Electricity

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

Table (2.7)

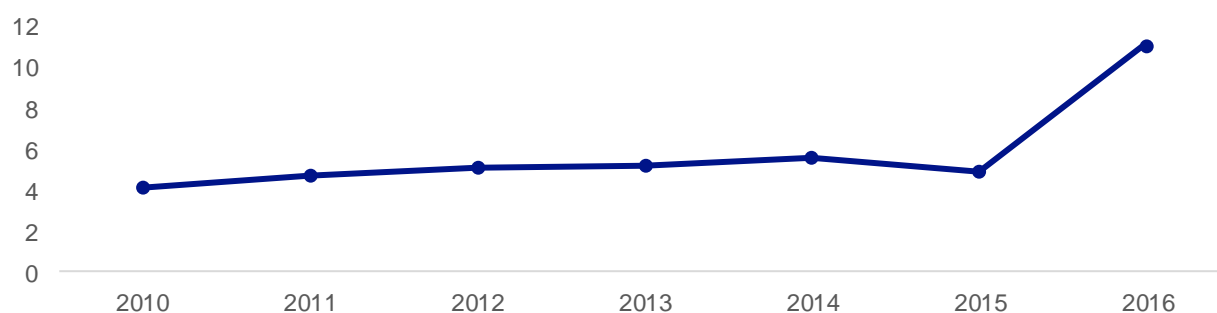
The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures 2010-2016

Indicator	Year						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agriculture Orientation Index	4.1	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.6	4.9	11.1

Source: Ministry of Finance

Figure (2.6)

Agriculture orientation index for government expenditures





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

Table (2.8)

Indicator of food price anomalies 2015 Indicator of food price anomalies 2015-2017

Indicator	2015		2016		2017	
	Coverage Ratio	Indices	Coverage Ratio	Indices	Coverage Ratio	Indices
Indicator of food price anomalies of food (consumer prices) ¹	-0.20	102	-1.27	100.7	-0.89	99.8
Indicator of food price anomalies of food (wholesale prices) ²	4.90	104.89	-0.70	104.23	-3.00	101.1

Source: GAStat

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Figure (2.7)

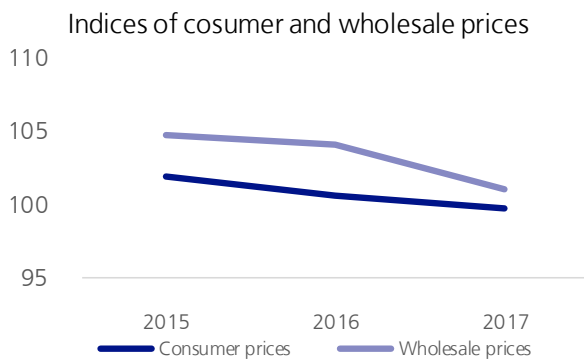
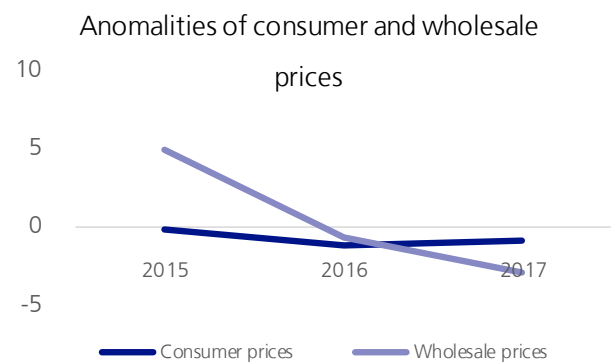


Figure (2.8)

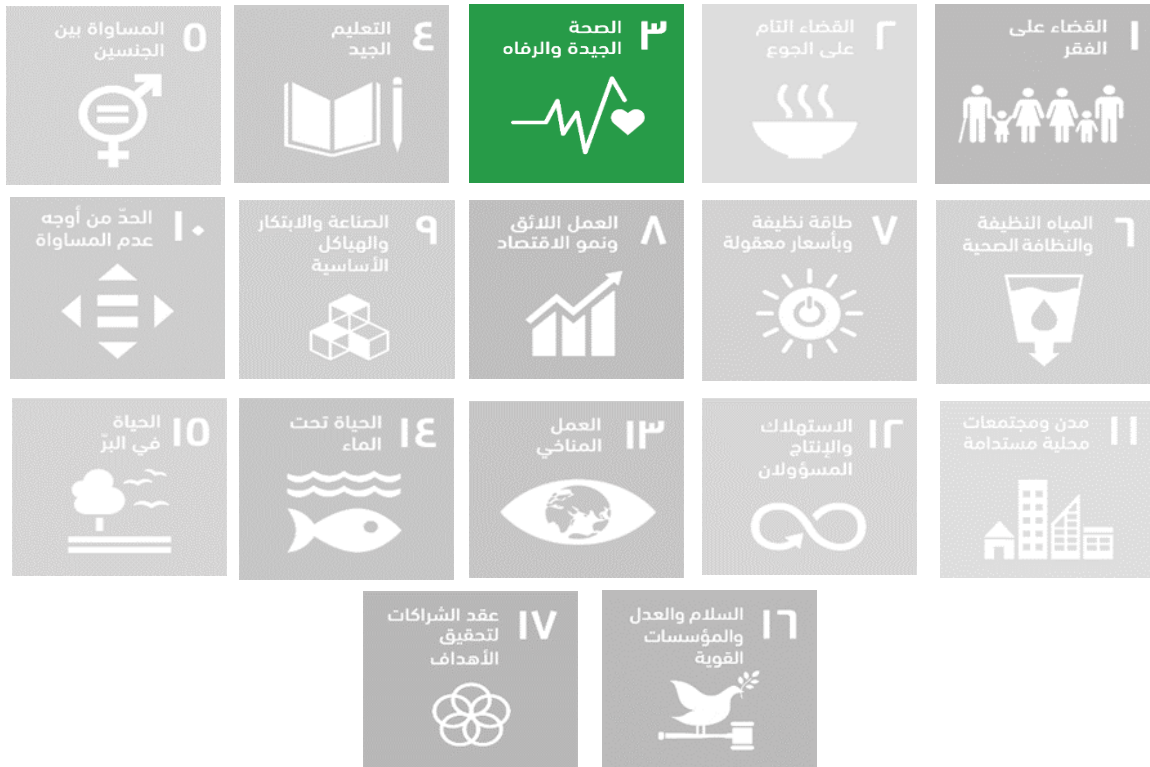


1 Base year 2013=100

2 Base year 2014=100



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



2018



Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being

The Government of Saudi Arabia, as represented by the Ministry of Health, strives to launch several health initiatives, in line with the National Transformation Program 2020, and the Saudi Vision 2030. This comes as part of a series of more than 40 initiatives.

Over the past period, the Ministry of Health (MOH) has made a lot of achievements in its various sectors and services. So far as primary health care (PHC) is concerned, which constitutes a substantial component of the Kingdom's health sector, over 80 PHC centers have recently been opened across the Kingdom, bringing the total number of PHC centers in KSA to over 2,390 centers. Aside from PHC services, those centers have provided vaccinations, treatments for chronic diseases, as well as maternal care for more than 52 million visitors.

During this year, the Kingdom's health sector has launched—through 9,300 medical crews and health centers—the Demographic Health Survey Project, targeting about 50,000 households throughout the Kingdom's regions, with a view to creating an accurate database about the health status in the Kingdom.³



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Following are some of the Kingdom's key initiatives to fulfill Goal 3 of the SDGs:

1. The New National Healthcare Path or Pregnant Women;
2. The National Drug Prevention Program (Nebras);
3. Educational programs on traffic safety, most notably "Al-Afia" Program; and
4. Establishing 36 new hospitals, and two medical cities, with a total capacity of 11,300 beds.

³ Ministry of Health



Measured Indicators and Computation Method of Goal 3

Indicator No.	Indicator	Definition	Computation Method	Indicator Layer
3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio	Number of maternal deaths during a given time period (per 100,000 live births during the same time period).	$(\text{Recorded or estimated number of maternal deaths}) \div (\text{total recorded or estimated births during the same time period}) \times 100,000$	Tier I
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	The percentage of deliveries attended by health personnel trained in providing lifesaving obstetric care.	The number of deliveries (of women aged 15-49) attended by skilled health personnel during delivery is expressed as a percentage of total deliveries (of women aged 15-49).	Tier I
3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate	The probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years. Age-specific mortality rates of that period are expressed per 1,000 live births.	The UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates are derived from national data from censuses, surveys or vital registration systems.	Tier I
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate	The probability that a child born in a specific period will die before reaching 28 completed days of life, expressed per 1,000 live births.	The UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates are derived from national data from censuses, surveys or vital registration systems.	Tier I
3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	It is defined as the number of new HIV infections per 1,000 person-years among the uninfected population.	Special diagnostic tests in surveys or from health facilities can be used to obtain data on HIV incidence. HIV incidence is thus modelled using the Spectrum software.	Tier I



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Indicator No.	Indicator	Definition	Computation Method	Indicator Layer
3.3.2	Tuberculosis (TB) incidence per 100,000 population	The tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population is defined as the estimated number of new and relapse TB cases (all forms of TB, including cases in people living with HIV), expressed as a rate per 100,000 population.	<p>Estimates of TB incidence are produced through a consultative and analytical process led by WHO and are published annually. These estimates are based on annual case notifications, assessments of the quality and coverage of TB notification data, national surveys of the prevalence of TB disease and information from death (vital) registration systems.</p> <p>incidence = case notifications ÷ estimated proportion of cases detected</p> <p>incidence = prevalence ÷ duration of condition</p>	Tier I
3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	Incidence of malaria is defined as the number of new cases of malaria per 1,000 people at risk each year.	<p>Number of people at risk = (population × H / population × L-2)</p> <p>Where H: the proportion at high risk; and</p> <p>L: the proportion at low risk</p>	Tier I
3.3.4	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	Metadata for this indicator is not yet available.		Tier I



Indicator No.	Indicator	Definition	Computation Method	Indicator Layer
3.4.1	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	The percentage of adult persons who die out of one of those diseases, at the age of 30-70. This indicator is calculated using life table methods.	<p>There are 4 steps involved in the calculation of this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimation of WHO life tables; • Estimation of cause-of-death distributions; • Calculation of age-specific mortality rates from the four main NCDs for each five-year age range between 30 and 70; and • Calculation of the probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases. 	Tier I
3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate	The Suicide mortality rate is defined as the number of suicide deaths in a year, divided by the population, and multiplied by 100 000.	$\text{Suicide mortality rate (per 100,000 population)} = \frac{\text{Number of suicide deaths in a year}}{\text{population for the same year}} \times 100,000$	Tier I
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic accidents	Death rate due to road traffic accidents is defined as the number of road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100,000 population.	The model is based on the quality of data received. These data, on all causes of death, are then analyzed by a team in the Health Information Systems department to decide on how good the data are, and hence determine if there is good completeness and coverage of deaths for all causes.	Tier I



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Indicator No.	Indicator	Definition	Computation Method	Indicator Layer
3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	The percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who desire either to have no (additional) children or to postpone the next child and who are currently using a modern contraceptive method.	Numerator: The percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) who are currently using at least one modern contraceptive method. Denominator: The total demand for family planning (the sum of contraceptive prevalence and the unmet need for family planning) Estimates are with respect to women who are married.	Tier I
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	Annual number of births to females aged 10-14 or 15-19 years per 1,000 females in the respective age group.	The numerator (A) is the number of live births to women aged 15-19 years, and the denominator (B) an estimate of exposure to childbearing by women aged 15-19 years. The computation is the same for the age group 10-14 years. $PABR = A - B \times 100$ Where: PABR = adolescent birth rate.	Tier I
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	The mortality attributable to the joint effects of household and ambient air pollution can be expressed as: Number of deaths, Death rate. Death rates are calculated by dividing the number of deaths by the total population	$PAF = 1 - \sum PFA_i$ Where PAF _i is PAF of individual risk factors.	Tier I
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene	The number of deaths in a year, divided by the population, and multiplied by 100,000.	The methods with agreed international standard have been developed, reviewed and published in various documents.	Tier I



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Indicator No.	Indicator	Definition	Computation Method	Indicator Layer
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	The mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning is defined as the number of deaths of unintentional poisonings in a year, divided by the population, and multiplied by 100,000.	The methods and agreed international standard have been developed, reviewed and published in various documents. The methods used for the analysis of causes of death depend on the type of data available from countries.	Tier I
3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who currently use any tobacco product (smoked and/or smokeless tobacco) on a daily or non-daily basis.	A statistical model based on a Bayesian Negative Binomial Meta-regression is used to model prevalence of current tobacco smoking for each country, separately for men and women.	Tier I
3.b.1	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national program	Coverage of the vaccines containing mumps, tetanus, DTP (3rd dose), measles (2nd dose), pneumococcal conjugate (last dose in the schedule), and HPV (last dose in the schedule).	The methodology uses data reported by national authorities from countries administrative systems as well as data from immunization or multi-indicator household surveys.	Tier I
3.b.2	Total net official development assistance to the medical research and basic health sectors	Gross disbursements of total ODA from all donors to medical research and basic health sectors.	The sum of ODA flows from all donors to developing countries for medical research and basic health.	Tier I





Indicator No.	Indicator	Definition	Computation Method	Indicator Layer
3.c.1	Health worker density and distribution	The density of medical doctors is defined as the number of medical doctors, including generalists and specialist medical practitioners (whether nationals or foreigners) per 10,000 population.	This indicator is usually calculated by using two measurements: density of medical doctors, and density of nursing and midwifery personnel. Within the framework of the SDGs agenda, the relevant dataset has been expended to include medical doctors, nursing and midwifery personnel, dentists and pharmacists. The dataset is planned to undergo further gradual expansions to cover all health personnel.	Tier I
3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	Percentage of attributes of 13 core capacities that have been attained at a specific point in time.	(Number of 'yes' to level 1 and 2 questions) / (Total number of level 1 and 2 questions) per core capacity	Tier I



Indicators of Goal 3 in Saudi Arabia: Facts and Figures

Indicator 3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio

Table (3.1)

Maternal mortality ration per 100,000 live births 2015

Indicator	Year
	2015
Maternal mortality ratio	12

Source: Ministry of Health

Indicator 3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Table (3.2)

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel 2017

Indicator	Year
	2017
Proportion of births attended by health personnel	99.7

Source: GASat

Indicator 3.2.1: Under-five mortality rate

Table (3.3)

Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births 2017

Indicator	Year
	2017
Neonatal mortality rate	8.9

Source: GASat



2018



Indicator 3.2.2: Neonatal mortality rate

Table (3.4)

Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births 2017

Indicator	Year
	2017
Neonatal mortality rate	5

Source: GStat

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

Table (3.5)

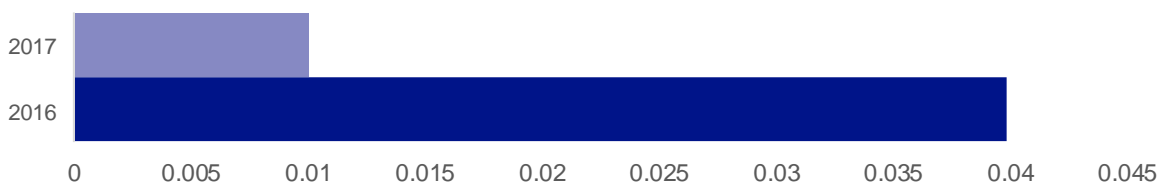
Number of infections per 1,000 people uninfected with HIV 2016-2017

Indicator	Year	
	2016	2017
Number of Infections	0.04	0.01

Source: Ministry of Health

Figure (3.3)

Number of new HIV infections



2018



Indicator 3.3.2: Tuberculosis (TB) incidence per 100,000 population

Table (3.6)

Prevalence of TB per 100,000 people 2016-2017

Indicator	Year	
	2016	2017
Prevalence of TB	7	6

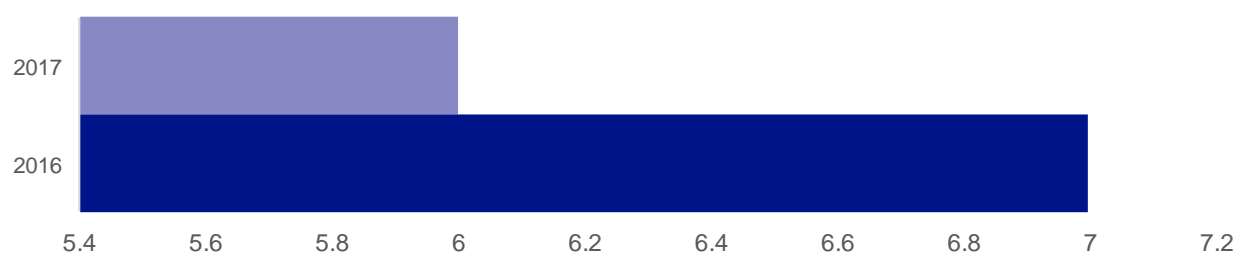
Source: Ministry of Health

Figure (3.4)

Prevalence of TB



2018



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Indicator 3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 1000 population

Table (3.7)

Prevalence of Malaria per 100,000 people 2016-2017

Indicator	Year	
	2016	2017
Prevalence of Malaria	0.01	0.01

Source: Ministry of Health



Indicator 3.4.4: Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

Table (3.8)

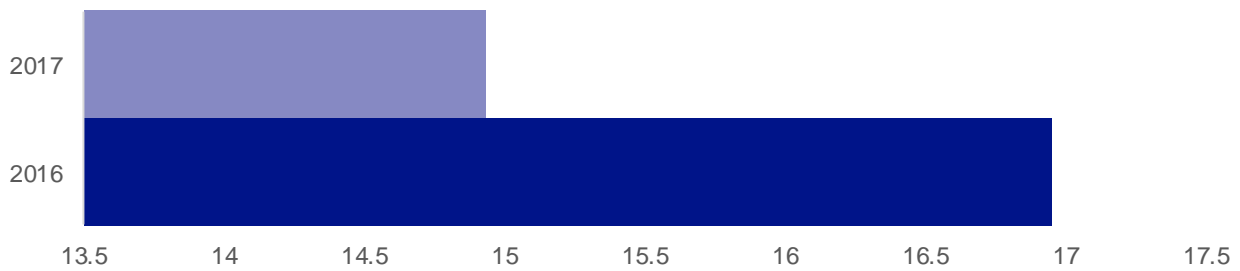
Prevalence of hepatitis B per 100,000 Saudis 2016-2017

Indicator	Year	
	2016	2017
Prevalence of hepatitis B among Saudis	16.96	14.94

Source: Ministry of Health

Figure (3.5)

Prevalence of hepatitis B in Saudis



الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics

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

Table (3.9)

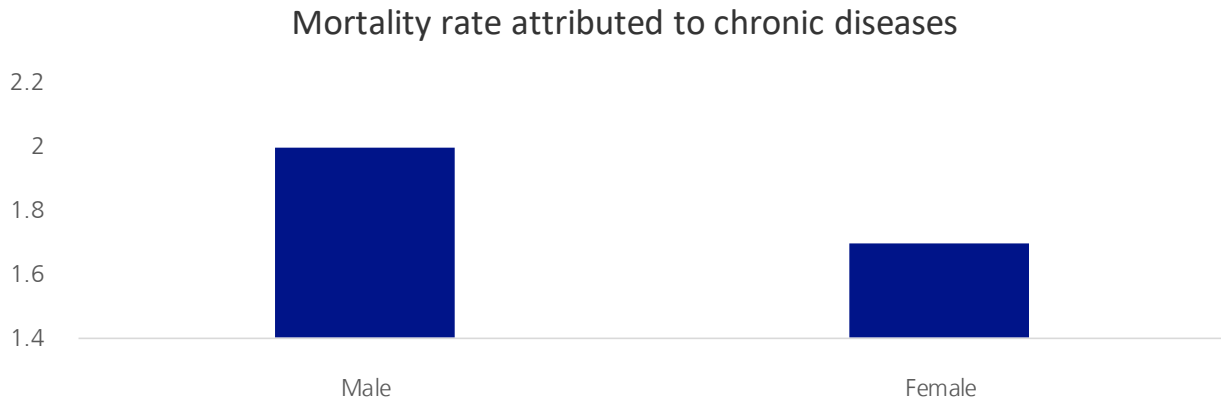
Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases per 1,000 population 2015

Indicator	Gender	2015
Mortality rate attributed to chronic diseases	Male	2.0
	Female	1.7
	Total	1.9

Source: Ministry of Health



Figure (3.6)



Indicator 3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate

Table (3.10)

Suicide mortality rate per 100,000 population 2017

Indicator	Gender	2017
Suicide mortality rate	Male	2.2
	Female	0.8
	Total	1.6

Source: Ministry of Health

Indicator 3.6.1: Death rate due to road traffic accidents

Table (3.11)

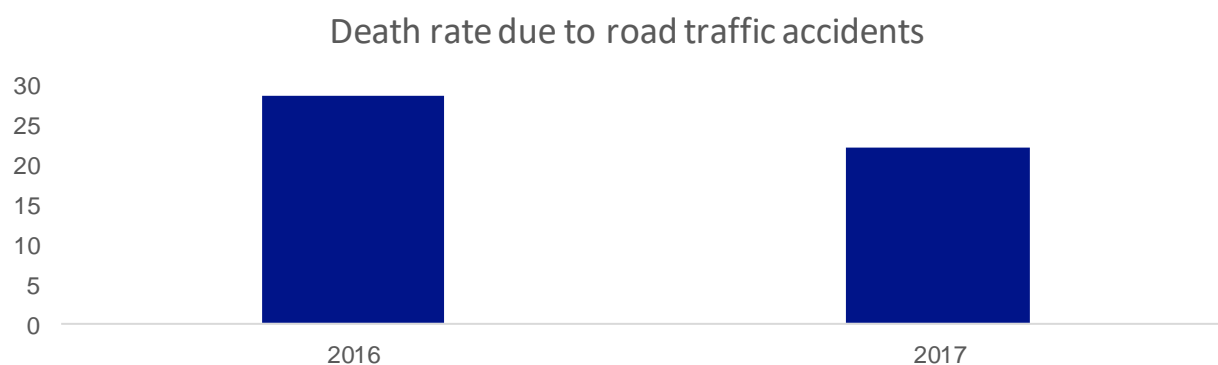
Death rate due to road traffic accidents per 100,000 population 2016-2017

Indicator	Year	
	2016	2017
Suicide mortality rate	28.5	22.2

Source: Traffic Department



Figure (3.7)



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 (3.12)

Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods 2017

Indicator	Year
	2017
Proportion of women of reproductive age who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	30.9

Source: GASTat

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

Table (3.13)

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

Indicator	Year
	2017
Adolescent birth rate among Saudi women	9.8

Source: GASTat



2018



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

Table (3.14)

Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution 2014

Indicator	Year
	2014
Mortality rate attributed to pollution	1.6

Source: Ministry of Health

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

Table (3.15)

Rate of exposure to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene per 1,000 population 2014

Indicator	Year
	2014
Rate of exposure to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene	0.16

Source: Ministry of Health

Indicator 3.9.3: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

Table (3.16)

Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning per 100,000 population 2017

Indicator	Gender	2017
	Mortality rate attributed to poisoning	Male
Female		0.02
Total		0.17

Source: Ministry of Health



2018



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

Table (3.17)

Proportion of the population (aged 15 years and older) who use any form of tobacco 2017

Indicator	Gender	2017
Proportion of the population (aged 15 years and older) who use any form of tobacco	Male	23.1
	Female	0.7
	Total	14.1

Source: GStat



2018

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

Table (3.18)

Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines 2017

Indicator	Year
	2017
Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines	98

Source: Ministry of Health



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

Table (3.19)

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



2018

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

Table (3.20)

Health worker density and distribution per 10,000 people 2016-2017

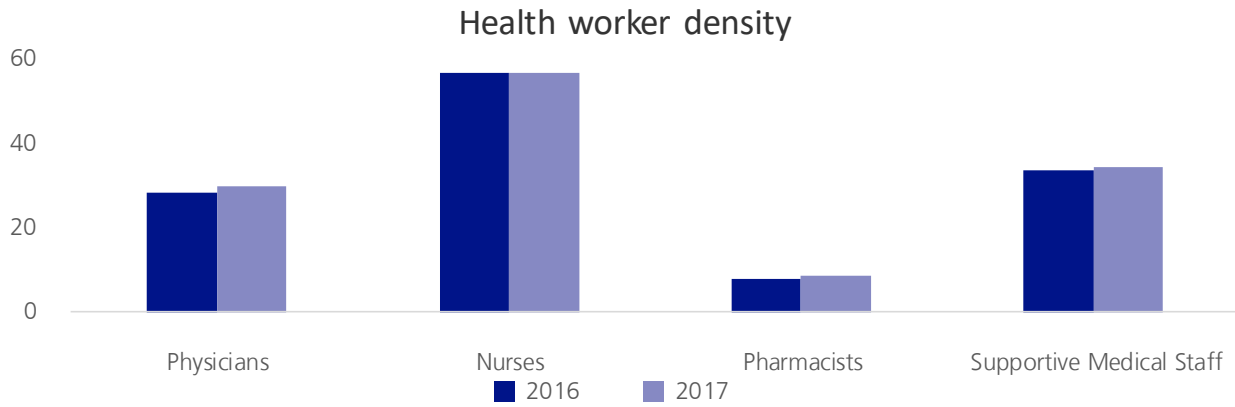
Source: Ministry of Health

* per 10,000 population

Health workers	2016 *	2017 *
Physicians: including dentists	28.3	30.1
Nurses: including midwives	57	57
Pharmacists	7.9	8.7
Supportive medical staff	33.8	34.4



Figure (3.10)



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

Table (3.21)

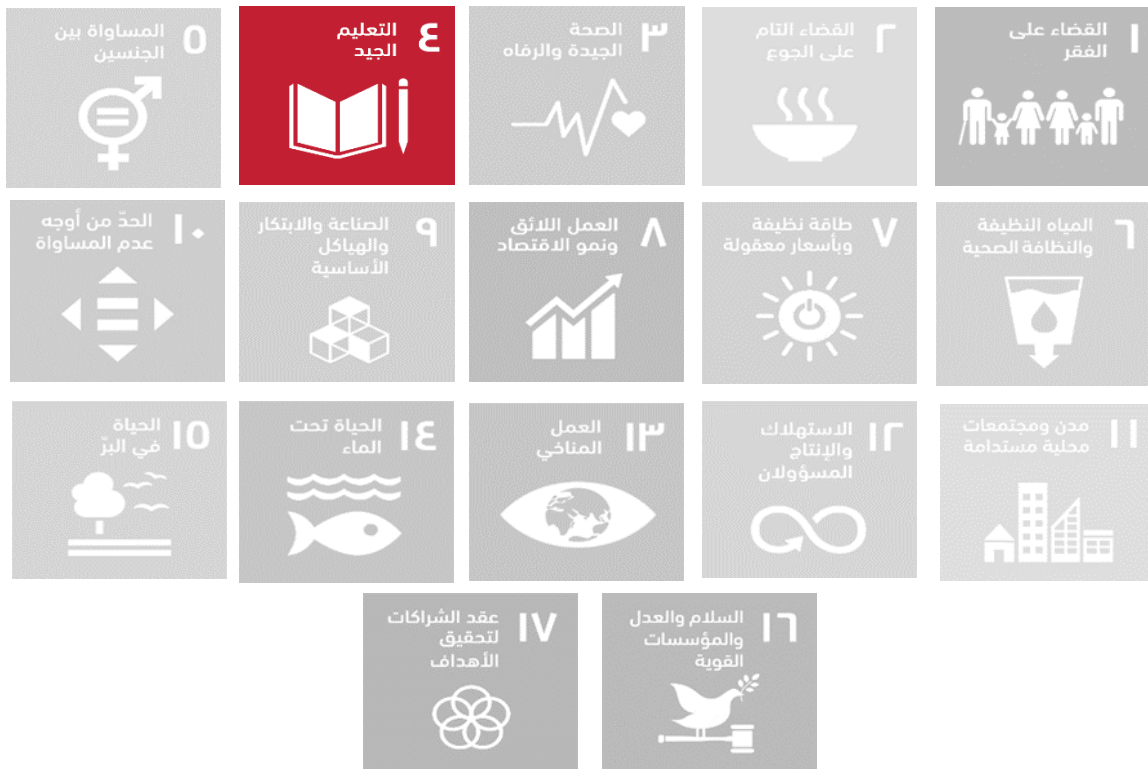
Rate of IHR capacity and health emergency preparedness 2017

Indicator	Year
	2017
Rate of IHR capacity	99

Source: Ministry of Health/ World Health Organization



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





Goal 4: Quality Education

Saudi Arabia accords a high priority to education. Education accounts for the largest share of the 2018 state budget allocation. A total of USD 51 billion (SAR 192 billion) has been earmarked for general education, higher education and training sector. Moreover, a National Committee has been set up to track the implementation of SDG 4 That is to be added to a myriad of programs and initiatives meant to enhance the education sector, most notably:

1. Summer campaigns for promotion of awareness and eradication of illiteracy in the remote areas;
2. Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz Center for Support Services to Special Education;
3. Independent school initiative, under which 25 government schools have been converted into schools run by the private sector;
4. Lifelong education initiative (Estidama);
5. Development of a national strategy for the education of people with disabilities;
6. An initiative to develop a practical framework that ensures the match between academic institutions' output and labor market needs;
7. Cooperation project between the Ministry of Education and the Saudi Arabian General Investment Authority (SAGIA) for the employment and training of graduates of scholarships;

In addition, the Kingdom, as represented by Ministry of Education, is committed to promoting a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development. Seeking to achieve this target, the Ministry has launched a number of initiatives, including:

1. Promotion of positive attitudes in schools: This project seeks to promote positive attitudes through a motivating environment and attractive guiding programs;
2. Aramco's environmental education initiative: Under this initiative, a school team called "Friend's of the environment club" is formed by students;
3. "Volunteering in education" program;
4. "My country protects my rights" initiative;
5. National project for protection from peer violence and bullying; and
6. Child support hotline program.



Measured Indicators and Computation Method of Goal 4

Indicator No.	Indicator	Definition	Computation Method	Indicator Layer
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	Percentage of children and young people in Grade 2 or 3 of primary education, at the end of primary education and the end of lower secondary education achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (a) reading and (b) mathematics. The minimum proficiency level will be measured relative to new common.	Performance above the minimum level, $PL_{tn,s}$, above minimum = p Where: P is the percentage of students in a learning assessment at stage of education n , in subjects in any year $(t-i)$ where $0 \leq i \leq 5$, who has achieved the level of proficiency that is greater than a pre-defined minimum standard, S_{min} .	Tier II





Indicator No.	Indicator	Definition	Computation Method	Indicator Layer
4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	The participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex as defined as the percentage of children in the given age range who participate in one or more organized learning program.	$PROLOt1,AG,a-1.=$ $, EOt1,AG(a-1)-SAPAG(a-1).$ <p>Where:</p> <p>PROLOt1,AG(a-1) = participation rate in organized learning one year before the official entry age a to primary education;</p> <p>EOt1,AG(a-1) = enrollment in early childhood or primary education (ISCED levels 0 and 1) aged one year below the official entry age a to primary education; and</p> <p>SAPAG(a-1) = school-age population aged one year below the official entry age a to primary education</p>	Tier I
4.3.1	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	The percentage of youth and adults in a given age range (e.g. 15-24 years, 25-64 years, etc.) participating in formal or non-formal education or training in a given time period.	$PRAGi=,EAGi-PAGi.$ <p>Where:</p> <p>PRAGi = participation rate of the population in age group i in formal and non-formal education and training;</p> <p>EAGi = enrollment of the population in age group i in formal and non-formal education and training;</p> <p>PAGi = population in age group i; and</p> <p>i = 15-24, 15 and above, 25-64 etc.</p>	Tier II



Indicator No.	Indicator	Definition	Computation Method	Indicator Layer
4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	The proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill as defined as the percentage of youth (aged 15-24 years) and adults (aged 15 years and above) that have undertaken certain computer-related activities in a given time period.	$PICTa = \frac{ICTa}{Pa}$ <p>Where:</p> <p>PICTa,s = percentage of people in age group a who have ICT skill s;</p> <p>ICTa = number of people in age group a who have ICT skill s;</p> <p>and</p> <p>Pa = population in age group a.</p>	Tier II
4.5.1	Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Parity indices require data for the specific groups of interest. They represent the ratio of the indicator value for one group to that of the other.	$DPI = \frac{[Indi]d}{[Indi]a}$ <p>Where:</p> <p>DPI = the Dimension (Gender, Wealth, Location, etc.);</p> <p>Parity Index [Indi] = the Education 2030 Indicator i for which an equity measure is needed;</p> <p>d = the likely disadvantaged group (e.g. female, poorest, etc.); and</p> <p>a = the likely advantaged group (e.g. male, richest, etc.)</p>	Tier I / Tier II/ Tier III



2018



Indicator No.	Indicator	Definition	Computation Method	Indicator Layer
4.7.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	The methodology is still under development. The calculation of this indicator is based on the reports (submitted by countries) that describe how global citizenship and education for sustainable development are infused into their relevant educational policies and regulations.	Tier III
4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	The percentage of schools by level of education (primary education) with access to the given facility or service.	$PS_{n,f} = \frac{S_{n,f}}{S_n} \times 100$ <p>Where:</p> <p>PS_{n,f} = percentage of schools at level n of education with access to facility f;</p> <p>S_{n,f} = schools at level n of education with access to facility f; and</p> <p>S_n = total number of schools at level n of education.</p>	Tier II





Indicator No.	Indicator	Definition	Computation Method	Indicator Layer
4.c.1	Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	The percentage of teachers by level of education taught (pre-primary, primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education) who have received at least the minimum organized pedagogical teacher training pre-service and in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country.	$PTT_n = \frac{TT_n}{T_n} \times 100$ <p>Where:</p> <p>PTT_n = percentage of trained teachers at level n of education;</p> <p>TT_n = trained teachers at level n of education;</p> <p>T_n = total teachers at level n of education;</p> <p>n = 02 (pre-primary), 1 (primary), 2 (lower secondary), 3 (upper secondary) and 23 (secondary).</p>	Tier II





Indicators of Goal 4 in Saudi Arabia: Facts and 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)

Proportion of children and young people in grades 2/6 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in mathematics in KSA 2016

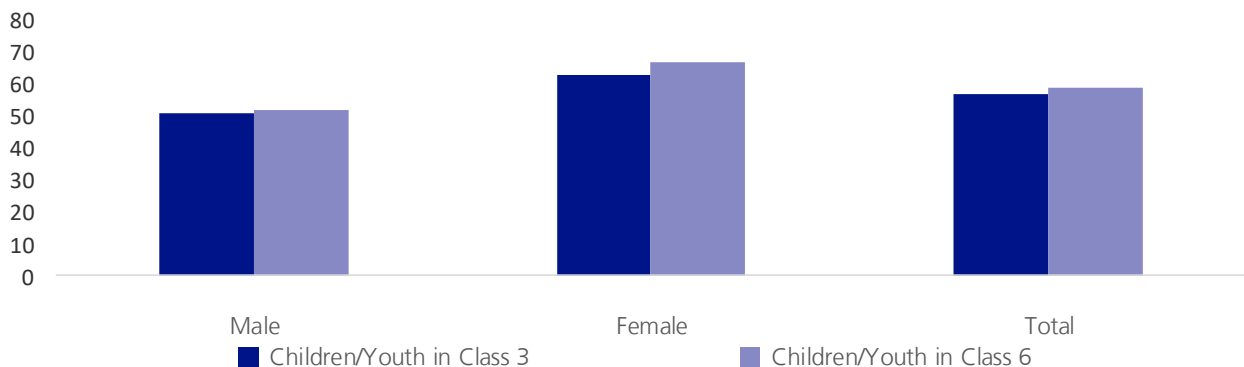
Gender	Proportion of children/ young people in grade 3	Proportion of children/ young people in grade 6
Male	51	52
Female	63	67
Total	57	59

Source: Ministry of Education



Figure (4.1)

Proportion of children/ young people in grade 3 and 6





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

Table (4.2)

Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) 2017

Indicator	Gender	2017
Participation rate in organized learning	Male	35.8
	Female	38.6
	Total	37.2

Source: GStat



2018

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

Table (4.3)

Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months 2017

Indicator	Gender	2017
Participation rate in organized learning and training	Male	12.16
	Female	16.77
	Total	14.01

Source: GStat



Indicator 4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

Table (4.4)

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

2017

Skills	(24-15)	+15
Copying or moving a file or document	29.13	27.68
Using Copy/Paste tools to duplicate or move information inside a document	17.1	16.05
Sending e-mails with attachments (documents, photos or videos)	13.86	15.26
Using basic mathematical formulas in a spreadsheet	5.4	6.01
Connecting and setting up new devices or hardware components (modem, camera, printer, etc.)	10.86	10.86
Finding, downloading, setting up and configuring software	5.35	5.39
Creating presentations by using PowerPoint (including text, images, audios, videos and charts)	6.38	5.91
Moving files from a device to another	10.47	10.75
Develop a computer software using special programming language	1.46	2.1
Total	36.7	29.61

Source: GStat





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

Table (4.5)

Parity indices (female/male) - Gender parity index by educational level 2017

Educational level			General Education	University Education
Primary	Intermediate	Secondary		
1	1	0.95	0.99	1.1

Source: GAStat

Indicator 4.7.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

The Saudi education policy stems from the principles of Islam, which the Kingdom upholds as both a religion, a creed, a worship, a legal system, an ethic, a political regime, and an integrated regulator of the entire life. An integral part of the State's General Policy, the education policy has paid attention to the concept of global citizenship. It lays down the general principles upon which the education policy is centered as follows:

1. Upholding human dignity; and
2. Respecting the public rights provided for by Islam.

Global citizenship is deemed to be one of the Kingdom's strategic education objectives. The concept of global citizenship has been included in the social studies curriculum, as well as some other curricula (such as religious sciences). It is also taught as part of the various methodological activities.

The Kingdom's educational system values both individuals and groups, and puts citizenship and global citizenship on top of its priorities and objectives. To that end, it entrenches the values of partnership into individuals, enriches them with the knowledge that would promote their sense of national and global belonging, and encourages them to sacrifice their personal interests for the public interest.

In its quest for sustainable development, the Saudi Government has prioritized an education policy that would ensure development of education, and maximize its capacity for sustainable-development-based education, by focusing on: global warming, biological diversity, and reduction of the pollution risks. To do so, the Kingdom has embarked on successive development processes of curricula, as well as qualifying and training teachers to





make sure that the concept of "learning for sustainable development" is brought into effect as part of the educational practices.

Indicator 4.a.1: Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)

Table (4.6)

Proportion of schools with access to services 2016

Service	2016
Electricity	100
Internet for educational purposes	100
Computers for educational purposes	100
Infrastructure and tools suitable for students with disabilities	90
Basic health utilities (female)	100
Basic health utilities (male)	100
Basic handwashing utilities	100

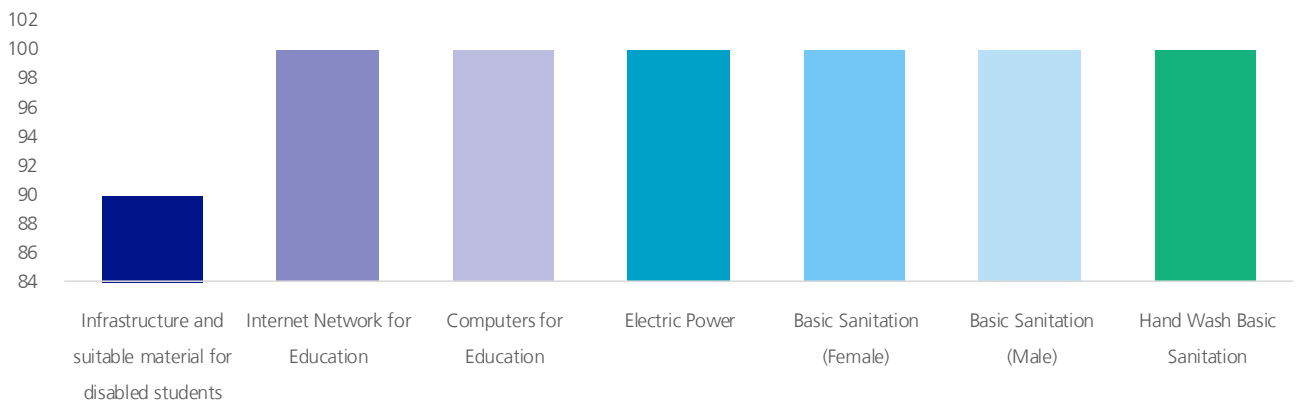
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Source: Ministry of Education

Figure (4.2)

Proportion of schools with access to services





Indicator 4.c.1: Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-school; (b) primary; (c) preparatory; and (d) secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country

Table (4.7)

Proportion of teachers in pre-primary, primary, preparatory and secondary education 2016

Gender	Pre-school	Primary	Preparatory	Secondary
Male	100	100	100	100
Female	100	100	100	100
Total	100	100	100	100

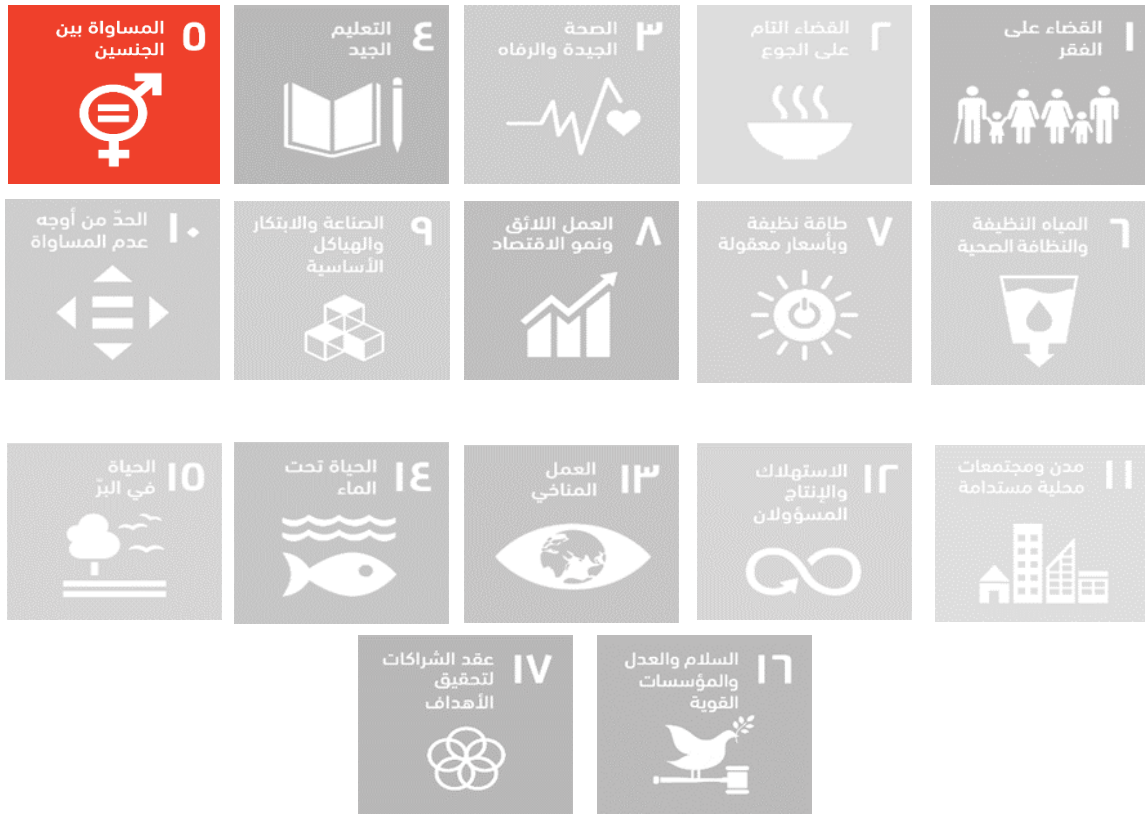
Source: Ministry of Education



2018



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





Goal 5: Gender Equality

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has promoted women's standing in development through capacity development and harnessing of women's capabilities in order to leverage their local and international roles. This stems from the Government's staunch belief that women constitute half of the society.

Vision 2030 sets a separate strategic objective to increase women's participation in the labor market. The Vision further ensures women's rights in the fields of health, education, protection, employment and in being provided with a decent living standard. This is much in alignment with SDGs objectives and targets.

Saudi Arabia has taken several measures that aim to enable women, as follows:

1. Enabling women to hold leading positions in the government;
2. By virtue of a Royal Order, dated 2013, 20% of the Shura Council (Consultative Council) seats are dedicated to female members;
3. Creating over 450,000 jobs for women;
4. An electronic portal for female job seekers;
5. Developing productive projects for households (productive households);
6. Launching a program for training women (Duroob);
7. Launching of a program to support the transport of working women (Wusool);
8. Launching of a program to support the hosting of children of working women (Qurrah);
9. Developing the household affairs database; and
10. Future Researcher initiative.

Charitable societies and associations and non-profit organizations offer considerable moral and material support to Saudi women in all areas, most notably the following:

1. Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz Fund for Women's Development
2. National family security program;
3. Deem Al-Manahil Fund (Princess Madawi' fund for women development);
4. Al-Nahda Women Charitable Society;
5. Social Development Bank (SDB);
6. Wafaa Institution for Women's Rights; and
7. Mawadda Society.





Measured Indicators and Computation Method of Goal 5

Indicator No.	Indicator	Definition	Computation Method	Indicator Layer
5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments	<p>The proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments is currently measured as the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats.</p> <p>As for the proportion of seats held by women in local government, it is expressed as a percentage of elected positions held by women in legislative/ deliberative bodies of local government.</p>	<p>Proportion of seats held by women in a national parliament = (number of seats held by women ÷ total number of parliament seats)</p> <p>(number of seats held by women × 100) ÷ (total number of seats held by men and women)</p>	Tier I Tier II
5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions	<p>This indicator refers to the proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in senior and middle managerial positions.</p>	<p>ISCO-08 is used to calculate the following: Proportion of women in senior and middle management, proportion of women in management, proportion of women in senior and middle management, and proportion of women in managerial positions.</p>	Tier I



2018



Indicator No.	Indicator	Definition	Computation Method	Indicator Layer
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	Proportion of married women aged 15-49 years who make their own decision on all marriage-related matters.	<p>Numerator (A): Number of married or in union women aged 15-49 years old (who can say "no" to sex, and who makes a decision on contraception.)</p> <p>Denominator (B): Total number of married women aged 15-49 years old.</p> <p>Rate = $A \times 100 - B$. numerator \times 100 / denominator</p>	Tier II
5.a.1	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	<p>The indicator is divided in two sub-indicators.</p> <p>Sub-indicator (a) is a prevalence measure: it measures the prevalence of people in the agricultural population with ownership or tenure rights over agricultural land, disaggregated by sex.</p> <p>Sub-indicator (b) focuses on the gender parity: measuring the extent to which women are disadvantaged in ownership / tenure rights over agricultural land.</p>	<p>(No. people in agricultural population with ownership or tenure rights over agricultural land \div Total agricultural population) \times 100, by sex</p> <p>(No. women in the agricultural population with ownership or tenure rights over agricultural land \div Total in the agricultural population with ownership or tenure rights over agricultural land) \times 100</p>	Tier II
5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	The indicator is defined as the 'proportion of individuals who own a mobile phone, by sex'.	(Total number of in-scope individuals who own a mobile phone \div total number of in-scope individuals)	Tier II



2018



Indicators of Goal 5 in Saudi Arabia: Facts and Figures

Indicator 5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments

Table (5.2)

Proportion of seats held by Saudi women in the Consultative Assembly and municipal councils 2017

Indicator		2017
Proportion of female members in the	Shura Council	20
	Municipal councils	1.2

Source: Shura Council

Source: Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs



2018

Indicator 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions

Table (5.3)

Proportion of Saudi women in managerial positions 2016-2017

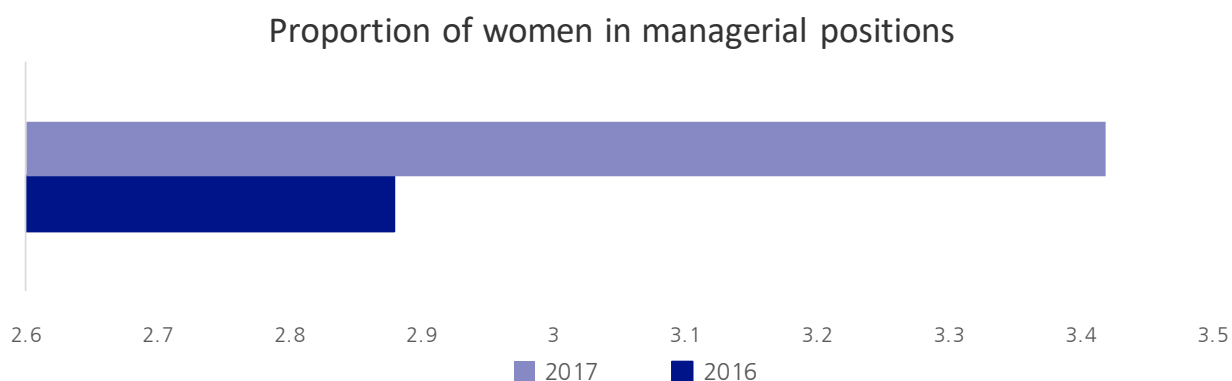
Indicator	Year	
	2016	2017
Proportion of Saudi women in managerial positions	2.88	3.42

Source: Ministry of Civil Services

* Government sector



Figure (5.2)



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)

Prevalence of modern contraceptive techniques among married women (aged 15-49 years) 2017



2018

Indicator	Year
	2017
Prevalence of modern contraceptive techniques	30.9

Source: GAStat

Indicator 5.a.1: (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure

Table (5.5)

Proportion of agricultural population owning agricultural land, by sex 2014

Indicator	Gender	2014
Proportion of agricultural population owning agricultural land	Male	20.81
	Female	0.31

Source: GAStat



Table (5.6)

Share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure 2014

Indicator	Year
	2014
Share of women in the ownership of agricultural lands	1.46

Source: GAStat

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

Table (5.7)

Proportion of individuals who own a mobile phone 2017

Indicator	Year
	2017
Proportion of individuals who own a mobile phone	69.31

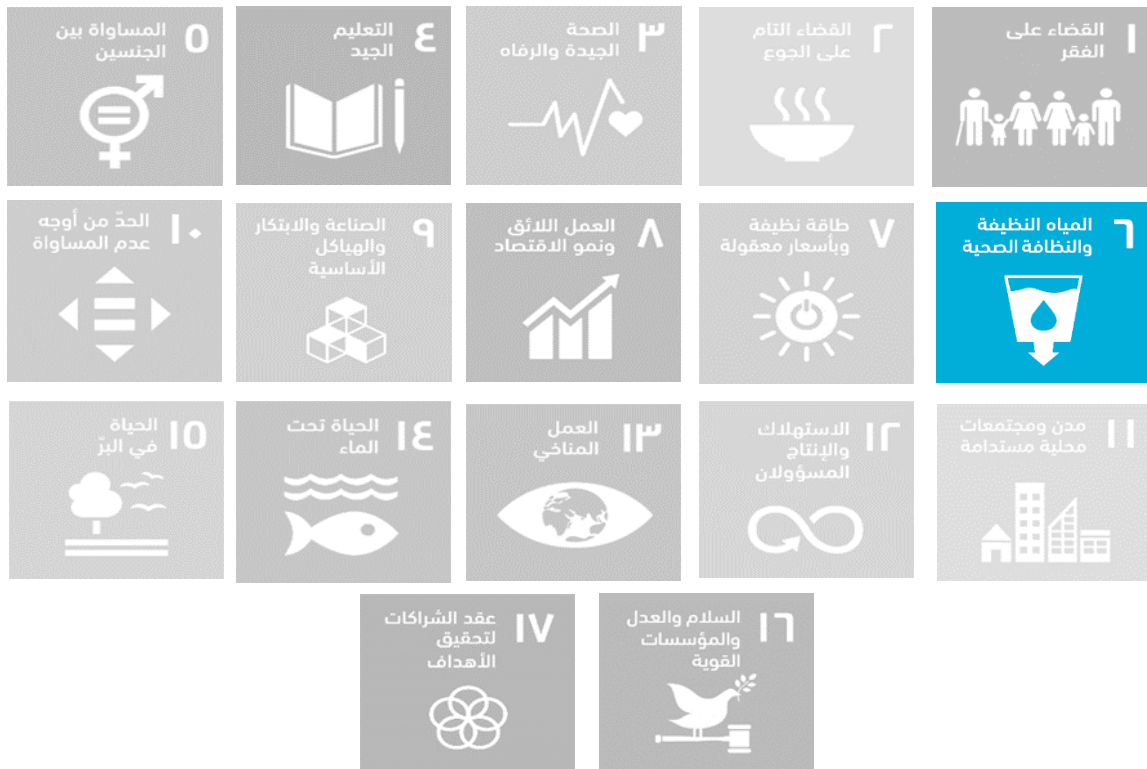
Source: GAStat



2018



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





Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia makes huge investments in water desalination and sanitation projects. Thanks to the unceasing governmental support, the Kingdom has made great strides in these sectors. Water and sanitation projects work leaps and bounds with a view to achieving a sustainable environment, in a manner commensurate with the National Transformation Plan and Vision 2030. Saudi Arabia is a leading world producer of desalinated water, with a share of 16.5% of total worldwide production.

Following are some of the key national programs and initiatives aiming at supporting water and sanitation projects in KSA:

1. 508 dams were built, with a total storage capacity of 2.2 billion m³;
2. An initiative to promote surface water resources through the construction of 1,000 dams;
3. 40 dams are currently under construction, with a storage capacity of 0.3 billion m³; and
4. Aquaculture: a national program meant to develop the Kingdom's fish wealth, launched under the supervision of the Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture (MEWA).



2018



Measured Indicators and Computation Method of Goal 6

Indicator No.	Indicator	Definition	Computation Method	Indicator Layer
6.1.1:	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services is currently being measured by the proportion of population using an improved basic drinking water source which is located on premises, available when needed and free of contamination.	Household surveys and censuses currently provide information on types of basic drinking water sources. The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) estimates access to basic services for each country, separately in urban and rural areas, by fitting a regression line to a series of data points from household surveys and censuses.	Tier II
6.2.1:	Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services, and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	The Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water is currently being measured by the proportion of the population using a basic sanitation facility which is not shared with other households and where excreta is safely disposed in situ or treated off-site.	Household surveys and censuses currently provide information on types of basic drinking water sources. The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) estimates access to basic services for each country, separately in urban and rural areas, by fitting a regression line to a series of data points from household surveys and censuses.	Tier II



Indicator No.	Indicator	Definition	Computation Method	Indicator Layer
6.3.1:	Proportion of wastewater safely treated	Proportion of wastewater generated by households and by economic activities which is safely treated based on treatment ladders as defined by the SEEA and International Recommendations for Water Statistics and (IRWS):	The amount treated (off-site and on-site) / the total amount of waste produced	Tier II
6.5.1:	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (100-0)	The indicator degree of implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), measured in per cent (%) from 0 (implementation not yet started) to 100 (fully implemented) is currently being measured in terms of different stages of development and implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). The definition of IWRM is based on an internationally agreed definition, and is universally applicable.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- The survey contains 32 questions divided into the four main components described above. 2- Each question is given a score between 0 and 100, in increments of 10. 3- The un-weighted average of the question scores within each of the four components is calculated to give a score of 0 – 100 for each component. 4- The component scores are averaged (un-weighted) to give the indicator score, expressed as a percentage between 0 and 100. 	Tier I



2018



Indicator No.	Indicator	Definition	Computation Method	Indicator Layer
6.a.1	Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	This amount is defined as the proportion of total water and sanitation-related Official Development Assistance (ODA) disbursements that are included in the government budget.	(Amount of water and sanitation-related ODA that is included in the government budget /total amount of water and sanitation-related ODA)	Tier I





Indicators of Goal 6 in Saudi Arabia: Facts and Figures

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

Table (6.1)

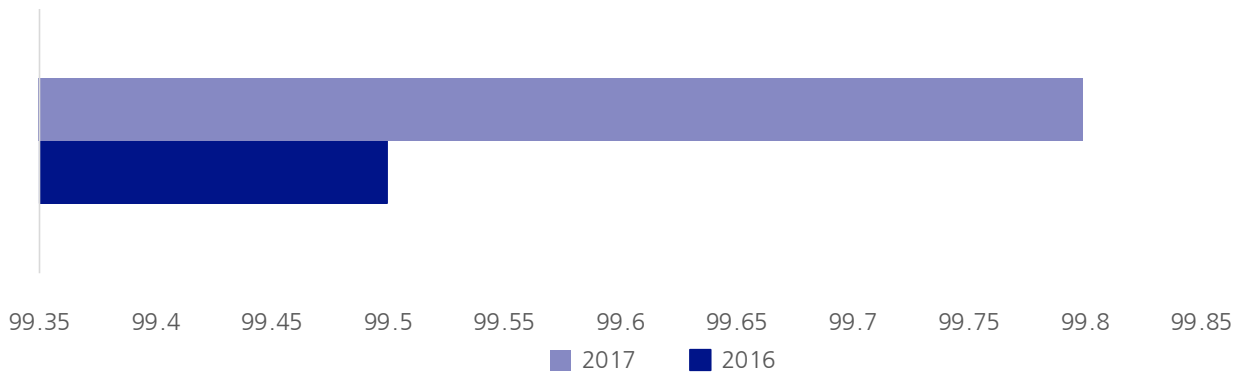
Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services 2016-2017

Indicator	Year	
	2016	2017
Proportion of population using drinking water services	99.5	99.8

Source: GASStat

Figure (6.1)

Proportion of population using drinking water services



2018



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

Table (6.2)

Proportion of the population with access to water services (sanitation, handwashing) 2016-2017

Indicator	Year	
	2016	2017
Proportion of the population with access to water services	100	100

Source: GStat

Indicator 6.3.1: Proportion of wastewater safely treated

Table (6.3)

Proportion of wastewater safely treated in Saudi Arabia 2010-2017

Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Volume of collected wastewater	2,696	3,092	3,444	3,626	4,000	4,022	4,100	4,300
Volume of treated wastewater	5,857	6,030	6,225	6,374	6,539	6,698	6,853	7,002
Proportion of wastewater	46	51	55	57	61	60	60	61

Source: National Water Company



2018



Indicator 1.5.6 The Degree of Integrated Implementation for Water Resources Management

Table (6.4)

The Degree of Integrated Implementation for Water Resources Management 2017

Indicator	Year
	2017
Degree of Integrated Implementation	57

Reference: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

Indicator a.1.6 The amount of official development assistance (ODA) related to water and sewage which is part of government-coordinated spending plan

Table (6.5)

The amount of official development assistance (ODA) related to water and sewage 2010-2016

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

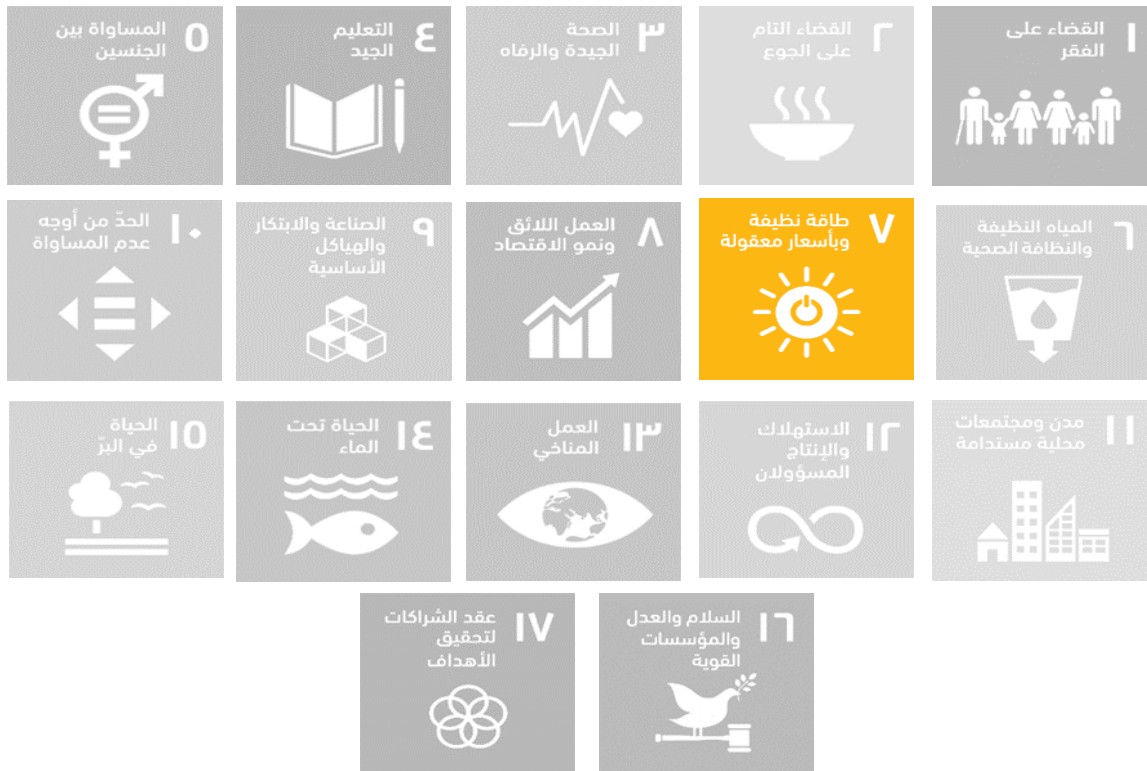
Reference: Ministry of Finance



2018



Goal 7: Ensuring access to modern, reliable and sustainable energy to all



2018

الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics



Goal 7: Affordable Clean Energy

The government of Saudi Arabia has developed a vision of the country's economy that depends on a non-oil resource, which is clearly confirmed in the 2030 Vision by diversification of energy sources, including renewable and alternative energy through producing 3.5GW of renewable energy by 2020 and 9.5GW of renewable energy by 2030.

The Kingdom's Notable efforts in Energy include:

1. The Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman signed a Memorandum of Understanding with "SoftBank Vision Fund" to implement the 2030 solar energy plan, the biggest solar energy production plan worldwide.
2. Initiative to increase the efficiency of energy consumption in iron, cement and petrochemical industries.
3. Introduction of fuel economy labeling of vehicles and adopting fuel economy standards.
4. Motivating new factories to be energy-efficient according to global normative standards.
5. Introducing new Saudi specifications for energy consumption efficiency.
6. Project of energy intensity certificate for existing and new buildings.
7. Initiative to rehabilitate government buildings and motivate the private sector to invest in energy efficiency services.
8. Developing and updating the energy efficiency standards for small and large-capacity air conditioners.
9. Initiative high-efficiency air conditioners.



2018



Indicators of the Goal 7 and Method of Calculation

Indicator Number	Indicator	Definition	Method of Calculation	Tier of Indicator
7.1,1	Percentage of population using electricity services	It is the percentage of population who have access to electricity.	Taking into account the low frequency and regional distribution of some surveys, several countries have gaps in available data.	Tier I
7.1,2	Percentage of population depending mainly on clean fuel and technology	The percentage of population depending mainly on clean fuel and technology is calculated as a number of people using clean fuel and technologies for cooking, heating and lighting divided by total population.	The Indicator is designed based on the family survey collected by the World Health Organization	Tier I





Indicators of the Goal 7 Measured in Saudi Arabia in figures

Indicator 7.1.1 Percentage of population using electricity services

Table (7.1)

Percentage of population using electricity services 2016-2018

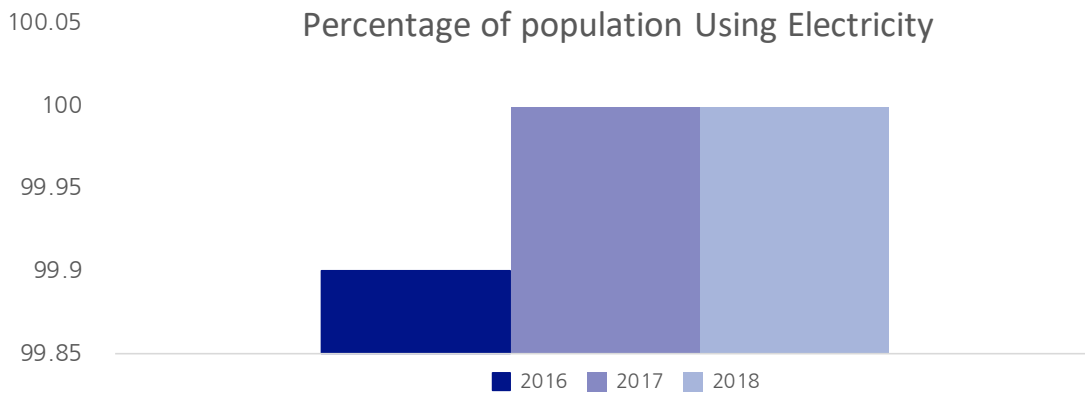
Indicator	Year		
	2016	2017	2018
Percentage of population access to electricity services	99.9	100	100

Reference: General Authority for Statistics (GASat)



2018

Figure (7.1)





Indicator 7.1.2 Percentage of population depending mainly on clean fuel and technology

Table (7.2)

Percentage of population depending on clean fuel and technology 2017-2018

Indicator	Year	
	2017	2018
Percentage of population depending on fuel and technology	98.95	99.46

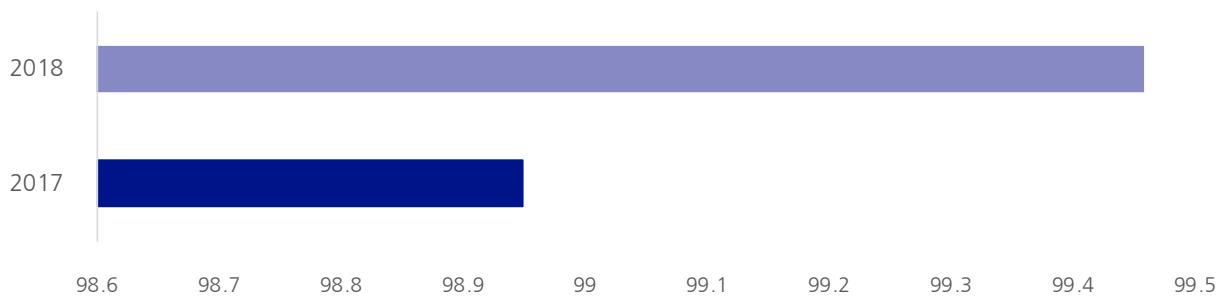
Reference: General Authority for Statistics (GASat)

Figure (7.2)



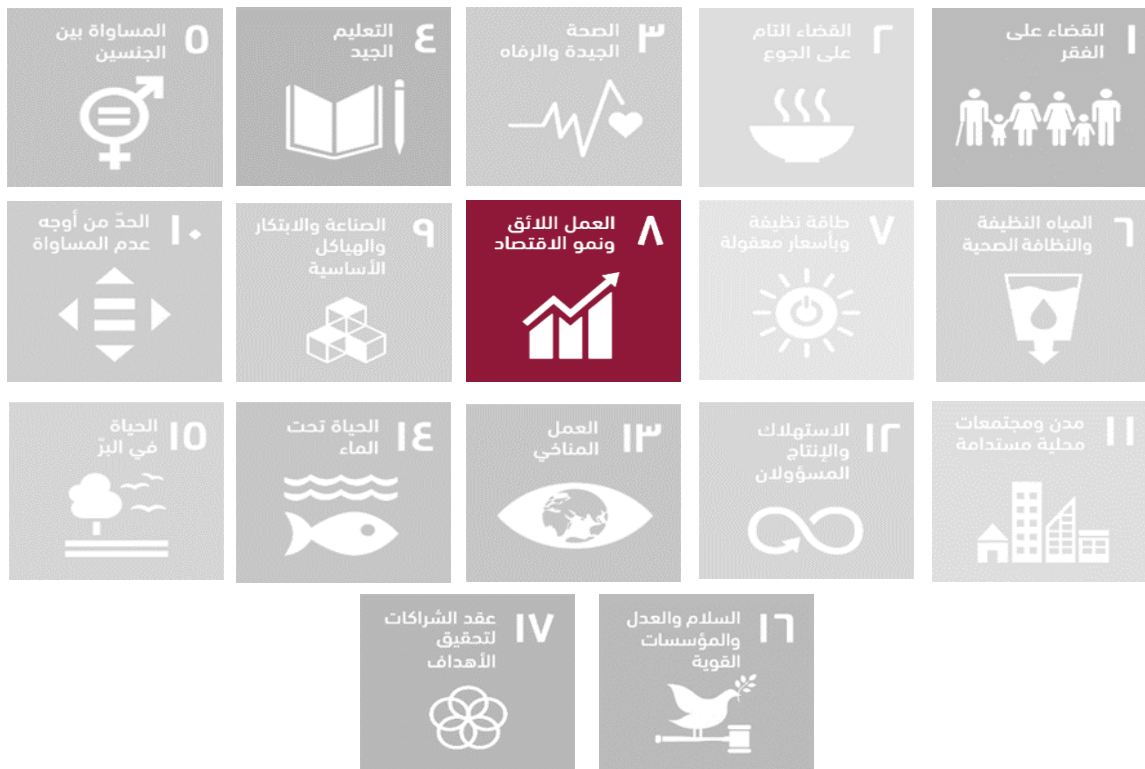
2018

Percentage of Fuel and Technology Usage





Goal 8: Enhance comprehensive, steady and sustained economic growth for all, full productive employment and providing decent work for all.



2018



Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has a strong solid economy, due to the Kingdom's privileged geographic position providing it with seamless accessibility to export markets. Also, the Kingdom is ranked first in terms of oil reserves, production and export worldwide. The Kingdom has 25% of the World's oil reserve, in addition to other various natural resources.

The Kingdom has enhanced this goal with the second pillar of 2030 Vision "Thriving Economy", which stipulates generating diversified opportunities, attracting global talents and expertise to contribute to the Kingdom's economic development.

The 2030 Vision Objectives supporting the Goal 7:

1. Reducing unemployment rate to 7%
2. Increasing non-oil exports to at least 50% of the total non-oil domestic product.
3. Boosting the private sector contribution to Gross Domestic Product to 65%.
4. Increase the value of Public Investment Fund's assets more than S.R. 7 trillion; making the biggest Sovereign Wealth Fund (SWF) worldwide.

The Kingdom's initiatives and programs affirming its support to economic growth include:

1. Contribute to the funding of 42 craftsmen and craftswomen
2. Reduce the time to issue the business register to 180 seconds.
3. Localize technology and knowledge through the Public Investment Fund.
4. Expand vocational training to secure the labor market's needs.
5. Increase the contribution of small- and medium-sized enterprises to the economy.
6. Increase female contribution to the labor market.
7. Increase qualitative foreign investment up to S.R. 20 billion.



2018



Indicators of Goal 8 and Method of Calculation

Indicator Number	Indicator	Definition	Method of Calculation	Tier of Indicator
8.1,1	Average of annual growth of the actual Gross Domestic Product of the individual.	It's calculated for an individual by dividing GDP constant prices by the country or region's population. The real GDP data are measured by the fixed USD rate to facilitate calculation of growth rate and collecting the country's data.	$\text{annual growth rate} = \frac{G(t+1) - G(t)}{G(t)} \times 100$ <p>Since:</p> <p>G (t+1) is the individual's real GDP in 2010 in USD in the following year t+1</p> <p>G (t) is the individual's real GDP in 2010 in USD.</p>	Tier I
8.2,1	The annual real GDP per employee	The real Annual GDP percentage change per employed person	Real GDP per employee = (GDP constant price ÷ total employees)	Tier I
8.5,2	Unemployment rate by gender, age and persons with disabilities>	Unemployment rate is the percentage of unemployed persons.	$\text{Unemployment rate} = 100 \times \frac{\text{مجموع البطالة}}{\text{مجموع القوة العاملة}}$	Tier I
8.7,1	Percentage and number of working children (aged 5-17) by gender and age	It is the percentage of working children (their number) compared to the total number of children from the entire population.	$\text{Number of children aged (5-7)} = (\text{number of working children aged 5-17} \div \text{total number of children aged 5-17 from the entire population}) \times 100$	Tier II
8.8,1	Resurgence of occupational fatal injuries by gender and the status of migrants.	The indicator measures the risk of occupational fatal or non-fatal injury based on the period of exposure to work-related negative factors (resurgence of injuries), and measuring the potential of risks at work in the reference group.	$\text{Resurgence of occupational fatal injuries} = (\text{new occupational fatal injury cases during the reference year} \div \text{total hours of work in the reference group during the reference year}) \times 1000,000$ $\text{Average of occupational fatal injuries} = (\text{new occupational fatal injury cases during the reference year} \div \text{total hours of work in the reference group during the reference year}) \times 100,000$	Tier II



2018



Indicator Number	Indicator	Definition	Method of Calculation	Tier of Indicator
8.9,1	Tourism GDP as a percentage of total GDP and growth rate	Metadata for this indicator is not available, yet was requested from the archivist. For more information, please email us on: statistics@un.org		Tier II
8.9,2	Percentage of jobs in sustainable tourism to the total of tourism-related jobs	No data is available for this indicator, still under development		Tier II
8.10,1	(A) Number of commercial banks per 100,000 adults; (B) Number of ATMs per 100,000 adults	Number of branches of commercial banks per 100,000 adults, number of ATMs per 100,000 adults.	Number of branches of commercial banks per 100,000 adults = $\frac{\text{number of branches of commercial banks}}{\left(\frac{\text{عدد السكان البالغين}}{100000}\right)}$ } number of ATMs / $\left(\frac{\text{عدد السكان البالغين}}{100000}\right)$ number of ATMs per 100,000 adults } number of branches of commercial banks / $\left(\frac{\text{عدد السكان البالغين}}{100000}\right)$	Tier I



2018



Indicators of the Goal 8 Measured in Saudi Arabia in figures

Indicator 8.1.1: Average of annual growth of the actual Gross Domestic Product of the individual.

Table (8.1)

Annual average growth of per capita in real GDP 2013-2017

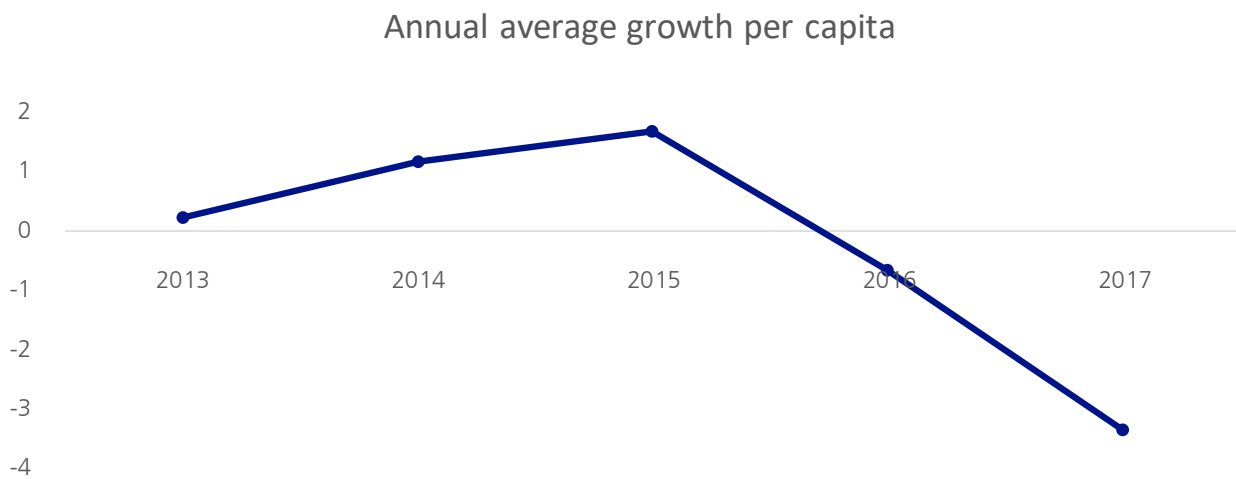
Indicator	Year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Annual average per capita (%)	0.22	1.17	1.69	-0.65	-3.37

Reference: General Authority for Statistics (GStat)



2018

Figure (8.1)





Indicator 8.2.1: Annual Average Growth of GDP per Employee

Table (8.2)

Annual average growth of real GDP per employed person 2013-2017

Indicator	Year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Annual average of per capita per employed person (%)	-0.54	0.48	0.33	-5.7	-10.8

Reference: General Authority for Statistics (GASat)

Reference: Social Insurance

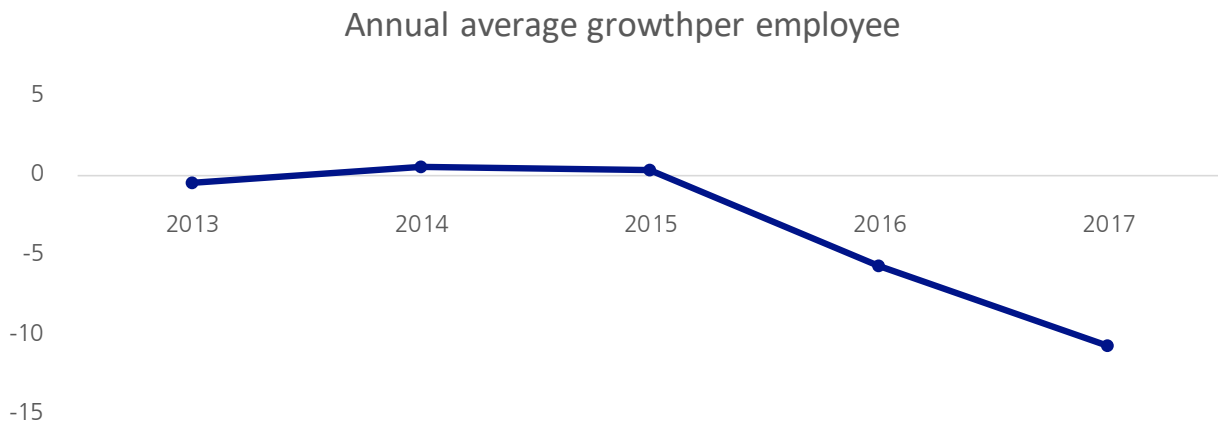
Reference: Ministry of Civil Service

Reference: Ministry of Labor and Social Development (domestic workers)



2018

Figure (8.2)





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

Table (8.3)

Unemployment rate in the Kingdom 2016-2017

Age groups	2016			2017		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15 - 19	26.4	40.9	28.5	41.2	67.6	45.4
20 - 24	15.0	59.9	23.7	23.9	64.4	32.1
25 - 29	3.9	39.5	10.0	8.3	42.6	15.3
30 - 34	1.4	22.4	4.9	2.2	24.1	6.2
35 - 39	0.6	7.3	1.8	0.9	9.8	2.4
40 - 44	0.2	2.8	0.6	0.4	2.1	0.6
45 - 49	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
50 - 54	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
55 - 59	0.2	3.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
60 - 64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.8	0.2
+65	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	2.6	23.6	5.7	3.2	21.1	5.8

Reference: General Authority for Statistics (GASat)



Table (8.4)

Saudi Population (15 years and over) With Disability by Their severity and The practical situation 2017

Level of severity	Gender	Employer employs	Employer not hired	Paid	Work without pay	Unemployed Ever Worked	Unemployed Never Worked	Student	Housewife/ Homemaker	Retired	Other	Total
Mild difficulty	Male	8785	12365	150128	2537	16924	23976	23761	0	166945	24667	430088
	Female	828	0	21852	319	1662	13632	22782	240378	9819	42121	353393
Sever difficulty	Male	2148	3630	43899	1921	7998	16263	11690	0	66644	31259	185452
	Female	0	0	8050	0	0	8785	15289	114658	5294	54677	206753
Extreme difficulty (cannot do it at all)	Male	724	347	8201	253	2526	5058	4728	0	18233	24803	64900
	Female	0	0	1413	395	0	3622	2045	26239	676	37267	71675
Total	Male	11657	16342	202228	4711	27448	45324	40179	0	251822	80729	680440
	Female	828	0	31333	714	1662	26039	40116	381275	15789	134065	631821

*The highest difficulty was calculated

*Refrence: Disability survey 2017- GAstat



Indicator 8.7.1: Percentage and number of working children (aged 15-17) by gender and age

Table (8.5)

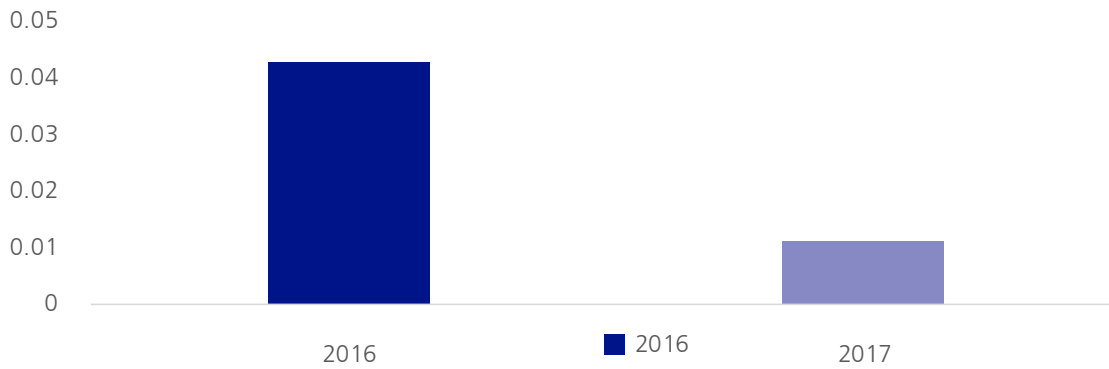
Percentage and number of working children aged 15-17 2016-2017

Indicator	Gender	2016		2017	
		No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Percentage and number of working children	Male	5027	0.043	1403	0.011
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Reference: General Authority for Statistics (GASat)

Figure (8.3)

Percentage of working children



2018



Indicator 8.8.1: Resurgence of occupational fatal injuries by gender and the status of migrants.

Table (8.6)

Resurgence of occupational fatal and non-fatal injuries 2017

Indicator	Gender	(1) Fatal Injuries		(2) Non-fatal Injuries	
		Saudi	Non-Saudi	Saudi	Non-Saudi
Number of occupational injuries	Male	14	96	461	7826
	Female	0	0	97	52

Reference: General Organization for Social Insurance

(1) Only injuries resulting in death

(2) Injuries causing disability and recovered injuries

(*) Note: Some injuries are still "under treatment", so they are included in the above census.



2018

Figure (8.4)

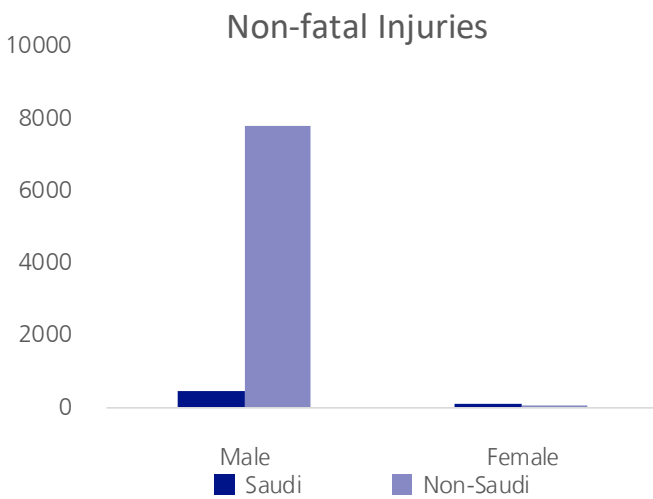
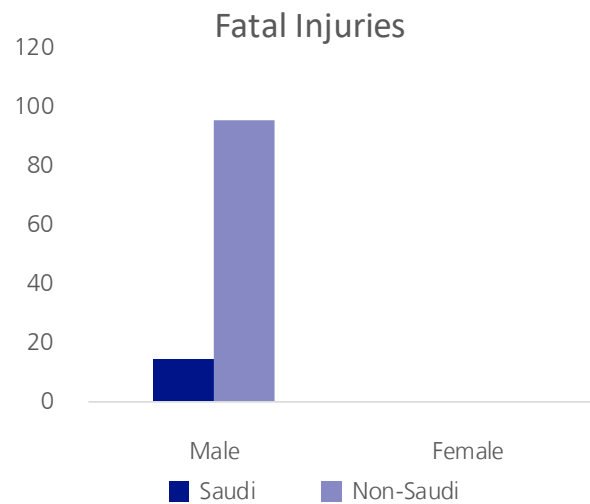


Figure (8.5)





Indicator 8.9.1: Tourism GDP as a percentage of total GDP and growth rate

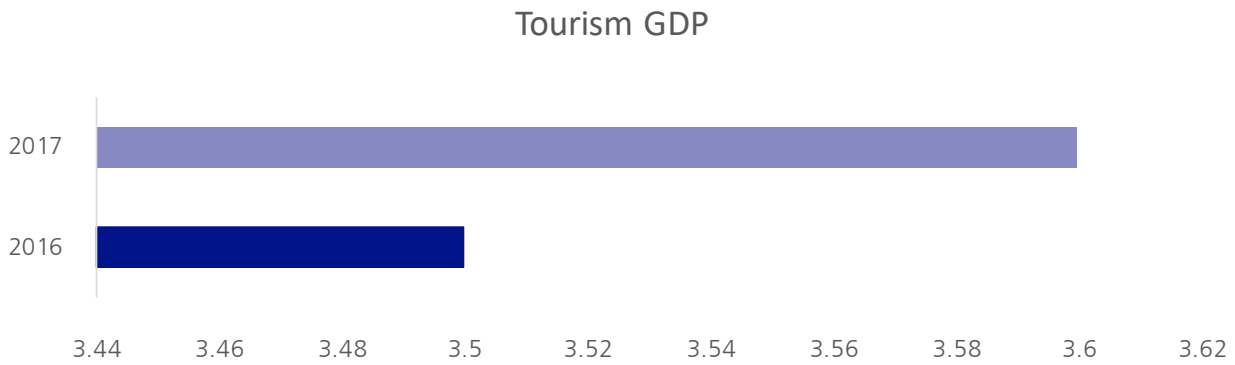
Table (8.7)

Tourism GDP 2016-2017

Indicator	Year	
	2016	2017
Tourism GDP	3.5	3.6

Reference: Commission for Tourism and National Heritage - Tourism Information Research Centre (MAS)

Figure (8.6)





Indicator 8.9.2: Percentage of jobs in sustainable tourism to the total of tourism-related jobs

Table (8.8)

Number of jobs in sustainable tourism 2015-2016-2017

Indicator	Gender	2015		2016		2017	
		Saudi	Non-Saudi	Saudi	Non-Saudi	Saudi	Non-Saudi
Number of jobs in tourism	Male	140,617	417,981	108,818	389,875	113,175	402,866
	Female			5,990	12,596	6,406	13,780
	Total	558,598		517,279		536,227	

Reference: Commission for Tourism and National Heritage

Figure (8.7)





Indicator 8.10.1: (A) Number of commercial banks per 100,000 adults; (B) number of ATMs per 100,000 adults

Table (8.9)

Number of commercial banks and ATMs 2016-2017

Indicator	2016	2017
No. of branches	9	8
Number of Sets	75	75

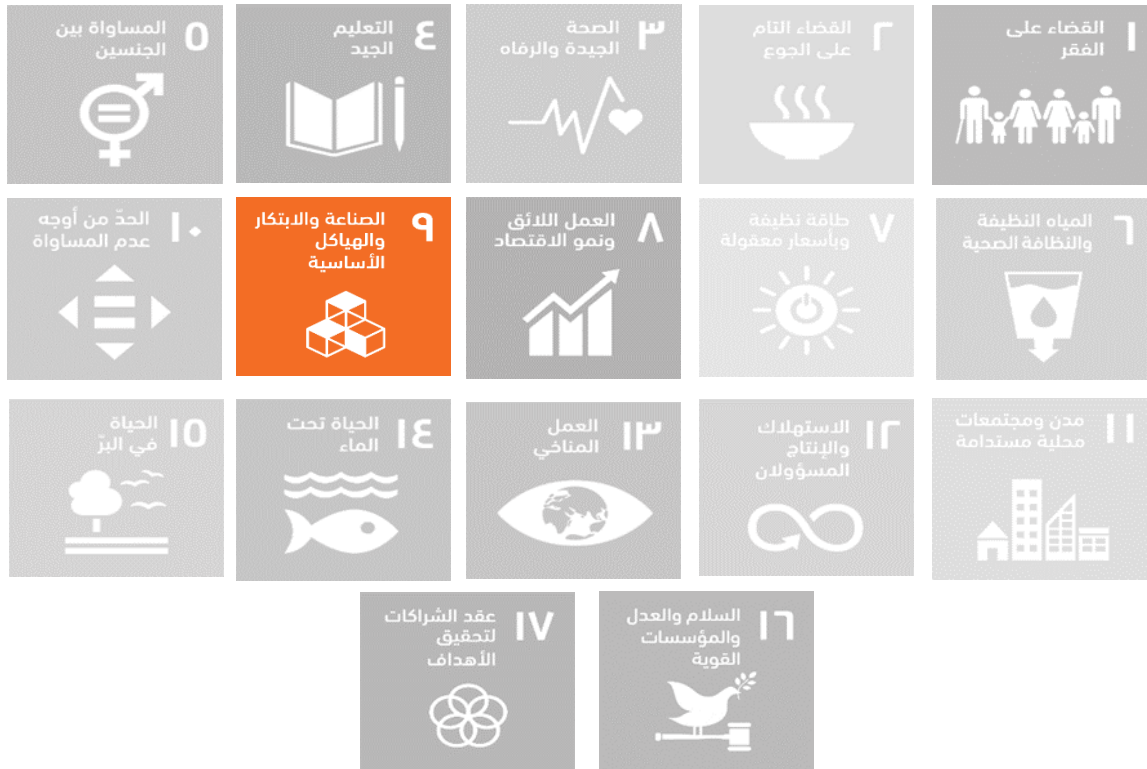
Reference: Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority (SAMA)

(*) per 100,000 inhabitants





Goal 9: Create resilient infrastructures, promote comprehensive industrialization for all and motivate creativity.





Goal 9: Industrialization, Creativity and Infrastructures

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is keen to secure development and progress in various fields. Recently, the Kingdom has witnessed considerable progress in pursuit of the 2030 Vision. The Vision includes several initiatives to maintain and operate different infrastructure projects in collaboration with the private sector, and solidly connect the Kingdom with global population centers, as well as the trade and industrial value chains by boosting the performance of the logistics services sector, competitiveness and quality, including the following efforts:

1. The government of the Kingdom has allocated more than S.R. 54 billion for transport 2018
2. Paving roads with a total length more than 14 thousand kilometers
3. The public transport project in Riyadh with a maximum capacity of 4.5 passengers daily
4. More than S.R. 400 billion invested in infrastructure over the past 10 years
5. Scientific research expenditure S.R. (171,428,559)
6. 20,000 research issued by scientific authorities in the Kingdom
7. S.R. (28,000,000) support for inventors.



2018



Indicators of Goal 9 measured and Method of Calculation

Indicator Number	Indicator	Definition	Method of Calculation	Tier of Indicator
9.1,2	Number of passengers and volume of shipments by means of transport	Volume of passengers and goods is the total of passengers and cargo by airlines in terms of number of passengers (persons) and volume of goods (ton-meter).	It is calculated by the total of passengers and volume of shipments by airlines through air transport reports of ICAO and collected by ICAO member states.	Tier I
9.2,1	Industrialization added value as a percentage of GDP per capita	It is a percentage between market added value (MVA) and GDP Both are quoted in constant value in USD for 2010	$\text{MVA percentage to GDP} = \times 100 \frac{\text{MVA}}{\text{GDP}}$ $\text{MVA per individual} = \frac{\text{MVA}}{\text{Pop}}$	Tier I
9.2,2	Labor in industry as a percentage to total employment	The Indicator is presented by the percentage of labor in industry to the total employment	$(\text{Total labors in industry} \div \text{total employment in all economic activities}) \times 100$	Tier I
9.3,1	Percentage of small-sized industries to industry-related added value.	The Indicator points to statistical units of companies manufacturing market products and services below a certain volume.	$(\text{Small-sized industries added value} \div \text{total industrialization added value}) \times 100$	Tier II
c.1.9	Percentage of population covered by mobile network, by technology	Indicates the percentage of population living within a certain mobile cellular signal	$(\text{Number of populations within a certain mobile cellular} \div \text{total population}) \times 100$	Tier I



Indicators of the Goal 9 Measured in Saudi Arabia in figures

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

Table (9.1)

Imports by means of transport 2012-2017

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

Reference: General Authority for Statistics (GASStat)



2018

Figure (9.1)

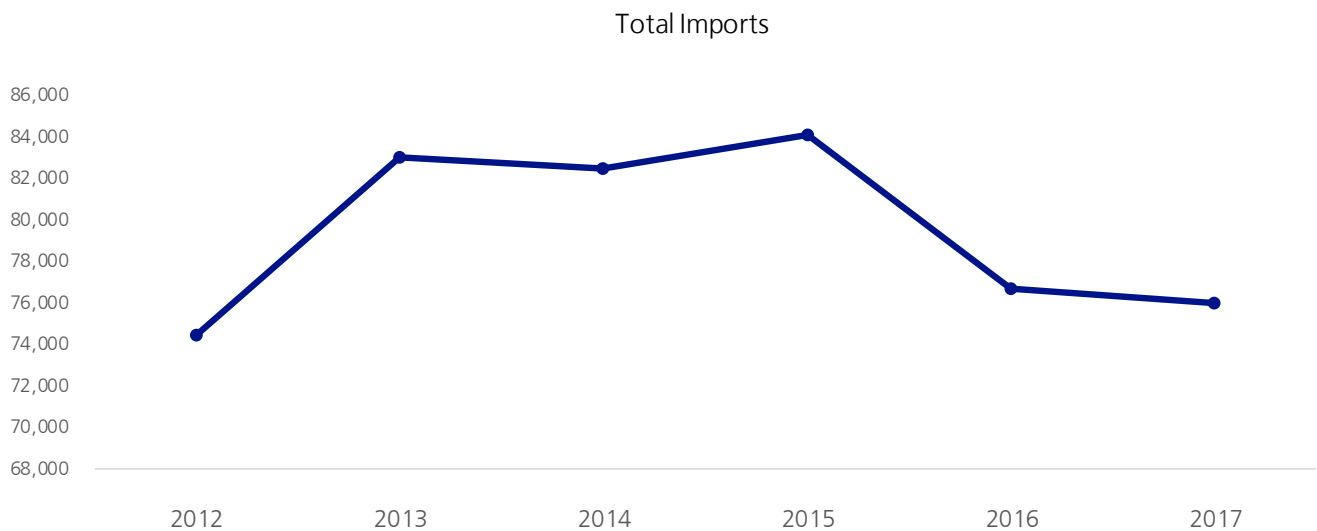




Table (9.2)

Key performance indicators of passenger transportation services 2016-2017

Transport services	2016		2017	
	Number of international passengers	Number of local passengers	Number of international passengers	Number of local passengers
Railways Passenger Transport	-	1.4	-	1.5
Road Passenger Transport	4.2	18.8	4.4	19.6
Water Passenger Transport	0.5	-	0.6	-
Air Passenger Transport	42.3	43.1	42.8	43.8
Total	47	63.3	47.8	64.9

Reference: General Authority for Statistics (GASStat)

* Number in millions



Figure (9.2)

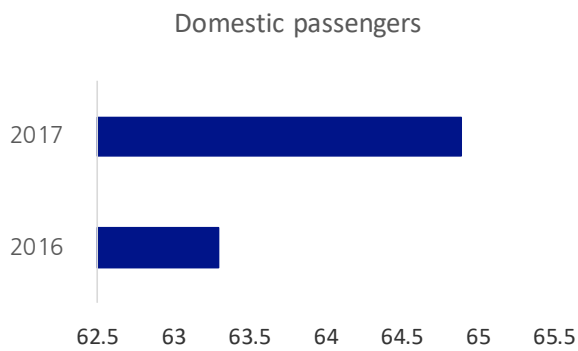
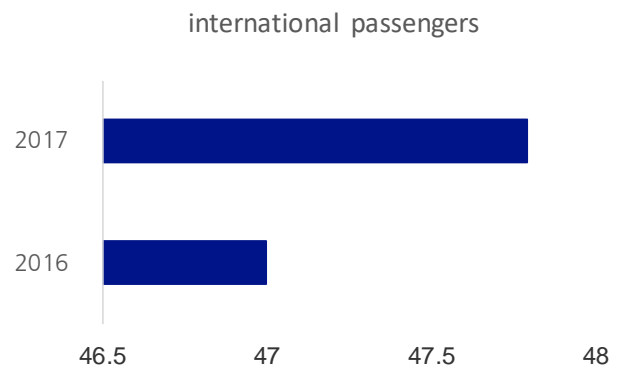


Figure (9.3)





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

Table (9.3)

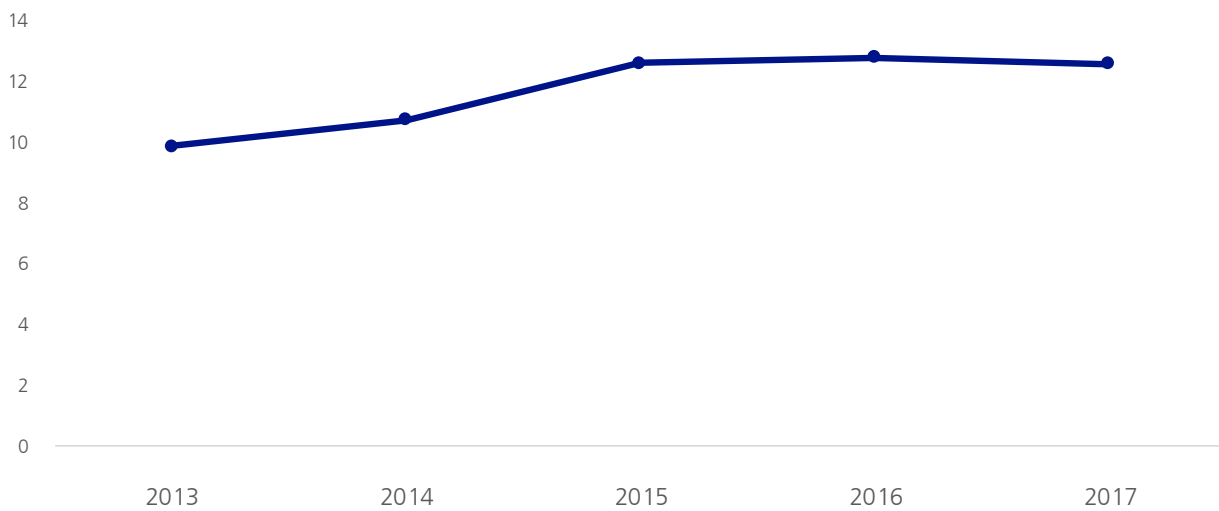
Manufacturing Added Value 2013-2017

Indicator	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Percentage of Manufacturing Added Value	9.93	10.80	12.68	12.87	12.64
Manufacturing Added Value per capital (in Saudi Riyals)	9,465	10,207	10,075	9,814	-

Reference: General Authority for Statistics (GASat)

Figure (9.4)

Percentage of Manufacturing Added Value



2018



Indicator 9.2.2: Labor in industry as a percentage to total employment

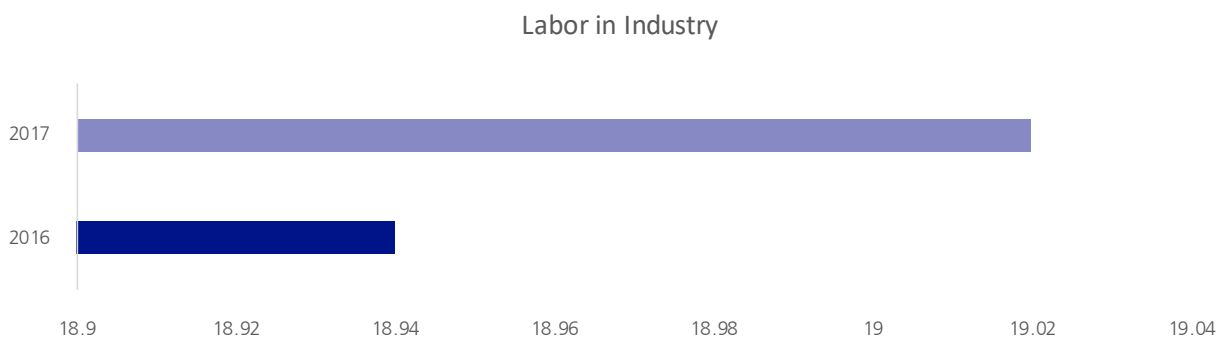
Table (9.4)

Labor in industry 2016-2017

Indicator	Year	
	2016	2017
Labor in Industry	18.94	19.02

Reference: General Authority for Statistics (GASat)

Figure (9.5)





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

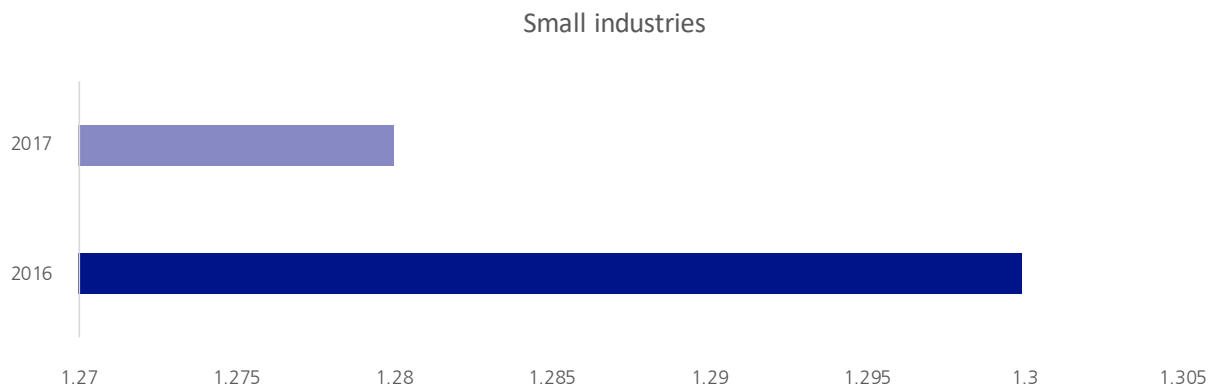
Table (9.5)

Percentage of small-sized industries 2016-2017

Indicator	Year	
	2016	2017
Percentage of small-sized industries	1.30	1.28

Reference: General Authority for Statistics (GASat)

Figure (9.6)





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

Table (9.6)

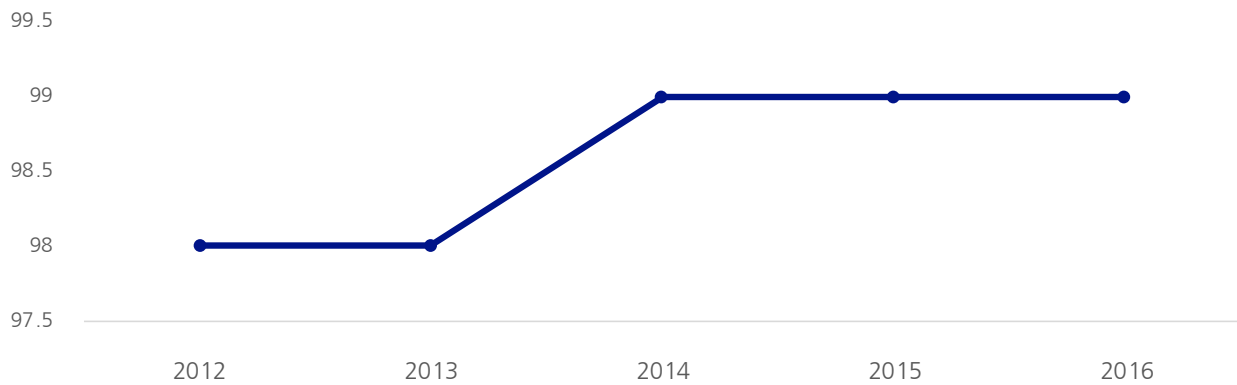
Percentage of mobile communications networks deployment 2012-2016

Indicator	Year				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Percentage of communications networks deployment	98	98	99	99	99

Reference: Communications and Information Technology Commission

Figure (9.7)

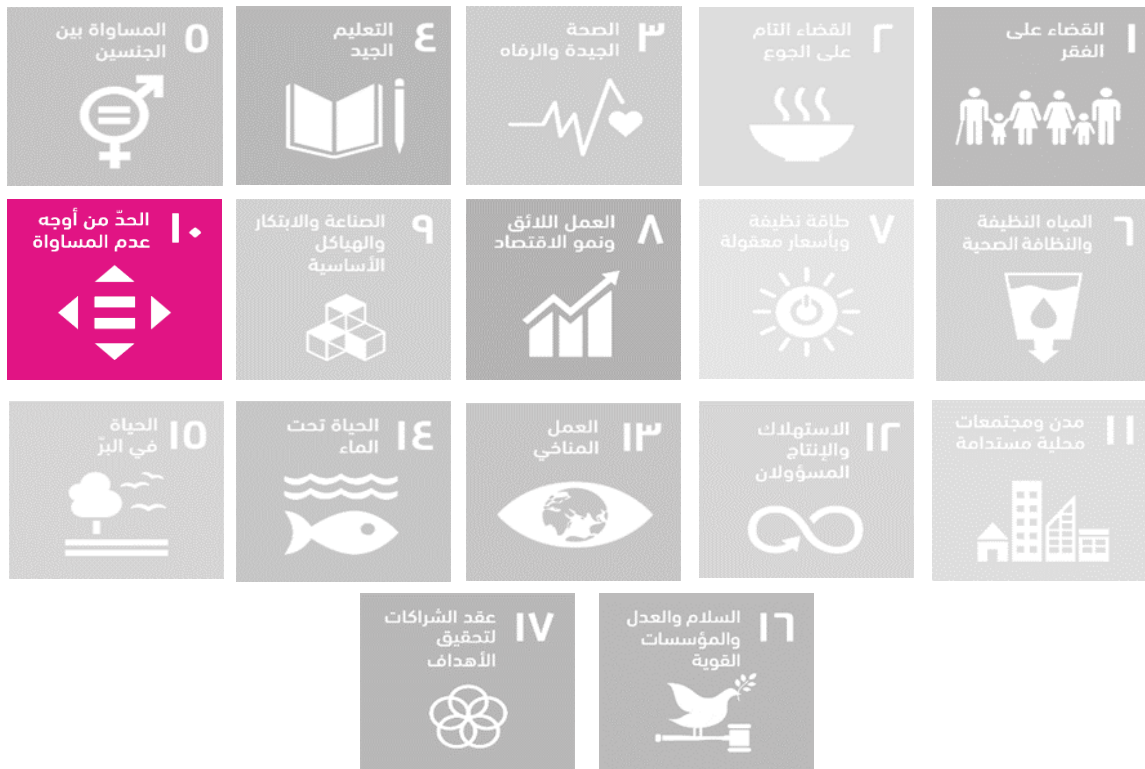
Percentage of communications networks deployment



2018



Goal 10: Reduce Inequality within and among countries





Goal 10: Reduce Inequality

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has sought to ensure equality and justice. Every part of the Kingdom receives its due focus from the government; as the statute of the 1412 A.H. Ruling stipulates to solidify the national unity and prevent anything that could lead to division, discord or sedition. In this regard, the Kingdom has launched several initiatives and programs, including:

1. Setting up the Human Rights Commission in 2005
2. Electing the Kingdom for the fourth time as a member of the United Nations Human Rights Council for three years 2017-2019
3. Providing programs to help citizens respond to common risks, such as diseases and unemployment
4. Offering training courses to develop the skills of job seekers
5. Providing non-contributory regular subsidies

Also, the Human Rights Commission entered into several partnerships, including a MoU with the General Authority for Statistics (GASStat) to enhance bilateral cooperation in human rights statistics, a memorandum of cooperation with the Ministry of Labor and Social Development to boost bilateral partnership and follow-up the implementation of each party's tasks respectively, cooperation to combat trafficking in persons, secure the rights of persons with disabilities, children and family rights, protection from abuse and rights of older persons. GASStat also signed a MoU for technical cooperation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to combat trafficking in persons, to prevent it, to help its victims, to sustain and shelter them.



2018



Indicators of the Goal 10 measured and Method of Calculation

Indicator Number	Indicator	Definition	Method of Calculation	Tier of Indicator
10.4,1	The share of labor in GDP, including wages and social protection payments	The world's share in GDP is the total employees' compensation as a percentage of GDP, and it is the GDP measurement	Labor share in GDP = (total employees' compensation ÷ GDP) × 100	Tier II
10.5,1	Financial Viability Indicators	No data is available for this indicator, still under development		Tier I
a.1.10	Percentage of tariff lines on imports from the least developed and developing countries with full exemption from tariffs.	Percentage of total numbers of tariff lines (%) on imports from the least developed and developing countries equivalent to 0% tariff.	It is calculated as average share of national duty-free tariff lines.	Tier I
b.1.10	Total flows of development resources by recipient and donor countries and types of flows (such as official development assistance, direct foreign investment...etc.)	Includes total flows of development resources by recipient and donor countries, type of official development assistance flow (ODA), other official flows (OOF) and private flows.	Total official and private flows from donor countries to developing countries.	Tier I Tier II



Indicators of the Goal 10 Measured in Saudi Arabia in figures

Indicator 10.4.1: The share of labor in GDP, including wages and social protection payments

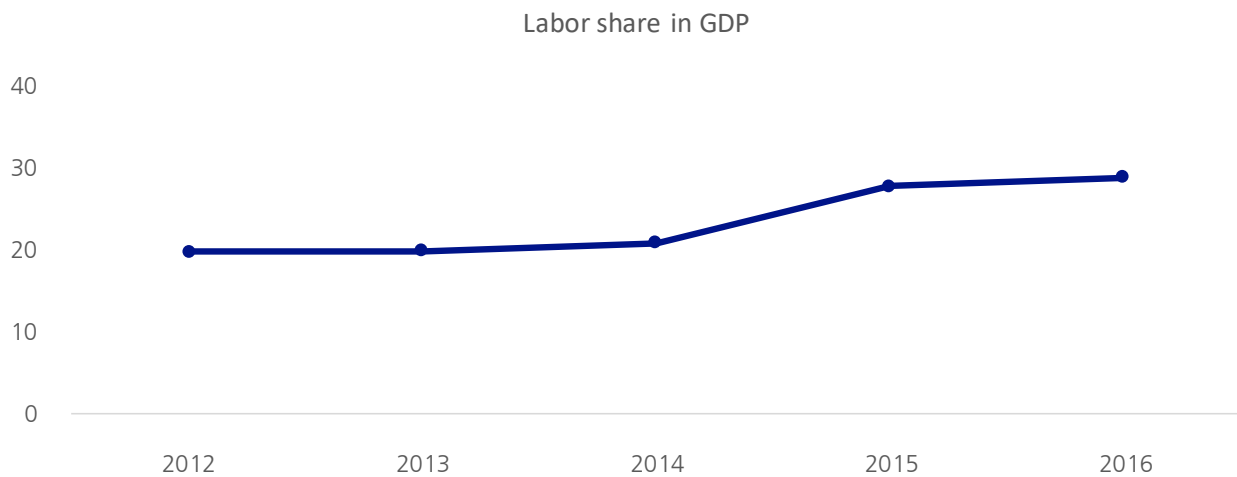
Table (10.1)

Share of labor in GDP 2012-2016

Indicator	Year				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Labor share in GDP	20	20	21	28	29

Reference: General Authority for Statistics (GASat)

Figure (10.1)



2018



Indicator 10.5.1: Financial Viability Indicators

Table (10.2)

Financial Viability Indicators 2012-2016

Financial Viability Indicators	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets (capital adequacy ratio) (%)	18.2	17.9	17.9	18.1	19.5
Regulatory capital category 1 to risk-weighted assets (%)	15.7	16.5	16.2	16.2	17.5
Net non-performing loans of loans allocation to capital (%)	-3.7	-3.4	-4.1	-3.7	-4.7
Non-performing loans to total loans (%)	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4
Return of assets (%)	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8
Return of shares (%)	15.2	14.6	15.0	14.5	12.6
Profit margin to total income (%)	65.9	66.5	66.5	67.1	70.1
Non-interest expense to total income (%)	47.0	47.7	45.5	37.1	38.0
Liquid assets to total assets (%)	23.7	21.6	22.3	17.5	20.3
Liquid assets to short-term liabilities (%)	36.4	33.2	33.6	27.3	31.8

Reference: Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority (SAMA)



Indicator 10.5.1: Financial Viability Indicators

Figure (10.2)





Indicator a.1.10: Percentage of tariff lines on imports from the least developed and developing countries with full exemption from tariffs.

Table (10.3)

Share of tariff lines on imports 2016-2017

Indicator	Year	
	2016	2017
Share of tariff lines on imports (%)	30	30

Reference: Saudi Customs

Indicator b.1.10: Total flows of development resources by recipient and donor countries and types of flows (such as official development assistance, direct foreign investment...etc.)

Table (10.4)

Total flows of development resources 2012-2017

Financial flows (*)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Assistance and loans	4.198	20.843	50,336	28,430	11,494	16,542
Associations and organizations contributions	3.144	1.241	1.626	1.337	18.999	975
Multilateral Assistance	421	1.107	99	60	43	26
Total	7.763	23.191	52.061	29.827	30.536	17.543
Assets: Direct Foreign Investment	128.848	147.385	167.62	236.702	277.398	298.491
Liability: Direct investment in economy	746.371	779.614	809.658	840.187	868.134	870.854

Reference: Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority (SAMA)

(*) in million S.R.



2018



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





Goal 11: Sustainable cities and municipalities

The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs in Saudi Arabia is responsible for physical planning of cities, including paving roads, providing basic equipment, improving and beautifying cities, as well as developing rural and municipal areas. The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs - under a Royal Decree - collaborates with UN Human Settlement Programme (UNHabitat) implement "Future Saudi Cities" Program to ensure the Kingdom's sustainable urbanization in response the urban challenges rose from rapid growth. The Program is designed to develop a new vision and strategic framework for planning a sustainable urban future in Saudi Arabia.

One of the key goals of the Program is to provide thriving, productive, socially fair and inclusive, environmentally sustainable cities with proper and adequate infrastructure, as well as top-quality life.

The Kingdom exerts clear efforts to develop cities and maintain their sustainability by:

1. Updating the National Physical Planning Strategy 2030 in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
2. Neom project.
3. Providing easy and secure transportation by developing a sustainable transportation system.
4. Improving the international ranking of Riyadh among the most top 100 cities worldwide.
5. King Abdulaziz Project for Public Transport in Riyadh.



2018



Indicators of the Goal 11 measured and Method of Calculation

Indicator Number	Indicator	Definition	Method of Calculation	Tier of Indicator
11.5,1	Number of mortality cases or missing persons and those directly affected by disaster per 100.000 people.	This indicator measures the number of mortality cases, missing persons or those directly affected by disaster for every 100.000 people.	$X = \frac{A2 + A3 + B1}{\text{عدد السكان}} \times 100$ <p>Since:</p> <p>A2 Death tolls from disasters.</p> <p>A2 Number of Missing persons from disasters.</p> <p>B1 Number of directly affected persons by disasters.</p>	Tier II
11.6,1	Percentage of solid waste in cities, which is collected regularly and disposed efficiently, compared to total solid waste in cities by city.	Municipal Solid Waste: All unproductive thrown or disposed material, including household, construction and demolition, commercial, industrial, administrative, green, healthcare waste, excluding hazardous industrial or healthcare wastes.	$\left(\frac{\text{Municipal solid waste regularly collected with appropriate treatment and disposal}}{\text{total solid waste generated in a city}} \right) \times 100$	Tier II
11.6,2	Annual average of particulates levels (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (by population)	The average annual concentration of fine particles below 2.5 μm (PM2.5) is a common measure of air pollution. The population mean is the average weighted of urban population of a given country. It is expressed in microgram per cubic meter [μg / m ³]	The average annual concentration of areas in PM2.5 via modeling improvement is estimated by integration of data from remote satellite sensing, population estimates, terrain and ground-based measurements.	Tier I
a.1.11	Percentage of population living in cities implementing urban and regional development plans, while population projection and resource needs are integrated by size of the city.	No data is available for this indicator, still under development		Tier III



Indicators of the Goal 11 Measured in Saudi Arabia in figures

Indicator 11.5.1: Number of mortality cases or missing persons and those directly affected by disaster per 100.000 people.

Table (11.1)

Rate of deaths, missing persons and those affected by disasters per 100.000 2017

Gender	Deaths	Casualties	Total Rate
Male	0.0460	0.0491	0.0981
Female	0	0.0031	
Total	0.0460	0.0521	

Reference: Civil Defense Directorate



2018

Figure (11.1)

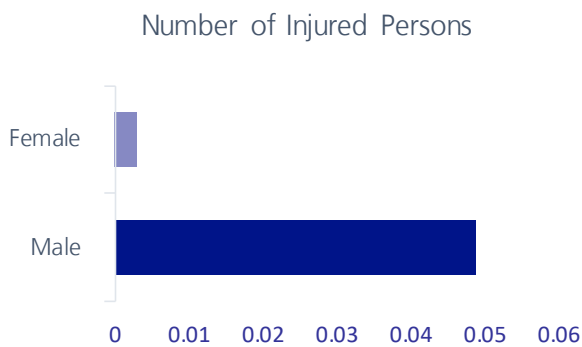
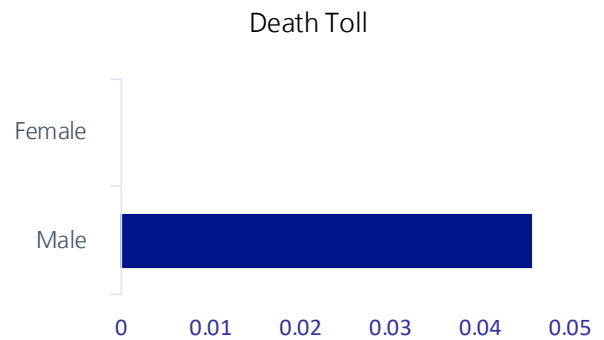


Figure (11.2)





Indicator 11.6.1: Percentage of solid waste in cities, collected regularly and disposed efficiently, compared to total solid waste in cities by city.

Table (11.2)

Quantities of municipal solid waste⁴ collected regularly, ultimately and properly disposed - 2010-2017

Indicator	Year							
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Quantities of waste	11,554,707	12,048,014	12,560,476	13,092,794	13,645,697	14,816,291	15,752,156	16,435,568

Reference: The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs

Indicator 11.6.2.: Annual average of particulates levels (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in weighted cities (by population)

Table (11.3)

Annual average of particulates levels - 2016-2017

City	2016 *	2017 *
Riyadh	174	139
Makkah	157	100
Madinah	129	90
Qassim	131	137
Abha	90	110
Tabuk	170	62
Hail	186	207

Reference: Presidency of Meteorology and Environment (PME)

(*) The value of Indicator (PM10) for areas and not weighted by population

⁴ Municipal Solid Waste: All unproductive thrown or disposed material, including household, construction and demolition, commercial, industrial, administrative, green, healthcare waste, excluding hazardous industrial or healthcare wastes.





Indicator: a.1.11: Percentage of population living in cities implementing urban and regional development plans, while population projection and resource needs are integrated by size of the city.

Table (11.4)

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

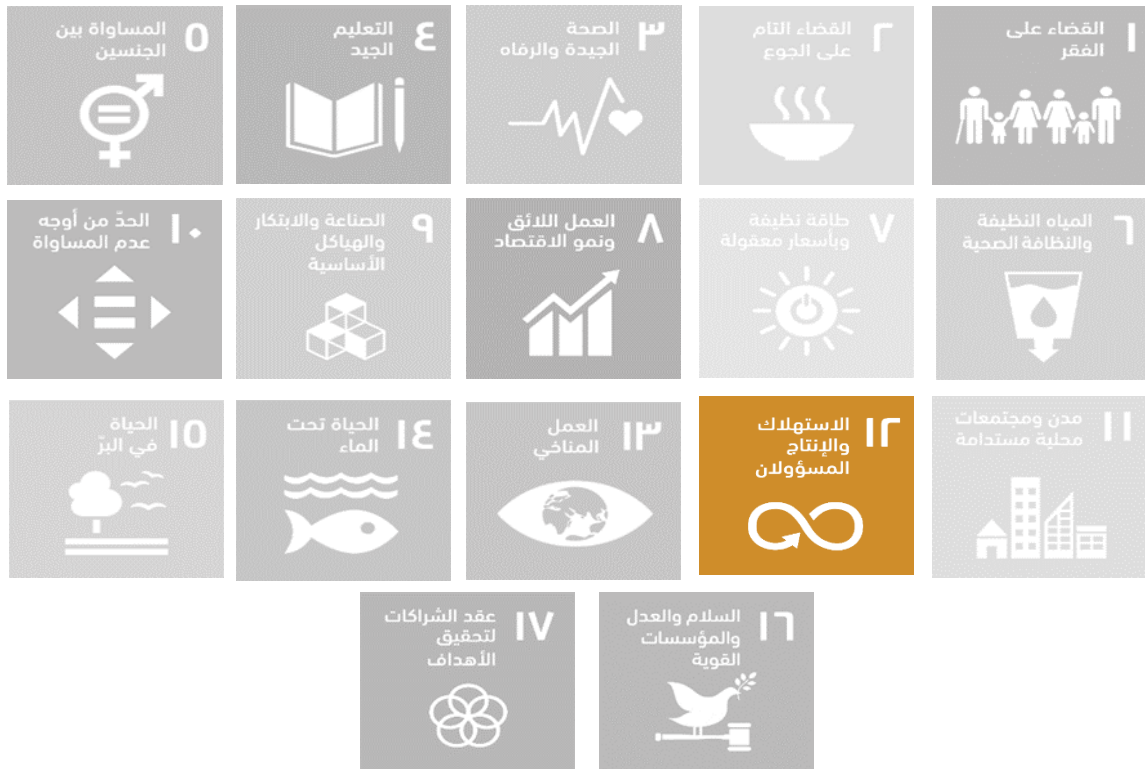
Indicator	Year
	2016
Percentage of population living in cities	77.30

Reference: General Authority for Statistics (GASat)





Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns





Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

Recently, Saudi Arabia has seen significant growth in various fields, including population, agricultural and industrial growth, posing challenges regarding management of different types of waste. Waste management, recycling, reuse, energy recovery and circular economy are key factors to maintain the Kingdom's natural resources; in addition to creating jobs, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and transforming them into power.

The government has launched several projects and initiatives to boost waste disposal activities, to improve recycling, reuse and energy recovery processes, and to operationalize the concept of circular economy, including:

1. Setting up a Saudi company for waste recycling.
2. Integrated waste management at Al Jubail industrial city.
3. Setting up a factory to produce organic fertilizer using food leftover with a capacity of 6000 tons annually.
4. "Save the Grace" initiative.
5. Comprehensive strategy for waste management in Riyadh.



2018



Indicators of the Goal 12 measured and Method of Calculation

Indicator Number	Indicator	Definition	Method of Calculation	Tier of Indicator
12.5,1	National recycling rate, (ton) of recycled materials	No data is available for this indicator, still under development		Tier II





Indicators of the Goal 12 Measured in Saudi Arabia in figures

Indicator 12.5.1: National recycling rate, (ton) of recycled materials

Table (12.1)

Recycling rate at the national level, number of tons recycled - 2016-2017

Indicator	2016	2017
Quantities of waste	15,752,156	16,435,568
Recycled waste	2,362,823	2,465,335
Per cent	15	15

Reference: The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs



2018



Goal 13: Climate Action

Saudi Arabia is among the first countries to realize the serious implication of natural disasters. So, the Kingdom has introduced a series of regulations, plans and related procedures to protect lives and property from all-natural hazards, in particular:

1. The National Disaster Plan, which covers a set of possible scenarios, including torrential rain, high surface wind, destructive earthquakes, tough dust storms, volcanic eruption, hurricanes, landslides, building collapse, dam or water reservoirs failures.
2. The National Chemical and Microbial Plan, which covers the necessary measure to be taken in case of chemical or microbial hazards to control and reduce their proliferation.
3. The National Plan for Marine Disasters, which covers a set of measures to encounter any potential marine disaster.
4. The Executive Regulations for evacuations and quartering: The regulations cover evacuations and quartering pre-disaster procedures, measures and responsibilities before to protect civilians.
5. The National Environmental Strategy.

In addition, The Kingdom has launched several programs for climate changes mitigation, including⁵:

1. Energy efficiency.
2. diversification of renewable energy sources.
3. CO₂ separation, storage and utilization technologies.
4. Exploitation of natural gas.
5. Methane recovery and gas-flaring reduction.

Also, Riyadh Development Authority has implemented the landscaping program in Riyadh, with a total of 9.9m² landscapes across the city.

⁵ Ministry of Energy, Industry and Mineral Resources



Indicators of Goal 13 measured and Method of Calculation

Indicator Number	Indicator	Definition	Method of Calculation	Tier of Indicator
13.1,1	Death toll, missing persons and those directly affected by disasters per 100.000 people.	This indicator measures the death toll, missing persons or those directed affected by disasters per 100.000 people.	$X = \frac{(A_2 + A_3 + B_1)}{100,000} \times 100,000$ <p>A_2: Death toll.</p> <p>A_3: Number of Missing persons.</p> <p>Number of those directly affected persons by disasters.</p>	Tier II





Indicators of the Goal 13 Measured in Saudi Arabia in figures

Indicator 13.1.1: Death toll, missing persons and those directly affected by disasters per 100.000 people.

Table (13.1)

Average of deaths, missing persons and those affected by disasters per 100.000 2017

Gender	Deaths	Casualties	Total Rate
Male	0.0460	0.0491	0.0981
Female	0	0.0031	
Total	0.0460	0.0521	

Reference: Civil Defense Directorate

Figure (13.1)

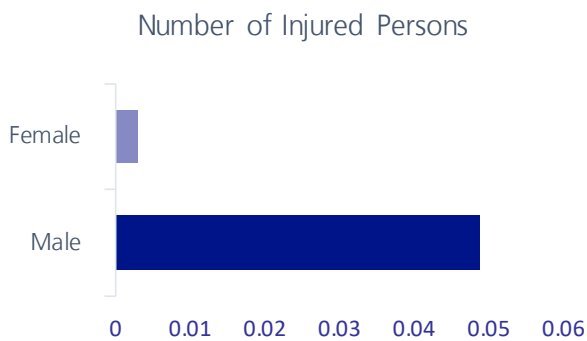
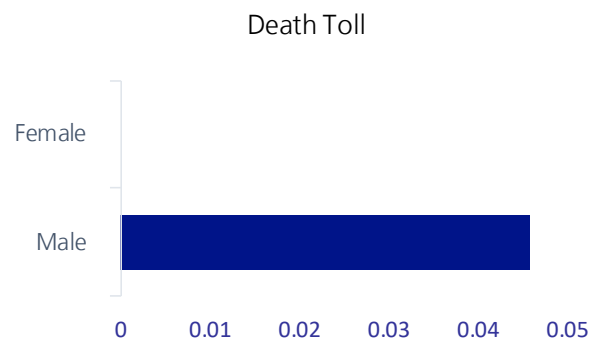
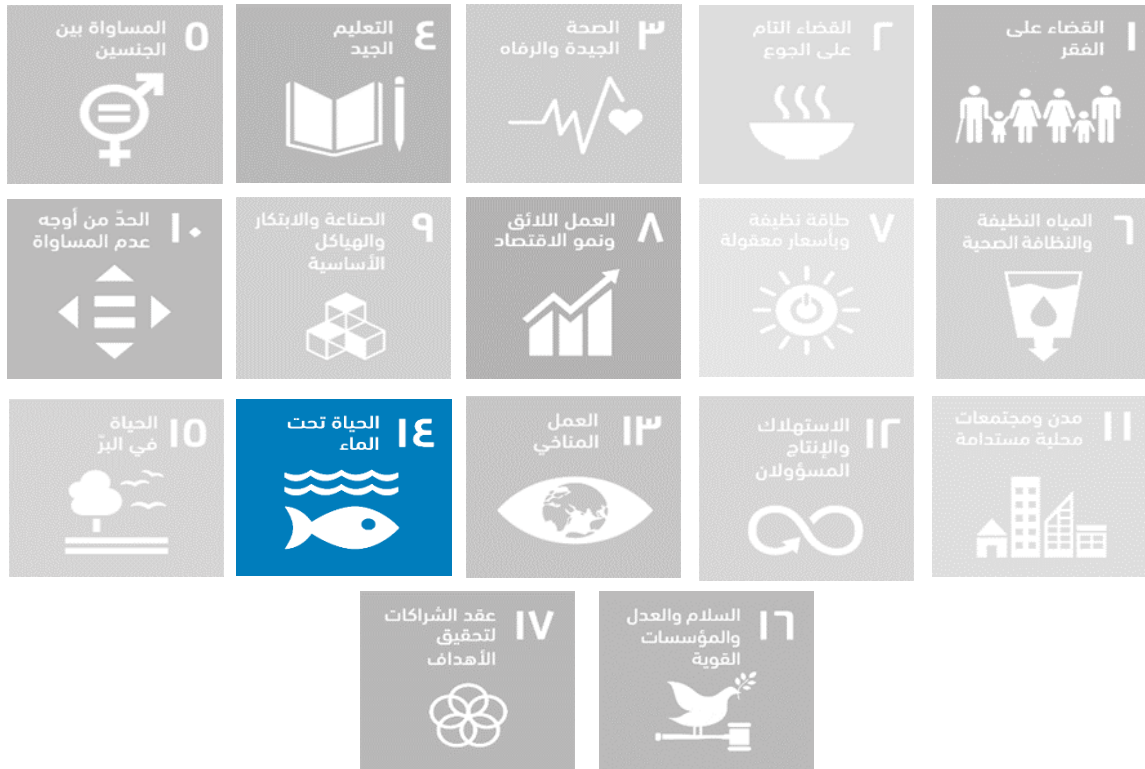


Figure (13.2)





Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.





Goal 14: Life Below Water

Saudi Arabia furthers its support to international and regional trends to protect of seas and oceans and to reduce marine pollution sources, as the Kingdom seeks to improve marine environment due to its key role in development and enhancing food security.

Strategies, policies, sanctuaries and regulations have been adopted to protect the Kingdom's marine ecosystem against tampering and complacency, by adopting the national strategy for biodiversity conservation in 2005, to ensure biodiversity conservation and development. This strategy features detailed studies of the existing status of biodiversity, threats, how to sustain and develop it.⁶

The Kingdom has set up a number of centers to support the efforts to maintain marine environment, including:

1. Fisheries Research Center.
2. Faculty of Marine Sciences - KAU.
3. Saudi Aquaculture Society
4. Fisheries Research Center - KFU
5. Red Sea Research Center - KAUST



2018

⁶ Saudi Wildlife Authority



Indicators of Goal 14 measured and Method of Calculation

Indicator Number	Indicator	Definition	Method of Calculation	Tier of Indicator
14.4,1	Percentage of fish stock within sustainable biological levels	This indicator measures the percentage of fish stock within safe biological limits from international marine fisheries by availability.	Stock needs to be valued to identify its availability using fisheries stats, catch effort and biological data, in line with population dynamics. After stock valuation, all abundant fish stocks - or above the maximum sustainable level of yield - are calculated as biologically sustainable. They are classified under over-fishing.	Tier I
14.5,1	Protected areas VS marine areas	The indicator covers protected areas VS marine areas to project time trends of the average percentage for each key location of marine biodiversity covered by the concerned protected area.	It is calculated based on positional overlapping data of the protected areas' polygons derived from the IUCN & UNEP-WCMC 2017, and the polygons of key marine biodiversity areas.	Tier I



Indicators of the Goal 14 Measured in Saudi Arabia in figures

Indicator 14.4.1: Percentage of fish stocks within sustainable biological levels

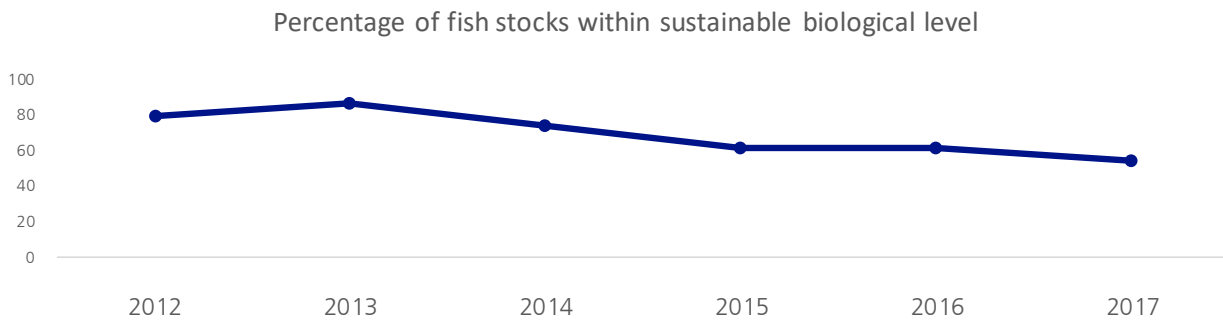
Table (14.1)

Percentage of fish stocks within sustainable biological level - 2012-2017

Indicator	Year					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Percentage of Fish Stocks	80	87	74	62	62	54

Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

Figure (14.1)



Indicator 14.5.1: Protected areas VS marine areas

Table (14.2)

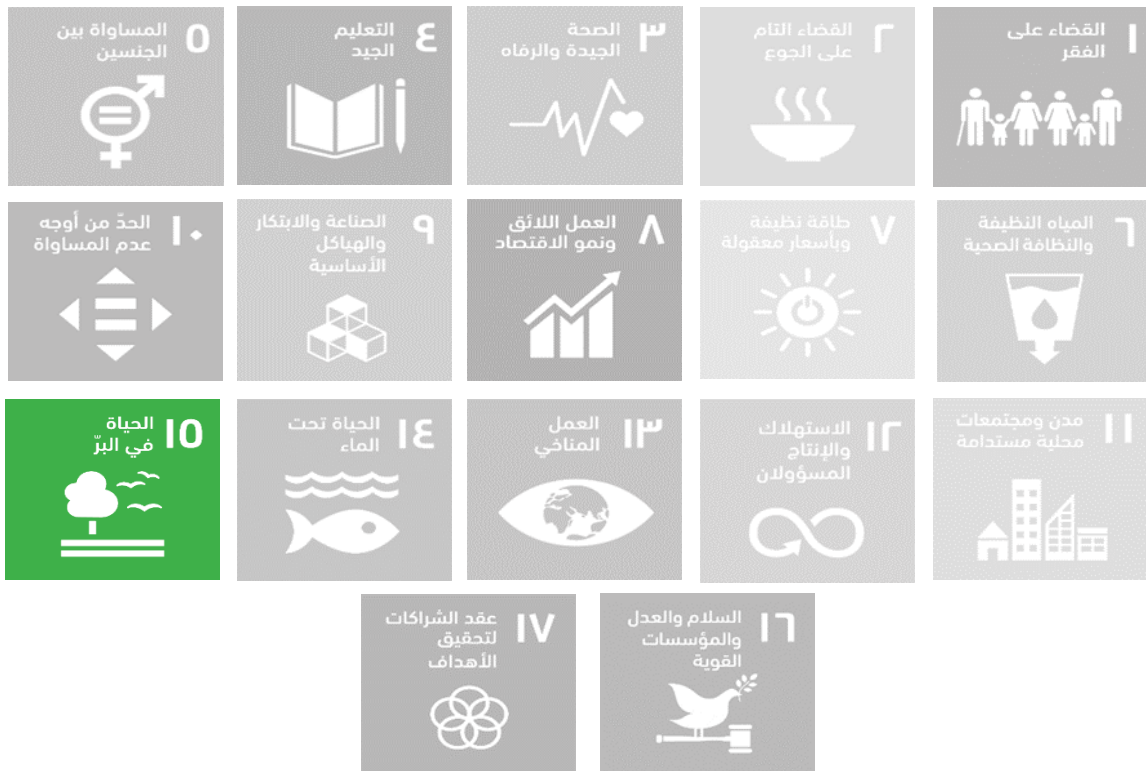
Protected areas VS marine areas - 2-16-2017

Indicator	Year	
	2016	2017
Percentage of protected areas	0.33	0.33

Reference: Saudi Wildlife Authority



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





Goal 15: Life on Land

Saudi Arabia has paid attention to the environment and domestic tourism development. The 2030 Vision features a number of goals to secure the Goal 15 of the sustainable development goals.

The Kingdom's government also has issued regulation to maintain protected areas of botanical and wildlife, to govern hunting wild animals and birds, trafficking in endangered animals and their products. The Kingdom has launched a series of initiatives and programs to protect and maintain the environment, in particular:

1. Award of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for Environmental Management
2. "A plant for every building" initiative.
3. Setting up a "Seed Bank"
4. Riyadh Development Authority launched an App to measure air quality for planktons and gaseous pollutants.
5. Total protected area 85,393 - 2016.
6. Developing Al-Ula and Farasan Islands.
7. Sustainable development of and systematic investment in pasture land and forests, while combating desertification.
8. The National Program for Environmental Awareness and Sustainable Development



2018



Indicators of Goal 15 measured and Method of Calculation

Indicator Number	Indicator	Definition	Method of Calculation	Tier of Indicator
15.1,1	Percentage of forests as a proportion of total land area	Percentage of forests as a proportion of total Earth's surface.	[Forest area (reference year) ÷ Earth's surface (2015)] × 100	Tier I
15.1,2	Percentage of key biodiversity locations to land and fresh water included in sanctuaries by ecosystem type.	Average percentage for key land location and biodiversity to fresh water covered by identified sanctuaries.	It is calculated based on positional overlapping data of the protected areas' polygons and key biodiversity areas' polygons in underground and fresh water. It is calculated any point of time, using data on date of creating sanctuaries recorded in the World Database on Protected Areas, as a proportion to every key biodiversity area, which is presently recognized as covered by protected areas.	Tier I
15.3,1	Percentage of degraded land to total land area	It is a degraded \non degraded quantitative measure based on data analysis of three sub-indicators, which are verified and reported to the national authorities.	$A(Degraded)_{i,n} = \sum_{i=1}^n A_{recent_{i,n}} + A_{persistent_{i,n}}$ <p>$A(Degraded)_{i,n}$: It is the total degraded area of the land cover type (i) × year of observation (n). (hectare)</p> <p>$A_{recent_{i,n}}$: It an area identified as degraded during the current year of observation for 10AO valuation of sub-indicators.</p> <p>$A_{persistent_{i,n}}$: It is an area previously labeled as degraded and is still as such during the year of observation following the 10AO valuation of sub-indicators. (Hectare)</p>	Tier II
15.4,2	Mountain green cover Indicator	It is designed to measure changes of the green vegetation in mountain areas in order to measure progress towards SDG Target 15.4.	This indicator results from adjacent land-cover data taken from (Collect Earth) and the Mountain Ranges of the World produced by FAO. This open source allows collecting data using Google Earth for several purposes.	Tier I



Indicator Number	Indicator	Definition	Method of Calculation	Tier of Indicator
15.7,1	Percentage of illegally trafficked wildlife	Share of all illegal trade in wildlife	[Value of illegal trade ÷ (value of legal trade + value of illegal trade)]	Tier II
a.1.15	Official development assistance a public expenditure to maintain biodiversity, the ecosystem and their sustainable use.	Total payments of total official development assistance from all donors to biodiversity.	Total official development assistance flows from all donors to developing countries with biodiversity as a key source or goal.	Tier I Tier III
b.1.15	Official development assistance a public expenditure to maintain biodiversity, the ecosystem and their sustainable use.	Please see (a.1.15)	Please see (a.1.15)	Tier I Tier III



Indicators of the Goal 15 Measured in Saudi Arabia in figures

Indicator 15.1.1: Percentage of forests as a proportion of total land area

Table (15.1)

Percentage of forests as a proportion of total land area - 2015

Indicator	Year
	2015
Forest Area	1.35

Reference: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

Indicator 15.1.2: Percentage of key biodiversity locations to land and fresh water included in sanctuaries by ecosystem type.

Table (15.2)

Percentage of key biodiversity locations to land and fresh water - 2015-2016-2017

Indicator (*)	2015	2016	2017
Increase of Protected Areas	-	-1160	-
Total Protected Areas	86,553	85,393	85,393
Percentage of Protected Areas in country	4.33	4.27	4.27

Reference: Saudi Wildlife Authority

(*) 1000 square kilometers



2018



Indicator 15.3.1: Percentage of degraded land to total land area

Table (15.3)

Percentage of degraded land to total land area- 2015

Indicator	Year
	2015
Percentage of Degraded Land	14

Reference: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

Indicator 15.4.2: Mountain green cover Indicator

Table (15.4)

Mountain green cover Indicator – 2015

Indicator	Year
	2015
Green cover Indicator	13

Reference: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture



2018



Indicator 15.7.1: Percentage of illegally trafficked wildlife

Table (15.5)

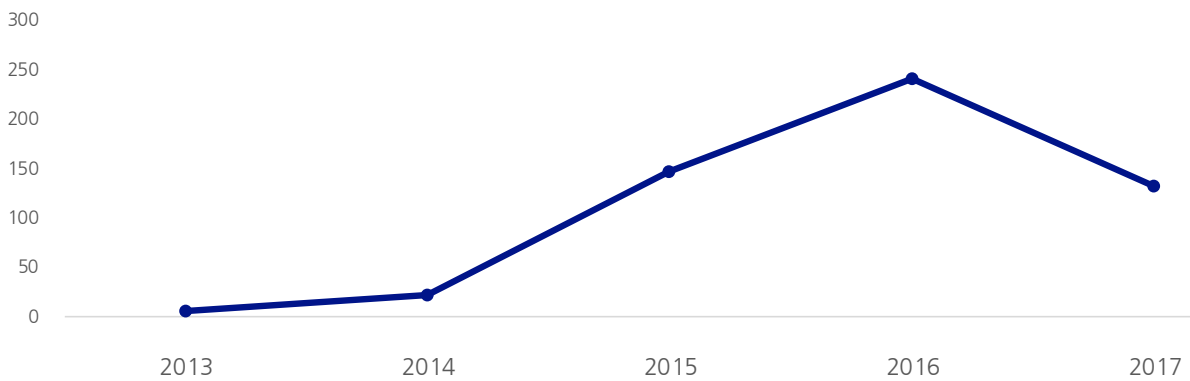
Number of stolen or illegal trafficked wild animals - 2013-2017

Indicator	Year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of Animals	5	22	184	242	133

Reference: Saudi Wildlife Authority

Figure (15.1)

Number of stolen or illegal trafficked wild animals





Indicator a.1.15: Official development assistance and public expenditure to maintain biodiversity, the ecosystem and their sustainable use.

Table (15.6)

Official development assistance to maintain biodiversity - 2012-2016

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

Reference: Ministry of Finance

Official development assistance to maintain biodiversity

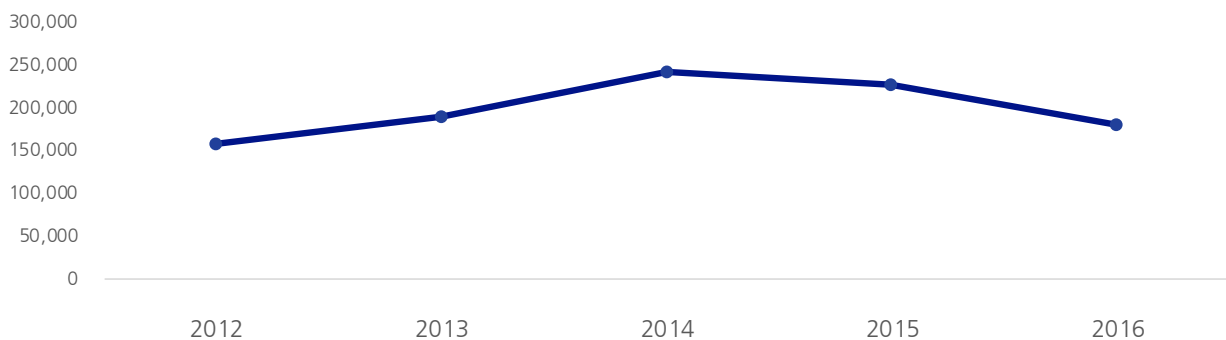


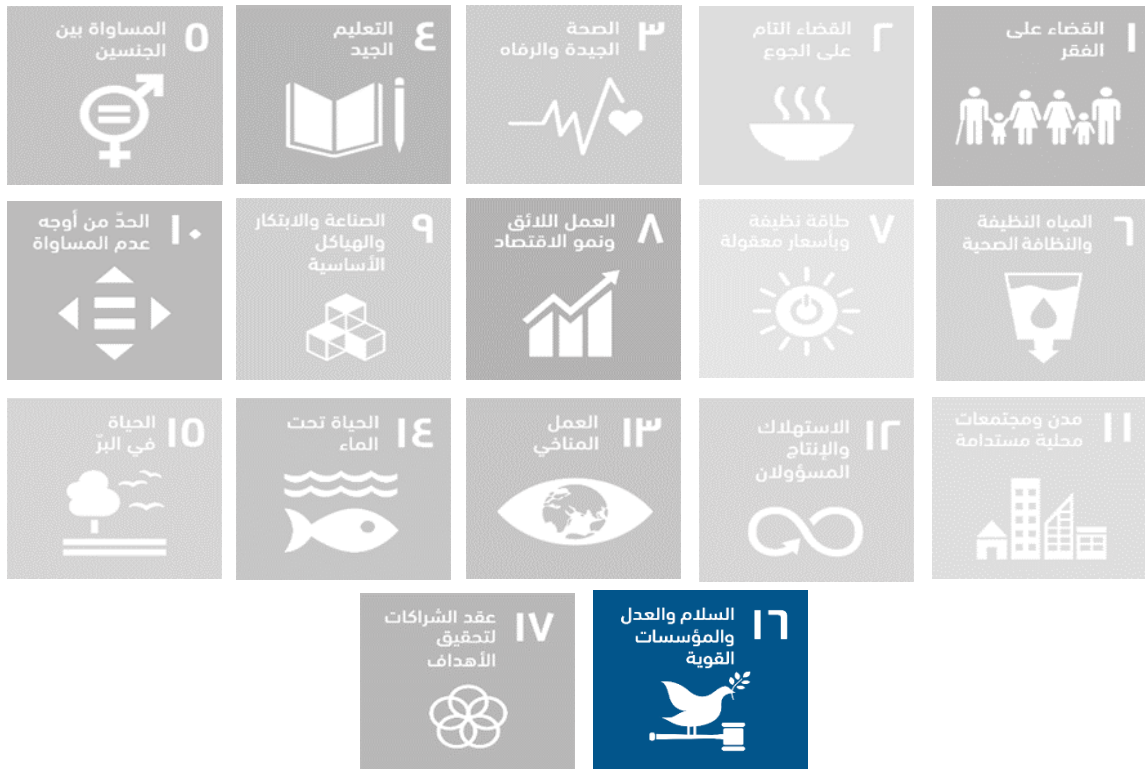
Figure (15.2)

Indicator a.1.15: Official development assistance a public expenditure to maintain biodiversity, the ecosystem and their sustainable use.

Please see (a.1.15)



Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all





I 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Saudi Arabia pursues to enhance its regional and global standing by combating corruption in all respects, and all forms of violence especially child abuse. To that effect, the Kingdom has launched a series of initiatives and programs, including:

1. Anti-Corruption Commission presided by His Royal Highness the Crown Prince Mohammad Bin Salman.
2. Crime Research Center
3. Digital Strategy of the National Information Center
4. The National Center for Performance Measurement "adaa".
5. National Statistical Data Program "Masdar".
6. The Kingdom's ratification of the UN Convention on "Rights of the Child".
7. Preparing several studies and strategies, including the National Strategy for prevention and combat against domestic violence in Saudi society prepared by the Ministry of Labor and Social Development.





Indicators of Goal 16 measured and Method of Calculation

Indicator Number	Indicator	Definition	Method of Calculation	Tier of Indicator
16.1,1	Victims of homicide per 100.000 by 9Gender and Age)	It is the total victims of homicide divided by total population per 100.000 people. Homicide is defined as illegal deliberate killing of or inflicting serious injury on a person.	Percentage of victims= $100 \times \frac{\text{الضحايا عدداً عاماً}}{\text{العدد عدداً عاماً للمقيمين}}$	Tier I
16.6,1	Basic government expenditure as part of the approved budget, by sector (or budget code... etc.)	This indicator measures how approved total budget expenditure are reflected in the budget, as clearly identified in the state budget documents and financial reports. Coverage is given by the Central Government Budget fully for the last three fiscal years.	Benchmarks are set separately for each country in an ordinal order of four points: A, B, C and D, in line with precise criteria.	Tier I
16.9,1	Percentage of children below 5 registered whose birth was registered at the civil registrar by age	Percentage of children below 5 whose birth was not registered at any civil registrar.	Number of children below 5 whose birth was not registered at any national civil registrar divided by total number of children below 5 of total population multiplied by 100.	Tier I
a.1.16	Independent national human rights institutions in accordance with principle of Paris (treaties)	It measures the present national human rights institutions' compliance with (Paris Principles).	It's calculated based on the point category - A, B or C, by the National Human Rights Institution. A = Compliance with Paris Principles. B = On watch, no full compliance with Paris Principles, lack of sufficient information to take action. C = No Compliance with Paris Principles.	Tier I



Indicators of the Goal 16 Measured in Saudi Arabia in figures

Indicator 16.1.1: Victims of homicide per 100.000 by (Gender and Age)

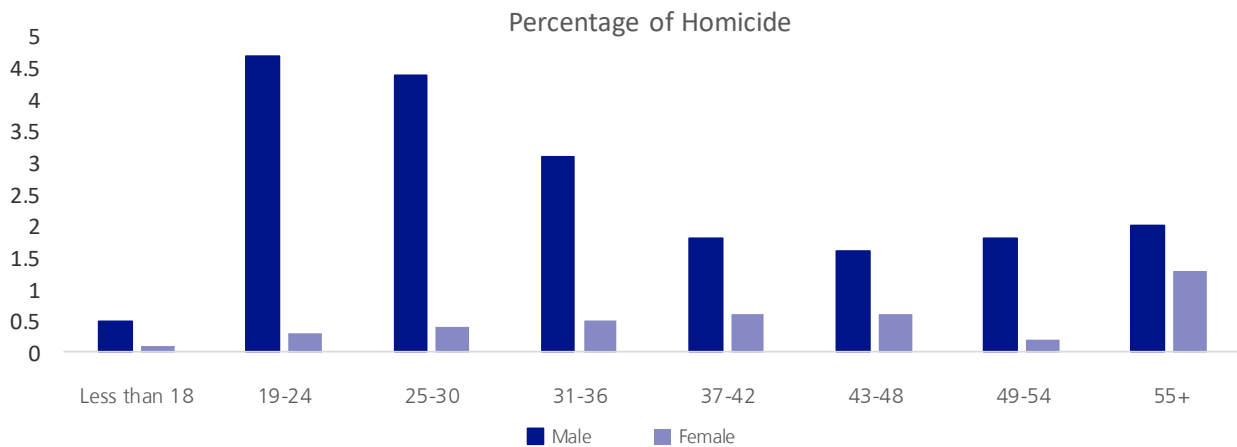
Table (16.1)

Percentage of Homicide - 2016

Indicator	Age Groups	2016	
		Male	Female
Percentage of Homicide Victims per 100.000 people.	Less than 18 years old	0.5	0.1
	19,-24	4.7	0.3
	25,-30	4.4	0.4
	31,-36	3.1	0.5
	37,-42	1.8	0.6
	43,-48	1.6	0.6
	49,-54	1.8	0.2
	+55	2	1.3
	Total	1.4	

Reference: Ministry of Interior (MOI)

Figure (16.1)





Indicator 16.1.1: Basic government expenditure as part of the approved budget, by sector (or budget code... etc.)

Table (16.3)

Primary government expenditure as a proportion to approved budget - 2012-2016

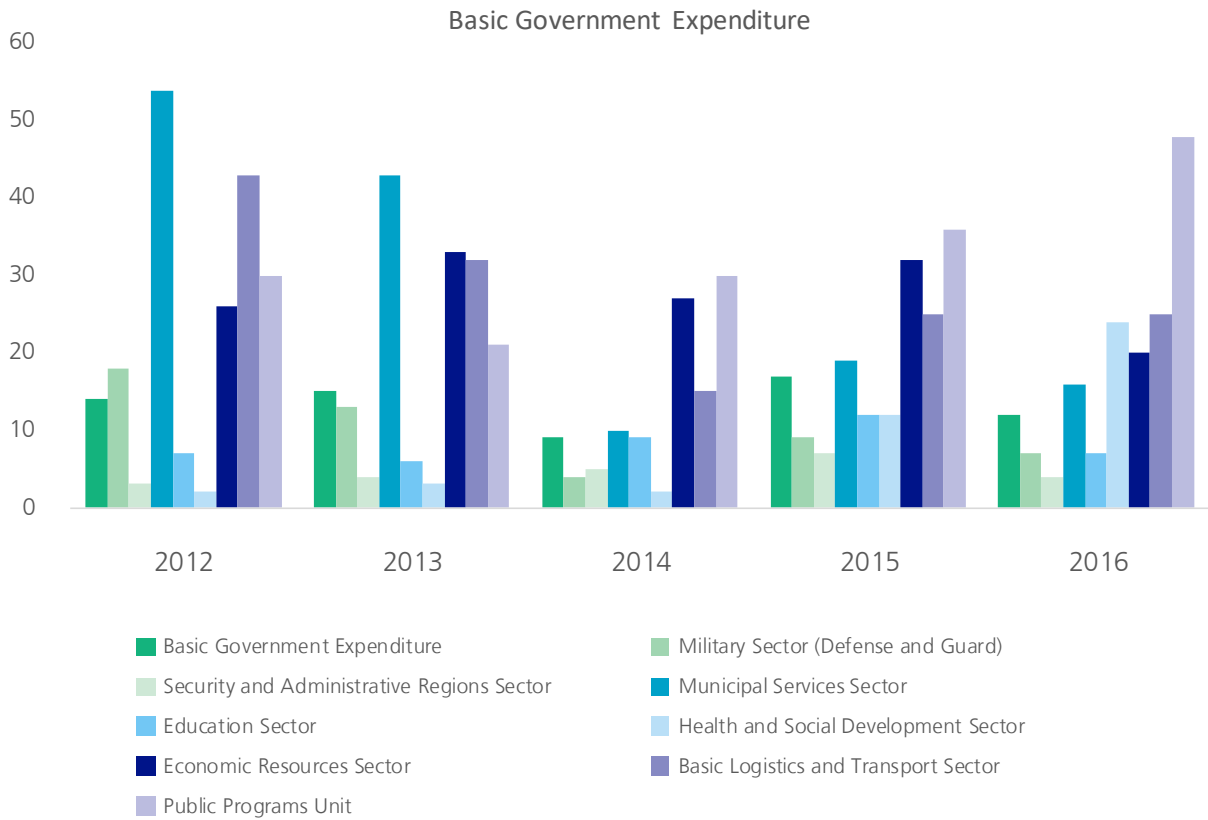
Neighborhood	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Public Administration Sector (%)	14	15	9	17	12
Military Sector (Defense and Guard) (%)	18	13	4	9	7
Security and Administrative Regions Sector (%)	3	4	5	7	4
Municipal Services Sector (%)	54	43	10	19	16
Education Sector (%)	7	6	9	12	7
Health and Social Development Sector (%)	2	3	2	12	24
Economic Resources Sector (%)	26	33	27	32	20
Basic Logistics and Transport Sector (%)	43	32	15	25	25
Public Programs Unit (%)	30	21	30	36	48
Conclusion (%)	19	15	10	18	16

Reference: Ministry of Finance



Indicator 16.6.1: Basic Government Expenditure

Figure (16.3)





Indicator 16.9.1: Percentage of children below 5 whose birth was registered at the civil registrar by age

Table (16.4)

Percentage of children below 5 whose birth was registered - 2017

Indicator	Year
	2017
Percentage of children whose birth was registered	98.3

Reference: General Authority for Statistics (GStat)

Indicator a.1.16: Independent national human rights institutions in accordance with Paris Principles (treaties)

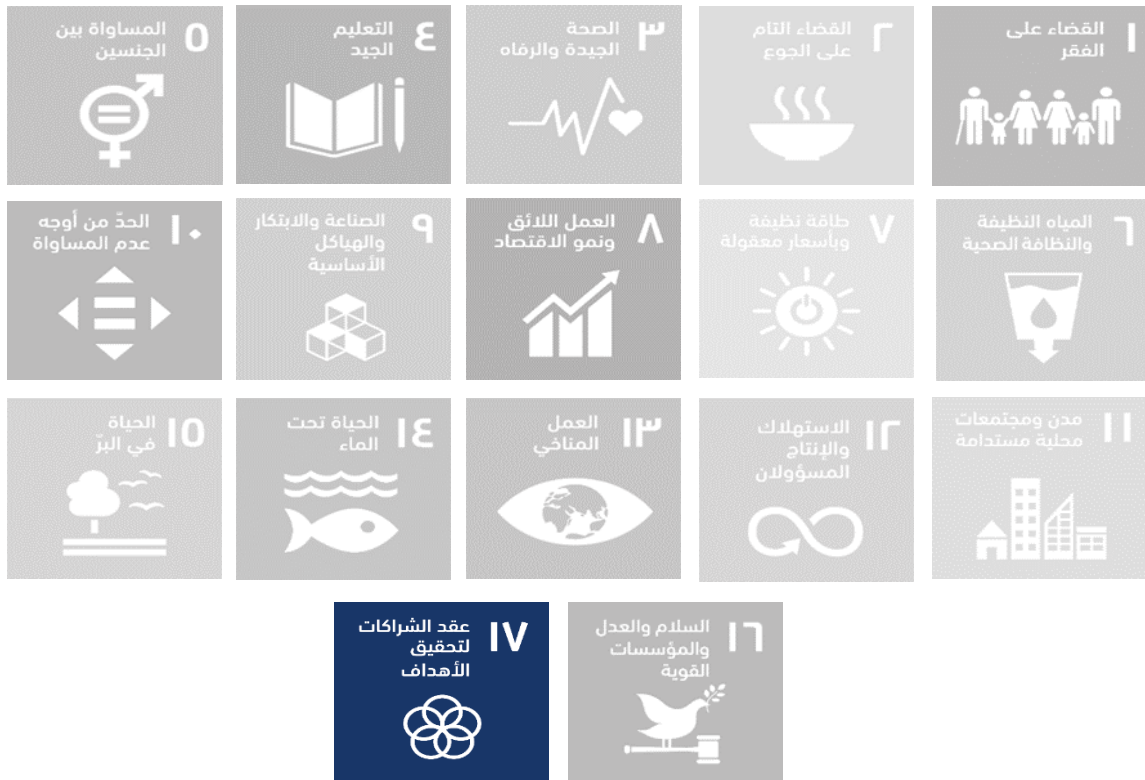
Saudi Arabia has national human rights institutions represented by the Human Rights Commission.



2018



Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development





Goal 17: Partnership for the Goals

Saudi Arabia is among the first countries to provide humanitarian aid to nations in need. The Kingdom has offered humanitarian, developmental and charitable assistance through soft loans to all countries without discrimination due to color, religion or race.

The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman bin Abdulaziz has issued the auspicious royal decree number 41555 date 10/09/1938 A.H. directing King Salman Humanitarian Aid And Relief Centre to set up Saudi Aid Platform to reflect all of the Kingdom's foreign aid efforts in coordination with the relevant Saudi entities.

The key contributions of the Kingdom to Humanitarian Aid include:

1. In 2014, Saudi Arabia became the world's first humanitarian aid provider in terms gross national income
2. 500 million USD to finance Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Yemen in 2018
3. Over three, the Kingdom has provided more 5.79 million to Yemen
4. On 12/20/2017, the Kingdom's aid stood at R.S. 143.4 million
5. 132 education projects in 32 countries with a total of R.S. 187.7 million
6. Since setting up the King Salman Humanitarian Aid And Relief Centre in 2005, official developmental grants are delivered to 40 countries with a total of more than 1 million USD
7. The Saudi Fund for Development provided grants of about 1.46 million USD.
8. 16 countries have benefited from Saudi social and economic development support with a total of R.S. 465.1 million.
9. R.S. 2.4 million are allocated to sign 15 loan agreements to finance 11 dams for hydropower production
10. The Saudi Fund for Development has contributed to developmental projects in developing countries through loans.
11. Digital Good platform helps collect donations for sustainable development goals.

The government also supports national partnerships by opening new horizons in developing countries, by offering incentives to attract buyers of Saudi products via Saudi Export program. This program attracts direct foreign investment, making the Kingdom an international logistics and transport center. It also opens new industrial fields to access as many countries as possible, mainly developing countries in need for goods and services.



Indicators of Goal 17 measured and Method of Calculation

Indicator Number	Indicator	Definition	Method of Calculation	Tier of Indicator
17.1,1	Total government revenues as a proportion of GDP by source	A financial Indicator to valuate the financial efforts sustainability. Government public units yields four major types of revenues, including taxes, social contributions, grants and other revenues.	This Indicator is derived using a key series to prepare a GFS reports frame. The IMF-maintained GFSs are input in Table 1 of the standard annual data survey. Total revenues of GFS stands for the total of individual entries and factors under this specific category of flows, allowing to arrange them for seamless management and analysis.	Tier I
17.3,1	Foreign Direct Investment, official development assistance and cooperation among south countries as a percentage of total domestic budget.	Official development assistance division: Official development assistance expenditure:	N/A	Tier I
17.3,2	The volume of remittances (in USD) as a percentage of total Gross Domestic Product.	Received personal remittances as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product refers to personal remittances flow standing as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product.	Personal remittances are the total two items specified in the 6th edition of the IMF Balance of Payments (BOP). Uses the GDP data taken from the World Development Indicators Database of the World Bank to express the indicator as a percentage of GDP.	Tier I



2018



Indicator Number	Indicator	Definition	Method of Calculation	Tier of Indicator
17.4,1	Debt service costs as a percentage of goods and services exports.	Debt service as a percentage of services and goods exports is the percent of debts services of services and goods exports. Debts services here refer to public debt guaranteed by the government.	The World Bank collects the data of public external debt guaranteed by the government based on the debtor registration system Indicator of the World bank. Data on "Services and goods exports" are taken from statistical data of the IMF Balance of Payments, the bridging the gaps of the World Bank's valuations in accordance with the 6th edition of the Balance of Payments Manual and International Investment Manual (BPM6).	Tier I
17.6,2	Wireless broadband internet subscriptions per 100 people, by speed	It is the number of subscriptions in wireless broadband internet divided by announced download speed	The International Telecommunication Union collects data on this indicator via an annual survey run by the national regulatory bodies or ICT ministries, which in turn collect their data from internet service providers.	Tier I
17.8,1	Percentage of individuals using internet	Percentage of individuals who used internet in the past three months.	(Total individuals who used internet in the past three months within a certain area (anywhere) ÷ total individuals in the same area or locality).	Tier I



2018



Indicators of the Goal 17 Measured in Saudi Arabia in figures

Indicator 17.1.1: Total government revenues as a proportion of GDP by source

Table (17.1)

Total government revenues as a proportion of GDP - 2015-2016-2017

Source of Revenues	2015 (%)	2016 (%)	2017 (%)
Total revenues	24.97	21.48	27.02
Oil Revenues	18.20	13.80	17.10
Non-oil Revenues	6.78	7.68	9.92
Income tax, profits and capital gains	0.59	0.61	0.54
Services and Goods Tax	1.28	1.03	1.82
Business and International Trade tax	0.88	1.07	0.82
Other Taxes	0.58	0.68	0.60
Other Revenues	3.44	4.29	6.15

Reference: Ministry of Finance

Indicator 17.3.1: Foreign Direct Investment, official development assistance and cooperation among south countries as a percentage of total domestic budget.

Table (17.2)

Percentage of net foreign direct investment flows to the total budget 2017

Indicator	Year
	2017
Percentage of net foreign direct investment flows	0.6

Reference: Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority (SAMA)

(*) The Kingdom receives no grants



Indicator 17.3.2: The volume of remittances (in USD) as a percentage of total Gross Domestic Product.

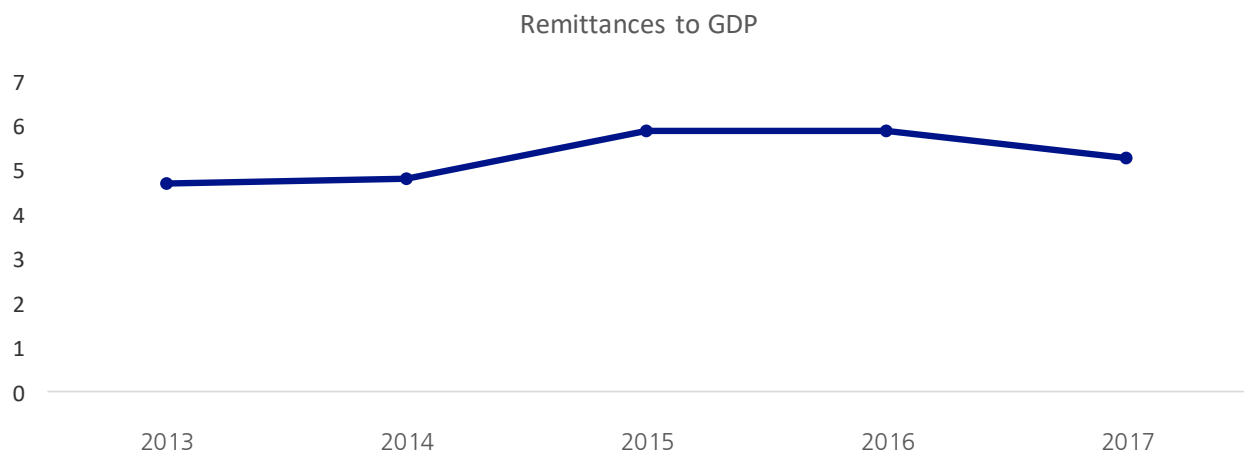
Table (17.3)

The volume of remittances (in USD) as a percentage of total GDP - 2013-2017

Types of remittances	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Volume of remittances	34,984	36,925	38,787	37,844	36,119
Workers' compensation to the outside world	913	926	978	845	781
Personal remittances	34,071	35,999	37,809	36,999	35,338
GDP in current prices	746,647	756,35,0	654,27	644,936	686,739
Remittances to GDP	4.7	4.8	5.9	5.9	5.3

Reference: Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority (SAMA)

Figure (17.1)





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

Table (17.4)

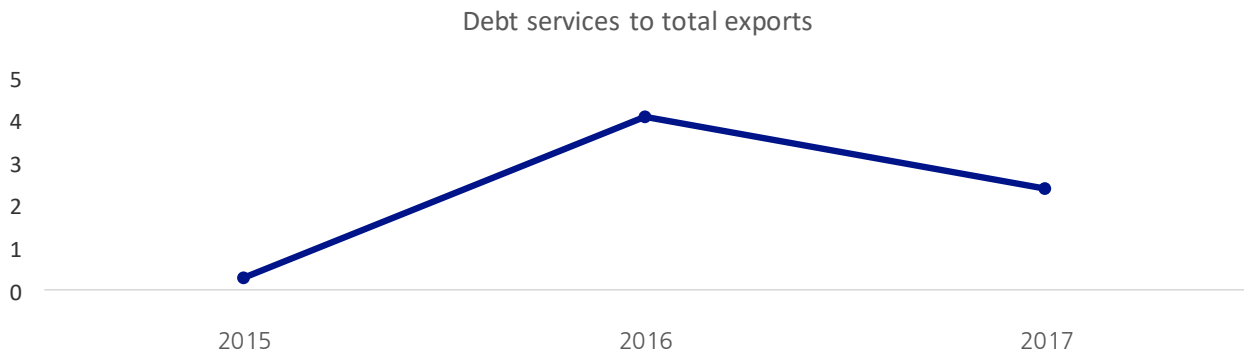
Debt service costs as a percentage of goods and services exports in KSA - 2015-2016-2017

Indicator	2015	2016	2017
Debt Service	2.609	31.22	21.438
Total services and goods exports	817.54	753.23	897.27
Debt services to total exports	0.3	4.1	2.4

Reference: Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority (SAMA)

(*) in million S.R.

Figure (17.2)





Indicator 17.6.2: Wireless broadband internet subscriptions per 100 people, by speed

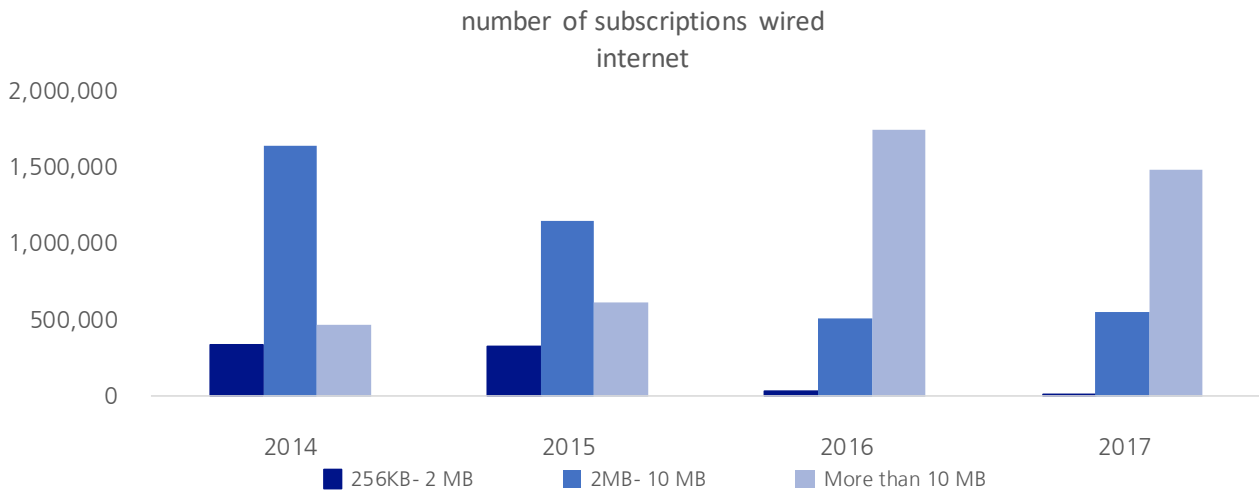
Table (17.5)

The number of subscriptions in wireless broadband internet in KSA - 2014-2017

Internet speed	2014	2015	2016	2017
256KB- 2 MB	340,216	332,949	33,680	3,209
2MB- 10 MB	1,649,806	1,153,444	515,587	559,327
More than 10 MB	472,880	615,671	1,759,411	1,494,192

Reference: Communications and Information Technology Commission

Figure (17.3)





Indicator 17.8.1: Number of individuals using the internet

Table (17.6)

Percentage of individuals using internet - 2017-2018

Indicator	Year	
	2017	2018
Percentage of individuals using internet	68.13	69.56

Reference: General Authority for Statistics (GASat)

Figure (17.4)

