



Goal 16:

Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Indicator 16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

Description of the indicator: The statistical definition includes three elements that characterize the killing of a person as “intentional killing”

1. The murder of one person by another person (objective element);
2. The perpetrator’s intention to kill or seriously injure the victim (subjective element);
3. The illegality of murder, which means that the law considers the perpetrator responsible for unlawful killing (legal element)

This definition states that for statistical purposes, all killings that meet the above three criteria must be considered intentional homicide, regardless of the definitions provided by national legislation or practice.

Sources of data: Ministry of Interior

Unit of measurement: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The indicator is calculated as the total number of murder victims registered in a given year divided by the total resident population in the same year, multiplied by 100,000

$$\text{Rate} = \text{Victims} / \text{Population} \times 100,000$$

Last updated: 2024

Indicator	year		
	2022	2023	2024
Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population	0.81	0.59	0.77

Indicator 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark

Description of the indicator: This indicator refers to the percentage of adult residents who feel safe walking alone in their neighborhood after dark.

“Neighborhood” - the indicator aims to capture the fear of crime in the course of people’s daily lives. It does this by limiting the area in question to the “neighborhood” or “area where they live.” There may be other variants of the local neighborhood suitable depending on the cultural, physical, and linguistic context. Providing a viable universal definition of a neighborhood is difficult, as the neighborhood one lives in is a personal concept that will mean different things to different people.

“After darkness” - the indicator should specifically capture the feelings and perceptions of the respondent when walking alone after dark. The specific reference to darkness is important because, according to research, darkness is one of the factors that individuals perceive as important when assessing whether a situation is dangerous or not. While the specific reference to “after darkness” is the preferred and widely used formulation in crime victim surveys, an appropriate alternative formulation is “at night.” However, the Setting a specific time of day (e.g. 6 p.m.) is not recommended, because darkness (not the time of day per se) is the factor that influences individuals’ perception of safety, and transnational as well as seasonal variability at the onset of darkness makes it difficult to determine a globally appropriate threshold for determining night.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National, Gender and Age group

Method of calculation: The question used in victim surveys is: How safe do you feel walking alone in your area/ neighborhood after dark? The answer choices are usually: (1) very safe, (2) safe, (3) unsafe, (4), completely unsafe, (5) never go out alone at night/not applicable, (99) I don’t know. The percentage of the population that feels safe is calculated by adding the number of respondents who feel “very safe” and “safe” and dividing the total by the total number of respondents, multiplying it by 100.

$16.1.4 = (\text{Number of respondents who feel very safe or safe walking alone after dark in their neighborhood}) / (\text{Total number of respondents}) \times 100$

Last updated: 2023

Indicator (overall) - 2023	Very safe	Safe	Total
Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live in after dark	81.5	11.1	92.6

Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live in after dark by age - 2023

Age	Very safe	safe	Total
15-19	76.9	11.1	88.0
20-24	80.0	10.8	90.8
25-29	80.8	11.5	92.3
30-34	81.7	11.7	93.4
35-39	82.2	11.0	93.2
40-44	82.5	11.1	93.6
45-49	82.7	10.7	93.4
50-54	84.0	10.6	94.6
55-59	83.3	11.0	94.3
60-64	84.5	10.0	94.5
65+	82.1	11.0	93.1

Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live in after dark by gender - 2023

Gender	Very safe	Safe	Total
Male	84.2	11.0	95.2
Female	76.3	11.3	87.6



Indicator 16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget by sector

Description of the indicator: Primary government expenditure as a percentage of the original approved budget

This indicator measures the extent to which total budget expenditures are reflected in the amount originally approved, as defined in government budget documents and financial reports. These data cover the central government budget and the time period of each fiscal year of the States.

Total expenditures include actual expenditures that include those incurred as a result of unplanned or exceptional events – for example, armed conflict or natural disasters. Expenditures financed from windfall returns, including privatization, should be included and recorded in the supporting financial tables and narrative. Externally financed expenditures through loans or grants, if covered by the budget, should be included along with emergency votes and interest on debt. Expenses allocated to pending accounts are not included in the total. However, if amounts are held in outstanding accounts at the end of any year that may affect the results if included in the accounts, they can be included. In such cases, the reason(s) for the listing should be clearly stated.

Actual spending results can deviate from the originally approved budget for reasons unrelated to the accuracy of projections – for example, as a result of a major macroeconomic shock. This indicator calibrates an unusual or “out of the ordinary” year and focuses on deviations from expectations that occur in two of the three years covered by the assessment.

Sources of data: Ministry of Finance

Unit of measurement: Saudi Riyal (SAR)

Level of disaggregation: National and Sector

Method of calculation: The Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability Indicator (described below) is used as the basis for SDG 16.6.1 indicator, in accordance with the Measurement and Coverage Guidelines. To make the calculation and analysis of data over time easy and applicable in all countries, it has been decided that SDG Target 16.6.1 indicator will be based on the collection of annual data on approved and implemented budgets for all countries and will be calculated annually. Simple calculation for each year for each country in Excel file

Total Expenditure Output = Implemented Budget/Approved Budget x 100

Last updated: 2024

Sector (Million Saudi Riyal)	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Municipal services sector	53,560	50,799	49,589	63,118	81,218
Education sector	193,168	185,702	185,103	189,011	195,062
Health and social development sector	166,980	174,677	138,236	189,343	213,743
Economic resources sector	97,645	72,395	53,591	71,771	83,661
Infrastructure and transportation sector	55,705	45,819	42,038	34,027	37,886
General items	140,652	151,123	182,003	165,135	215,547
Total	707,710	680,515	650,560	712,405	827,117

Indicator 16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local public institutions, including national and local legislatures, the public service, and the judiciary, compared to distribution levels at the national level, by age, gender, persons with disabilities and population groups.

Description of the indicator: This metadata sheet focuses only on the first subcomponent of indicator 16.7.1, i.e. positions in national legislatures held by individuals from each target population group (gender, age, persons with disabilities and contextually relevant population groups).

The legislative sub-component of indicator 16.7.1 aims to measure the extent to which individuals in key decision-making positions in national legislatures represent the population in general. More specifically, this indicator measures the proportional representation of different demographic groups (women and age groups) in the national population among individuals holding the following positions in national legislative bodies: (1) members, (2) speakers and (3) chairpersons of standing committees responsible for the following portfolios: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Finance, Human Rights and Gender Equality. Furthermore, it considers electoral and constitutional provisions adopted by countries to ensure that people with disabilities and contextually relevant population groups are represented in national legislative bodies.

Concepts:

The indicator is based on the following key concepts and terms:

- **National legislature:** The legislature (or so-called “Assembly” or “Parliament”) is the multi-member branch of government that considers public issues, enacts laws and oversees the executive.
- **Bicameral/bicameral parliaments:** The legislature may consist of one chamber (unicameral parliament) or bicameral (bicameral parliament). The Constitution of the State provides for the organization of the legislature. Worldwide, about 59% of all countries have unicameral legislatures, while the remaining 41% are bicameral. To allow for comprehensive analysis, this indicator will take into account both chambers in bicameral parliaments.
- **Member of Parliament:** A person who is formally elected or appointed to national legislature. This metadata takes into account all members of the lower and upper chambers regardless of the method of selection (direct election, indirect election and appointment).
- **Speaker of the Council:** The Speaker (or also called the “Speaker” of the Legislative Council) is the Speaker of the Legislative Council
- **Standing Committee (also called “Standing Committee”):** established for the duration of the Legislative Council and generally corresponds to the specific policy areas of key government departments. For SDG indicator 16.7.1(a), standing committees responsible for five portfolios are being considered: foreign affairs, defence and finance, human rights, and gender equality.
- **Chairman of the Standing Committee:** A person appointed to preside over the work of a Standing Committee, selected through the nomination of political parties, the election of members of Parliament, his appointment by the Speaker of the House, or other means.
- **Disability:** Long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory disabilities that may hinder the full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in society on an equal basis with others when they interact with various barriers.
- **Population group:** The population of a country consists of a set of different population groups that can be determined according to race, language, immigration status, religious affiliation, and disability status (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe). The indicator adopts a broad definition of population groups, not limited to minorities and indigenous peoples, with the aim of covering all relevant groups at the national level that a particular parliament tracks, which depends on the constitutional and electoral measures in place to ensure the representation of certain groups. These measures sometimes extend to groups other than “minorities”, such as occupational groups.

Sources of data: Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National, age groups, gender and disability

Method of calculation:

The Indicator aims to compare the percentage of different population groups by gender, age, disability and population groups represented in the public service, compared to the percentage of these same categories of citizens.

To calculate the percentage of “young” deputies (45 years and under), the following formula should be used

$$\text{Ratio 1} = \frac{\text{Proportion of MPs aged 45 and below in parliament}}{\text{Proportion of the national population aged 45 and below}}$$

(with minimum eligibility age)

- The numerator is the number of seats held by deputies aged 45 and under divided by the total number of members of parliament
- The denominator can be calculated using national population figures as follows:

$$\frac{[\text{Size of national population} \leq 45] - [\text{Size of national population} < \text{age of eligibility}]}{\text{Size of the national population}}$$

The resulting ratio can then be interpreted as follows:

- Means that there is no representation at all for “youth” (45 years and under) in parliament.
- 1. means the full proportional representation of “youth” (45 years and under) in Parliament
- <1 means underrepresentation of “youth” (45 years and under) in Parliament
- Means more than 1 overrepresentation of young people (45 years and younger) in parliament

Last updated: 2024

Jobs in the public sector by age, gender & disability , 2024

Function	Male	Female	Total
Other Directors: Managing Directors, CEOs, Business Services and Administration Managers	12,640	992	13,632
Professional Administrators	362,951	344,107	707,058
Business and Management Assistant Professionals	88,249	52,014	140,263
General clerks and keyboard clerks	110,508	104,849	215,357
Total national public servants (including police, education, health, front desk administrative staff and all other public servants)	668,819	522,917	1,191,736

Jobs in the public sector 2024

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
Under 25 years old	788	205	993
Age 25-34	66,171	33,652	99,823
Age 35-44	276,631	197,174	473,805
Age 45-54	248,631	245,793	494,424
Age 55-64	72,831	44,528	117,359
Age 65 and older	3,767	1,565	5,332
Total	668,819	522,917	1,191,736
Persons with disabilities	14,596	5,819	20,415

Indicator 16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

<p>Description of the indicator: Percentage of children under five whose birth has been registered with a civil authority.</p> <p>Birth registration: Birth registration is defined as “the continuous, permanent and comprehensive registration, within the civil registry, of the occurrence and characteristics of births in accordance with the legal requirements of a country.”</p> <p>Birth certificate: A birth certificate is a vital record that documents the birth of a child. The term “birth certificate” may refer either to the original document attesting to the circumstances of birth, or to a certified copy or representation of the recording of such birth, depending on the practices of the country issuing the certificate.</p> <p>Civil Authority: The official authorized to record the occurrence of a vital event and record the required details.</p>
<p>Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics</p>
<p>Unit of measurement: Percent %</p>
<p>Level of disaggregation: National and Gender</p>
<p>Method of calculation: The number of children under five whose birth registration has been reported with the relevant national civil authorities divided by the total number of children under five in the population multiplied by 100.</p>
<p>Last updated: 2024</p>

Percentage of children under five whose birth is registered with a civil authority, by age			
Lifetime	Male	Female	Total
0	100.0	99.8	99.9
1	100.0	99.5	99.7
2	99.9	99.9	99.9
3	99.8	100.0	99.9
4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	99.9	99.86	99.9

Indicator 16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees public access to information

<p>Description of the indicator: measures the extent to which countries adopt and implement guarantees for public access to information. According to the UN metadata, data for this indicator are obtained through the global “Survey on Public Access to Information” conducted by UNESCO. The survey collects information from each country regarding the existence of legal or policy guarantees, as well as their practical implementation at the national level. The results are then used for global and regional reporting, where each country’s responses contribute to an aggregated picture of access to information worldwide.</p>
<p>Sources of data: Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development</p>
<p>Unit of measurement: Score</p>
<p>Level of disaggregation: National</p>
<p>Method of calculation: The questionnaire responses are calculated using a weighted system and include eight main questions – four under the adoption component, three under the implementation component, and one focused on the practical application of activities. Each country can obtain a total score ranging from 0 to 9 points. The results are used in global analyses to identify general trends in the implementation of access to information principles. It is noted that Question 6 has a maximum score of 2 points, depending on the number of activities effectively implemented at the national level.</p>
<p>Last updated: 2024</p>

Dimension	Assessment Criteria(per UN Metadata)	Saudi Arabia Response	Score
Adoption	Existence of legal guarantee(s) for access to information (constitutional, statutory, policy).	Binding policy documents in place (e.g., Freedom of Information / Open Data Policy). No primary or secondary legislation.	1
	Oversight institution specified.	Saudi Data & AI Authority (by Royal Order) acts as oversight body, reporting to Council of Ministers.	1
	Appointment of Public Information Officers across ministries/agencies.	Yes, mandated.	1
	Oversight institution roles (appeals, monitoring, enforcement, mediation).	All mandated.	1
	Permissible exemptions (national security, privacy, commercial, etc.).	Clearly defined categories included.	1
Subtotal: Adoption			5.0
Implementation	Activities of oversight body: training, guidance, awareness, statistics, reports.	Awareness & training provided; no annual report; partial statistics.	1.2
	Reporting by ministries/agencies on ATI requests.	Yes (2024 reference year).	1
	Appeals statistics maintained.	Yes (2024 reference year).	1
Subtotal: Implementation			3.2
Final Composite Score			8.2 / 9

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

<p>Description of the indicator: This indicator measures the existence of independent national human rights institutions compliant with the Paris Principles to the extent to which existing national human rights institutions comply with the Principles relating to the status of national institutions (the Paris Principles), adopted by the General Assembly (resolution 48/134) on the basis of the rules of procedure of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, formerly known as the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.</p>
<p>Sources of data: Human Rights Commission</p>
<p>Unit of measurement: Strategy</p>
<p>Level of disaggregation: National</p>
<p>Method of calculation: The Indicator is calculated as a classification of dependence, which is level A, B, and C of national institutions. The indicator is calculated on the basis of a classification of adoption, i.e. A (compliant with the Paris Principles), or B (partially compliant with the Paris Principles).</p>
<p>Last updated: 2024</p>

Existence of independent national human rights institutions

<p>Strategy</p>	<p>The Commission has a human rights strategy in addition to the existence of the National Society for Human Rights.</p>
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Indicator 16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

Description of the indicator: This indicator is defined as the proportion of the population (adults) who self-report that they personally experienced discrimination or harassment during the last 12 months based on ground(s) prohibited by international human rights law (IHRL). IHRL refers to the body of international legal instruments aiming to promote and protect human rights, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and subsequent international human rights treaties adopted by the United Nations (UN).

Discrimination is any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference or other differential treatment that is directly or indirectly based on prohibited grounds of discrimination, and which has the intention or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life. Harassment is a form of discrimination when it is also based on prohibited grounds of discrimination. Harassment may take the form of words, gestures or actions, which tend to annoy, alarm, abuse, demean, intimidate, belittle, humiliate or embarrass another or which create an intimidating, hostile or offensive environment. While generally involving a pattern of behaviours, harassment can take the form of a single incident.

IHRL provides lists of the prohibited grounds of discrimination. The inclusion of "other status" in these lists indicate that they are not exhaustive and that other grounds may be recognized by international human rights mechanisms. A review of the international human rights normative framework helps identify a list of grounds that includes race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national origin, social origin, property, birth status, disability, age, nationality, marital and family status, health status, place of residence, economic and social situation, pregnancy, indigenous status, afro-descent and other status. In practice, it will be difficult to include all potentially relevant grounds of discrimination in household survey questions. For this reason, it is recommended that data collectors identify contextually relevant and feasible lists of grounds, drawing on the illustrative list and formulation of prohibited grounds of discrimination outlined in the methodology section below, and add another "category" to reflect other grounds that may not have been listed explicitly.

Sources of data: Human Rights Commission

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

Number of people who reported that they had personally experienced discrimination or harassment

Last updated: 2024

Note: The number of people who reported experiencing discrimination or harassment has been documented.

Number of people who reported that they had personally experienced discrimination or harassment	2022	2023	2024
Total	1	11	14