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General Authority for Statistics

مسح صحة الأسرة

Household Health Survey

2017

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Introduction

Health Surveys are considered as one of the most important sources of data which are necessary for development planning in the health and social fields. Its importance lies in the fact that it provides more detailed data on health and social phenomena, characterized by health surveys. Health surveys rely on a sample of selected households in a scientific way to study the required phenomenon in a more detailed and comprehensive manner and in a short period of time.

The demand for health data has increased due to its association with a very important sector that concerns with the lives of the community's members. As a result, GASTAT represented in the education and health department has conducted a field survey about the household health in 2017. A questionnaire was designed based on best international practices, the requirements of the Kingdom's Vision 2030 in the field of health indicators, as well as the indicators of sustainable development and the requirements of the World Health Organization.

Household Health Survey is considered the first of its kind conducted by GASTAT. It is an important survey in providing health data and indicators, such as: indicators of the health status of the community's members, indicators of severe diseases, indicators that shows the frequency of the medical periodic examinations of the community's members as well as indicators of oral and dental health, indicators of injuries resulting from traffic accidents or other accidents, indicators of physical activity, indicators of fruit and vegetables consumption among community's members, in addition to indicators of smoking, marriage, Household planning, fertility, birth, using birth control by married women and other indicators.

GASTAT is delighted to present the results of the Household Health Survey in this report, hoping that these results can meet the requirements of planners, researchers and decision makers. In addition, this report provides a number of data and indicators required by international, regional and local organizations.

Allah is the Arbiter of Success,

**General Authority for Statistics (GASTAT)
Education and Health Statistics Department**

General Concepts

1. Objectives of the survey:

The main objectives of the Household Health Survey that was conducted in Saudi Arabia in 2017 are:

1. Creating a database that could be used as a reliable source and reference to supply the international, regional and local organizations with the required health data and indicators.
2. Providing data that could help health planners to improve, update and monitor the implementation of some health policies and strategies.
3. Providing data that could enable health planners and decision makers to make international and regional comparisons in order to improve the competition in the health sector in Saudi Arabia.
4. Providing data that could help health planners to monitor and evaluate the implementation of some health programs, such as: programs that deal with severe diseases, lifestyles, child mortality and fertility.
5. Providing data that could help in identifying those in need in order to support this category with the related initiatives and strategic health programs.

In order to achieve the mentioned-above objectives, this report will discuss the following findings of the survey:

- Coverage of Health insurance programs
- Prevalence rates of smoking.
- Evaluation of individuals' health status and the rates of severe diseases (diabetes, cancer, cardiovascular diseases, high blood pressure as well as oral and dental diseases).
- Rates of healthy lifestyles behaviors (eating fruit and vegetables).
- Rates of injuries resulting from accidents (traffic accidents, other kinds of accidents).
- Rates of health care use (hospitalization, hospital visits and periodic examinations).
- Fertility rates (total fertility and fertility of women between (15-19 years), using contraceptives, Household planning and breastfeeding.
- Child mortality rates (infants and under-five children).



2. Sample design

Household Health Survey is one of the household's surveys carried out by GASTAT by using the general population and housing census framework 1431H (2010) which is a new framework and covers Saudi and non-Saudi households, also it can be relied upon to represent the survey society impartially. To get highly efficient and effective estimates, the survey society has been divided into non-overlapping parts, characterized by relative homogeneity in their units. Each part is considered a category, and each category is dealt with as an independent society. A random sample is independently drawn from each category. Finally, all drawn sampling units are integrated to form the entire sample. The sample unit includes Saudi and non-Saudi households who live in Saudi Arabia. It also includes all the administrative regions in the Kingdom.

3. Sample size

After determining the optimum size of the survey sample of households of each administrative region, there begins the drawing of the Primary Sampling Units (PSU) from the main sample framework. (1334) counting areas were drawn from the main sample framework of the households' surveys. They were distributed over all categories in every region by using the method that is commensurate with the size and distributed as follows:

Administrative Region	Number of Sampling unit	Administrative Region	Number of Sampling unit	Administrative Region	Number of Sampling unit
Riyadh	207	Aseer	90	Najran	64
Makkah	242	Tabuk	73	AL-Baha	60
Medina	92	Hail	65	AL-Juof	66
AL-Qassim	66	Northern Borders	70	Total	1334
Eastern Region	168	Jazan	71		

After that, the secondary sampling units, i.e. households (SSU), were randomly drawn from the counting areas, which were chosen in the first phase by using the regular random sample. Up to (18) households were chosen from each counting area, (total of 24012) households at the kingdom's level and they were distributed as the following:

Administrative Region	Sample size (Household)	Administrative Region	Sample size (Household)	Administrative Region	Sample size (Household)
Riyadh	2726	Aseer	1620	Najran	1152
Makkah	4256	Tabuk	1314	AL-Baha	1080
Medina	1656	Hail	1170	AL-Juof	1188
AL-Qassim	1188	Northern Borders	1260	Total	24012
Eastern Region	2024	Jazan	1278		

4. Survey form

The form, which is available in an electronic format, is designed by a group of GASTAT specialists who have taken into consideration recommendations, world standards and requirements set by international and local organizations. It introduces a list of questions divided into main sections as follows:

- Household individual data: provides main data about household's individual such as: age, nationality and gender.
- Insurance data: Provides data on the status of individuals in terms of health insurance.
- Smoking data: Provides data on smoking and passive smoking in the individuals' environment.
- Individuals health status data (15 years and above): provides data on household's individuals status in terms of chronic diseases, types and extent of prevalence, periodic examination, oral and dental health, and benefits of health care.
- Accidents and injuries data: provide data about injuries in road traffic accidents and other types of accidents' injuries.





- Healthy lifestyle patterns data: provides data about the household's consumption of fruit and vegetables.
- Marriage and Household planning data: provides data about using contraceptives and other contraception methods.
- Fertility and child mortality data: provides data about age-related fertility and total fertility for women as well as data about infants and child mortality (under-five children).

5. Pilot survey

A pilot survey was conducted to examine the survey's form, recognize its problems and to make any modifications before the survey starts. The pilot survey was conducted between (18/1/1493) and (12/2/1439) corresponding to (8/10/2017) – (1/11/2017).

6. Training of researchers

Usually, GASTAT holds a number of training sessions for each survey before the start of the fieldwork. On the other hand, a number of training sessions were held for the Household Health Survey. Supervisors, representatives and assistants were also trained at GASTAT's headquarter in Riyadh and a number of training sessions were held for workers in all regions of the Kingdom. Moreover, the training includes introductory lectures about the survey and methods of fulfilling the survey's form. Training for using certain techniques in order to make personal interviews, how to deal with households were available as

well. Additionally, supervisors' training to monitor researchers' daily fieldwork and training a number of main auditors who review and follow-up the work in the office were also included. A random of samples were drawn on a daily basis from the households in all regions to ensure the accuracy of data collected by researchers.



7. Data collection

The survey was conducted between (21/2/1439) and (15/3/1439) corresponding to (10/11/2017)- (3/12/2017). Interview with the household head method was used for the survey's form. Researchers who were in charge of the fieldwork visited and collected the data from the selected households.

8. Quality control procedures

GASTAT has soft copies for all its surveys' forms to keep up with technology in collecting the statistical data that ensures data quality through applying a number of technical rules. Data auditing started along with the process of data collection between (November/December 2017). Secondary data auditing and the extraction process of tables were completed in (May 2018).

9. Main definitions

9.1 Administrative region:

Part of Saudi Arabia run by a governmental agency affiliated to the Ministry of the Interior. In each administrative region there is a city representing the region's head quarter. The kingdom is divided into 13 administrative regions.

9.2 Population:

It refers to all individuals, Saudi and non-Saudi population, living in the Kingdom at the time of the survey, and Saudi individuals who were abroad for study, trade or tourism.

9.3 Survey population:

Households' individuals who were selected as the sample unit including domestic helpers who live with them in the same dwelling.

9.4 Live birth:

Live birth is a fetus who shows any signs of life, such as: crying, breathing or heartbeats. The fetus is not considered alive if these signs did not occur like what happens in abortion cases.



9.5 Breastfeeding:

Breastfeeding is the practice of feeding an infant through the mother's breast and not combined with other type of feeding like formula milk.

9.6 Total fertility rate:

Defined as the average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime if she lived until the age of 50 and followed the same age-old fertility rates.

9.7 Diagnosed disease:

It is the disease diagnosed by a doctor by my making the necessary tests to the individual and informing him/her that he/she has this disease. It also includes the individuals who have the disease but were not diagnosed by a doctor, whether they know about the disease or not.

9.8 Outpatient clinic visits:

When an individual visits a hospital or a health center to meet a doctor, and it does not require a hospital admission.

9.9 Number of hospital admission:

The individual number of admissions in a hospital or a care center for one night at least.

9.10 Infants:

Babies under one year of age.

9.11 Under-five children:

Children under five years old.

9.12 Eating enough vegetable and fruits:

Eating a certain amount of vegetables and fruits (400) grams which equals five servings a day. One serving is one a medium-sized fruit, such as orange, apple or banana, or a handful of fruit such as melon or small-sized fruit such as grapes and cherries, which includes fresh or dried fruit.



Key Features of The Survey

1. Health insurance.

Even though health care and treatment are offered to all in Saudi Arabia free of charge by hospitals and public health clinics, a number of citizens receive health insurance either because the employer provides health insurance to their employees as an advantage, or because the person wishes to obtain benefits additional access to health insurance.

- (37.1%) of population in Saudi Arabia are covered by a health insurance.
- The highest health insurance coverage rate among Saudis was recorded in the Eastern Region (29%) and the lowest was in Al-Baha (1.6%).
- The highest health insurance coverage rate among non-Saudis was recorded in Makkah Region (86.3%) and the lowest was in Jazan Region (26.3%).

2. Smoking (15 years and above).

- The percentage of smoking in the Kingdom's total population (aged 15 years and above) was at (14.1%).
- The percentage of smokers among Saudis total population was at (12.2%).
- The percentage of smokers among non-Saudis total population was at (16.6%).
- The highest smoking rate among Saudis was between the age of (30-39 years).
- The highest smoking rate in the Kingdom's population was recorded in Tabuk Region (21.4%) and the lowest was in Jazan (9.0%).
- The highest percentage of Saudi smokers was recorded in Tabuk Region (19.9%) and the lowest was in Najran Region (5.7%).





3. Population health status and prevalence of the chronic diseases (15 years and above).

3.1 Population health status:

- (94.2%) of population in the Kingdom are with a good or very good health according to their assessment of their health status.
- The highest percentage of individuals who have a good or very good health in the Kingdom's population was recorded in Riyadh Region (95.6%) and the lowest was in AL-Baha Region (91.4%).
- The highest percentage of Saudi population who have a good or a very good health was recorded in the Northern Borders (95.2%) and the lowest was in AL-Baha Region (89%).

3.2 (Diagnosed) Chronic diseases:

- The percentage of individuals who suffer from (diagnosed) chronic diseases in the Kingdom population (15 years and above) was at (16.4%).
- Chronic diseases are less common among males (16.0%) rather than females (17.1%) in the Kingdom population.
- The prevalence of chronic diseases significantly increases with age. The prevalence rate of the chronic diseases among elderly between (65 years and above) was at (70.7%), compared to the prevalence rates among young individuals (15-34 years) where it reached (4.4%).
- the highest prevalence rate of the chronic diseases among Saudis was recorded in Aseer Region (22.9%) and the lowest was in Najran Region (16.5%).





3.3 (Diagnosed) diabetes:

- The percentage of individuals with (diagnosed) diabetes (15 years and above) in the Kingdom population was at (8.5%), and it is more common among males (8.7%) rather than females (8.3%).
- The percentage of Saudi individuals with (diagnosed) diabetes was at (10.1%), it was at (10.4%) among Saudi males and (9.8%) among Saudi females.
- Incidence of diabetes significantly increases with age between 40 years until about 65 years and above where it reached (51.6%) among Saudi population.
- The highest percentage of Saudi individuals who suffer from (diagnosed) diabetes was recorded in (Makkah, Aseer, Tabuk, Hail and AL-Baha) at (11%) and the lowest was in Jazan (8%).

3.4 (Diagnosed) Cancer diseases:

- The incidence rate of (diagnosed) cancer diseases in the Kingdom's population (15 years and above) reached (172) cases per 100,000 population (0.17% of population).
- (Diagnosed) cancer diseases are more common among females (258) cases per 100,000 females in the Kingdom's population, however, there are (114) cases per 100,000 males in the Kingdom.
- (Diagnosed) cancer diseases incidence rate among Saudis reached (236) cases per 100,000 Saudi population, while the incidence rate among Saudi females reached (293) cases per 100,000 females. On the other hand, there are (181) cases among males per 100,000 Saudi males.

3.5 (Diagnosed) Cardiovascular disease:

- (Diagnosed) cardiovascular diseases incidence rate reached (1137) cases per 100,000 population in the Kingdom (1.14% of population).
- (Diagnosed) cardiovascular diseases are more common among Saudi males (1688) cases per 100,000 Saudi males, while there are (1453) cases per 100,000 Saudi females.





- The incidence of (diagnosed) cardiovascular diseases significantly increases with age, it sharply increases at 50 years and above.
- The highest rate of prevalence of (diagnosed) cardiovascular diseases among the Kingdom's population was in Tabuk (1707) cases per 100,000 population in the region, and the lowest rate was in Medina (571) cases per 1000,000 population in the region.
- The highest rate of prevalence of (diagnosed) cardiovascular diseases among Saudis was in AL-Baha Region (1960) cases per 100,000 of the total Saudi population in the region, and the lowest rate was in Medina (789) cases per 100,000 of the total Saudi population in the region.

3.6 (Diagnosed) Hypertension:

- (Diagnosed) hypertension incidence rate (15 years and above) reached (7.4%) among the population in the Kingdom.
- (Diagnosed) hypertension is more common among females (8.3%) compared to males (6.7%) in the Kingdom's population.
- (Diagnosed) hypertension significantly increases with age, especially once one has passed 40 years where it reached (48.2%) at 65 years and above.
- The highest incidence rate of (diagnosed) hypertension was recorded in Aseer Region (9%), and the lowest rate was in Najran and Al-Jouf Regions (6%) among the Kingdom's population. However, the highest incidence rate among Saudis was in Aseer (10.5%) while the lowest was in Najran (6.9%).

3.7 Oral and dental health problems:

- (26.3%) of the Kingdom's population (15 years and above) have oral and dental problems.
- Oral and dental problems increase with age, the percentage reached (48%.7) among Saudis between (65 years and more).
- The highest incidence rate of oral and dental problems (15 years and above) was recorded in Tabuk Region (51.3%), and the lowest was in Jazan Region (13.4%) out of the total population.
- The highest incidence rate of oral and dental problems among Saudis was recorded in Tabuk Region (51.5%), and the lowest was in Jazan Region (15.9%).





4. Health care.

4.1 Outpatient clinic visits:

- The average number of outpatient visits per individual reached (1.8) visits during the last 12 months.
- The average number of outpatient visits per Saudi individual reached (2.1) visits during the last 12 months of the survey.
- The average number of outpatient visits per Saudi individual reached its highest number in Tabuk Region with (3.2) visits in the year, and the lowest number of visits was recorded in Jazan Region with (1.4) visits per Saudi individual in the region.

4.2 Hospital admission (hospital stay):

- The average number of hospital admissions (hospital stay) reached (33) per 1000 population in the Kingdom during the year.
- The average number of hospital admissions reached its highest number in Tabuk Region (82) per 1000 out of the region's total population, and the lowest number of hospital admissions was in Najran Region (14) per 1000 out of the region's total population.
- The average number of hospital admissions (hospital stay) among Saudis reached (40) per 1000 Saudi population.
- The average number of hospital admissions reached its highest number in Tabuk Region (93) per 1000 out of the total Saudi population in the region, while the lowest number was recorded in Medina (14) per 1000 out of the total Saudi population in the region.

4.3 Periodic health examinations

- (25.4%) of the Kingdom's population (15 years and above) have had at least one periodic health examination during the year.
- The percentage of Saudi females who have had at least one periodic health examination during year reached (26.7%) compared to Saudi males (21.9%).





- The percentage of Saudis (15 years and above) who have had at least one periodic health examination during the year reached (62.6%) for Saudis (65 years and above) compared to (8.2%) of Saudis between (15-19 years).
- The largest percentage of population (15 years and above) who have had at least one periodic health examination during the year was recorded in Al-Qassim Region (39.8%), while the lowest was in Jazan Region (13.2%). On the other hand, in Al-Qassim Region the percentage reached its highest point among Saudi population with (36.9%), whereas the lowest percentage was recorded in Jazan Region with (14%).

5. Injuries due to accidents.

5.1 Injuries due to traffic and roads accidents:

- Injuries due to traffic and roads accidents among population (15 years and above) reached (677) cases per 100,000 population of the Kingdom during the last 12 months of the survey (0.68%).
- Injuries due to traffic and roads accidents occur more often in males (1040) cases per 100,000 males in the Kingdom rather than females (139) cases per 100,000 females in the Kingdom. However, there were (1454) cases per 100,000 Saudi males compared to (165) cases per 100,000 Saudi females. The incidence rates reach their highest at the total level and for Saudis who are between (15-39 years).

5.2 Injuries due to accidents (other than traffic and roads):

- Injuries rate due to accidents (other than traffic and roads) reached (1378) cases per 100,000 population (15 years and above) in the Kingdom during the last 12 months of the survey with (1.4%).
- Injuries due to accidents (other than traffic and roads) are more common between males (1677) cases per 100,000 population rather than females (937) cases per 100,000 population, while there were (1598) cases per 100,000 Saudi females compared to (999) cases per 100,000 Saudi males.





- Injuries rates due to accidents (other than traffic and roads) significantly increase among Saudi population who are between (65 years and more) and they reached (2496) cases per 100,000 population.
- The highest injuries rates were recorded in Tabuk Region with (3730) cases per 100,000 Saudi population in the region and (4958) cases per 100,000 of total population, whereas the lowest rates were in Al-Jouf Region.
- The largest percentage of injuries other than traffic and roads (half of the injuries) occurred at home with (46%), followed by injuries that occur at work (33%) and then injuries that occur at public places (15%).

6. Eating fruit and vegetable:

- (10.4%) of the Kingdom's total population (15 years and above) are eating enough fruit and vegetables.
- No significant differences were found between different gender and age with respect to eating enough fruit and vegetables.
- The highest percentage was recorded in Najran Region (32.5%) out of the total population and (32.4%) for Saudis. The lowest percentage was in Medina (5.4%) out of the total population and (4%) for Saudis.

7. Fertility and Household planning.

7.1 Total fertility:

- Total fertility rate of women in the Kingdom was (2) births per woman.
- Total fertility rate of Saudi women was (2.35) births per woman.
- The highest total fertility rate of Saudi women was recorded in Al-Jouf Region (3.8) births per woman, and the lowest rate was in AL-Baha Region (1.9) births per Saudi woman.

7.2 Fertility of women between (15-19 years):

- Fertility rate of women between (15-19 years) was (11.7) births per 1000 woman in the Kingdom.
- Fertility rate of Saudi women between (15-19 years) was (9.8) births per 1000 Saudi woman.





7.3 Using modern Household planning methods:

- The prevalence rate of using modern Household planning methods among married women in the Kingdom (15-49 years) reached (30.9%).
- The percentage of using modern methods dramatically increases with age until 40 years and then begins to gradually decrease.
- The highest percentage of using modern methods among the total married women in the Kingdom was recorded in Al-Qassim Region (50.7%), and the lowest was in Medina Region (13.9%). On the other hand, the highest percentage of using modern methods among Saudi married women was in Al-Qassim Region (49.7%), and the lowest was in Medina Region (13.1%).

7.4 Women with an unmet need for Household planning:

- The percentage of currently married women who are between (15-49 years) and with an unmet need for Household planning reached (19.7%).
- The unmet need for Household planning regularly increases with age, it reaches its highest levels among women who are at the end of child-bearing age (45-49 years), whereas the lowest levels are found among women of child-bearing age (15-19 years).

7.5 Breastfeeding:

- The average duration of exclusive breastfeeding was (8.1) months, whereas the average duration of non-exclusive breastfeeding was (23.5) months.
- The longest duration of exclusive breastfeeding among children was recorded in Najran Region (13) months, and the shortest was in the Northern Regions (2 months).
- The longest duration of non-exclusive breastfeeding among children was in Hail (26) months, and the shortest was in Medina Region (17) months.



7.6 Skilled birth attendance:

Percentage of births attended by skilled specialists (99.7%).

7.7 Under-five children birth registration:

- The percentage of under-five children whose births are registered (98.3%).
- The percentage of under-five male children whose births are registered (98.0%).
- The percentage of under-five female children whose births are registered (98.7%).

8. Child mortality.

The direct method used to calculate child mortality is the same as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) method implemented in many countries around the world. It is also the same multi-indicators cluster survey (MICS) method used by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Pan Arab Project for Household Health Survey (PAPFAM).

8.1 Infants mortality:

- Infants mortality rate reached (6.3) cases per 1000 live births in the Kingdom.
- Saudi infant's mortality rate reached (6.5) cases per 1000 live births.

8.2 Under-five mortality:

- Under-five mortality rate reached (8.9) cases per 1000 live births in the Kingdom.
- Under-five Saudi children mortality rate reached (9.3) cases per 1000 live births in the Kingdom.

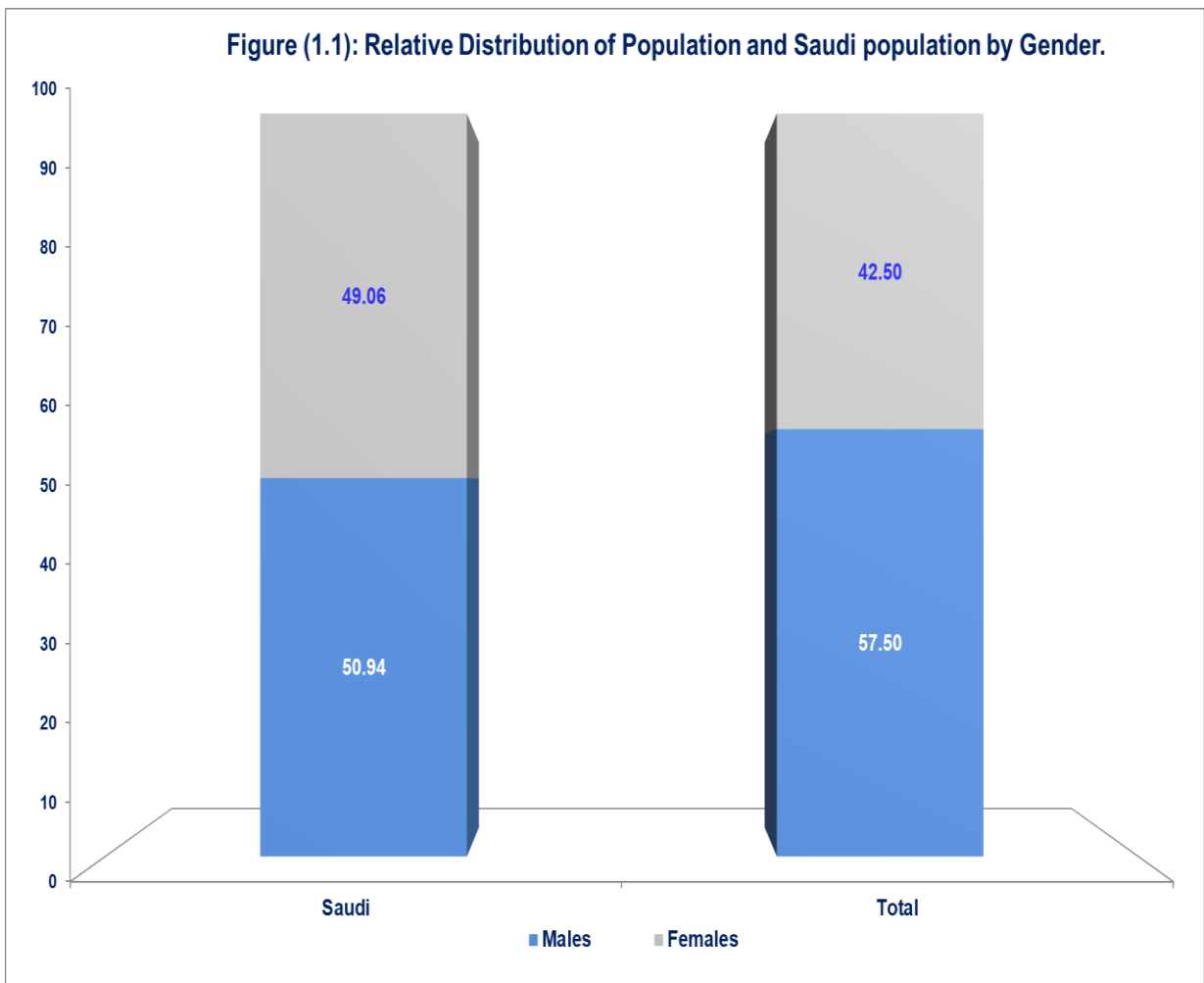


Survey Results

Chapter one: Data about population

1.1 Population Relative Distribution.

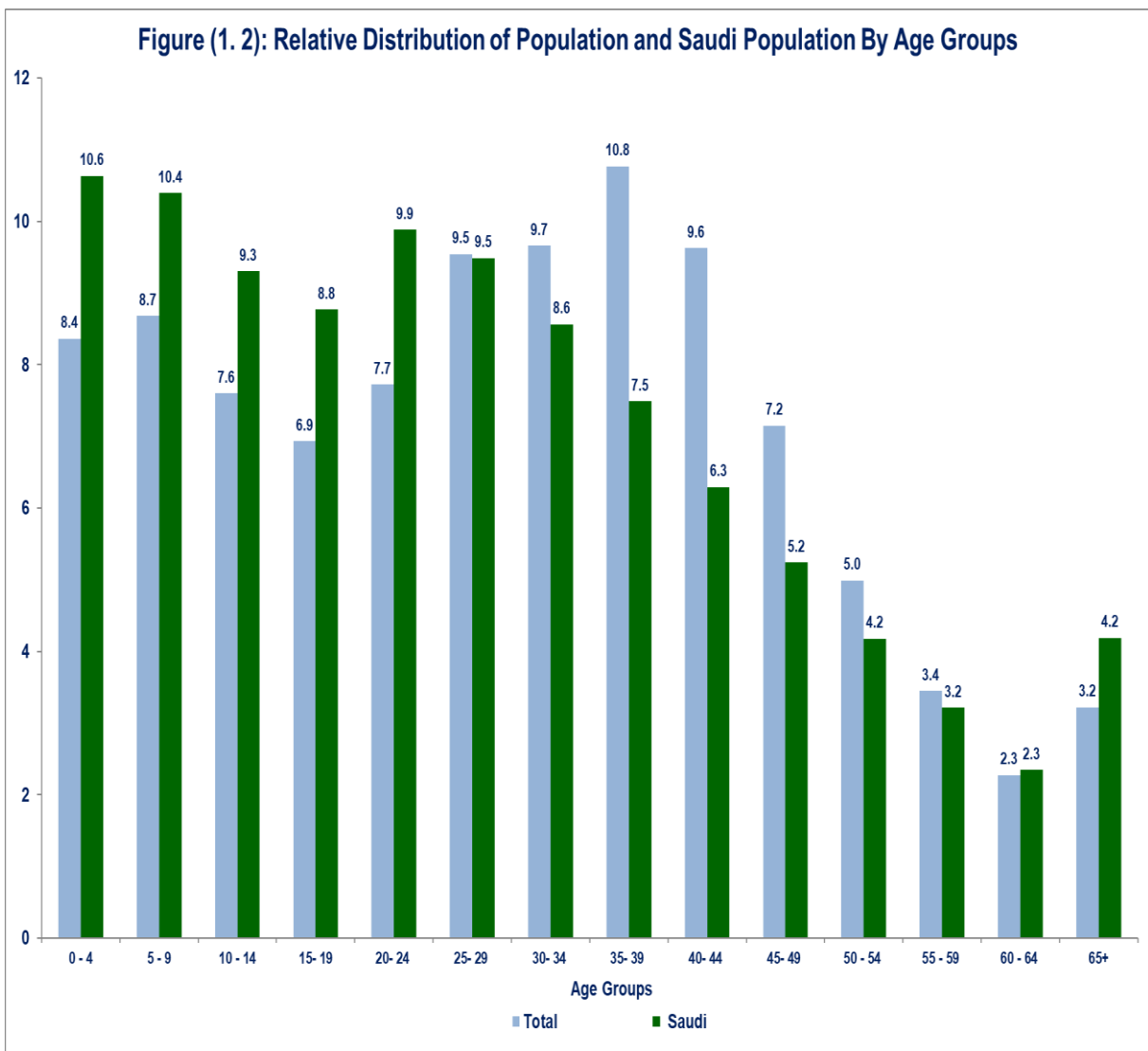
The figure (1.1) shows the relative distribution of population and Saudi population by gender at the time of the survey. The percentage of males reached (57.5%) of total population, while the percentage of females reached (42.5%) of total population. Saudi males percentage is (50.94%) of total Saudi population, while the percentage of Saudi females is (49.06%) of total Saudi population.



1.2 Population Age Composition.

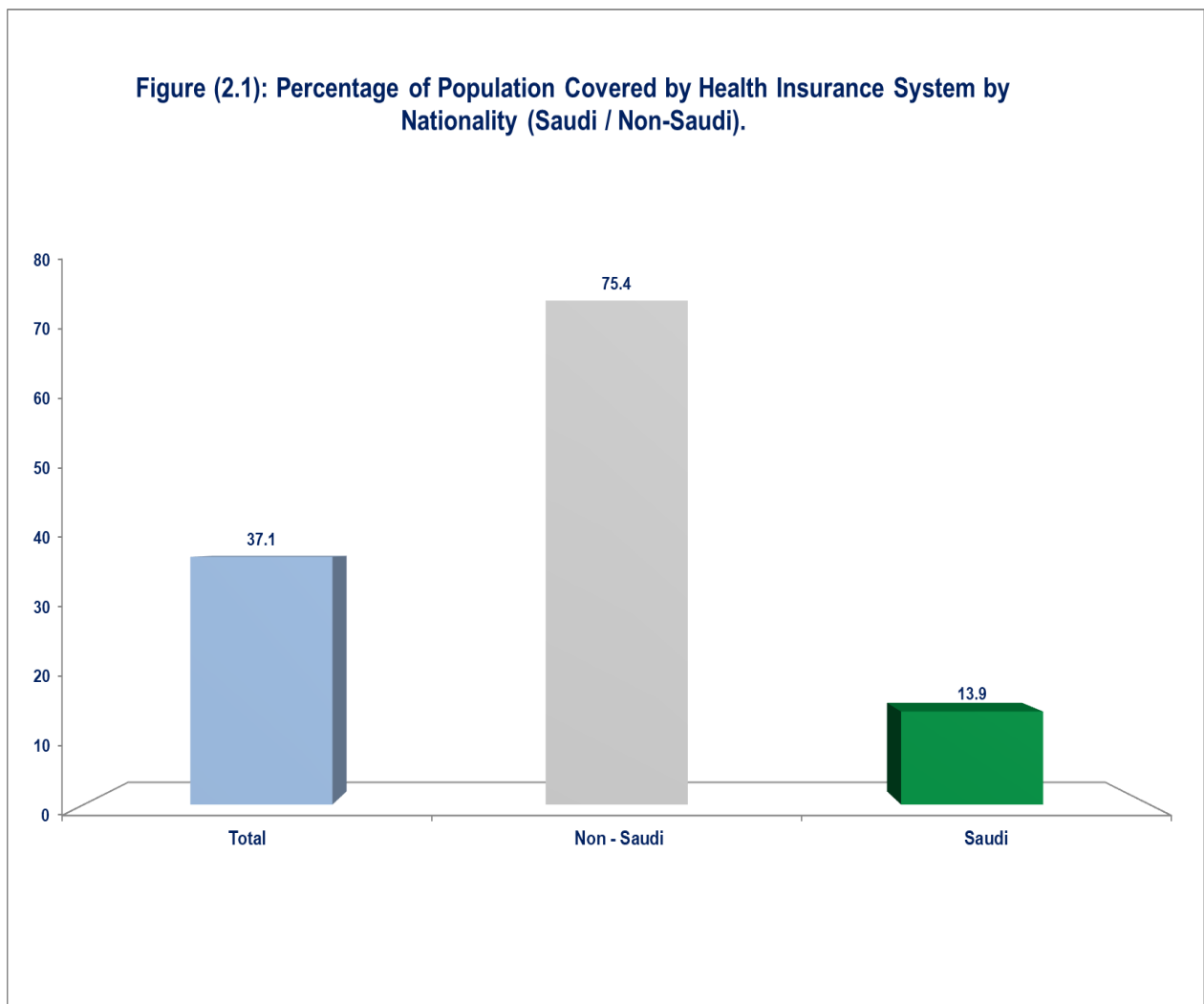
Regarding the age composition of the population and Saudi population in the figure (1.2):

- the percentage of those who are under 5 years old is (8.4%) of the total population of the Kingdom. Saudi population in this age group reached (10.6%) of total Saudi population.
- The percentage of Saudi population in the lower age groups is higher than in the higher age groups of the Saudi population. The group of those who are under 5 years old is the largest number among the age groups of the Saudi population.
- Regarding the total population, the age group (35-39 years) is the largest. The percentage of population in this group reached (10.8%) of total population.

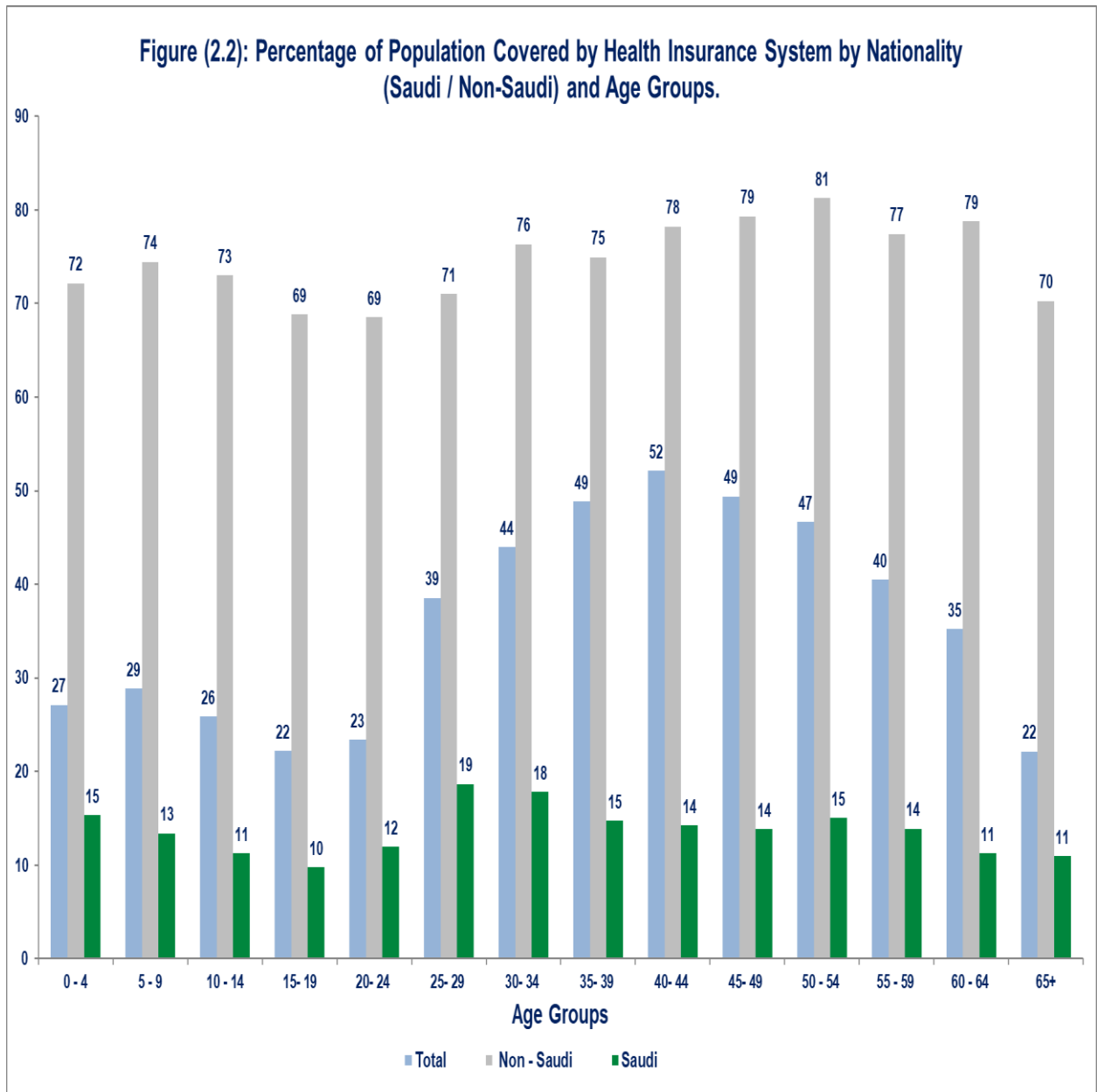


Chapter Two: Health Insurance.

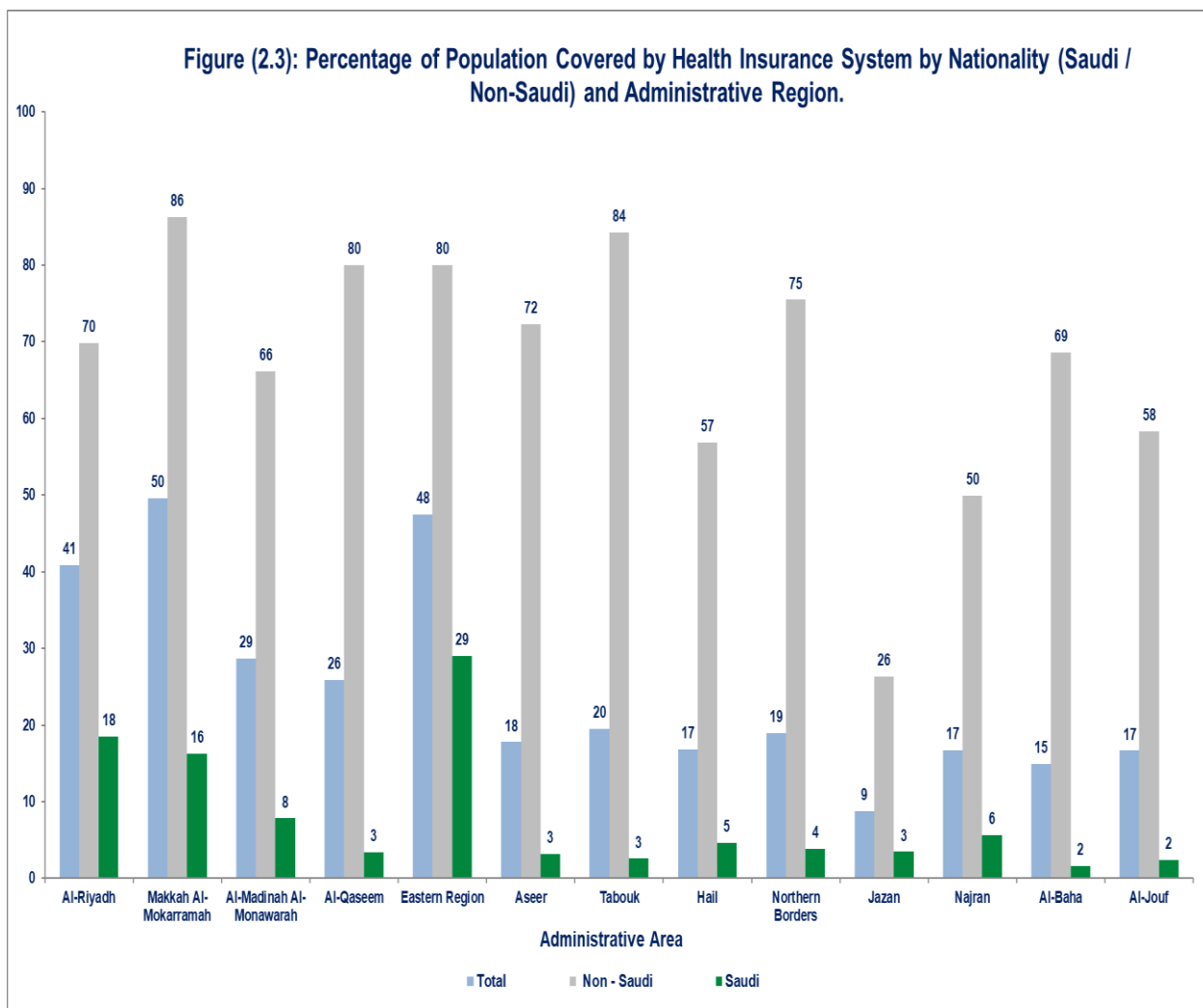
The figure (2.1) shows the percentage of population covered by the health insurance system by nationality (Saudi / non-Saudi). From the chart we can see that the percentage of population covered by health insurance system reached (37.1%) of total population of the Kingdom. The percentage is significantly higher among non-Saudis (75.4%) compared to Saudis (13.9%).



The figure (2.2) shows the percentage of population covered by health insurance system by nationality (Saudi/non-Saudi) and age groups. It is noted that the insurance coverage reaches the highest level in the age group (40-44 years) from the total population, while the health insurance coverage among Saudis reaches the highest level in the age group (25-29 years). Regarding non-Saudis, the percentage of coverage reaches the highest level among the age group (50-54 years).



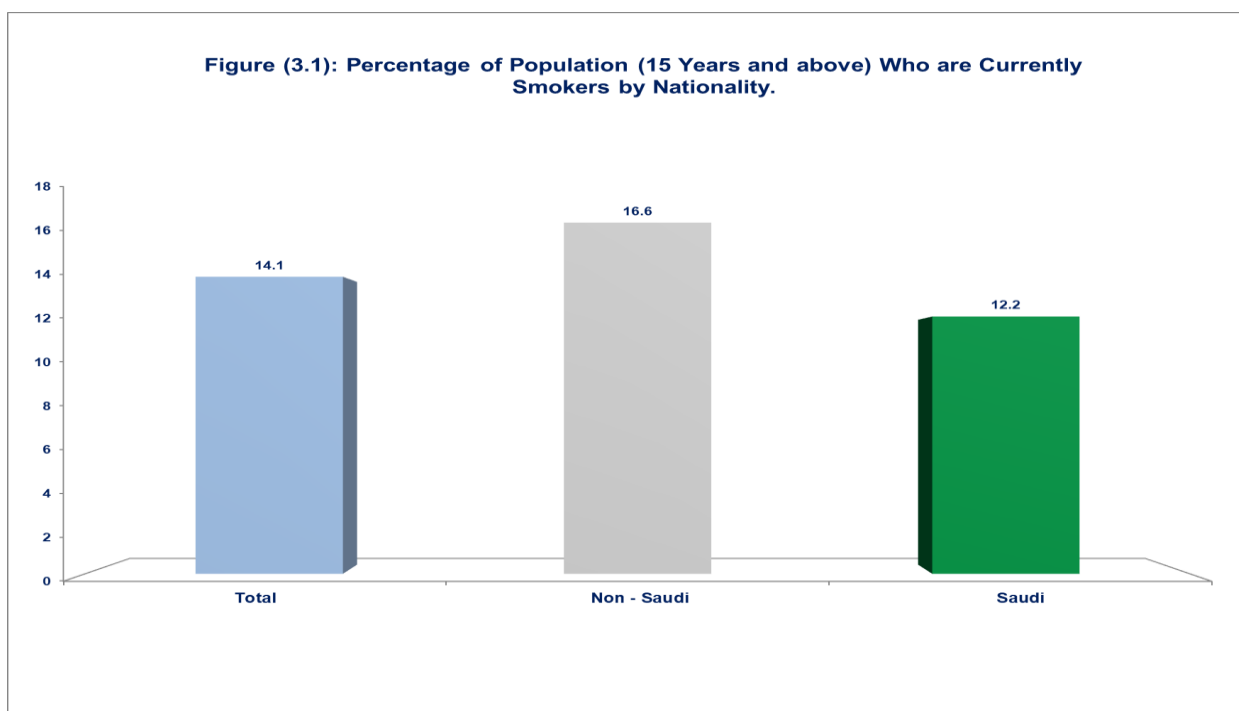
The figure (2.3) shows the percentage of population covered by health insurance system by nationality (Saudi/non-Saudi) and administrative region. The figure shows that the highest coverage percentage among Saudis is in the Eastern Region (29%), followed by Riyadh (18%) and Makkah (16%). The lowest health insurance coverage percentage is in Al-Jouf and AL-Baha (2%). Regarding the total population in the Kingdom, Makkah Region recorded the highest percentage of health insurance coverage (50%), followed by the Eastern Region (48%), then Riyadh (41%). While Jazan has the lowest percentage of health insurance coverage which is (9%) among total Saudi population in the Kingdom.



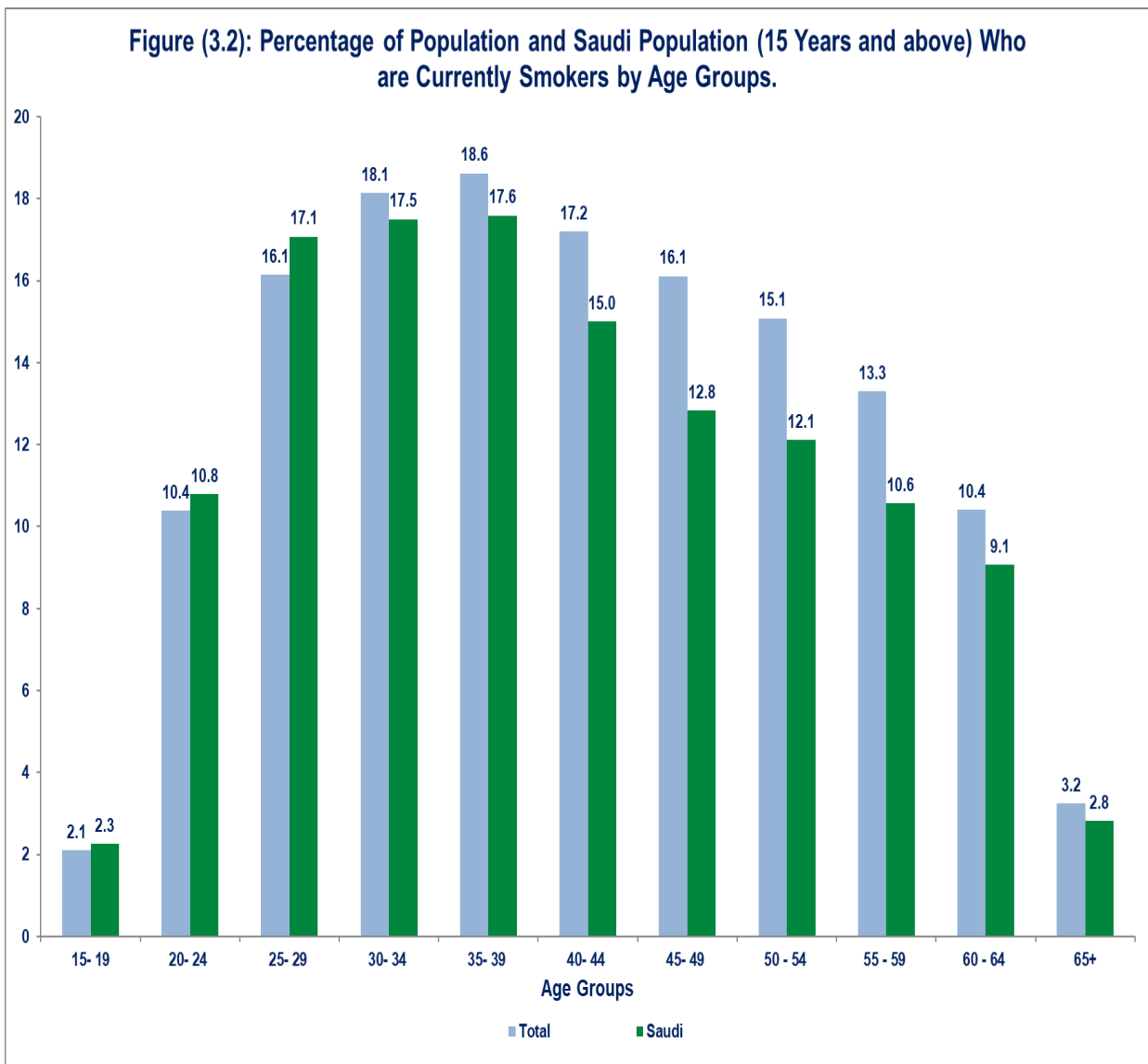
Chapter Three: Smoking

This section presents data on smokers, it also includes the use of any tobacco product daily or less than daily by any known method (smoking- chewing- inhaling). The tobacco products include manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes (including Beedies, pipe filling tobacco, Cigar (Cheroot cigar), Cigar, smokeless tobacco (Snuff, Naswar), hookah and Mu’assel (narghile), midwakh, electronic cigarettes and other tobacco products.

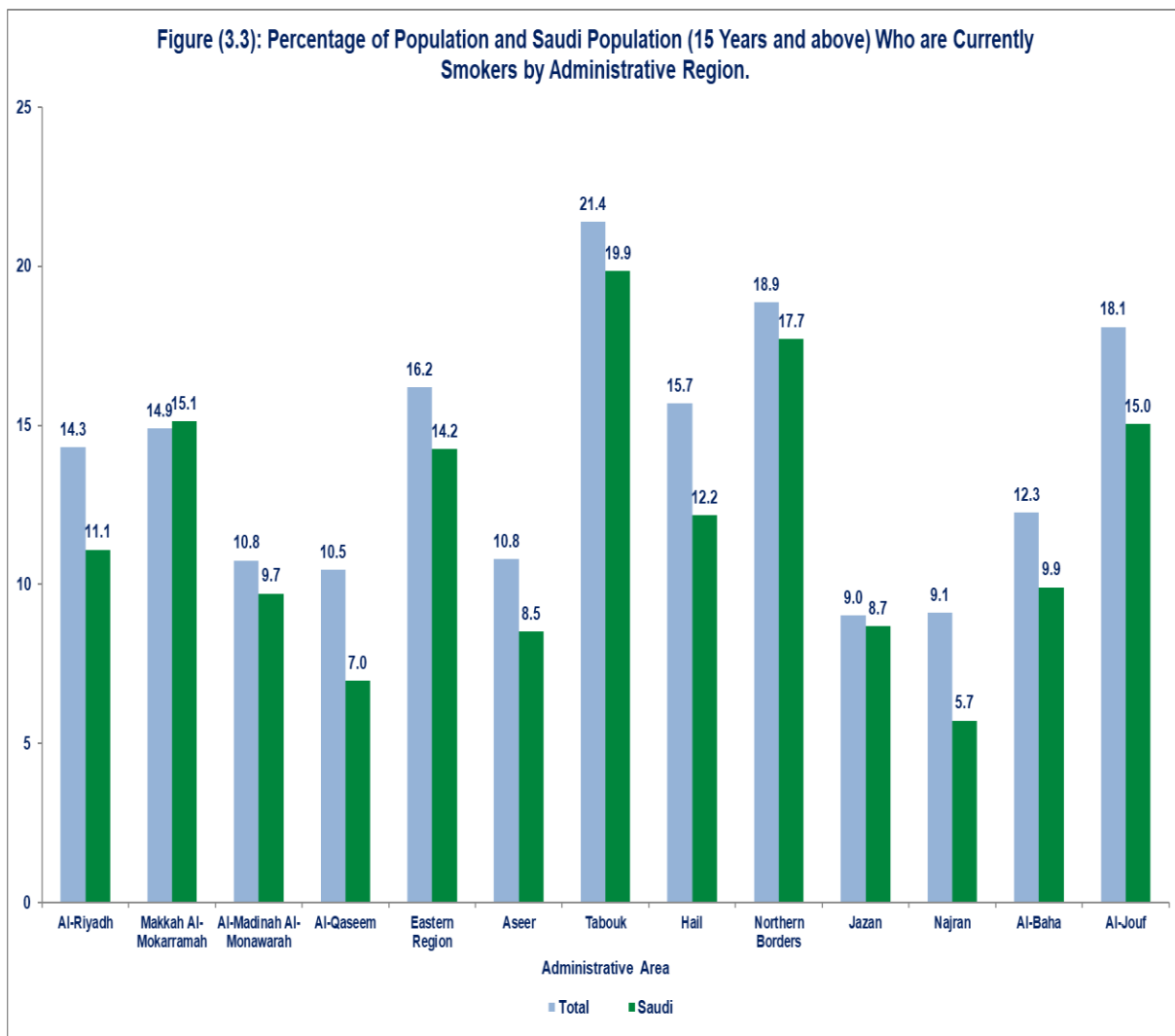
The figure (3.1) shows the percentage of population (15 years and above) who are currently smokers by nationality. From the figure we can see that the percentage of smokers has reached (14.1%) of total population in Saudi Arabia. The figure also shows that the percentage of smokers among non-Saudi population is greater than the Saudi population as it reached (16.6%) of non-Saudis, compared to the percentage of smokers among Saudi population which reached (12.2%) of total Saudi population.



The figure (3.2) shows the percentage of population and Saudi population (15 years and above) who are currently smokers by age group. The figure shows that the Percentage of smokers to total population reaches the highest level (18.6%) in the age group (35-39), followed by the age group (30-34) by (18.1%). Regarding Saudi smokers, the highest smokers' percentage is in the age group (25-44), ranging between (15%-17.6%).



The figure (3.3) shows the population and Saudi population (15 years and above) who are currently smokers by administrative region. The figure shows a variation in the smoking percentages among the population around the Kingdom regions. The highest percentage of smokers in the Kingdom (15 years and above) is in the Tabuk Region reaching (21.4%), followed by the Northern Borders by (18.9%), then Al-Jouf Region (18.1%). While Jazan has the lowest smokers' percentage (9%) and Al-Qassim Region has the second lowest smokers' percentage (10.5%). Regarding the smoking percentages among Saudis by region, Tabuk Region has the highest percentage of Saudi smokers by (19.9%), followed by the Northern Borders Region by (17.7%), while Najran has the lowest percentage of Saudi smokers which is (5.7%), and Al-Qassim has the second lowest Saudi smokers' percentage which is (7%).



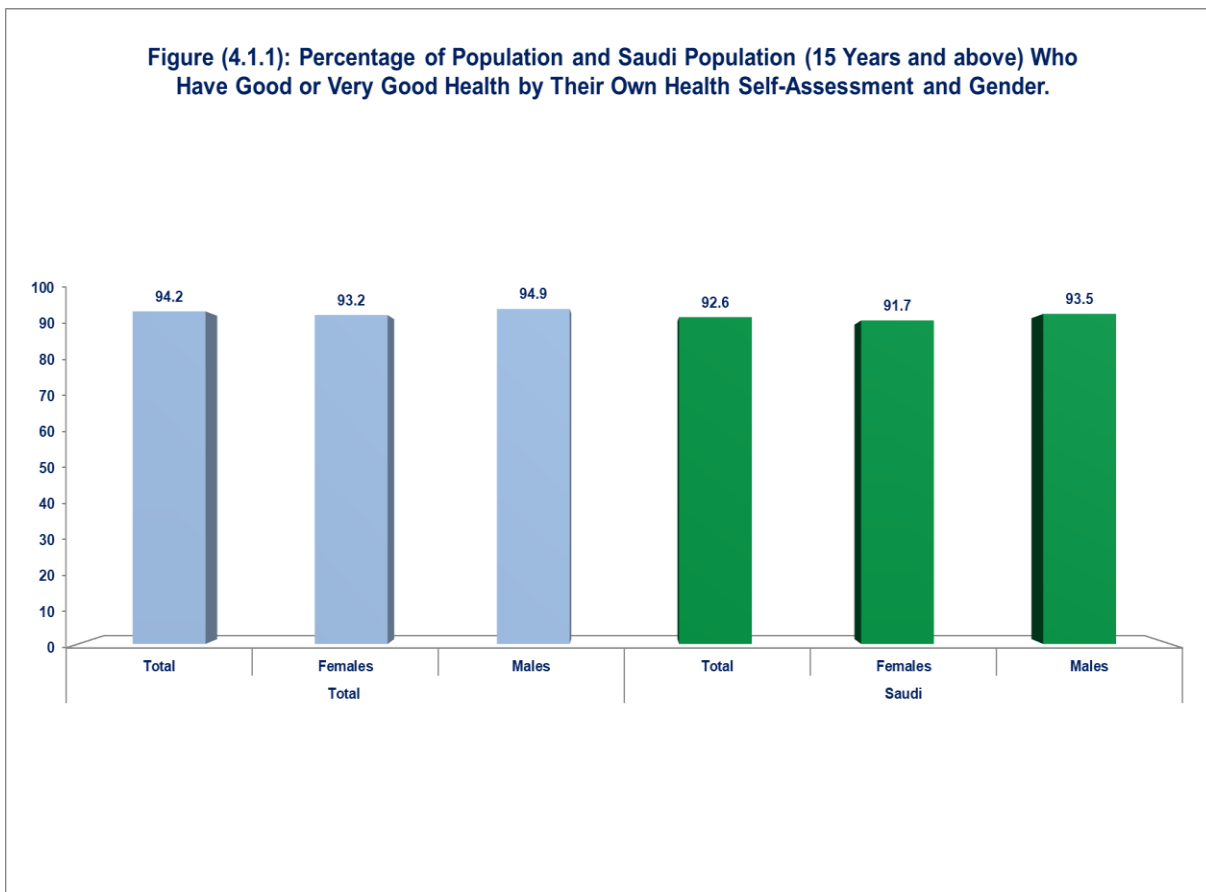
Chapter Four: Health Status

4.1 Health Status.

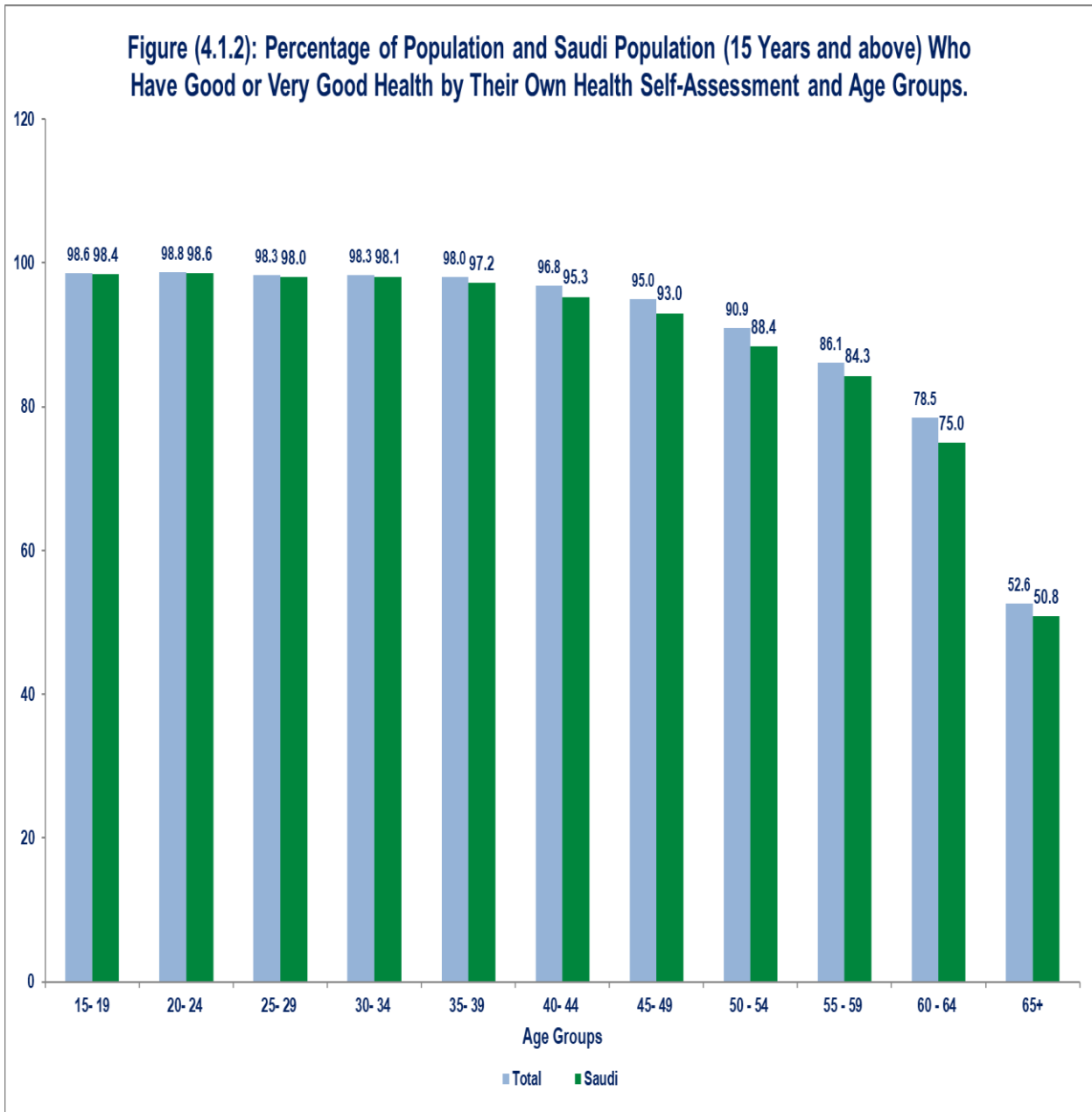
This section shows data about the health status of the individuals (15 years and above) based on the best personal assessment of their own health currently. (Good health and Very Good health) have been determined to present the data in line with the definition used by the World Health Organization and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development in order to make international comparisons.

The figure (4.1.1) shows the percentage of population and Saudi population (15 years and above) who have good or very good health by gender. It shows that (94.2%) of the population (15 years and above) have good or very good health according to their health self-assessment with a small difference between males (94.9%) and females (93.2%) to total population. Regarding Saudi population, the percentage of Saudi males with good or very good health reached (93.5%) compared to Saudi females which are (91.7%).

Figure (4.1.1): Percentage of Population and Saudi Population (15 Years and above) Who Have Good or Very Good Health by Their Own Health Self-Assessment and Gender.



The figure (4.1.2) shows the percentage of the population and Saudi population (15 years and above) who have good or very good health by age group. From the figure, we can see that the percentage of population who have good or very good health decreases with the increase of age in Saudis and total population. The percentage reaches its lowest level in the age group (65 years and above), as the percentage of population who have good or very good health in this age group reaches (52.6%) in the total population and (50.8%) in Saudis.



The figure (4.1.3) shows the percentage of population and Saudi population (15 years and above) who have good or very good health by administrative region. From the figure, it is noticeable that there are no significant differences between the regions at the total level. Northern borders Region, Riyadh, Najran and Al-Jouf recorded the highest percentages of population who have good or very good health which is (96%), whereas Al-Baha Region recorded the lowest percentage of population who have good or very good health which is (91.4%).

Regarding the Saudi population who have good or very good health, the highest percentage was in the Northern Borders Region (95.2%), followed by Riyadh, Najran, and Al-Jouf (94%), whereas the lowest percentage was in Al-Baha (89%).

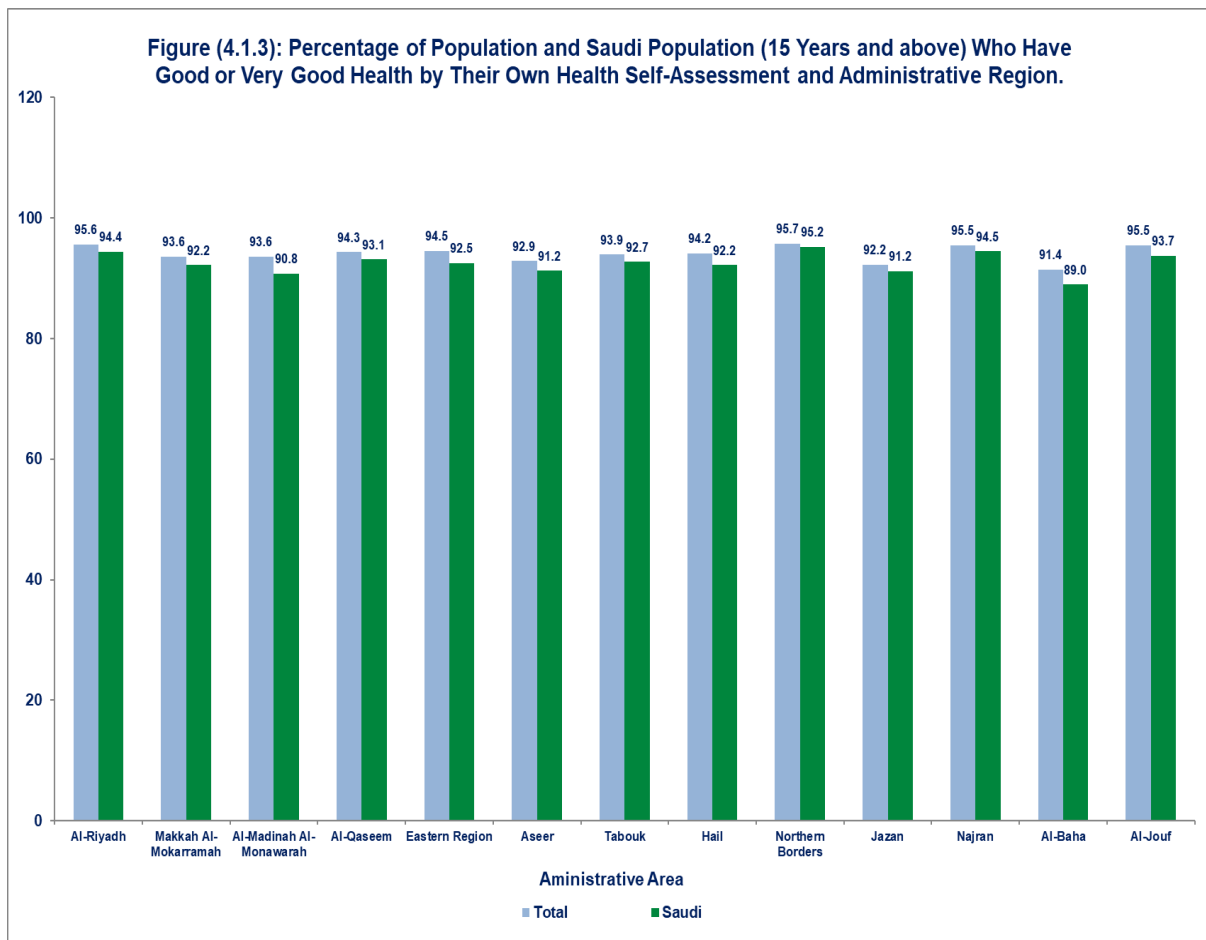
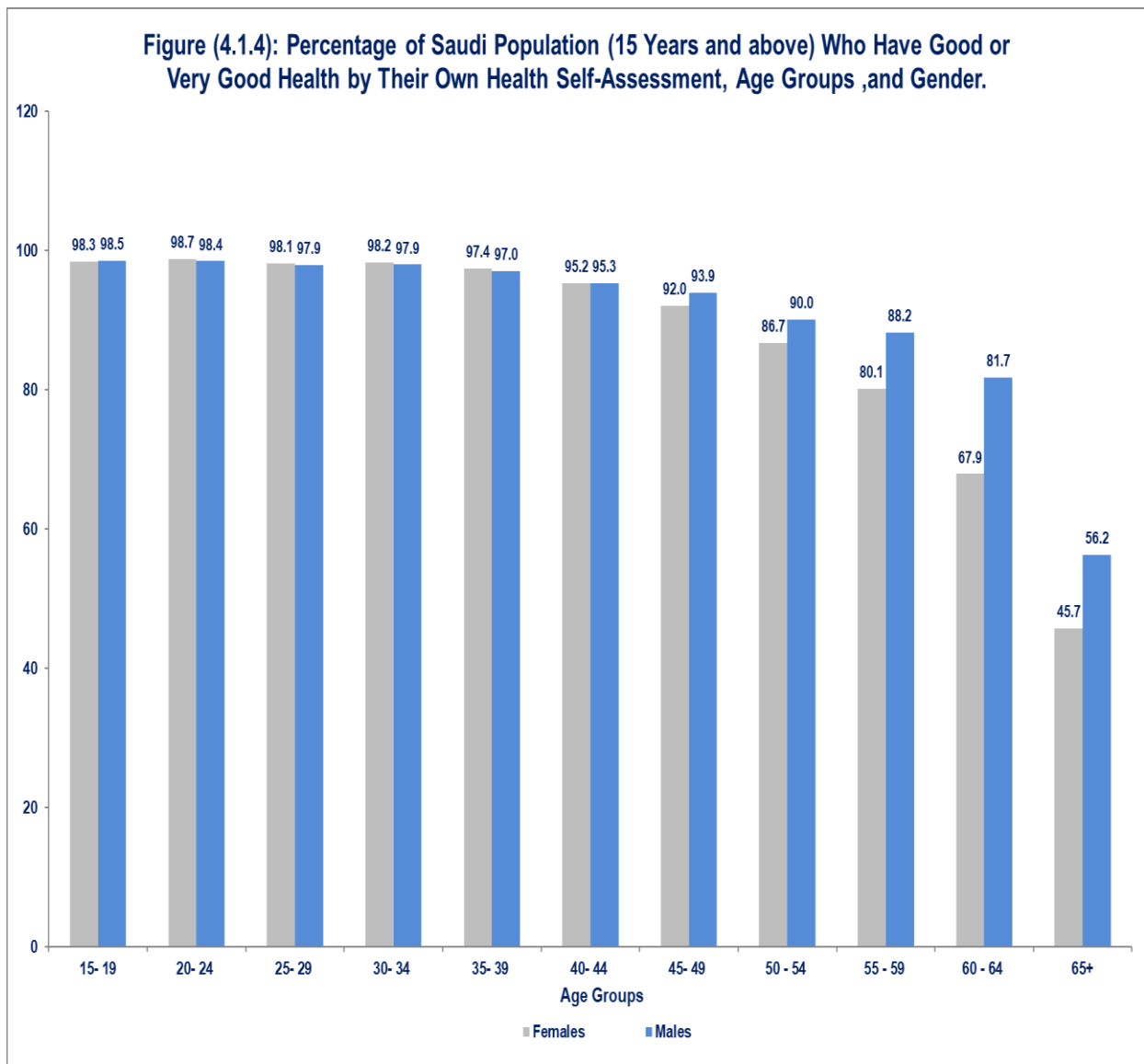


Figure (4.1.4) shows the percentage of Saudi population (15 years and above) who have good and very good health by age groups and gender. From the figure, we can see that the percentage of Saudis who have good or very good health according to their self-assessment notably decreases in the age group (65 years and above) compared to other age groups. The percentage of Saudi males in this group who have good or very good health is (56.2%) which is higher than Saudi females which is (45.7%).



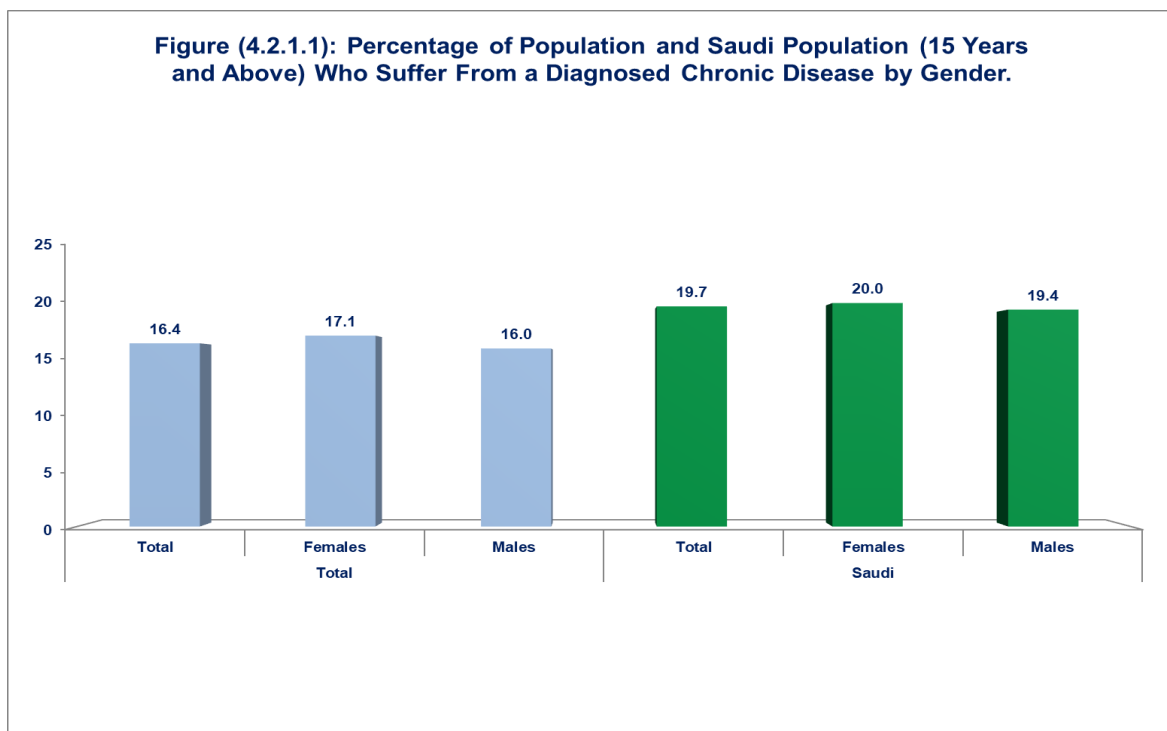
4.2 Chronic Diseases.

Chronic diseases are considered to be the largest threats to the health of individuals. In the following sections, we can see the results of four types of chronic diseases, which are, diabetes, cancers, cardiovascular disease and hypertension, as well as the prevalence of chronic diseases in general (any chronic disease) in population and Saudi population (15 years and above).

4.2.1 Chronic Diseases in General:

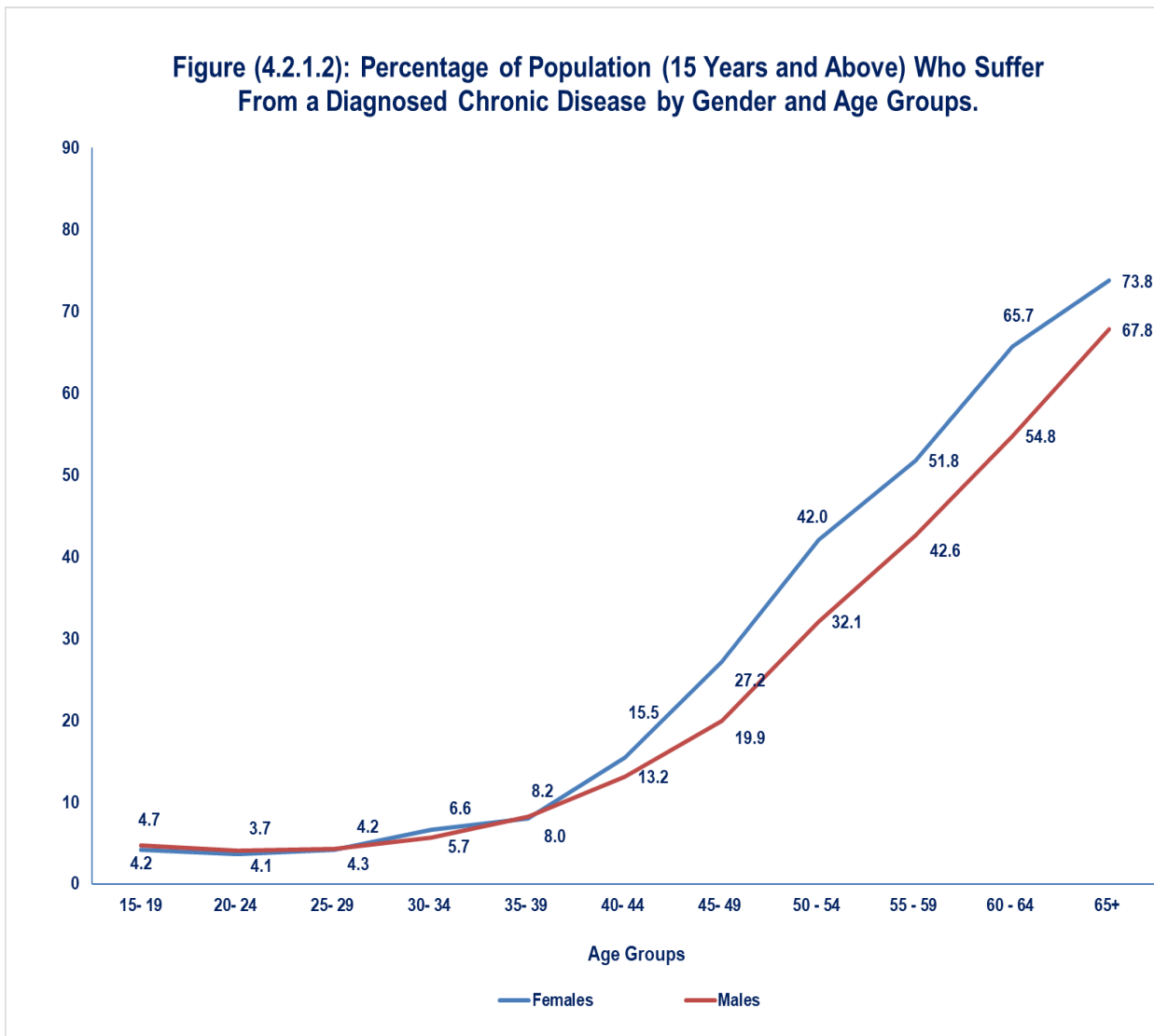
This indicator measures the prevalence of chronic diseases which has been diagnosed in general. The indicator includes only individuals who have been diagnosed by a specialist and got a confirmation of the disease from a doctor.

The figure (4.2.1.1) shows the percentage of population and Saudi population (15 years and above) who suffer from a diagnosed chronic disease by gender. From the figure, we can see that the prevalence of chronic diseases reached (16.4%) among the Kingdom population, with a small difference between Saudi males (19.4%) and Saudi females (20%).

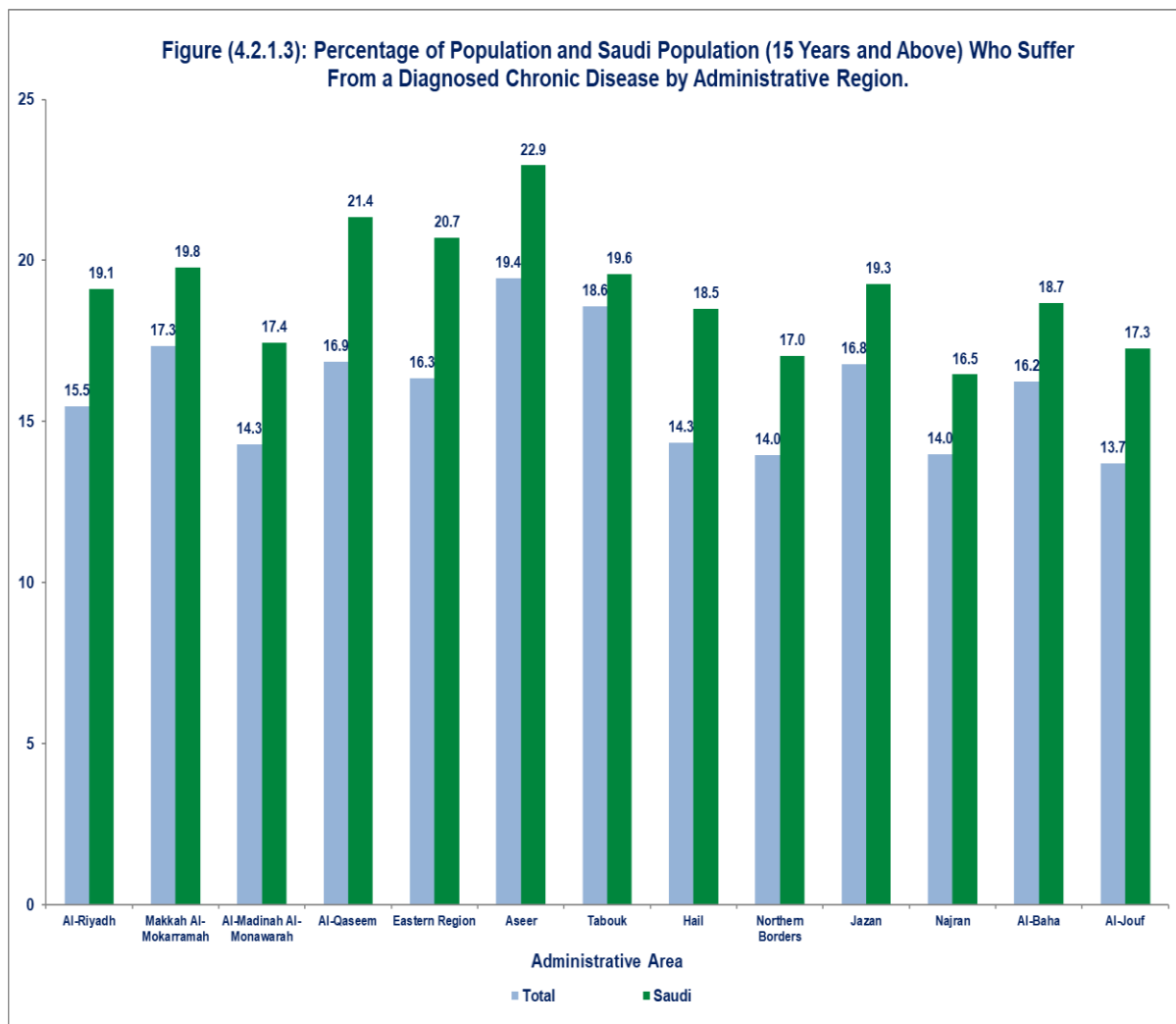


The figure (4.2.1.2) shows the percentage of population (15 years and above) who suffers from a diagnosed chronic disease (any chronic disease) by age groups. From the figure, we can see that the percentage of chronic morbidity among all population increases with age and increases gradually before the age 40 and significantly at age 40 and above. We can also see that the diagnosed chronic morbidity in the age group (65 years and above) is the highest in both males and females. The percentage in this group is (73.8%) for females and (67.8%) for males.

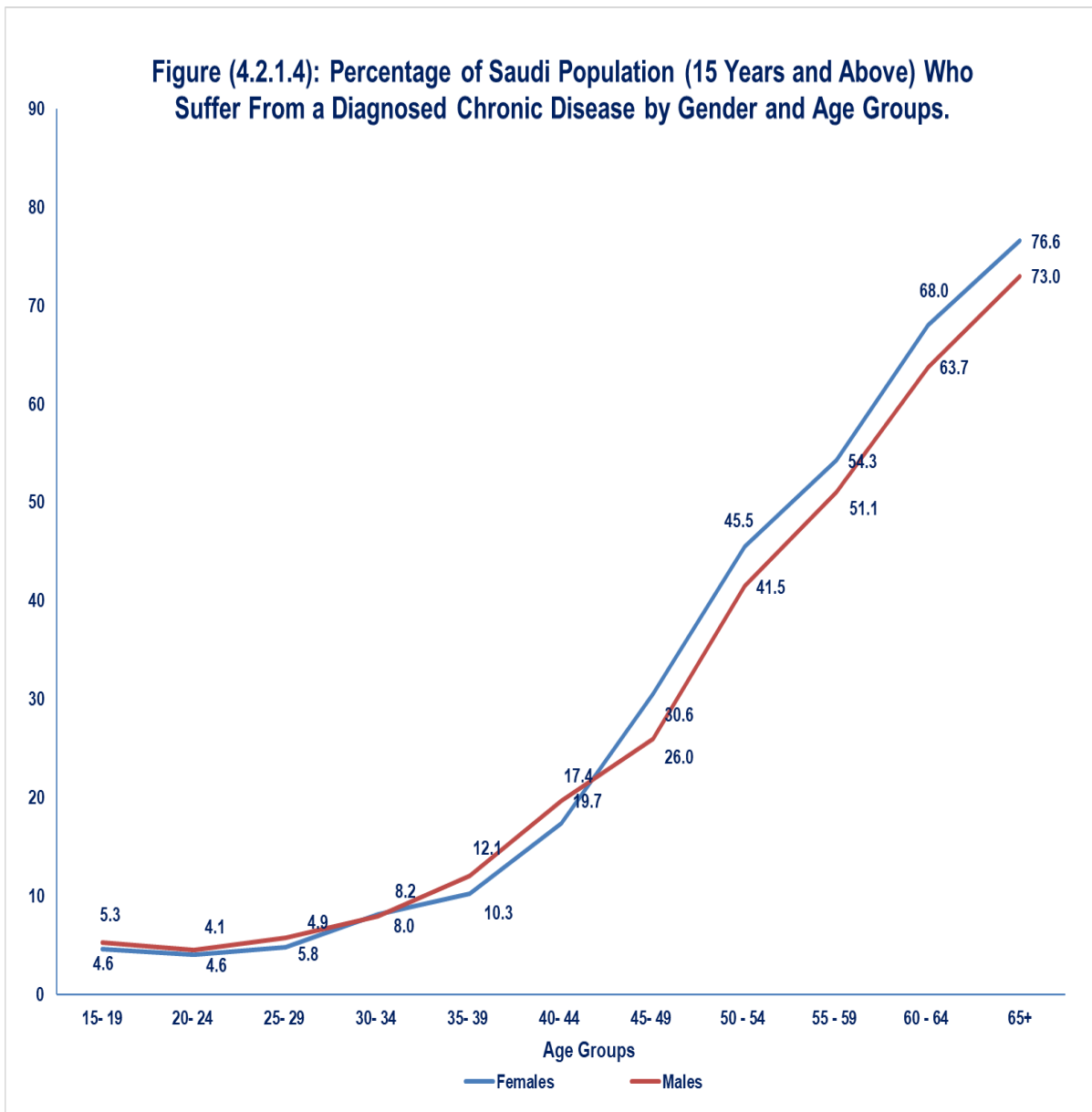
Figure (4.2.1.2): Percentage of Population (15 Years and Above) Who Suffer From a Diagnosed Chronic Disease by Gender and Age Groups.



The figure (4.2.1.3) shows the percentage of population and Saudi population (15 years and above) who suffer from diagnosed chronic diseases by administrative region. From the figure, we can see that there are differences between the regions in terms of prevalence of diagnosed chronic diseases. Aseer Region has the highest prevalence of chronic diseases among the Saudi population (22.9%), followed by Al-Qassim Region (21.4%), then the Eastern Region (20.7%). Whereas the lowest prevalence of diagnosed chronic disease among Saudis is in Najran (16.5%). Regarding the total population, Aseer Region has the highest prevalence of chronic diseases among the population (19.4%), while Al-Jouf has the lowest percentage of chronic diseases among the Kingdom's regions (13.7%).



The figure (4.2.1.4) shows the percentage of population and Saudi population (15 years and above) who suffer from a diagnosed chronic disease by gender and age groups. From the figure, we can see that the percentage of chronic morbidity among Saudi population groups increases with age and increases gradually before the age 40 and significantly at age 40 and above. We can also see that the percentage of diagnosed chronic morbidity in the age group (65 years and above) is the highest in both males and females. The percentage in this group is (76.6%) for females and (73%) for males.

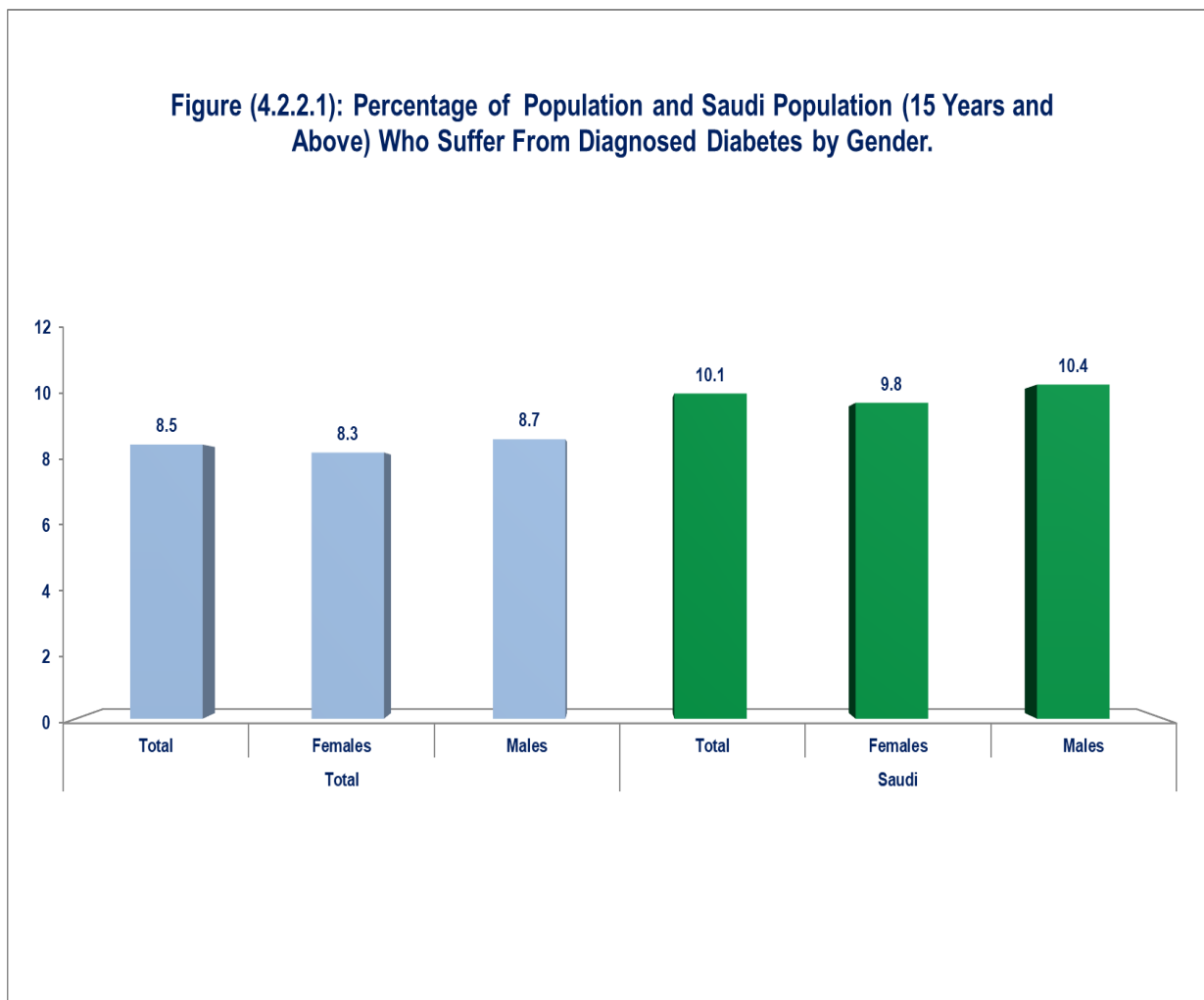


4.2.2 Diabetes Prevalence among Population 15 Years and Above:

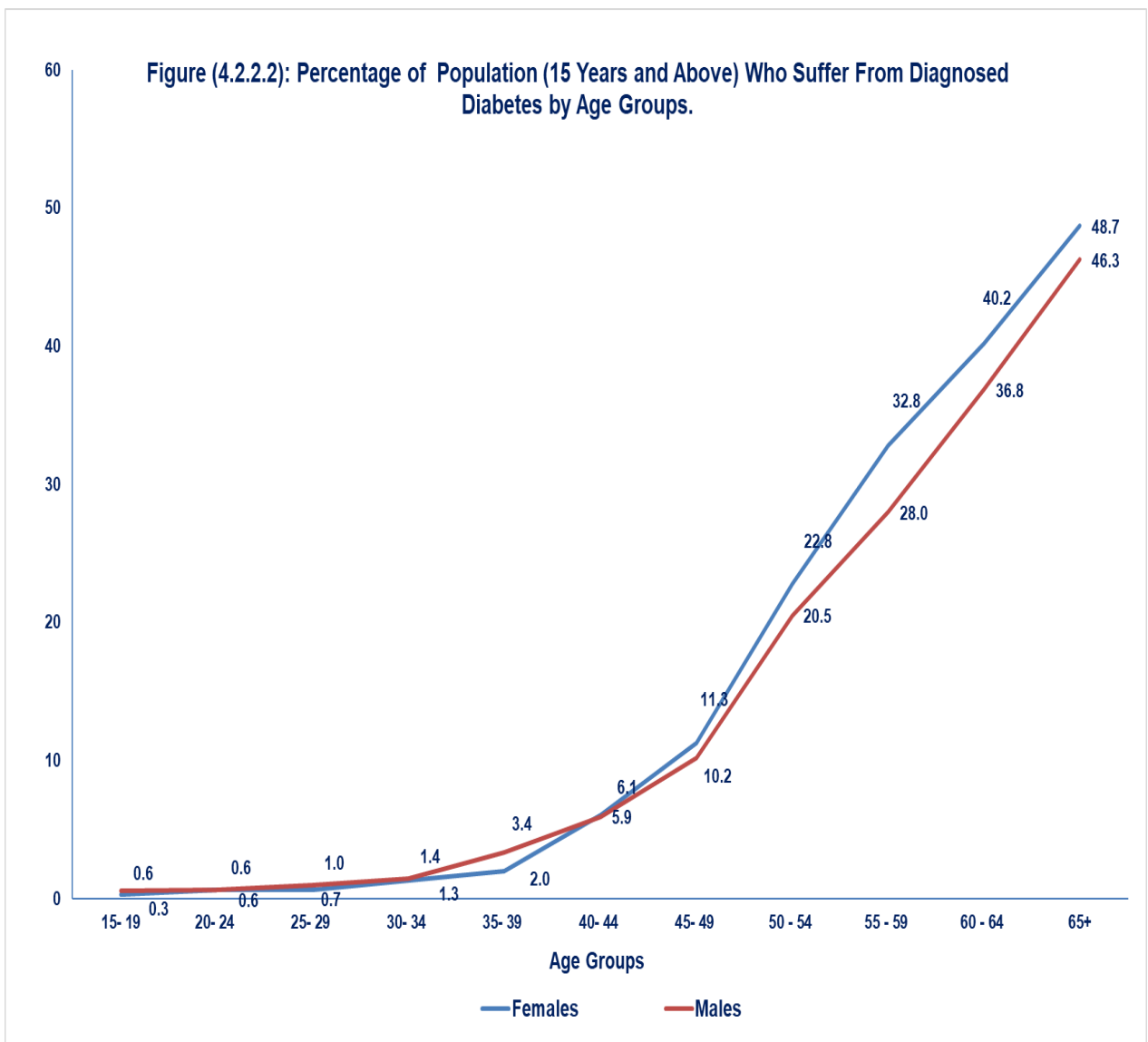
This indicator measures the level of diagnosed diabetes in the community, which includes individuals who have been diagnosed by a specialist and got a confirmation of the disease by a doctor. There may be individuals in the community who have diabetes and have not been identified because they have not been diagnosed.

The figure (4.2.2.1) shows the percentage of population (15 years and above) who suffer from (diagnosed) diabetes. From the figure, we can see that the percentage of individuals diagnosed with diabetes reached (8.5%) of the Kingdom's population (15 years and above). The percentage of males (8.7%) is higher than females (8.3%). Also, Saudi males are (10.4%) compared to Saudi females (9.8%). Whereas the percentage of total Saudi population is (10.1%).

Figure (4.2.2.1): Percentage of Population and Saudi Population (15 Years and Above) Who Suffer From Diagnosed Diabetes by Gender.



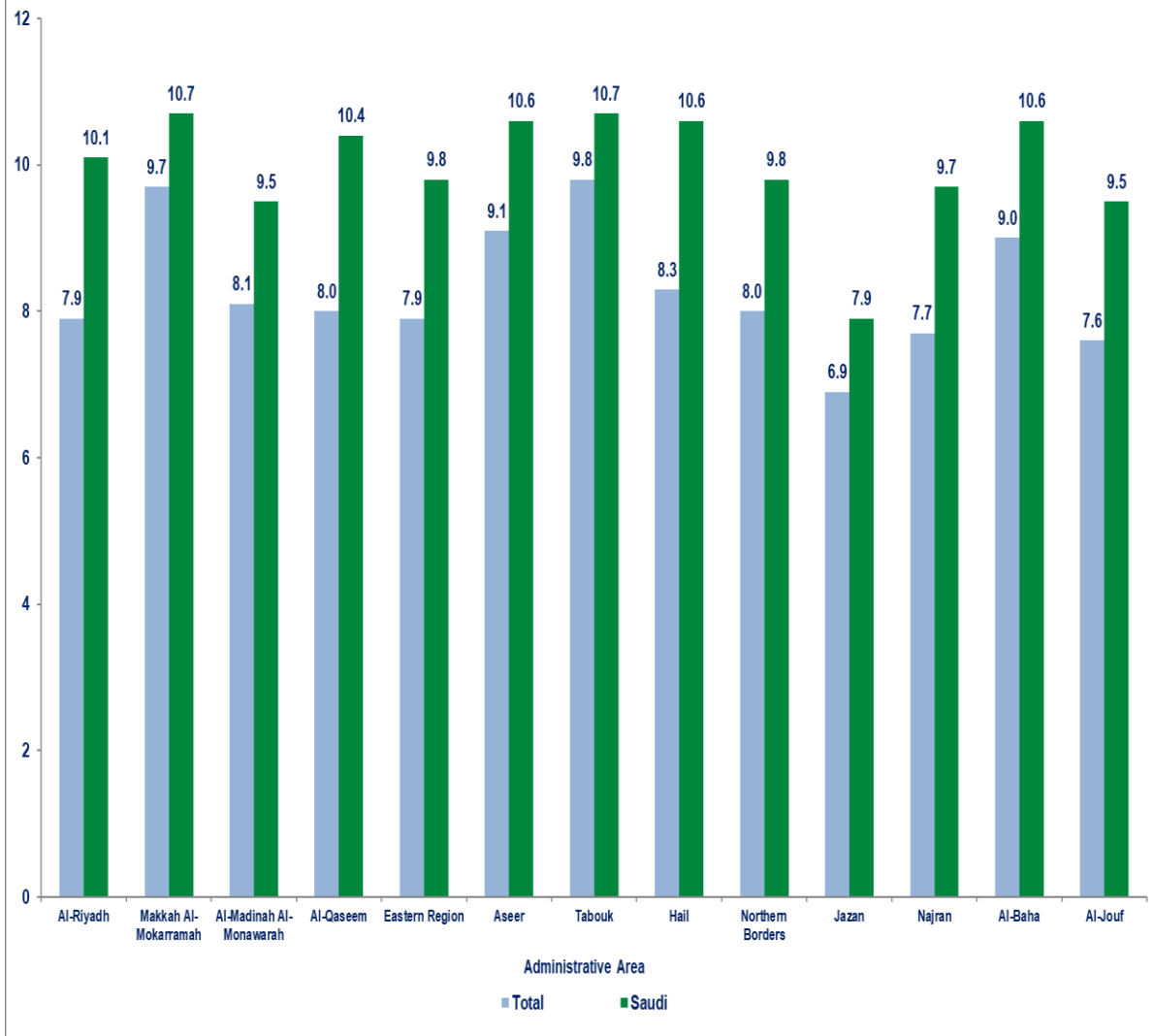
The figure (4.2.2.2) shows the percentage of population (15 years and above) who suffers from (diagnosed) diabetes by age groups. From the figure, we can see that the percentage of individuals diagnosed with diabetes increases noticeably with the increase in age. It also increases significantly at the age of 40 and above compared to age groups under age 40. The prevalence of diabetes is highest among the age of 65 years and above, with (46.3%) for Saudi males and (48.7%) for Saudi females.



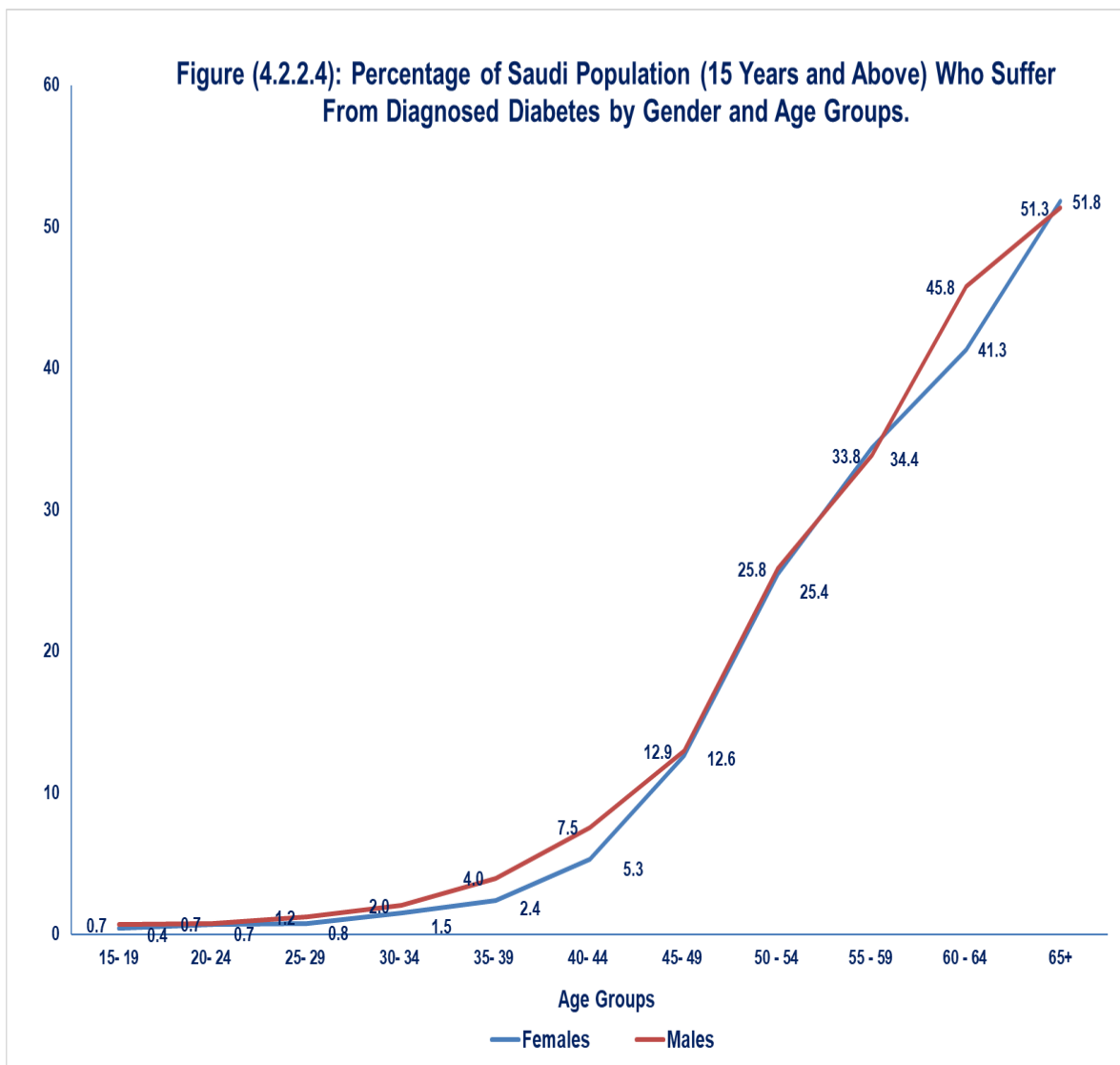


The figure (4.2.2.3) shows the percentage of Saudi population (15 years and above) who suffer from (diagnosed) diabetes by administrative region. From the figure, we can see that the percentages of individuals diagnosed with diabetes are close together in different administrative regions for Saudis and total population. The highest percentage of diagnosed diabetes for Saudis was in Makkah and Tabuk Region (10.7%), followed by Aseer, Hail, and Al-Baha Regions (10.6%). The lowest percentage was in Jazan Region (7.9%), and the highest was in Tabuk (9.8%). Whereas the lowest percentage was in Jazan Region (6.9%).

Figure (4.2.2.3): Percentage of Population and Saudi Population (15 Years and Above) Who Suffer from Diagnosed Diabetes by Administrative Region.



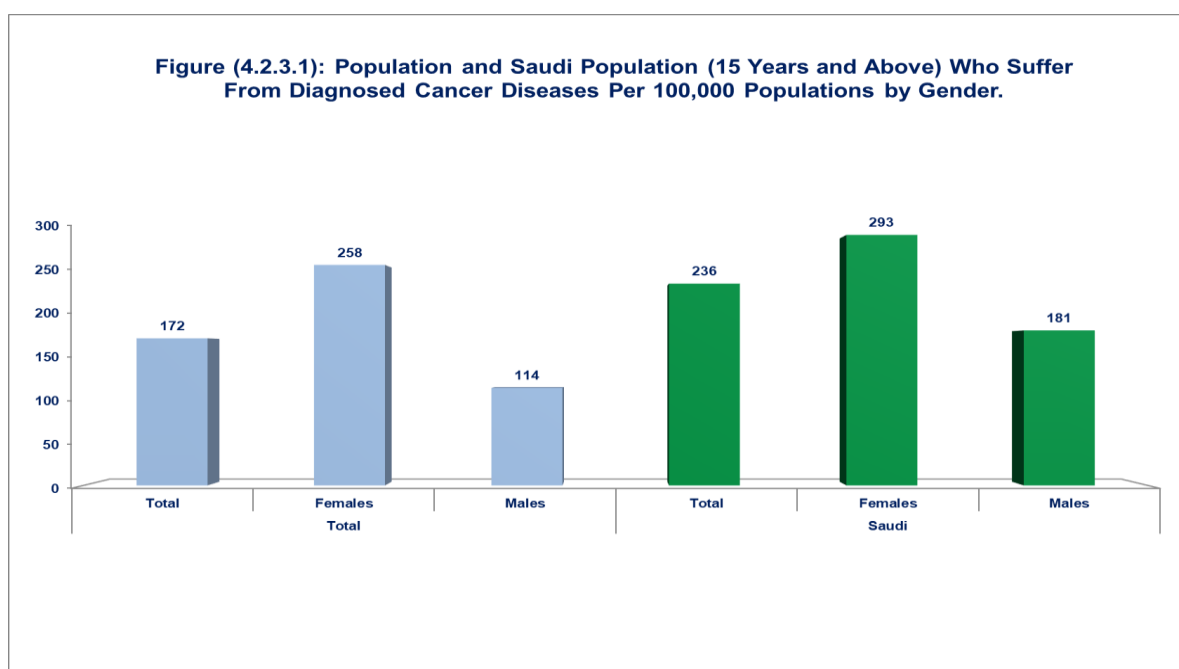
The figure (4.2.2.4) shows the percentage of Saudi population (15 years and above) who suffer from diagnosed diabetes by gender and age groups. From the figure, we can see that the percentage of individuals diagnosed with diabetes increases noticeably with the increase of age. It also increases significantly at the age of 40 and above compared to age groups under 40. The highest prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among Saudi population is in the age group (65 and above), and there is a substantial convergence between males and females, (51.3%) for Saudi males and (51.8%) for Saudi females.



4.2.3. Cancer prevalence among population (15 years and above):

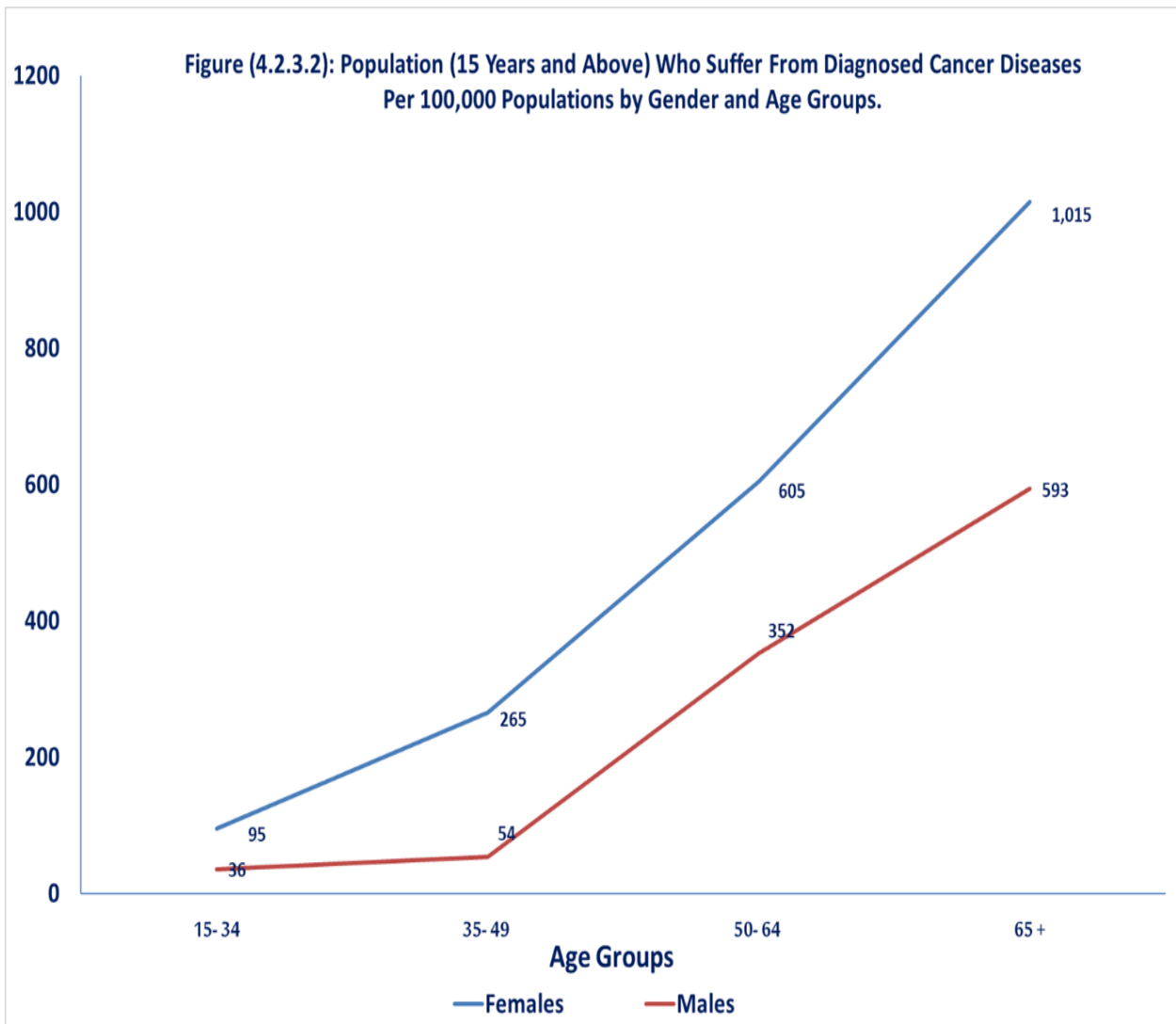
This indicator measures the level of cancer incidence in the community (including any type of cancer). This indicator measures only the prevalence of diagnosed cancers, including only those who have been diagnosed by a specialist and confirmed by the doctor.

The figure (4.2.3.1) shows the population (15 years and above) who suffer from diagnosed cancer diseases per 100,000 Populations. From the figure, we can see that the diagnosed cancer diseases reached (172) incidences per 100,000 of the total population of the Kingdom (i.e. 0.17% of the population). We can also see that the prevalence of cancer diseases in the Saudi population is more common among females (258) incidences per 100,000 females in the Kingdom compared to males (114) incidences per 100,000 males in the Kingdom. Whereas the prevalence among Saudis is (236) incidences per 100,000 of Saudi population. Saudi females prevalence is (293) incidences per 100,000 Saudi females compared to (181) incidences of Saudi males per 100,000 Saudi males.



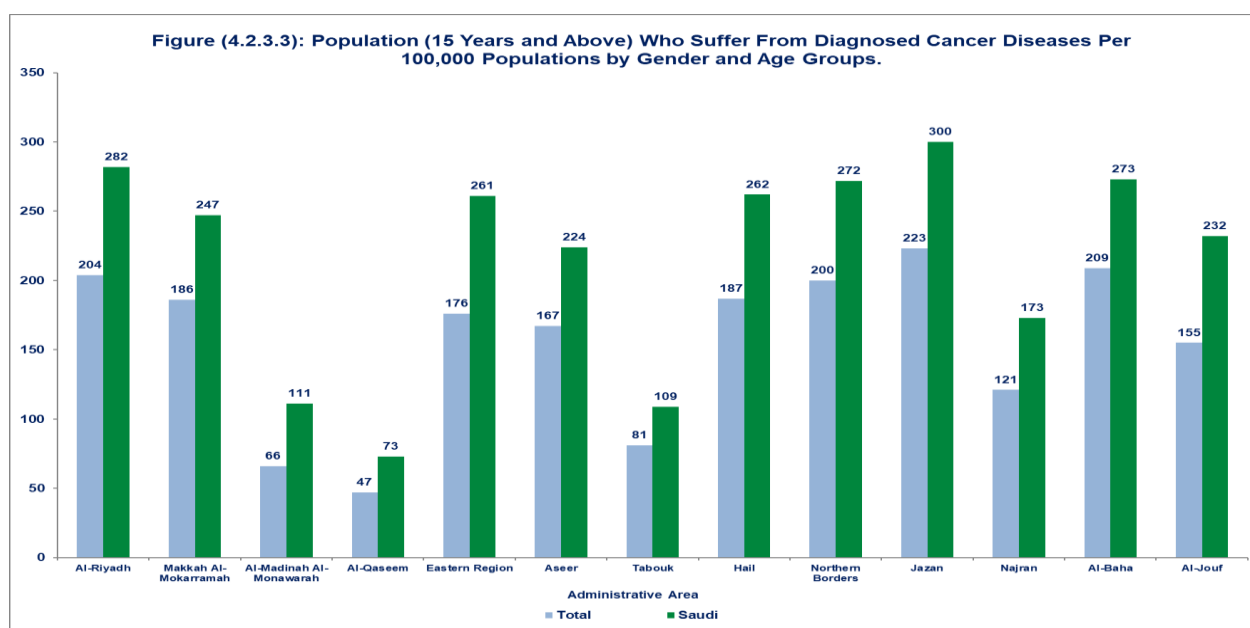


The figure (4.2.3.2) shows the population (15 years and above) with diagnosed cancer diseases per 100,000 populations by gender and age groups. The figure also highlights that the prevalence rates of diagnosed cancer diseases significantly increase with age. In addition, the highest incidence rate among females was recorded in the age group (65 years and above), where the number of incidences in this group reached (1015) cases per 100,000 females in this group, similarly, males incidence rate touched its peak in people aged (65 years and above), with (593) cases per 100,000 males in this group.

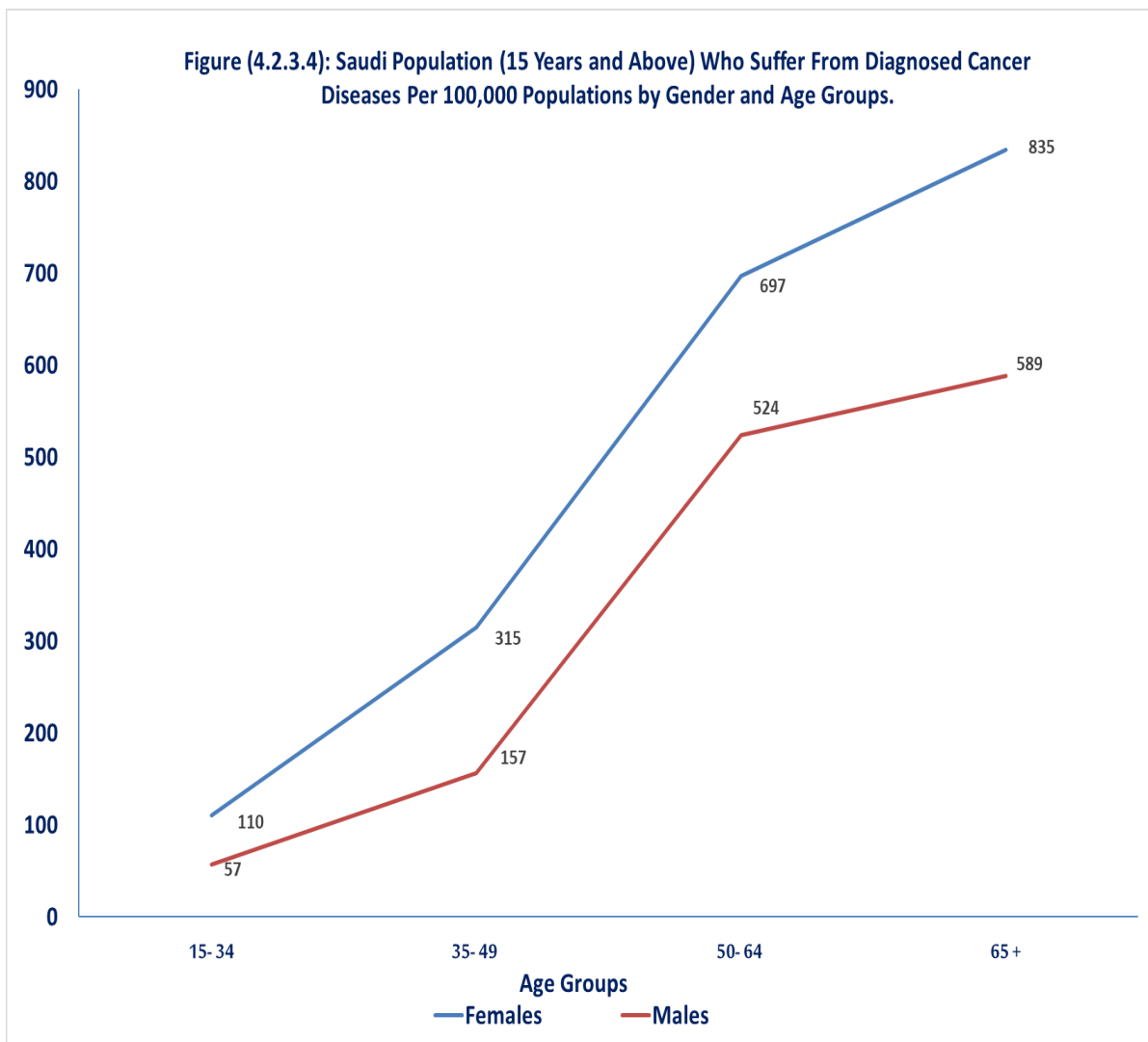


The figure (4.2.3.3) shows the population (15 years and above) with diagnosed cancer diseases per 100,000 populations by the administrative region. The figure also illustrates that the prevalence rates of diagnosed cancer diseases significantly vary from one region to another at the total level and for Saudis, where the highest prevalence rate of diagnosed cancer diseases among the population of the Kingdom was found in Jazan Region (223) cases per 100,000 of the total population in the region, followed by AL-Baha Region (209) cases per 100,000 of the total population in the region, and then Al-Riyadh Region (204) cases per 100,000 of the total population in the region. On the other hand, the lowest rates were recorded in Al-Qassim Region (47) cases per 100,000 of the total population of the region, followed by Medina Region (66) cases per 100,000 of the total population in the region, and Tabuk Region (81) cases 100,000 of the total population in the region.

Regarding the prevalence rates of diagnosed cancer diseases among Saudis in each region, the region with the highest prevalence rate of diagnosed cancer diseases among Saudis was Jazan Region (300) cases per 100,000 of the total Saudi population in the region, followed by Riyadh Region (282) cases per 100,000 of the total Saudi population in the region, and then AL-Baha Region (273) cases per 100,000 of the total Saudi population in the region. Whereas, Al-Qassim Region had the lowest prevalence rate of diagnosed cancer diseases among Saudis (73) cases per 100,000 of the total Saudi population in the region, followed by Tabuk Region (109) cases per 100,000 of the total Saudi population in the region, and Medina Region (111) cases per 100,000 of the total Saudi population in the region.



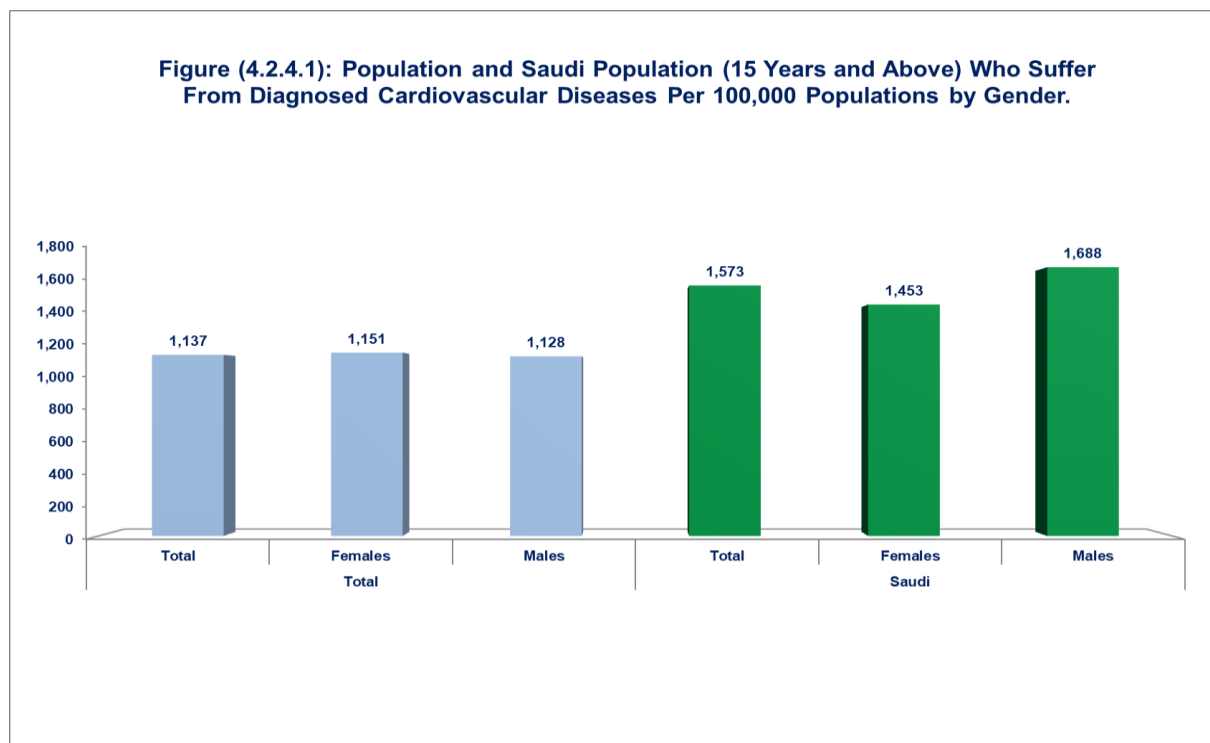
The figure (4.2.3.4) shows the Saudi population (15 years and above) with diagnosed cancer diseases per 100,000 populations by gender and age groups. The figure also highlights that the prevalence rates of diagnosed cancer diseases of Saudi females exceed that of males in all age groups. In addition, the highest incidence rates of cancer diseases among the Saudi population were in the age group (65 years and above) for both males and females, where the incidence rate among females in this group reached (835) cases per 100,000 females in this group, whereas the incidence rate among males in this group reached (589) cases per 100,000 males in this group.



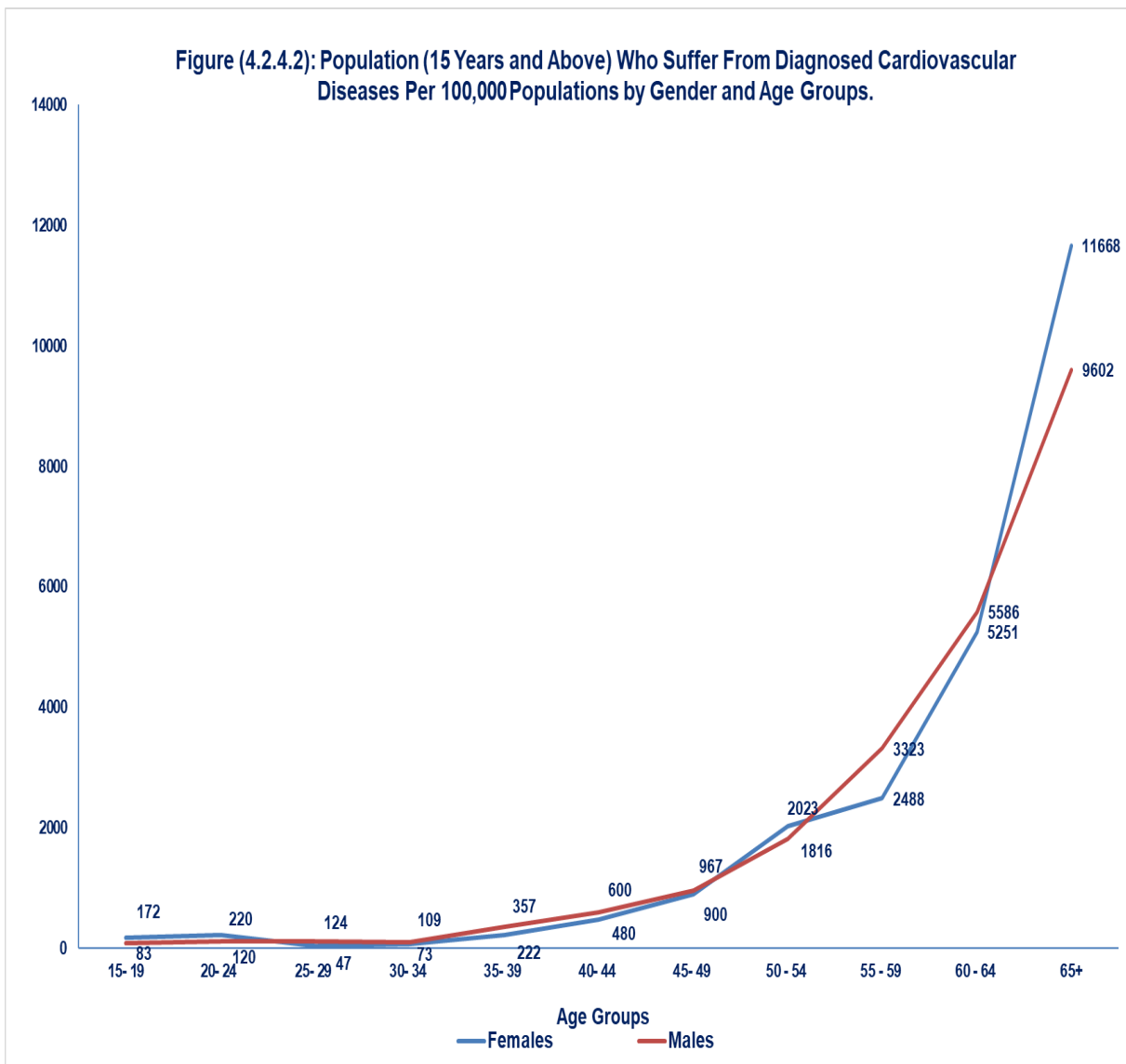
4.2.4 Prevalence of cardiovascular diseases among population aged 15 and above:

This indicator measures the incidence level of cardiovascular diseases (all types or any types of cardiovascular diseases). In addition, it only measures the prevalence of diagnosed cardiovascular diseases, including individuals who have been diagnosed and confirmed by a specialist doctor that they have the disease.

The figure (4.2.4.1) shows the population and the Saudi population (15 years and above) with diagnosed cardiovascular diseases per 100,000 populations by gender. The figure also illustrates that the prevalence of cardiovascular diseases among the population of the Kingdom (15 years and above) reached (1137) cases per 100,000 populations (representing 1.14% of the population), with a little difference between males (1128) cases per 100,000 male population, and female (1151) cases per 100,000 of female population. For the Saudi population, the rate is (1573) cases per 100,000 Saudi population. Moreover, the rate of cardiovascular diseases increases among Saudi males (1688) cases per 100,000 Saudi males, compared to Saudi females (1453) cases 100,000 Saudi

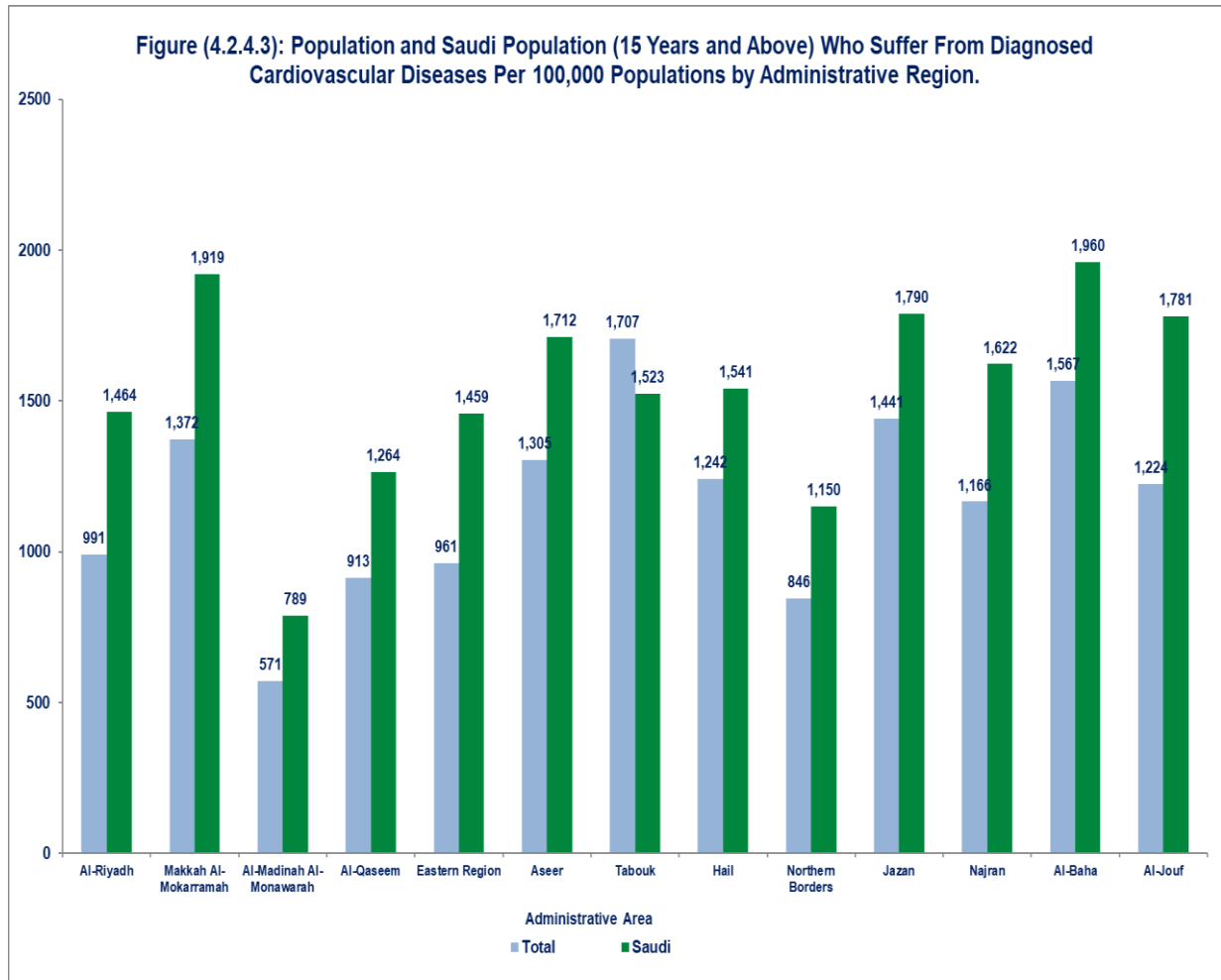


The figure (4.2.4.2) shows the population (15 years and above) with diagnosed cardiovascular disease per 100,000 populations by gender and age groups. The figure also highlights that the prevalence rates of diagnosed cardiovascular diseases significantly increase with age, where they gradually rise before the age of 50 years, then sharply increase at the age of (50 years and above). Moreover, the rates of diagnosed cardiovascular diseases for the population reached their peak in people aged (65 years and above). Furthermore, the rate of females is higher than that of males in this group, where the rate of female with cardiovascular diseases reached (11668) cases per 100,000 females, compared to (9602) cases of males per 100,000 males.

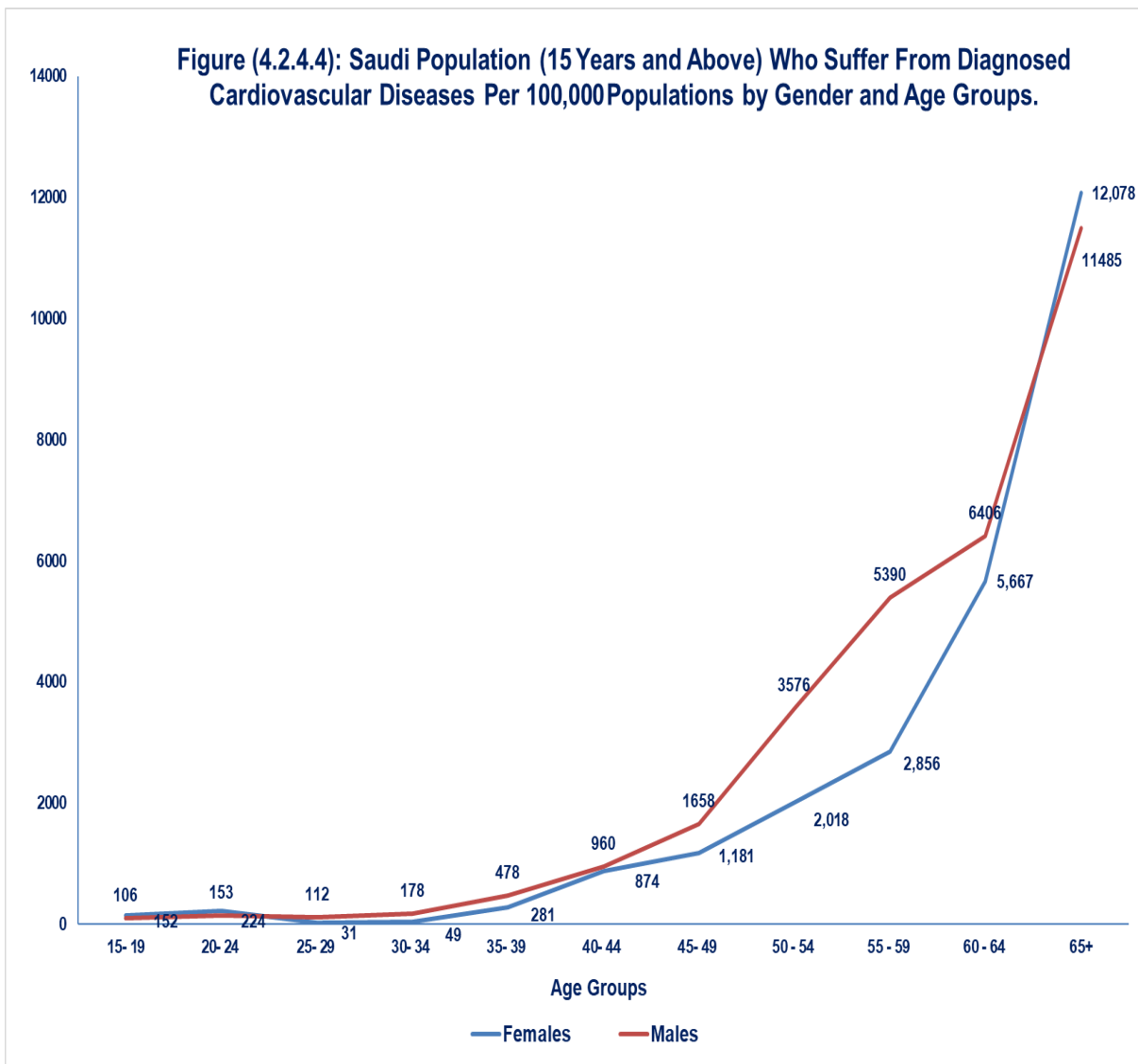


The figure (4.2.4.3) shows the population and the Saudi population (15 years and above) who suffer from diagnosed cardiovascular diseases per 100,000 populations by the administrative region. The figure also illustrates that the prevalence rates of diagnosed cardiovascular diseases significantly vary from one region to another at the total level and for Saudis, where the highest prevalence of diagnosed cardiovascular diseases among the population of the Kingdom occurred in Tabuk Region (1707) cases per 100,000 of the total population in the region, followed by Al-Baha (1567) cases per 100,000 of the total population in the region, and then Jazan Region (1441) cases per 100,000 of the total population in the region, while the lowest rates were in Medina (571) cases per 100,000 of the total population in the region, followed by Northern Border Region (846) cases per 100,000 of the total population of the region, and then Al-Qassim Region (913) cases per 100,000 of the total population in the region. On the other hand, The highest prevalence of diagnosed cardiovascular diseases among Saudis was found in Al-Baha Region (1960) cases per 100,000 of the total population in the region, followed by Makkah Region (1919) cases per 100,000 of the total Saudi population in the region, and Jazan Region (1790) cases per 100,000 of the total Saudi population in the region, and then Al-Jouf Region (1781) cases per 100,000 of the total Saudi population in the region, while Medina has the lowest prevalence rate of diagnosed cardiovascular diseases among Saudis (789) cases per 100,000 of the total Saudi population in the region, followed by Northern Border Region as the second lowest rate (1150) cases per 100,000 of the total Saudi population in the region.





The figure (4.2.4.4) shows the Saudi population (15 years and above) who suffer from cardiovascular diseases per 100,000 populations by gender and age groups. As the figure illustrates the prevalence rates of diagnosed cardiovascular diseases significantly increase with age, where they gradually rise before the age of 40 years, then sharply increase at the age of (40 and above. Moreover, the rates of diagnosed cardiovascular diseases for the population hit their peak at the age of (65 years and above). The rate in females is higher than that of males in this group, where the rate of Saudi females who suffer from cardiovascular disease reached (12078) cases per 100,000 females, compared to (11485) male cases per 100,000 males.



4.2.5 Prevalence of Hypertension Among the Population Aged 15 Years and More:

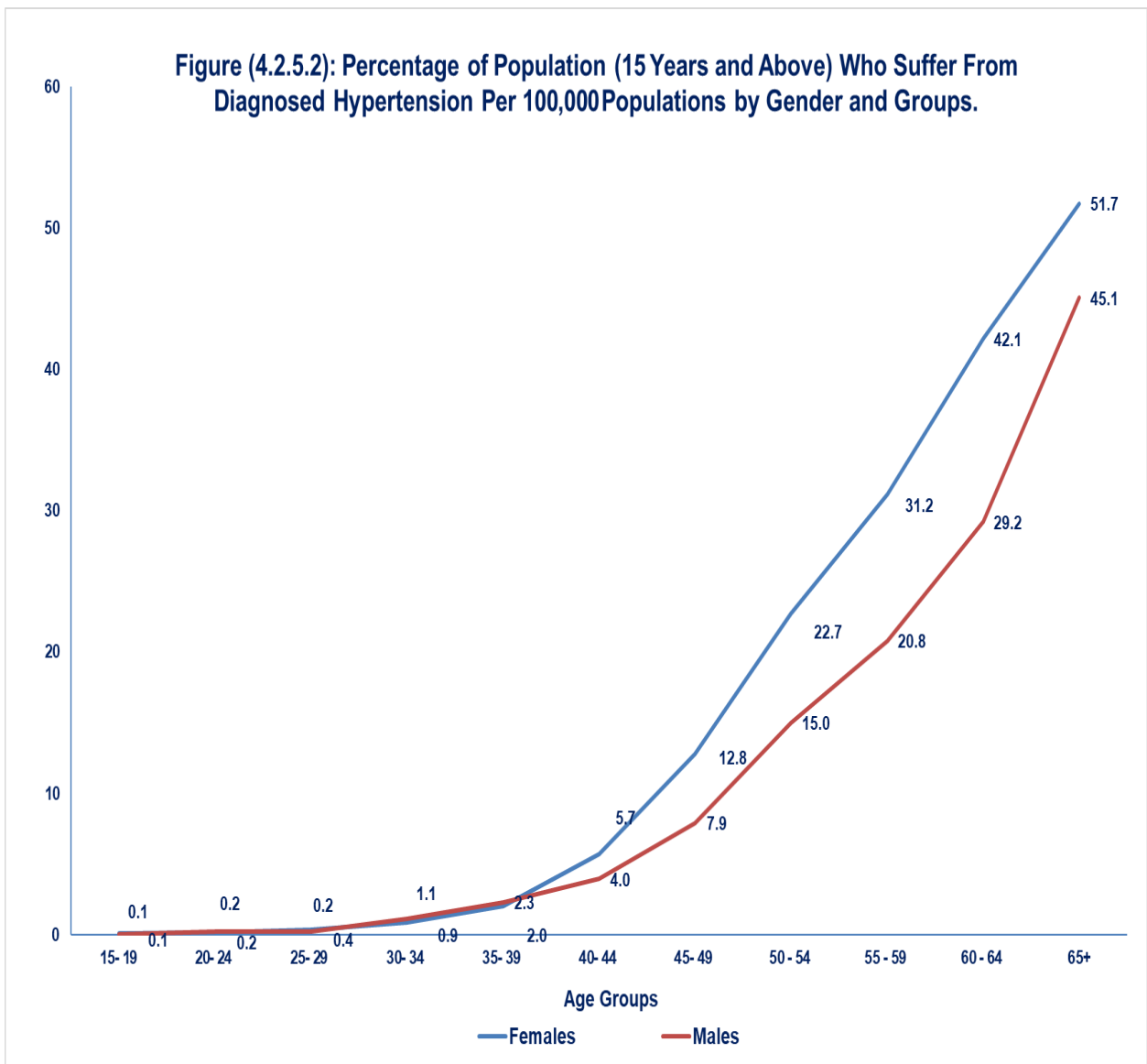
This indicator measures the incidence level of diagnosed hypertension of the population and the Saudi population (15 years and above). It only includes individuals who were diagnosed and confirmed by a specialist doctor that they have the disease, so there may be individuals in the society with hypertension and their medical condition has not been recognized because they have not been diagnosed.

The figure (4.2.5.1) shows the Percentage of Saudi population (15 years and above) with diagnosed hypertension, where the percentage of people with diagnosed hypertension between the population of the Kingdom reached (7.4%), and with differences between males and females of the population in Saudi Arabia. The highest percentage was recorded among females (8.3%) compared to males (6.7%), Whereas Saudi females has a higher percentage (9.8%) than Saudi males (8.7%).

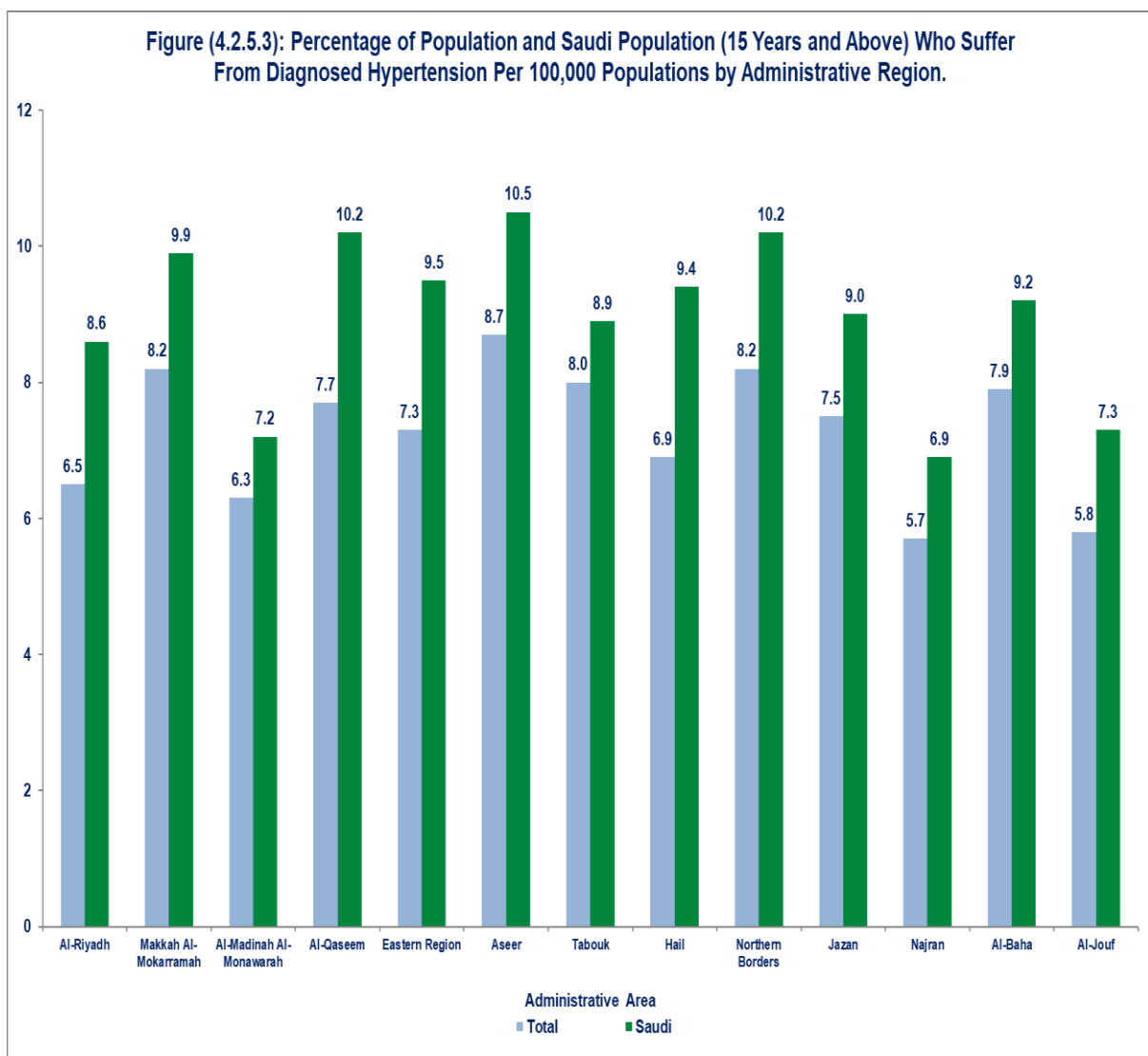
Figure (4.2.5.1): Percentage of Population and Saudi Population (15 Years and Above) Who Suffer From Diagnosed Hypertension Per 100,000 Populations by Gender.



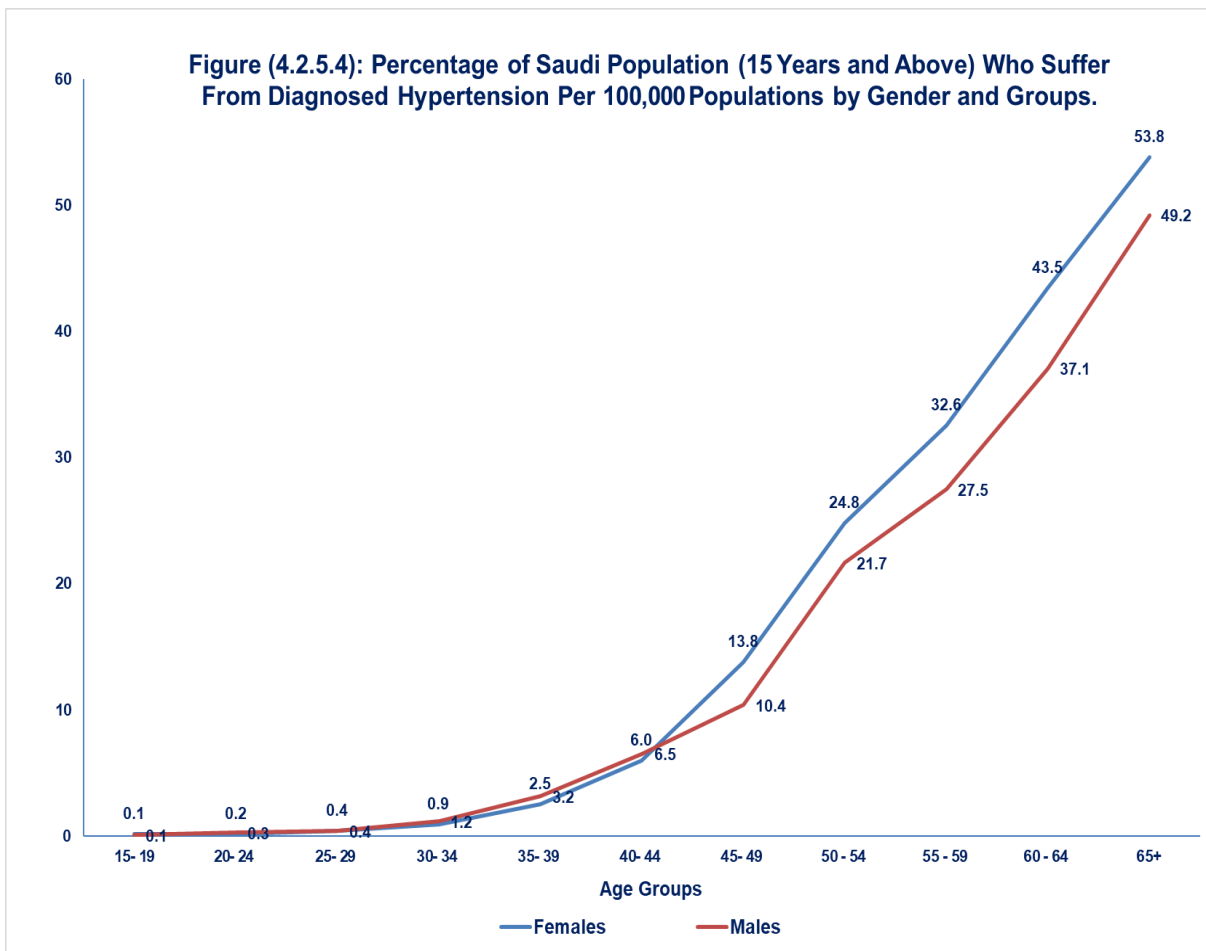
The figure (4.2.5.2) shows Percentage of population (15 years and above) with diagnosed hypertension by gender and age groups. The figure also illustrates that the percentages of hypertension among all population groups increase with age, where they gradually rise before the age of 40 years, and then significantly and sharply increase in people aged 40 and above. Moreover, the percentage of diagnosed hypertension in the age group (65 years and above) is the highest either for both male and female population, where it reached (51.7%) for females, compared to (45.1%) for males.



The figure (4.2.5.3) shows the Percentage of the Saudi population (15 years and above) with diagnosed hypertension by the administrative region. The figure also highlights that the percentages of diagnosed hypertension vary by regions. The highest percentage among the population of the Kingdom occurred in Aseer Region (8.7%), whereas the lowest percentage was in Najran Region (5.7%). On the other hand, the highest percentage of diagnosed hypertension among the Saudi population was found in Aseer Region, where it reached (10.5%), followed by Al-Qassim and Northern Borders Regions (10.2%), while Najran Region had the lowest percentage (6.9%), followed by Medina (7.2%) and then Al-Jouf Region (7.3%).



The figure (4.2.5.4) shows the Percentage of Saudi population (15 years and above) with diagnosed hypertension by gender and age groups. The figure also illustrates that hypertension percentages among all Saudi population groups increase with age, where they increase gradually before the age of 40 years, and then significantly and sharply rise at the age of 40 years and above. Furthermore, the percentage of diagnosed hypertension in the age group (65 years and above) is the highest either for both Saudi male and female population, where the percentage in this group reaches (53.8%) for Saudi females, compared to (49.2%) for Saudi males.



4.3 Oral and Dental Health.

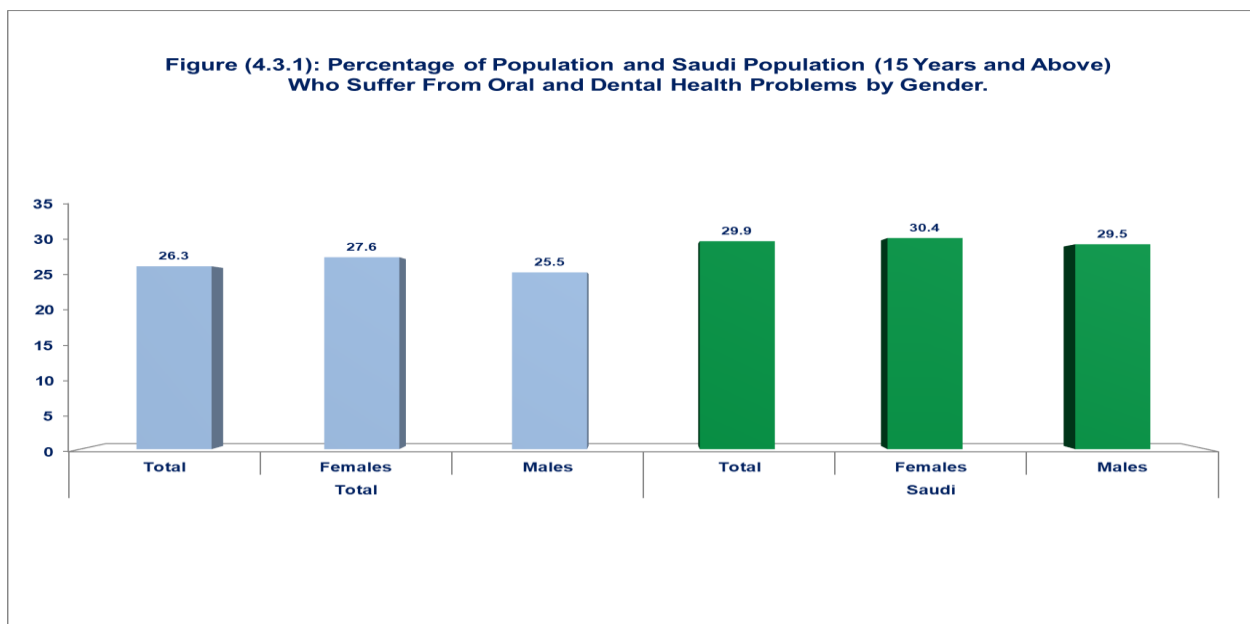
Oral and dental health is highly relevant because of its association with other diseases such as heart and diabetes diseases. Data of oral and dental health have been collected by Household Health Survey of 2017, and they will be presented in the next section.

- Percentage of Population (15 years and above) who suffer from Oral and Dental Health Problems:

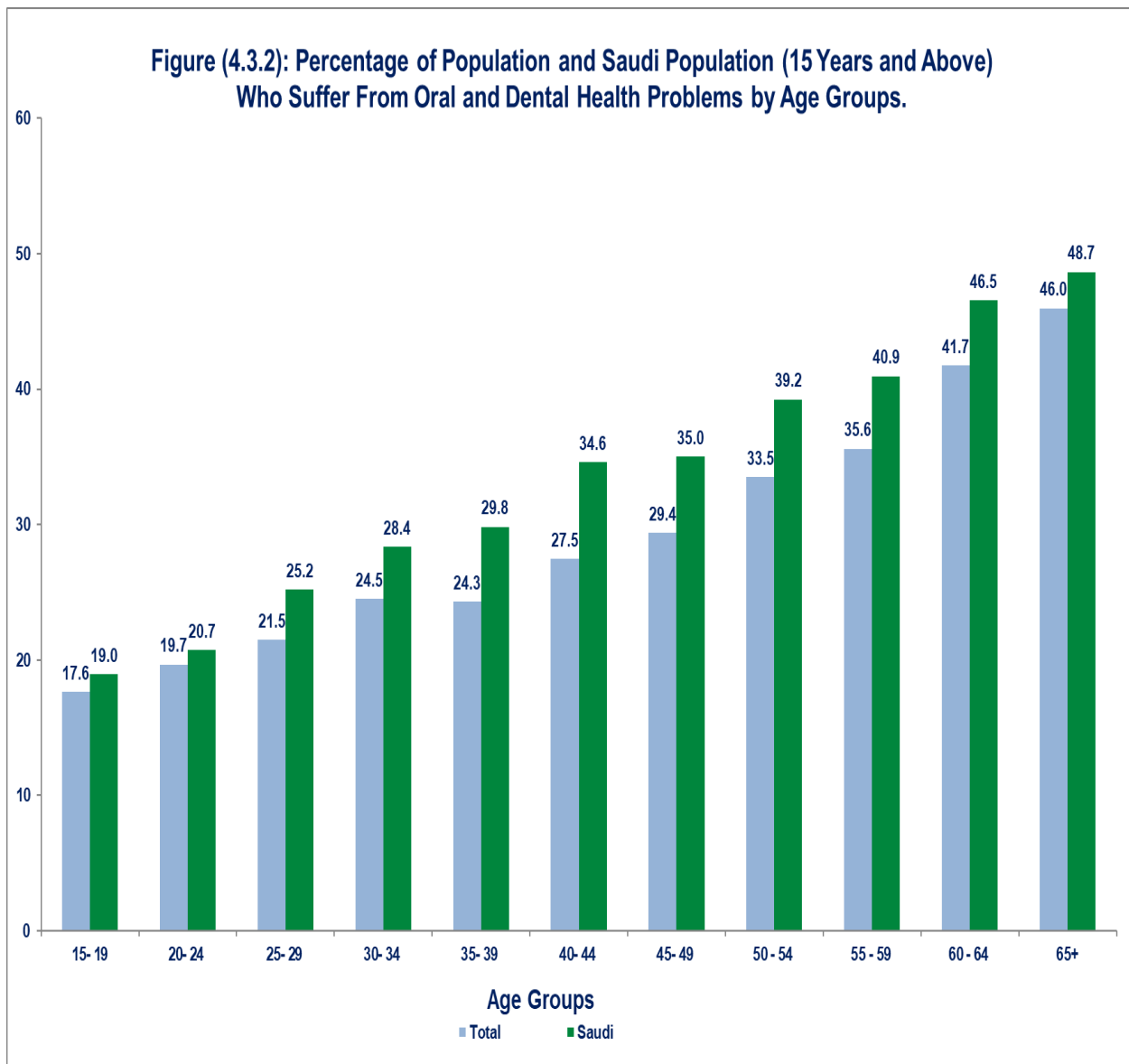
Measuring this indicator helps in identifying population groups with oral and dental health problems to enhance the efforts of early detection and identification programs of oral and dental diseases, and develop prevention, treatment, and planning programs for their services.

The figure (4.3.1) shows the Percentage of the Saudi population (15 years and above) who suffer from oral and dental health problems by gender. The Percentage of the population with oral and dental health problems among the population of the Kingdom reached (26.3%). Moreover, there are no significant differences between Saudi males and females, while the percentage of Saudi males (15 years and above) with oral and dental health problems reached (29.5%), compared to (30.4%) for Saudi females. At the total level, the percentage of males (15 years and more) with oral and dental health problems reached (25.5%) compared to (27.6%) for females.

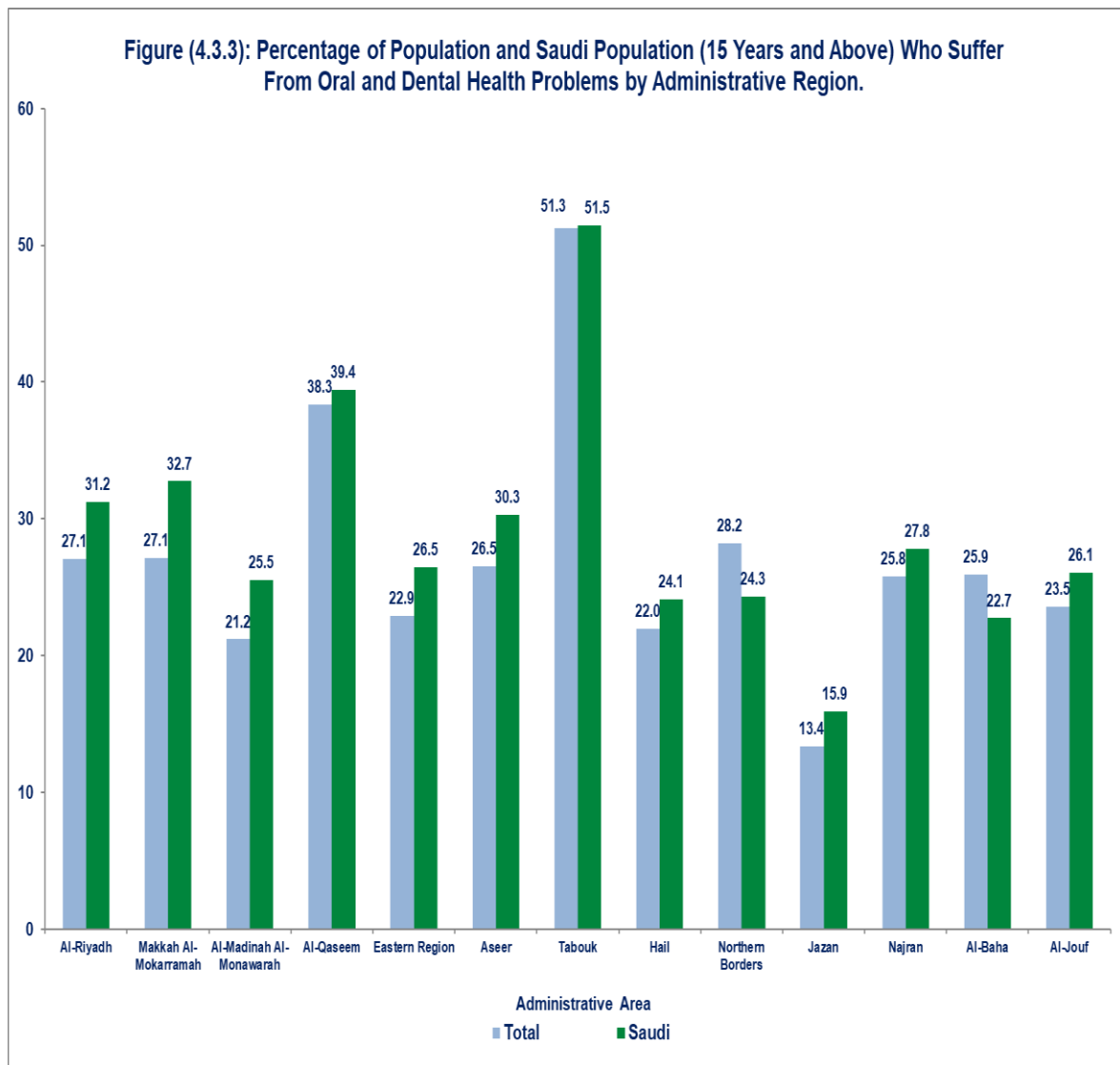
Figure (4.3.1): Percentage of Population and Saudi Population (15 Years and Above) Who Suffer From Oral and Dental Health Problems by Gender.



The figure (4.3.2) shows Percentage of the population and the Saudi population (15 years and above) who suffer from oral and dental health problems by age groups. The figure also highlights a strong positive correlation between prevalence percentages of oral and dental health problems as well as age for the all population in the Kingdom, where prevalence rates regularly increase with age. Moreover, the prevalence rates of oral and dental health problems among Saudis reached (48.7%) in the age group (60 years and above), whereas they reached (19%) in the age group (15-19 years).



The figure (4.3.3) shows the Percentage of the Saudi population (15 years and above) with oral and dental health problems by administrative region. The figure also illustrates differences in prevalence percentages of oral and dental health problems among different administrative regions. The highest prevalence percentage of oral and dental health problems for Saudis was recorded in Tabuk Region (51.5%), and (51.3%) Of the total population, followed by Al-Qassim Region (39.4%) of Saudi, and (38.3%) of the total population in the region, while the lowest prevalence percentages of oral and dental health problems were in Jazan Region (15.9%) of Saudi, and (13.4%) of the total population in the region.

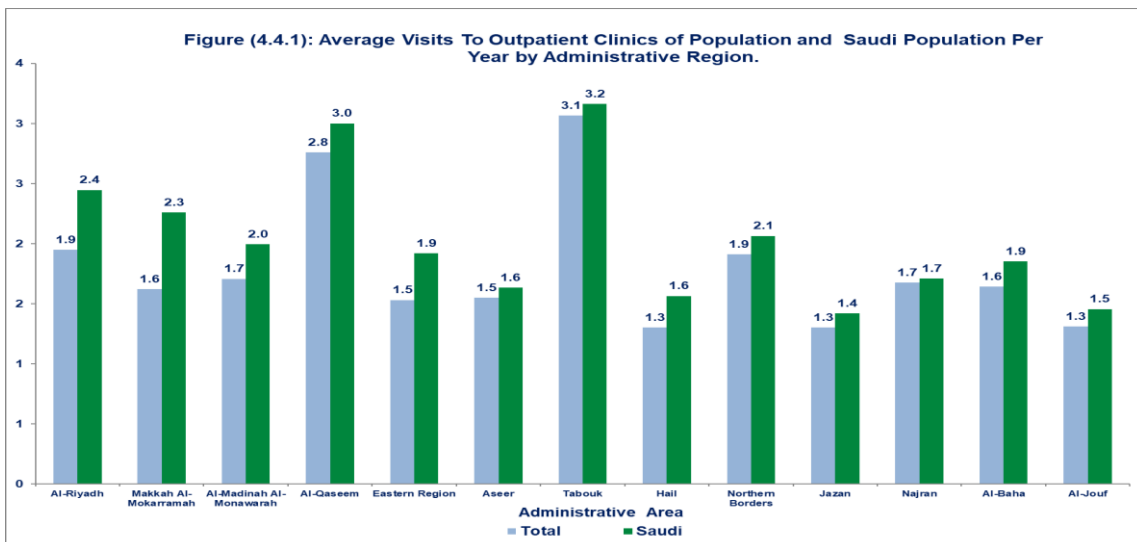


4.4 The Use of Healthcare.

This section presents demand data for services through outpatient visits and admission in hospital, which relates to the average number of outpatient and inpatient(admission)visits as well as periodic examinations.

4.4.1 Average visits to outpatient clinics per Populations:

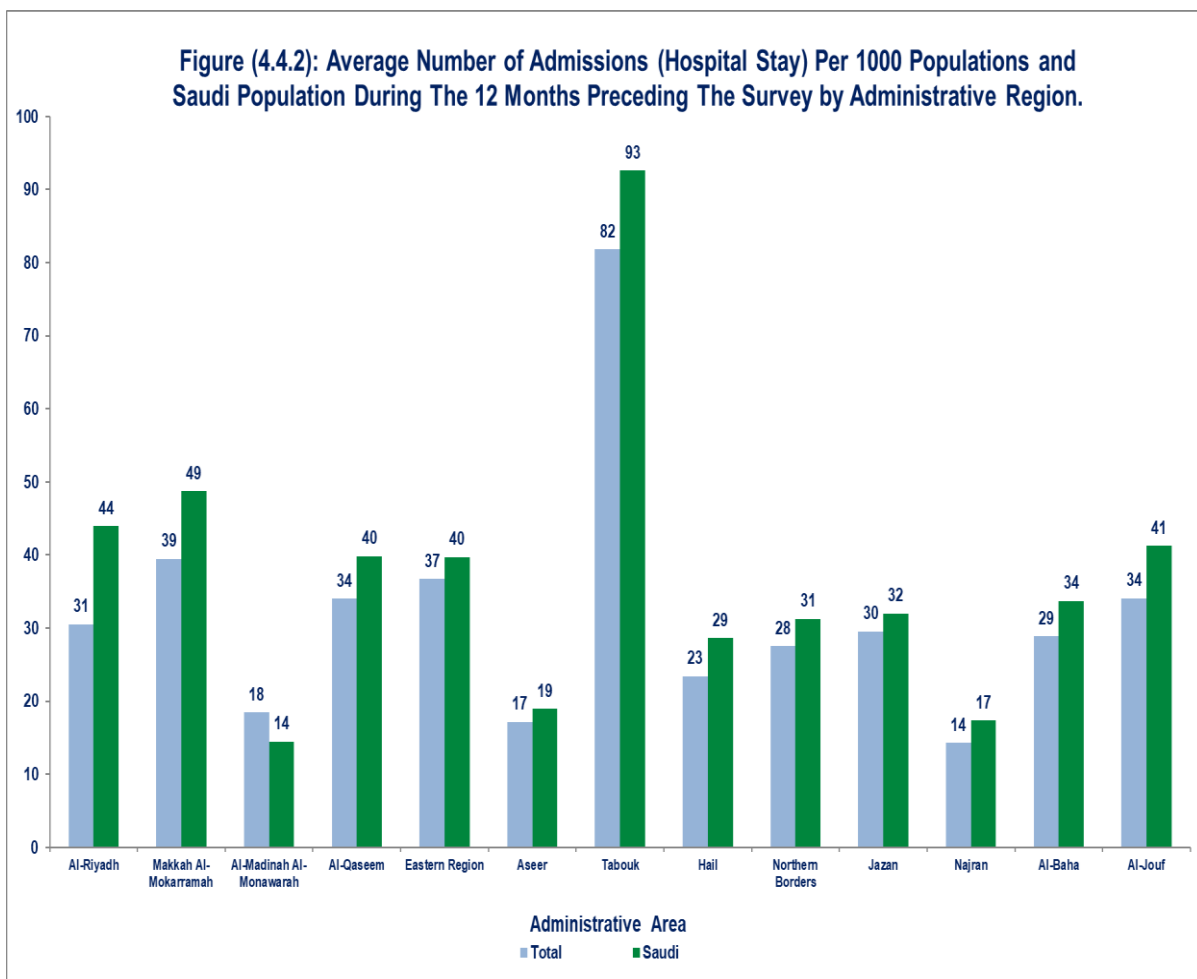
The figure (4.4.1) shows the average visits to outpatient clinics per year by administrative region. The figure also illustrates differences between regions. The highest average visits to outpatient clinics (during the year) among the population in the Kingdom was recorded in Tabuk Region (3.1) visits per Populations, followed by Al-Qassim Region (2.8) visits per Populations, while Hail, Jazan and Al-Jouf regions had the lowest average number of visits (1.3) visits per Populations. There were the same differences in the same regions for Saudis, where the region with the highest average number of visits to outpatient clinics during the year among Saudis was Tabuk Region (3.2) visits per Populations, followed by the Al-Qassim Region (3.0) visits per Populations of Saudi in the region, whereas the lowest average was found in Jazan Region (1.4) visits per Populations for Saud in the region ,and Al-Jouf Region was the second lowest region in terms of average number of visits to outpatient among the Saudi population(1.5) visits per Populations.



4.4.2 Average number of admissions (hospital stay) per 1,000 population:

This indicator helps to identify the level of using hospital admissions services by community members for future planning of healthcare services.

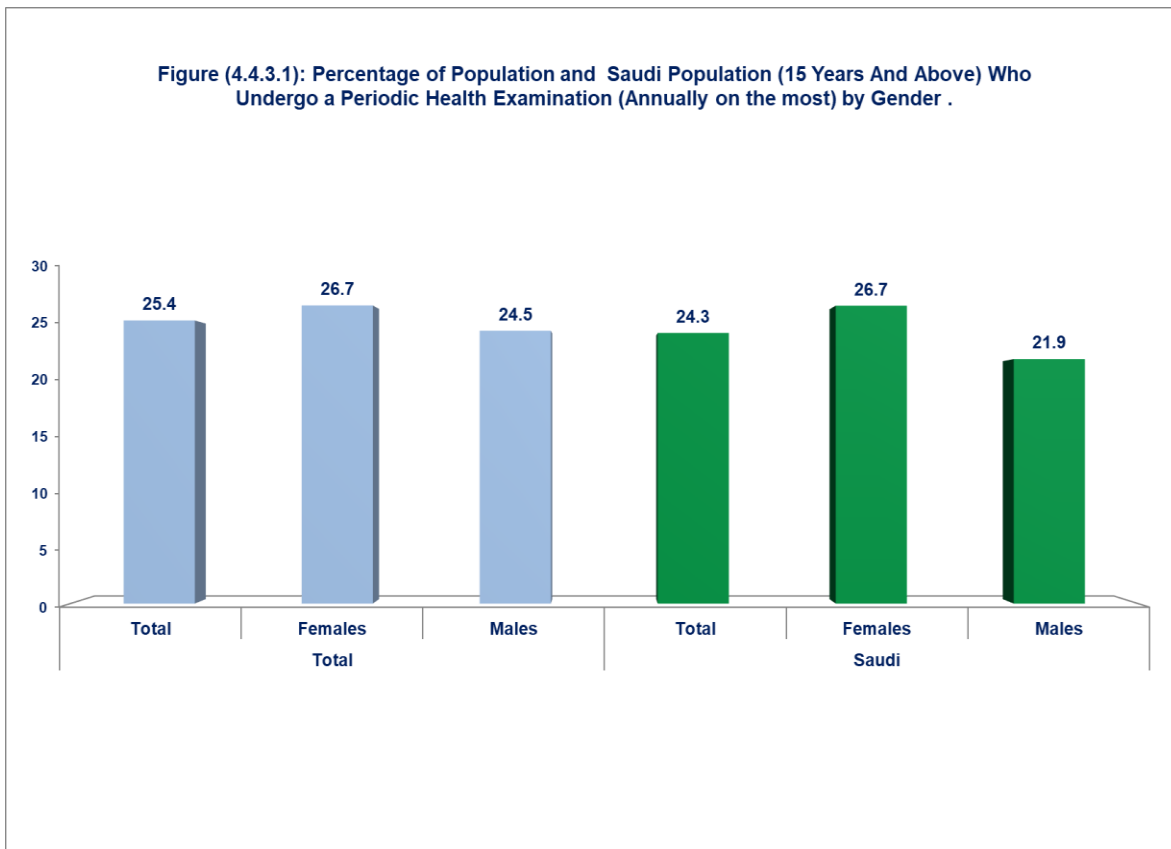
The figure (4.4.2) shows the average number of admissions (hospital stay) per 1000 population and Saudi population during the 12 months preceding the survey by administrative region. As shown in the figure, there are differences between the regions, where the highest average number of hospital admissions occurred in Tabuk Region (82) per 1000 total population in the region, and (93) per 1000 Saudi population in the region, while Najran was the region with the lowest average number of hospital admissions (14) per 1000 total population. However, the lowest average number of hospital admissions among Saudis was in Medina Region, with an average of (14) per 1000 Saudi population in the region.



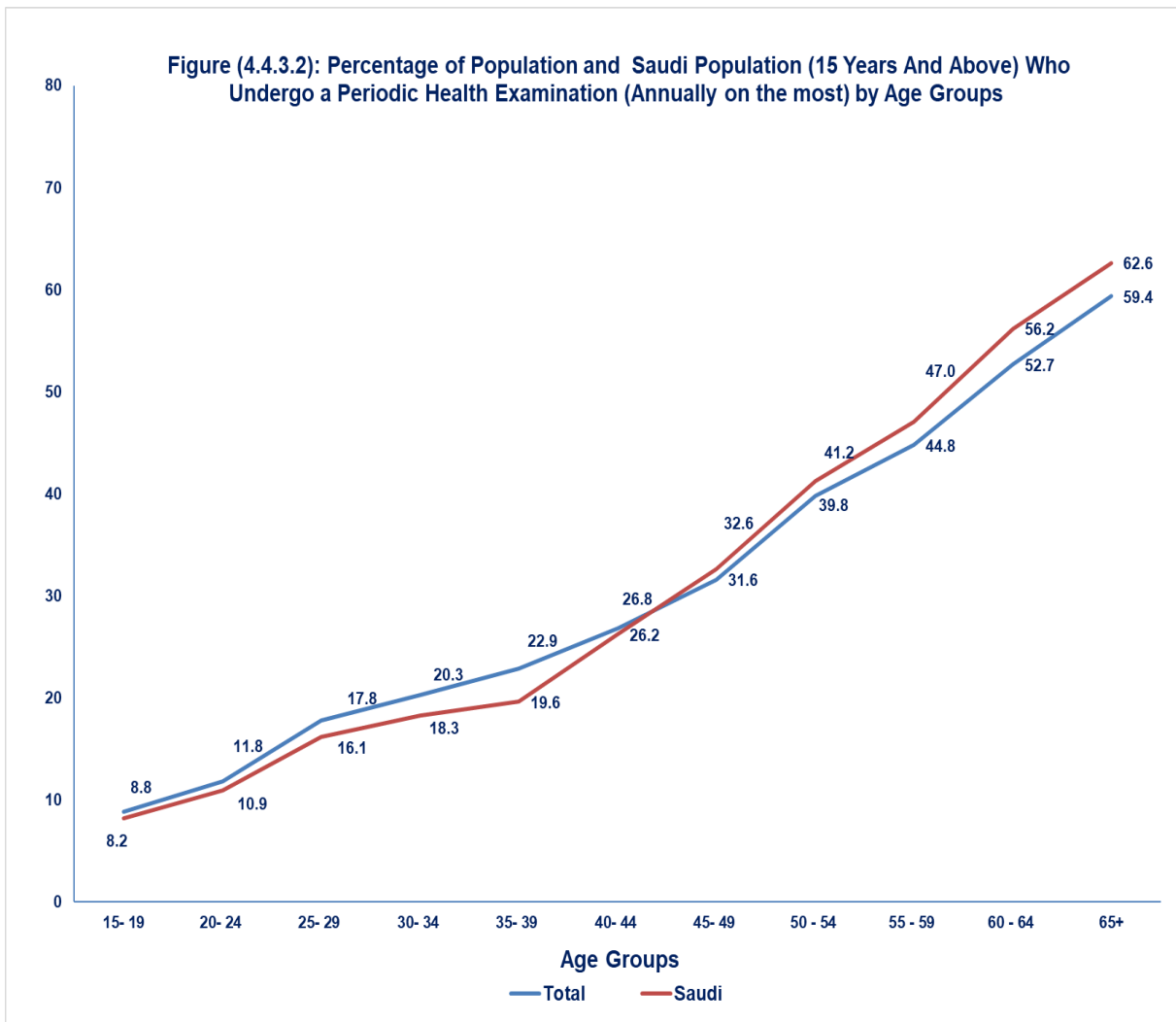
4.4.3 Percentage of population (15 years and above) who undergo a periodic health examination (annually or less):

Periodic health examination helps to detect and identify diseases, as well as know the prevalence of diseases early. Moreover, it includes clinical and laboratory tests to check on health and is often undergone without the presence of specific illness or symptoms.

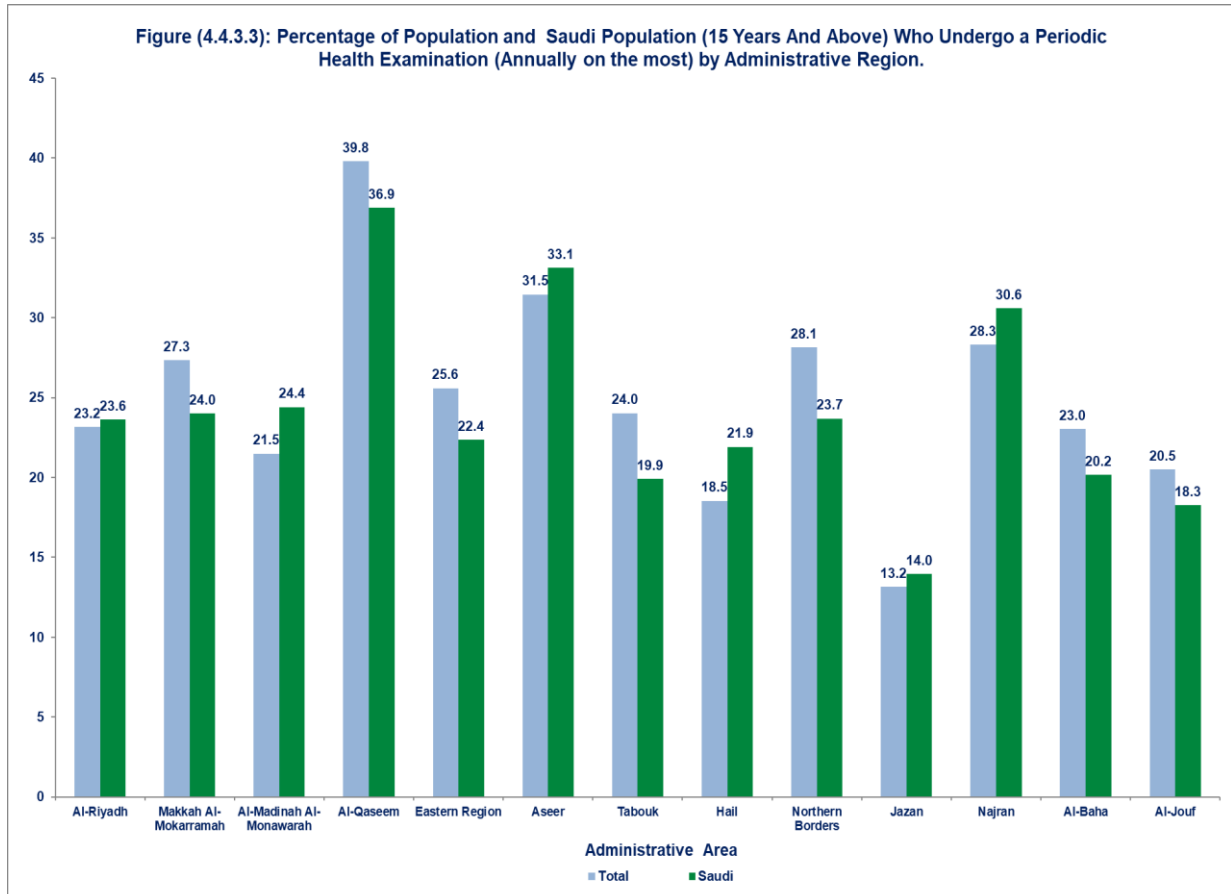
The figure (4.4.3.1) shows the percentage of the population and the Saudi population (15 years and above) who undergo a periodic health examination (annually or less). The figure also illustrates that the percentage of population (15 years and above) who undergo a periodic health examination reached (25.4%) for the population in the Kingdom (which means, there is one person out of every four has a periodic health examination at least once a year), and there are no significant gender differences of the total population. Regarding Saudis, the periodic health examination percentage of Saudi women is (26.7%) compared to Saudi males (21.9%).



The figure (4.4.3.2) shows the Percentage of the population and the Saudi population (15 years and above) who undergo a periodic health examination (at least once a year) by age and nationality. As shown in the figure, the percentages of those who undergo a periodic health examination significantly and regularly increases with age, for both the total population and the Saudi population. The figure also highlights that the differences between percentages vary according to the age groups, where the percentage of the annual periodic health examination among Saudis aged (65 years and above) reached (62.6%), which is about 8 times higher than Saudis aged (15-19 years), that reached (8.2%).



The figure (4.4.3.3) shows the Percentage of the population and the Saudi population (15 years and above) who undergo a periodic examination (at least once a year) by the administrative region. In addition, the figure illustrates that there is a difference among the regions in the percentages of periodic health examination, where the highest percentage of the total level was found among the population of Al-Qassim Region (39.8%), followed by Aseer Region (31.5%). Whereas, Jazan Region recorded the lowest percentage of the total population (13.2%). For Saudis, the highest percentage among them occurred also in Al-Qassim Region (36.9%), followed by Aseer (33.1%) whereas, Jazan Region had the lowest percentage among Saudis (14%).

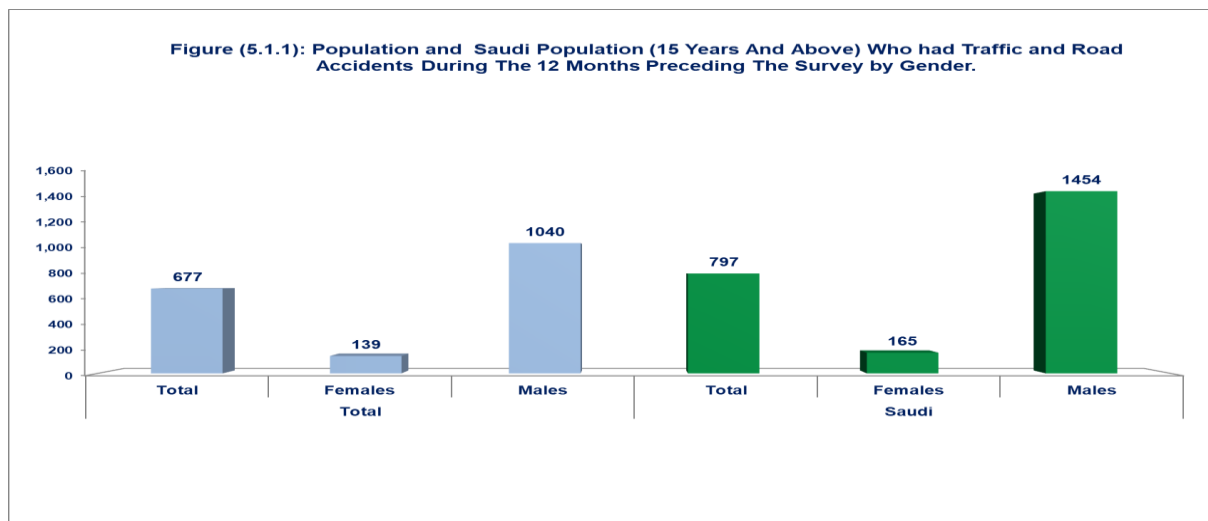


Chapter Five: Injuries due to accidents

5.1 Injuries due to traffic and road accidents among population (15 years and above).

Traffic and road accidents are a leading cause of death and physical disabilities. In order to know the burden of injuries due to traffic and road accidents, each member of the household (15 years and above) was asked through the Household Health Survey, “whether he/she has had a traffic and road accident, as well as has suffered from physical injury” during the 12 months preceding the survey.

The figure (5.1.1) shows the population and the Saudi population (15 years and above) who have had a traffic and road accident during the 12 months preceding the survey and have suffered from physical injury per 100,000 populations by gender. The figure highlights that the number of individuals who have physically injured reached (677) cases per 100,000 populations in the Kingdom (which accounts for 0.68% of the population). Moreover, the injuries among males were (1040) cases per 100,000 males in the Kingdom, which are much higher than that of females (139) cases per 100,000 females in the Kingdom. The highest injuries rate was found among Saudi males (1454) cases per 100,000 Saudi males, and Saudi females showed a significant difference in injuries reached (165) cases per 100,000 Saudi females.



The figure (5.1.2) shows the population and the Saudi population (15 years and above) who have had traffic and road accidents during the 12 months preceding the survey and have suffered from physical injury per 100,000 populations by age groups. The figure also illustrates that there are significant differences in the injuries rates of physical injury due to traffic and road accidents according to the age groups, where the injuries rates reach their highest at the total level and the level of the Saudi population among people aged (20-24 years). On the other hand, they drop at the total level of population in the age group (55-59). For the Saudi population, the injuries rates reach their lowest among the age group (55-64 years).

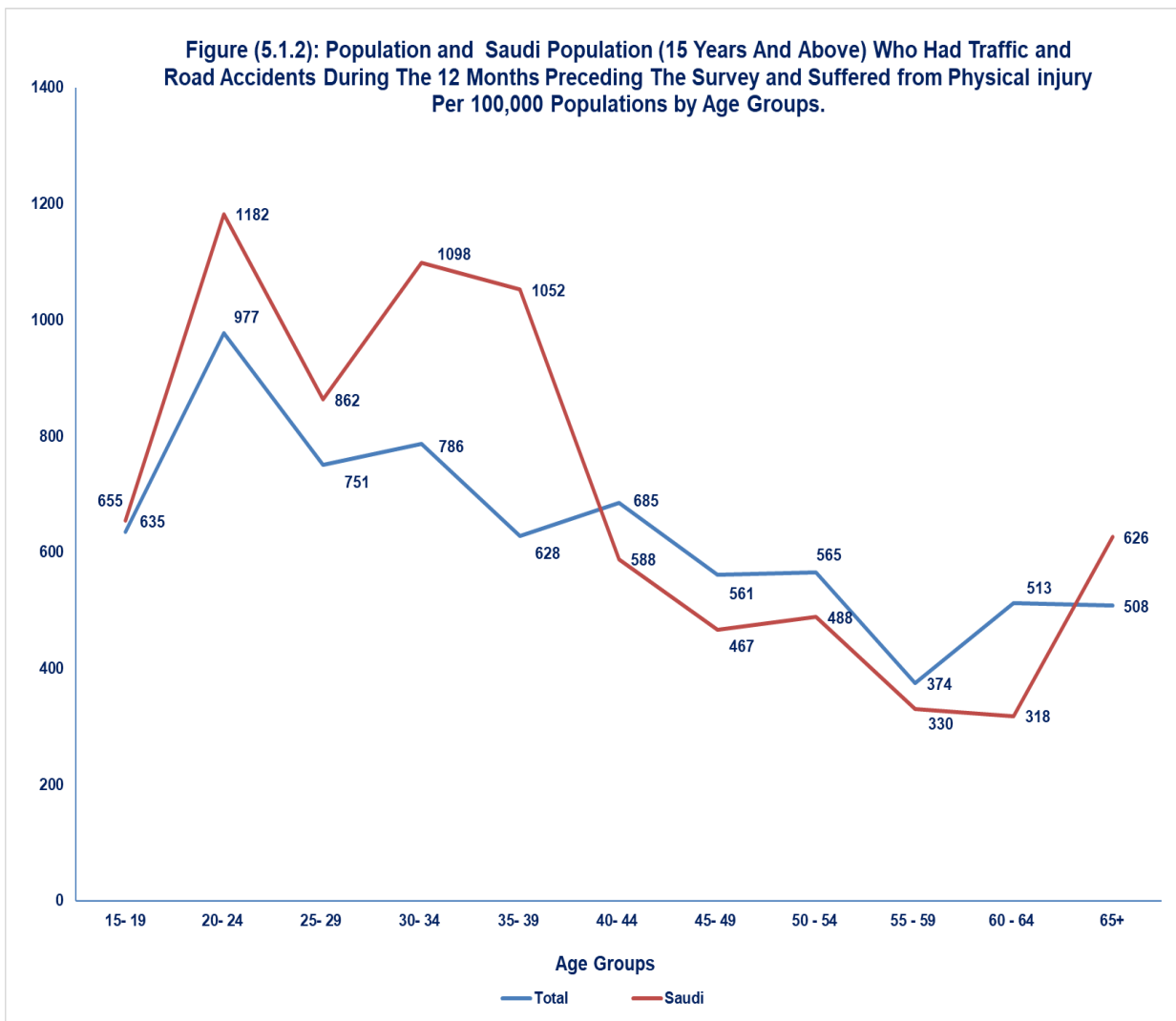
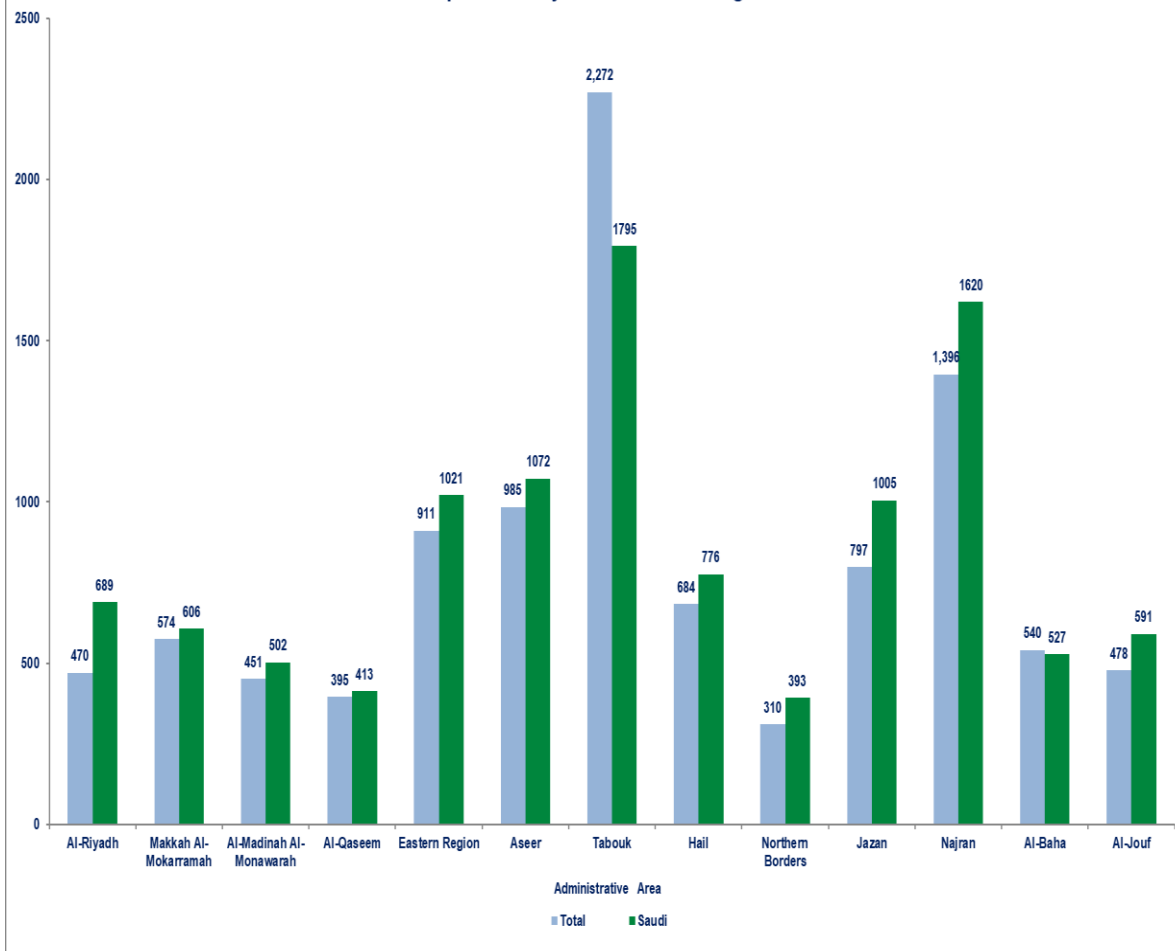


Figure (5.1.3) demonstrates population and Saudi population (15 years and above) who had road traffic physical injuries per one hundred thousand populations by administrative region and gender during the last 12 months. It is obvious that there are big differences in the rates of road traffic physical injuries among the different Saudi regions. The highest rate of road traffic physical injuries among Saudis was registered in Tabuk region, followed by Najran region. However, the Northern Borders region has registered the lowest physical injuries' rate among Saudis, as the rate of injuries among Saudis reached (393) cases per one hundred thousand Saudi populations in the region. The second lowest rate was registered in Al-Qassim region with (413) cases per one hundred thousand Saudi populations in the region.

Figure (5.1.3): Population and Saudi Population (15 Years And Above) Who had Traffic and Road Accidents During The 12 Months Preceding The Survey and Suffered from Physical injury Per 100,000 Populations By Administrative Region.



5.2 Accidents Injuries (other than road traffic injuries) among Population (15 years and above):

The measurement of this indicator helps to identify the burden of accidents injuries (other than road traffic accidents), which are no less important than road traffic accidents, as they sometimes cause serious injuries. Data on accidents injuries (other than road traffic accidents) will be presented in this survey, during which data were collected on whether the individual (15 years and above) had an accident that caused him/her a physical injury (other than road traffic accidents) during the 12 months preceding the survey.

Figure (5.2.1) demonstrates population and Saudi population (15 years and above) who had an accident physical injury (other than road traffic accidents) per one hundred thousand populations by gender during the last 12 months. The number of individuals (15 years and above) who had accidents physical injuries (other than road traffic accidents) reached (1378) cases per one hundred thousand populations (1.4% of population). Male population registered higher injury ratios than females with (1677) cases per one hundred thousand male populations, compared to (937) per one hundred thousand female populations. However, the injury rate among Saudi females remarkably increases with (1598) cases per one hundred thousand Saudi females, compared to (999) cases per one hundred thousand Saudi males.

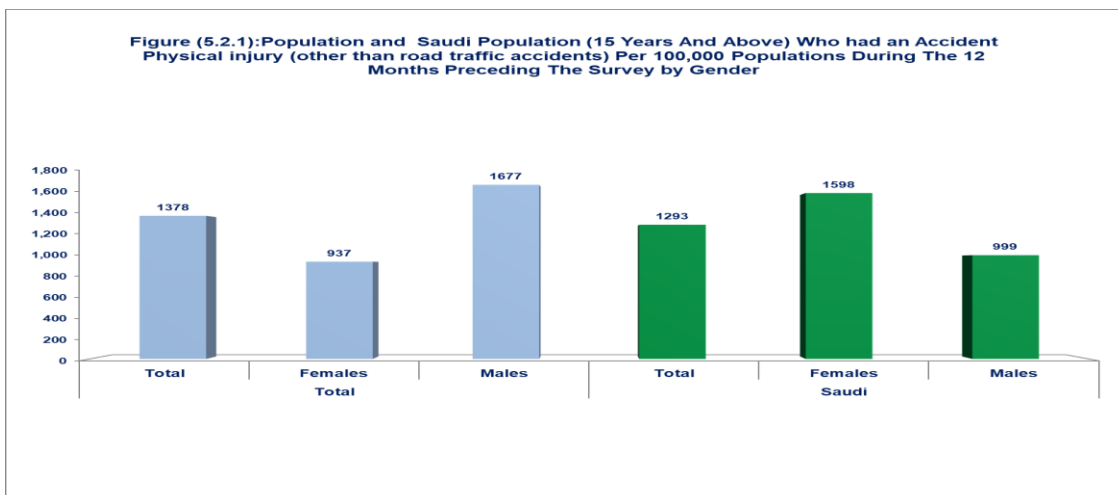


Figure (5.2.2) demonstrates population and Saudi population (15 years and above) who had an accident physical injury (other than road traffic accidents) per one hundred thousand populations by age groups during the last 12 months. It is noticeable from the figure that injuries increase with increasing age, except for some age groups. The high rate of injuries due to accidents other than road traffic accidents is observed in the age group 65 years and above, with (2496) cases per one hundred thousand Saudi population, and (2452) cases per one hundred thousand of the total population in the Kingdom.

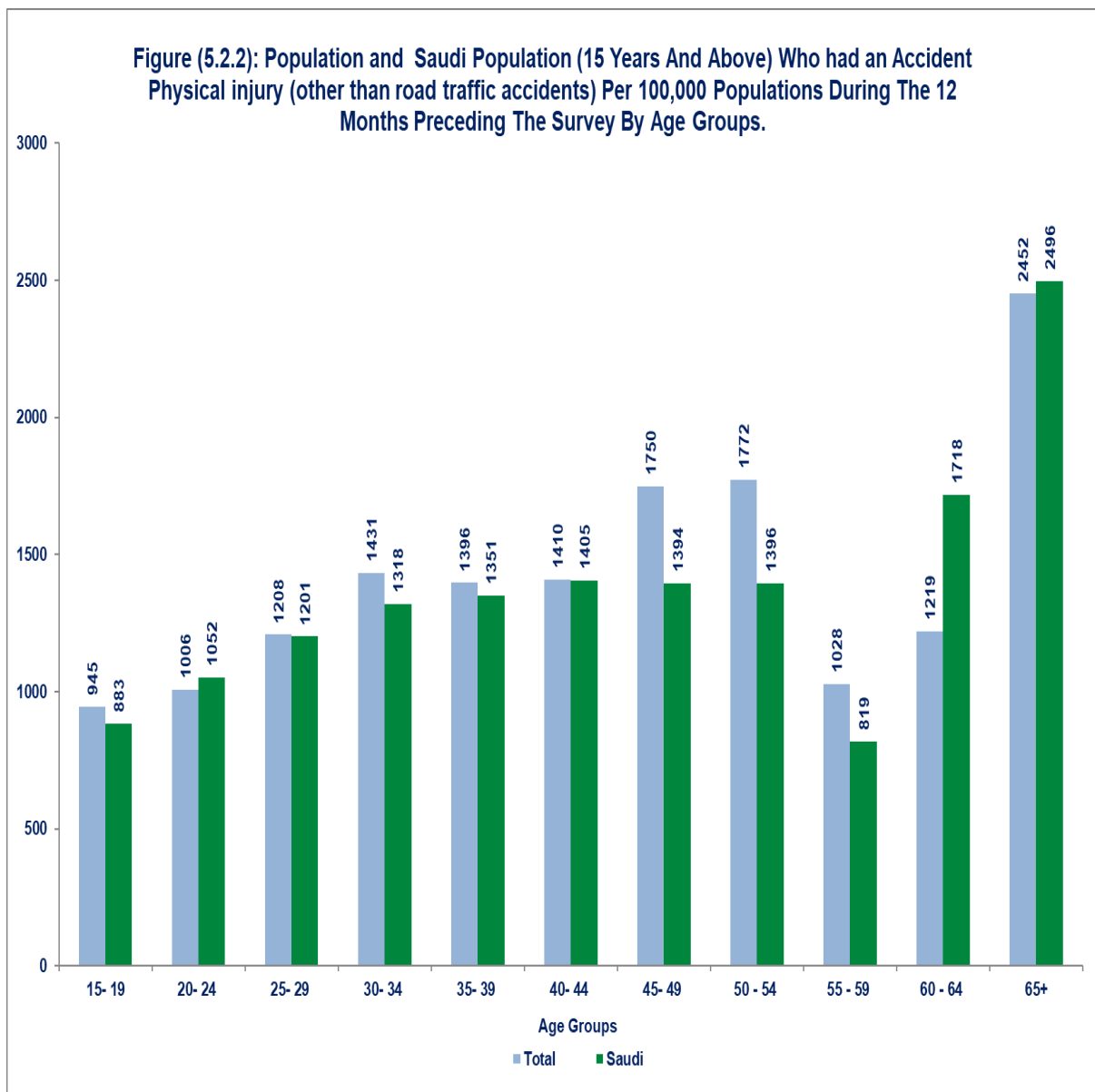


Figure (5.2.3) demonstrates population and Saudi population (15 years and above) who had accidents physical injuries (other than road traffic accidents) per one hundred thousand populations by administrative region during the last 12 months. It is obvious that there are big differences in the rates of accidents physical injuries among Saudi administrative regions. The highest rate of accidents physical injuries among Saudis was registered in Tabuk region with (3730) cases per one hundred thousand Saudi population in the region, and (4958) cases per one hundred thousand of the total population in the region. The second highest rate was registered in the Northern Borders region with (2973) cases per one hundred thousand Saudi population in the region, and (3748) cases per one hundred thousand of the total population in the region. However, Al-Jouf region has registered the lowest rate of accidents physical injuries among Saudi population and total population as well.

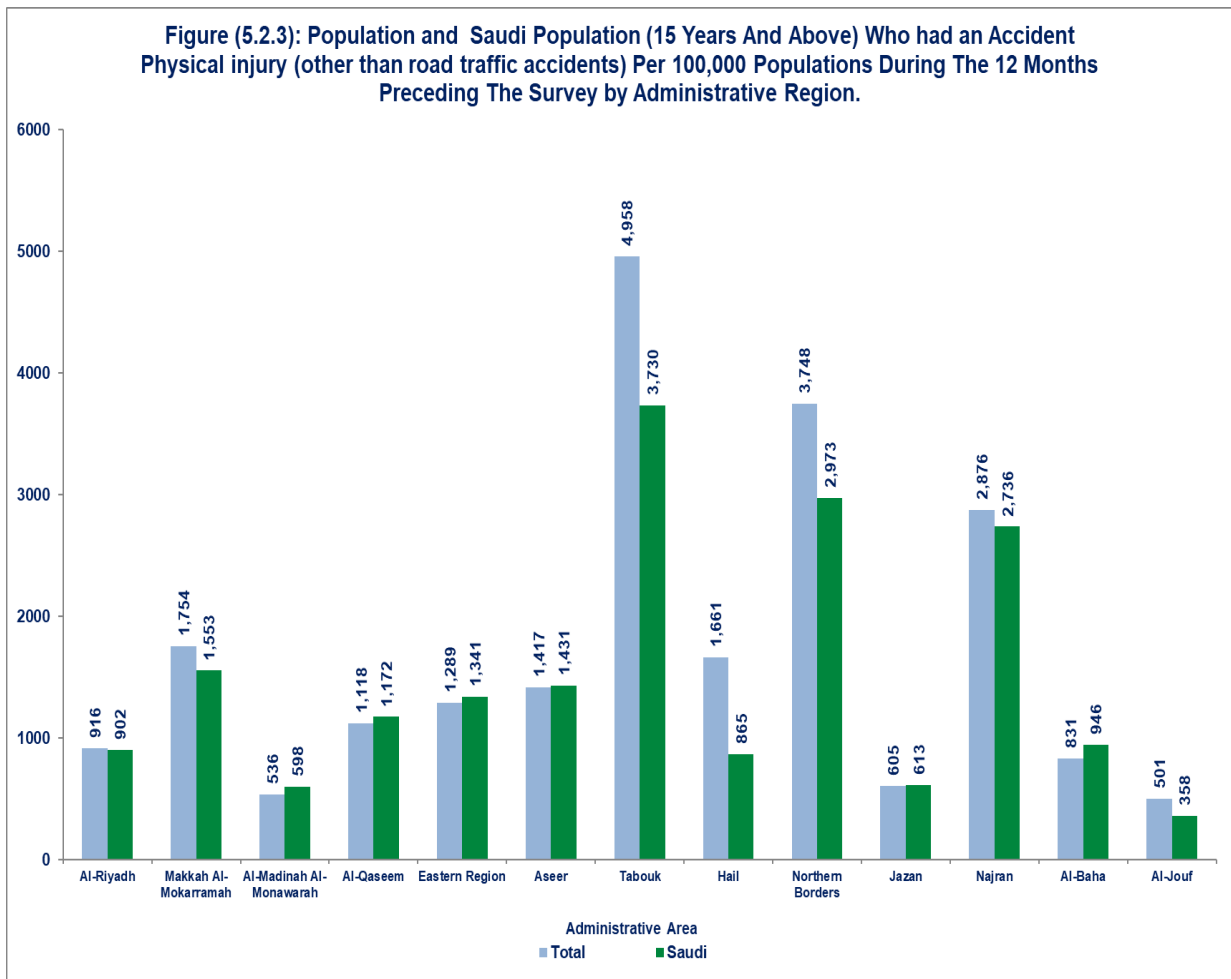
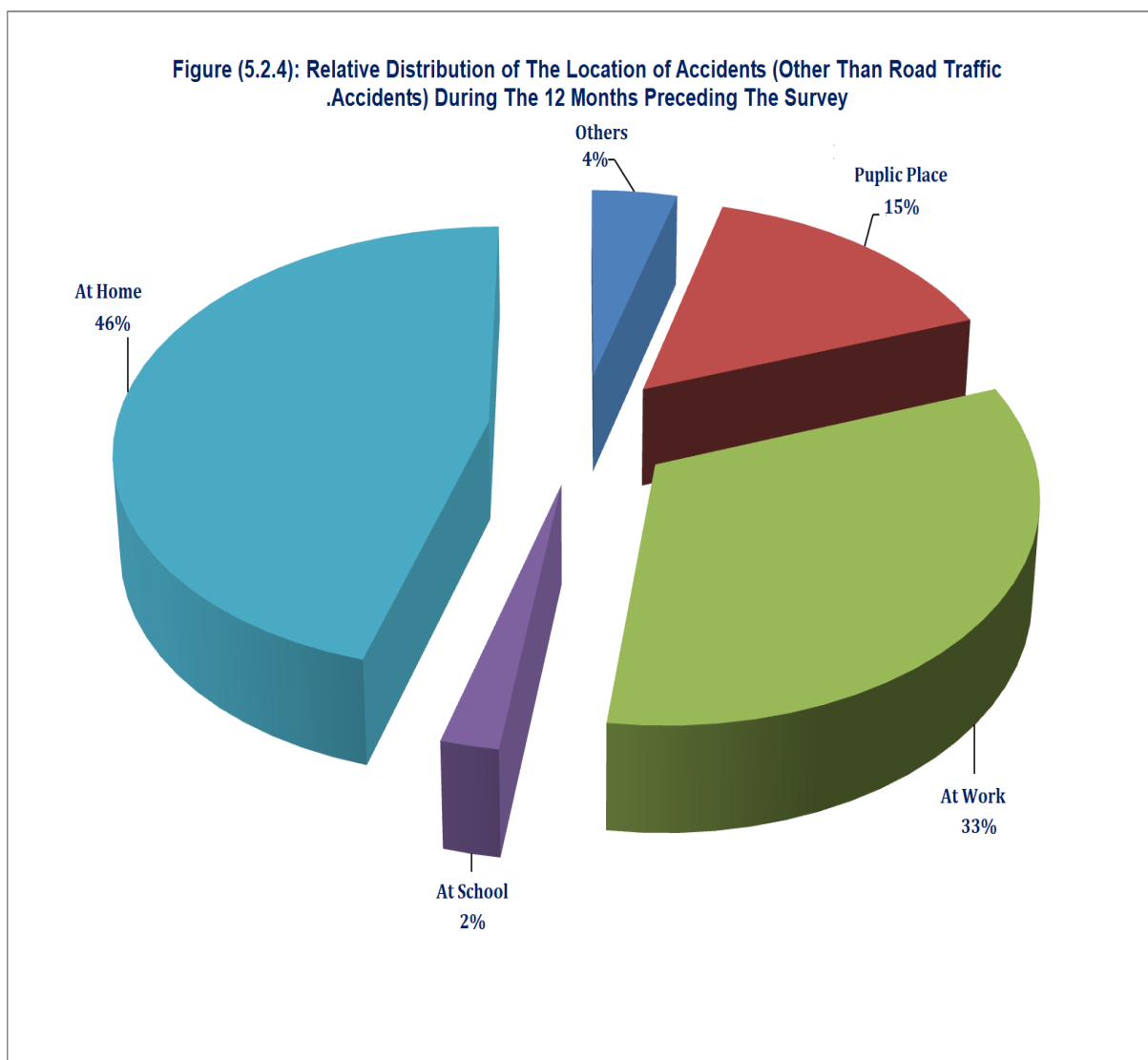


Figure (5.2.4) shows the relative distribution of the location of accidents (other than road traffic accidents) where individuals (15 years and above) suffered from a physical injury during the 12 months preceding the survey. It is clear that the highest percentage of injuries (approximately half of the injuries) occurred at home (46%), followed by workplace injuries (33%) and injuries in public places (15%). However, the lowest rates of this kind of injuries occurred at Schools (2%).



Chapter six: Intake of Fruit and Vegetable

6.1 Rate of population who eats enough fruit and vegetable (15 years and above):

The measurement of this indicator helps to better understand the lifestyle of individuals in Saudi Arabia with regard to their sufficient intake of vegetable and fruit, with an adequate amount of 400 grams per day as recommended by the World Health Organization and the American Center for Disease Control. However, the used measure in the survey of Saudi Household Health 2017 and the similar surveys conducted by The Scientific Health Organization is the number or amount of servings, as the consumption of 5 servings per day is equivalent to the needed 400 grams. The share or amount of fruit is defined as follows:

1. One kind of fruit (medium size) such as orange, apple, banana.
2. A handful of fruit pieces (such as watermelon) or small size fruit (such as grapes, cherry, and strawberry).
3. Fruit including dried fruit and fresh fruit.

Figure (6.1.1) demonstrates the percentage of population in Saudi Arabia (15 years and above) who eat enough vegetable and fruit (10.4%). It is clear that there are no differences between males (10.4%) and females (10.5%). Differences are also very small among Saudi males (10.8%) and Saudi females (11%).

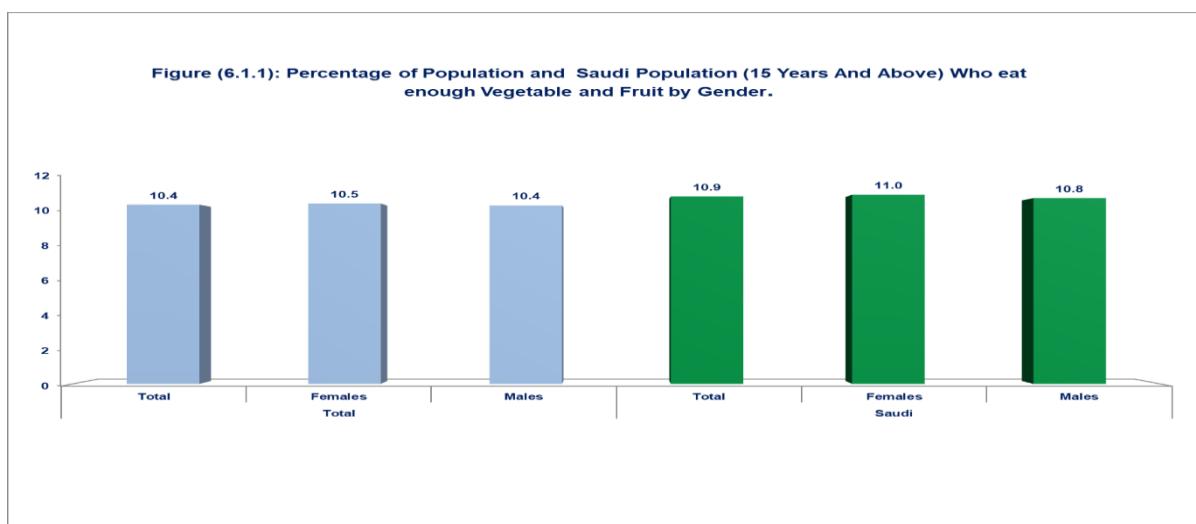


Figure (6.1.2) shows the percentage of population and Saudi population (15 years and above) who eat enough vegetable and fruit by age groups. The figure shows a great convergence in the percentages of all population (15 years and above) Except for a decline in the percentage at the age of (65 and above), where the percentage was (7.8%). The figure also indicates that Saudis in the age group (45-49 years) eat more amounts of vegetable and fruit by (13.2%) of the total Saudi population in this category.

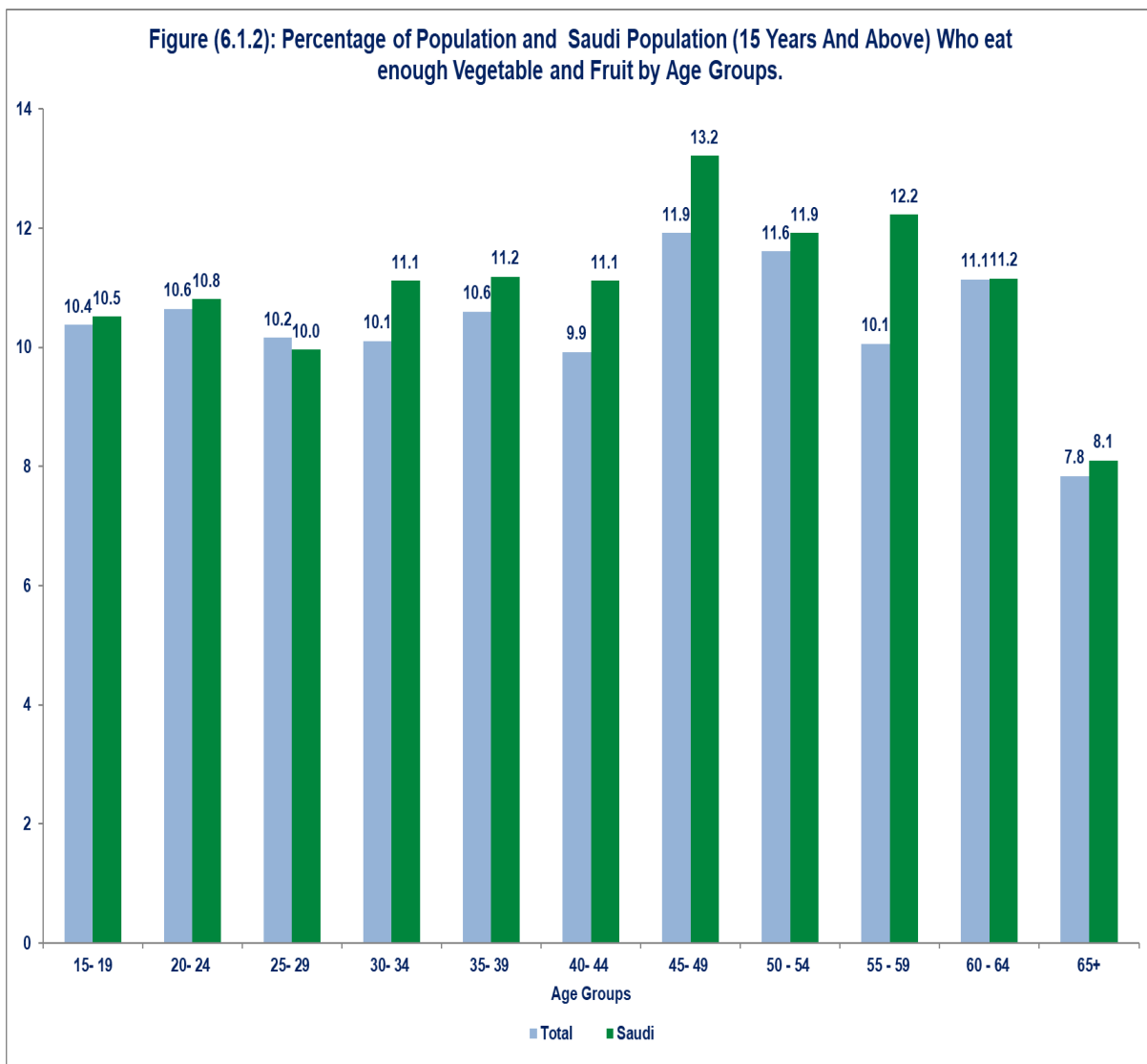
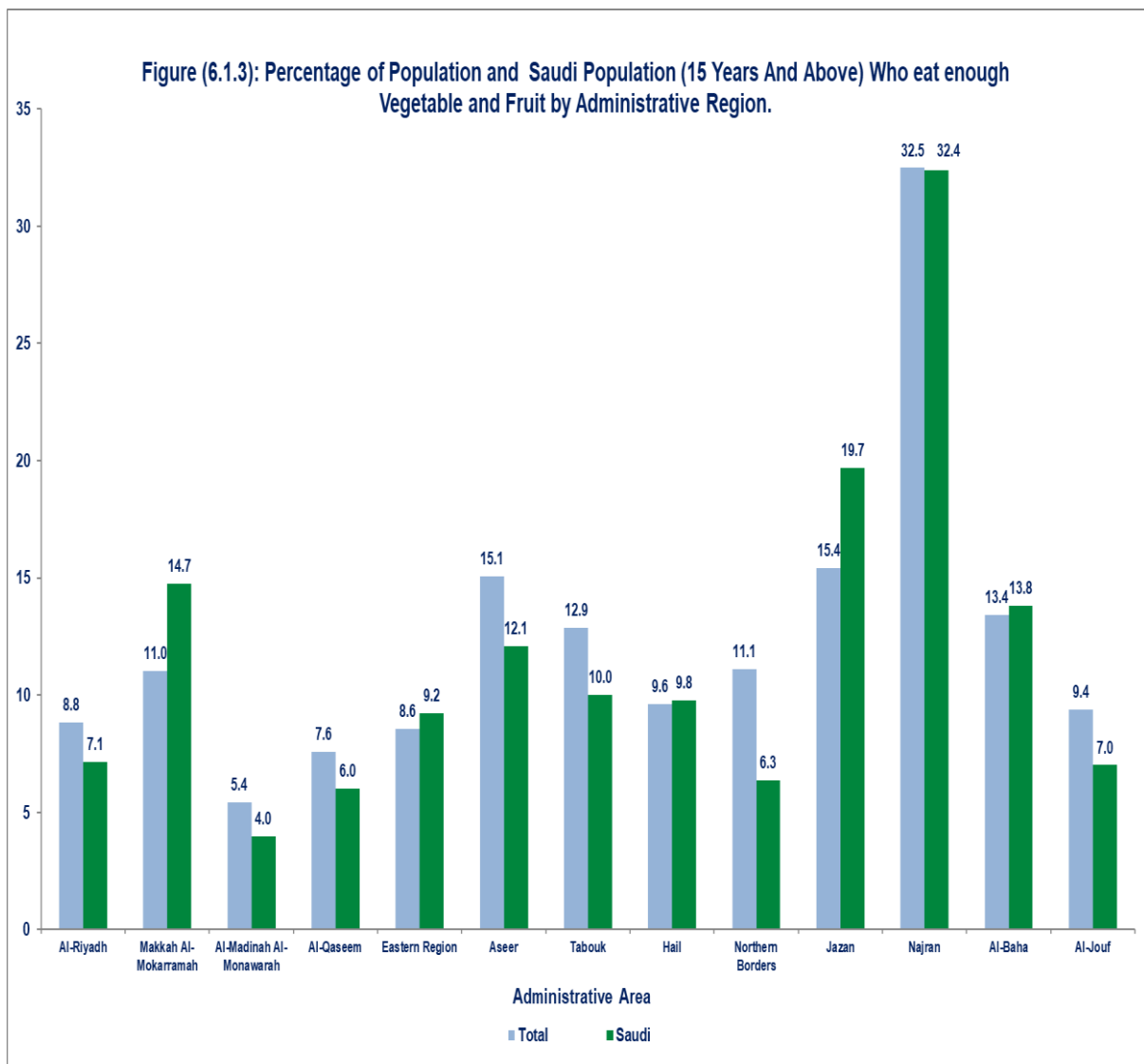


Figure (6.1.3) shows the percentage of population and Saudi population (15 years and above) who eat enough vegetable and fruit by administrative region. The figure shows that there is a disparity between the regions in the percentages of population (15 years and above) who eat enough vegetable and fruit. Najran region registered the highest percentages of total population with (32.5%). This region also recorded the highest percentage of sufficient intake of vegetable and fruit among Saudis with (32.4%). The lowest percentage was recorded in Medina region with (5.4%) of total population and (4%) of Saudi population.



Chapter Seven: Fertility

Fertility is one of the most important indicators of population and health because it is related to estimating the size of the population and the future projections of the numbers of population. In the Household health survey, data on births were collected for women who had been married and gave birth in the age group (15-49 years) and currently live in the household. However, their births might be (Living and currently living in the household, living outside the household, or dead).

7.1 Total Fertility Rate.

The measurement of this indicator helps in predicting future population numbers and setting fertility rates programs. The following section shows the total fertility indicator by individual characteristics.

The total fertility rate in Saudi Arabia for the year of 2017 is shown in Figure (7.1.1). The total fertility rate in Saudi Arabia was (2) births per woman in the Kingdom, while the total fertility rate among Saudi women was (2.35) births per woman of total Saudi women.

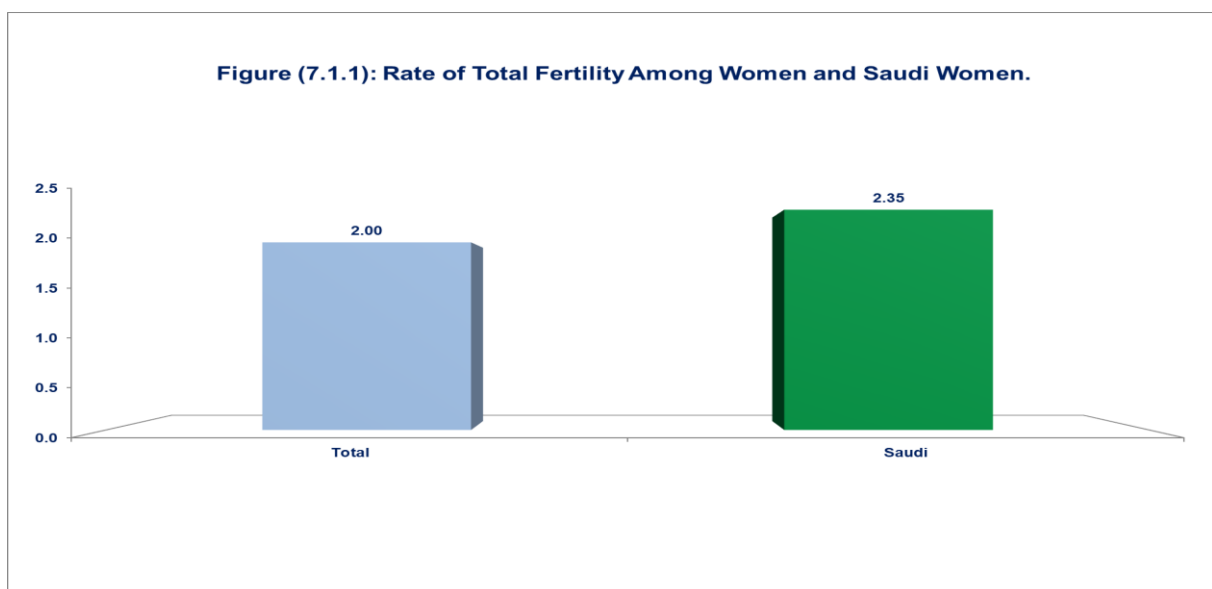
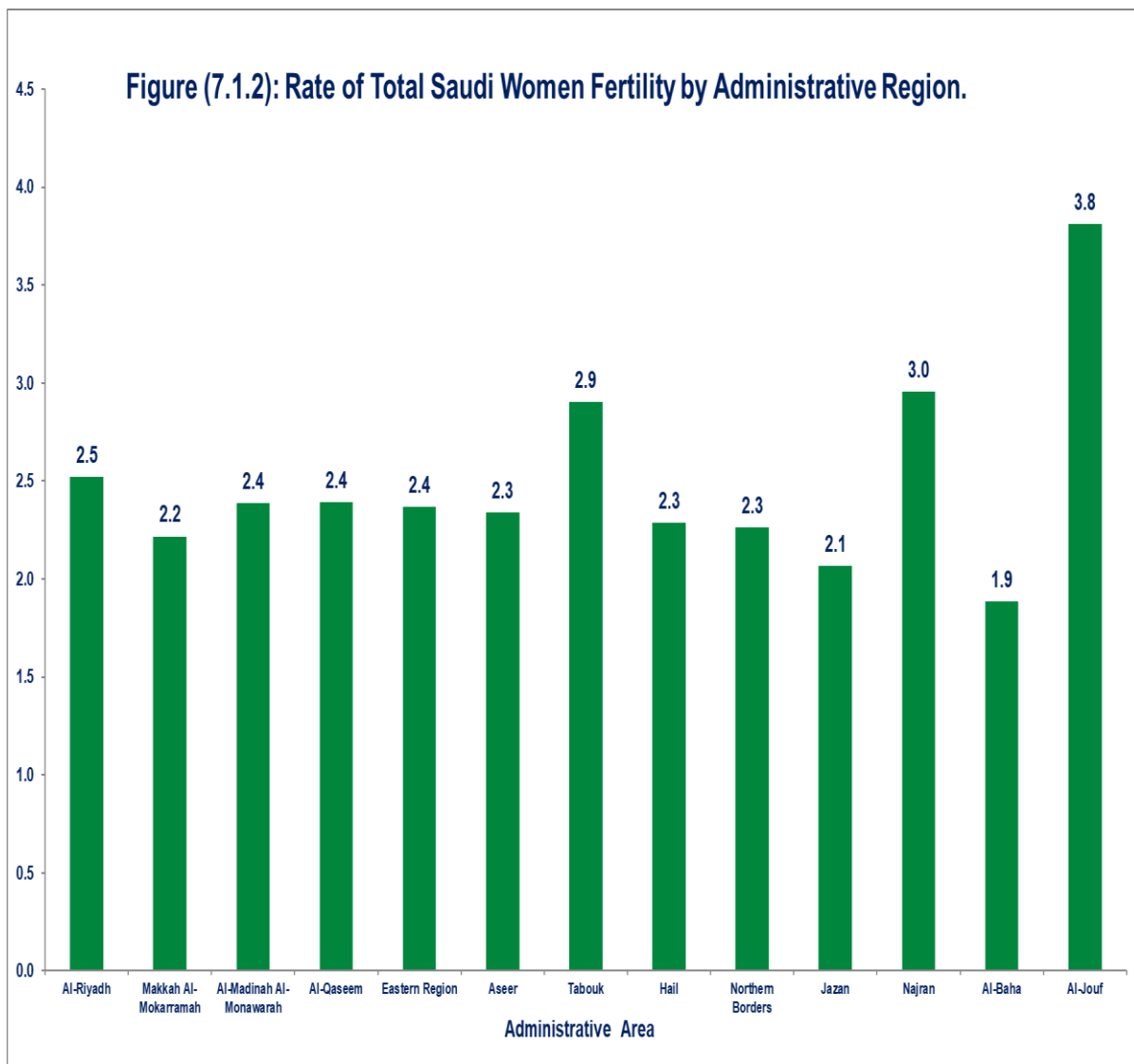




Figure (7.1.2) shows the total fertility rate (average number of births per woman) of Saudi women for the year of 2017 by administrative region. It is clear that there are differences between the regions in the total fertility rate of Saudi women. The highest fertility rate of Saudi women was registered in Al-Jouf region with (3.8) births per Saudi woman, followed by Najran region with (3.0) births per woman, and Tabuk region comes on the third place with (2.9) births per Saudi woman. However, the lowest fertility rate among Saudi women was found in Al-Baha with (1.9) births per Saudi woman, Jazan region has the second lowest fertility rate in the region with (2.1) births per Saudi woman.



7.2 Women Fertility Rate (15-19 years)

This indicator helps to determine women fertility rate; whose ages range between (15-19 years). The following section presents the fertility indicator of women (15-19 years) by individual characteristics.

Figure (7.2.1) shows women fertility rate (15-19 years) for the year of 2017, where the total rate women of fertility in Saudi Arabia registered (11.7) births per (1000) women (15-19 years). The figure also demonstrates that Saudi women fertility rate (15-19 years) reached (9.8).

Figure (7.2.1): Rate of Total Fertility Among Women and Saudi Women in The Age Groups (15-19 Years) Per(1000) Women.

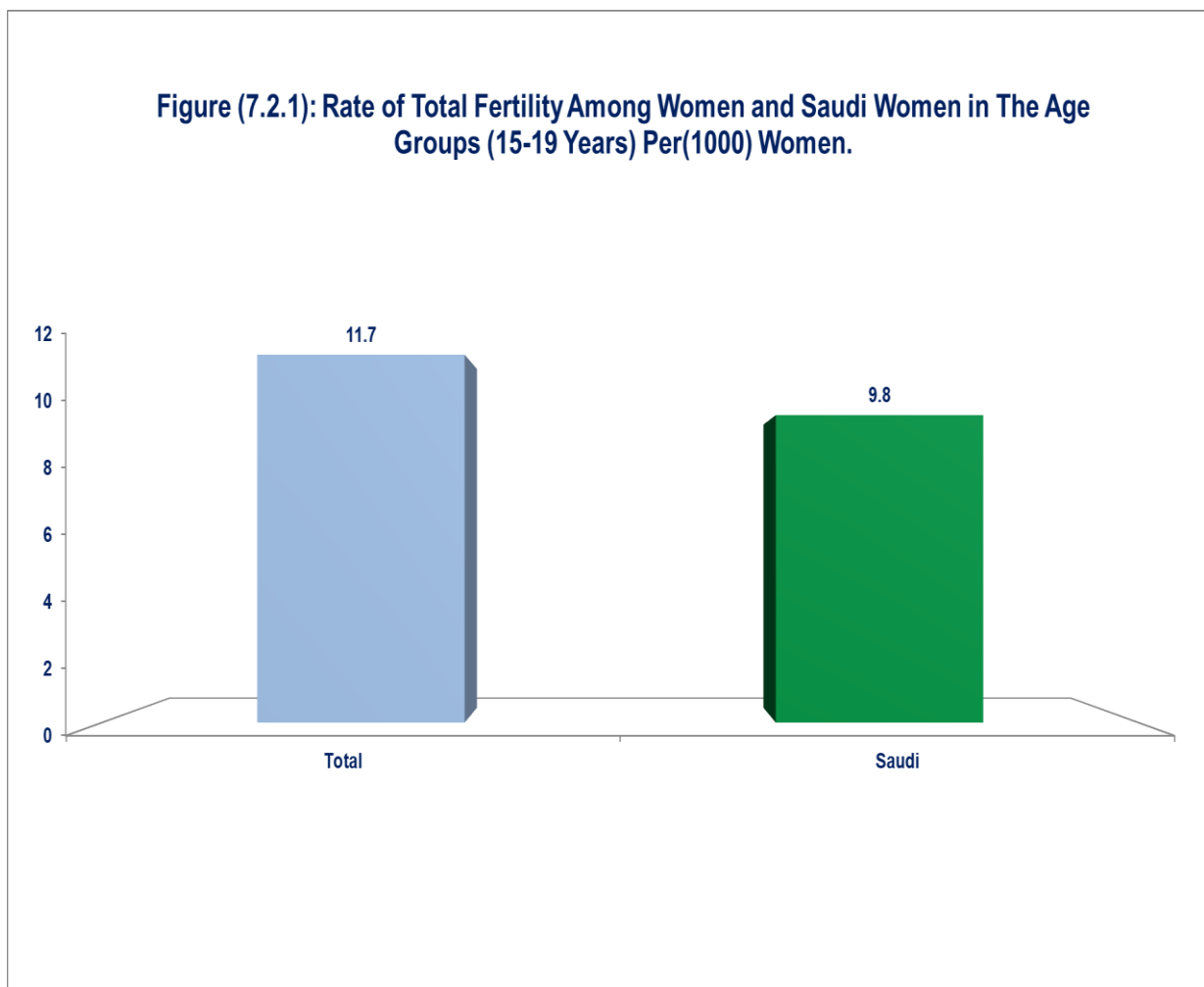
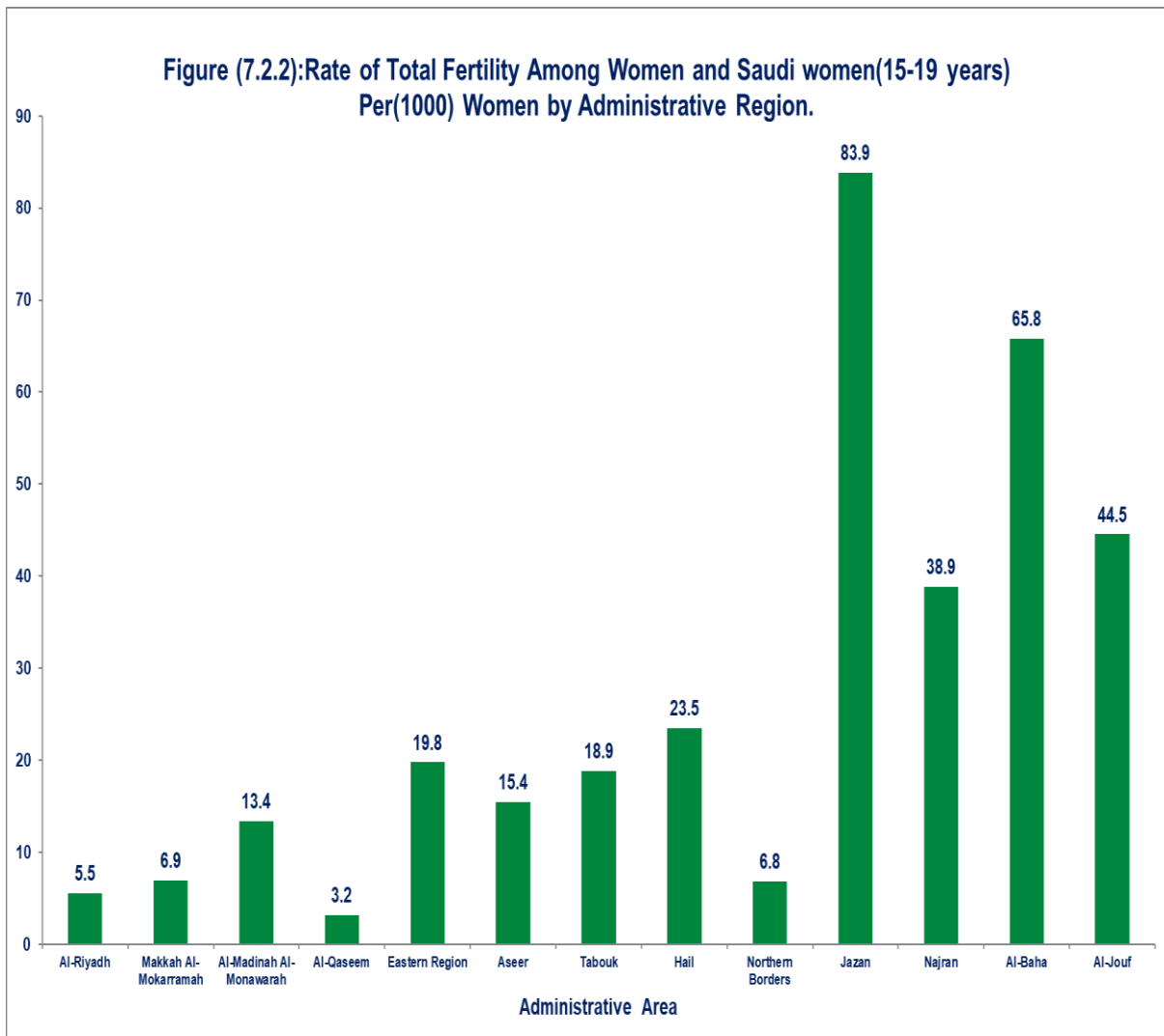


Figure (7.2.2) shows women fertility rate (15-19 years) by region, which is the average number of births per 1000 Saudi women (15-19 years) for the year of 2017 by administrative region. It is clear that there are differences between the fertility rates of Saudi women (15-19 years). The highest rate of Saudi women fertility (15-19 years) was registered in Jazan region with (83.9) births per 1000 women (15-19 years), Followed by Al-Baha region with (65.8) births per 1000 women (15-19 years). However, the lowest rate of Saudi women fertility (15-19 years) was in Al-Qassim region with (3.2) births per 1,000 women (15- 19 years), while Riyadh region registered the second lowest rate of Saudi women fertility with (5.5) births per 1000 women (15-19 years).



7.3 The Rate of Using Modern Household Planning Methods among Women (15-49 years).

The measurement of this indicator helps to identify the determinants of fertility among women and the use of Household planning methods to determine the spacing or preventing of pregnancies. Unmarried women and pregnant women are excluded from this measurement because they do not need to use Household planning methods as they are not at risk of pregnancy and childbirth. Modern methods of Household planning include (Birth control tablets, Intrauterine device, condom, Cervical cerclage, Injection, etc.). The following section presents the indicator of the use of modern Household planning methods among women (15-49 years) who are currently married by individual characteristics.

Figure (7.3.1) shows the percentages of using modern Household planning methods among married women (15-49 years) in the Kingdom, where the percentage of using modern Household planning methods among women (15-49 years) in the Kingdom hit (30.9%), while the percentage of use among Saudi women registered (29.1%).

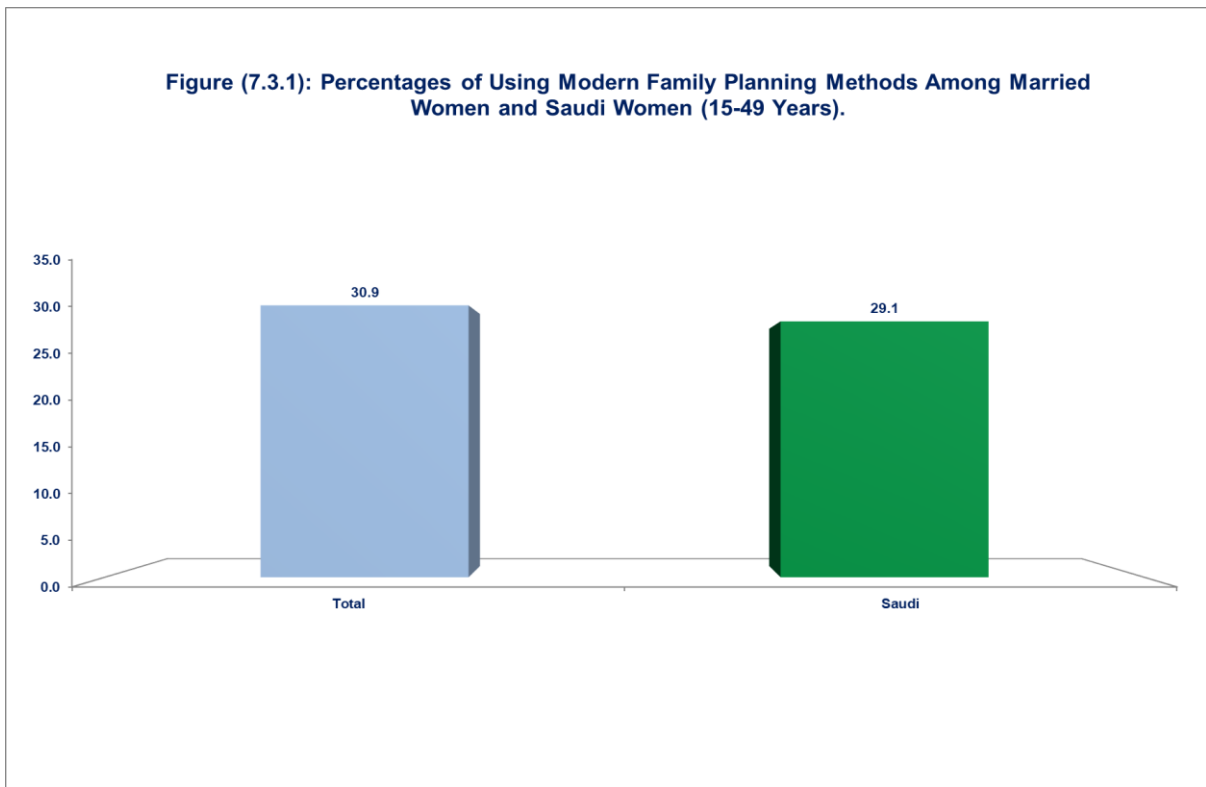


Figure (7.3.2) shows the percentages of using modern methods of Household planning among married women (15-49 years) in the Kingdom by age groups. It is obvious from the figure that the percentages of using modern methods increase with increasing age at regular intervals until the age of 40 years. Then begin to gradually decrease.

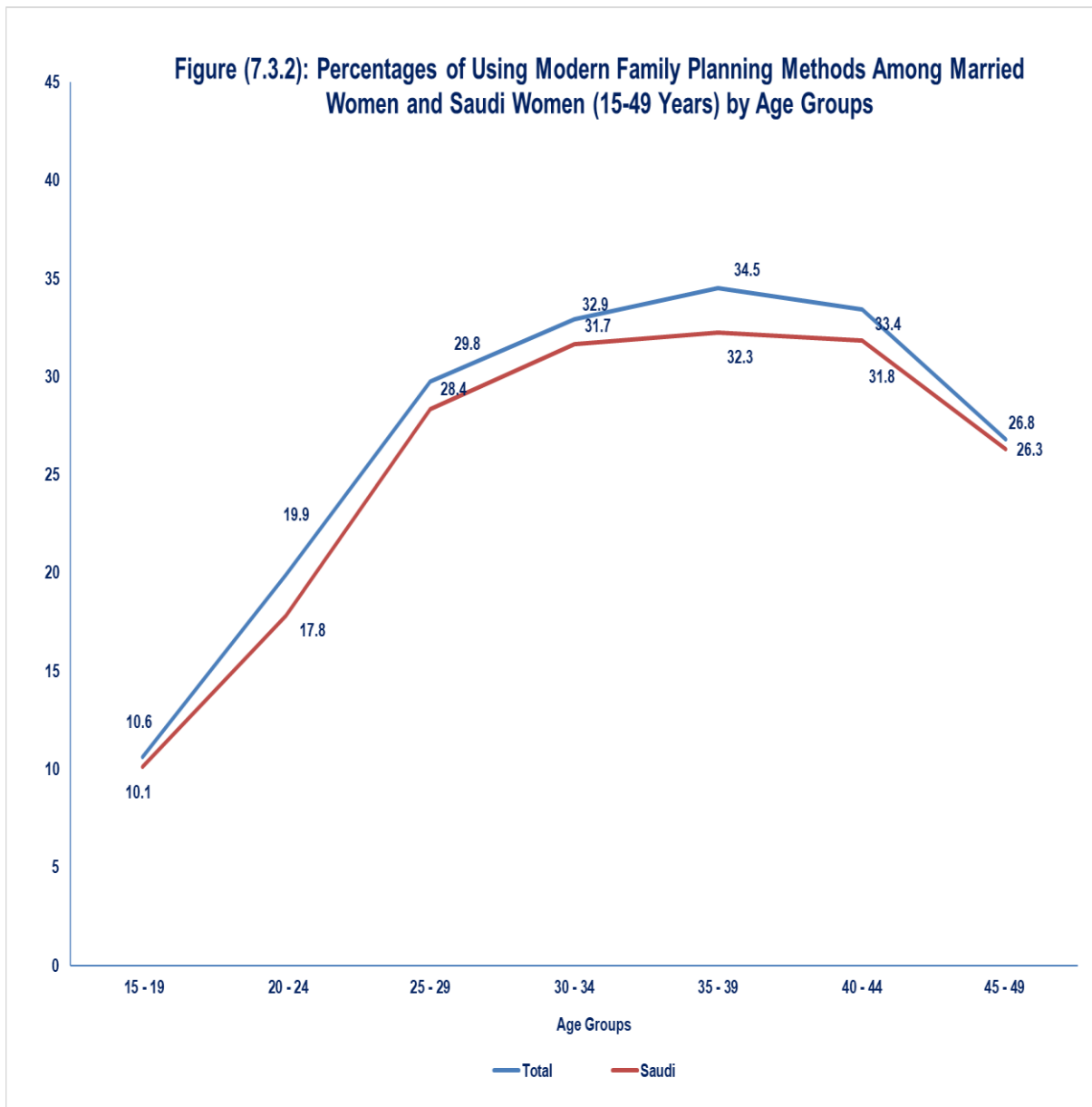
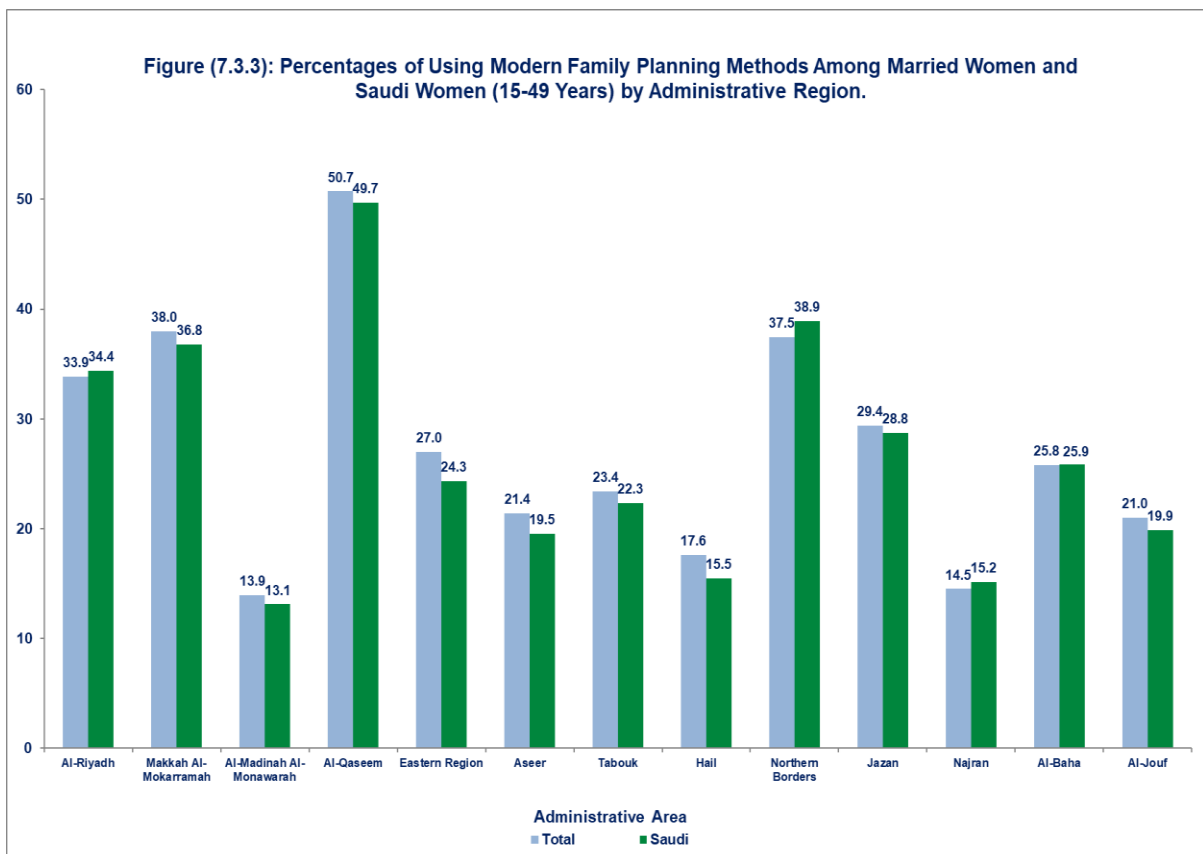


Figure (7.3.3) shows the percentages of using modern methods of Household planning among married women and Saudi women (15-49 years) by administrative region. It is noted from the figure that the percentages of using modern methods vary significantly between regions. The highest percentage of using modern methods of these methods was registered in Al-Qassim region with (50.7%), followed by Makkah region with (38%), then the Northern Borders region with (37.5%). However, the lowest usage percentage was registered in the Medina region with (13.9%), then in Najran region with (14.5%). As for Saudi women, the highest percentage of usage among Saudi married women was registered in Al-Qassim region with (49.7%), followed by the Northern Borders with (38.9%), then Makkah region with (36.8%), while the lowest percentage among Saudi married women was registered in Medina with (13.1%), while Najran registered the second lowest percentage of using modern Household planning methods among Saudi married women with (15.2%).

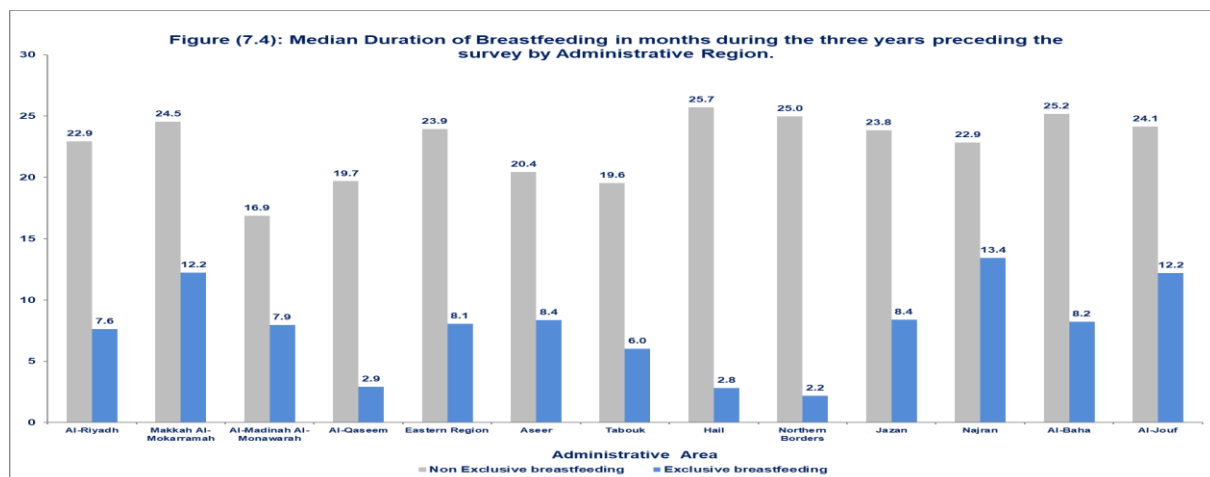


7.4 Median Duration of Breastfeeding during the Three Years Preceding the Survey.

This indicator helps to identify the determinants of fertility, especially those concerning breastfeeding, among married women which prolong the period of preventing pregnancy, while taking into consideration that breastfeeding is one of the traditional birth-control methods.

Figure (7.4) demonstrates the median length of breastfeeding period (exclusive and non-exclusive) by months during the three years preceding the survey by administrative region. The median length of exclusive breastfeeding period was (8.1) months. However, the median of non-exclusive length was (23.5) months. This concerns all children under five years old.

It is noticeable from the figure that there are differences in the median length of breastfeeding period (exclusive and non-exclusive) by region, where the highest median length of exclusive breastfeeding period was registered in Najran region (13 months) period, followed by Makkah and Al-Jauf regions (12 months). However, the northern borders region registered the shortest period of exclusive breastfeeding (two months), and the regions of Hail and Al-Qassim registered the second shortest period of exclusive breastfeeding (3 months). As for non-exclusive breastfeeding, Hail region registered the longest period (26 months), followed by the northern borders region, Al-Baha region, and Makkah region (25 months), while the lowest median of length of non-exclusive breastfeeding period was registered in the region of Medina (17) months.



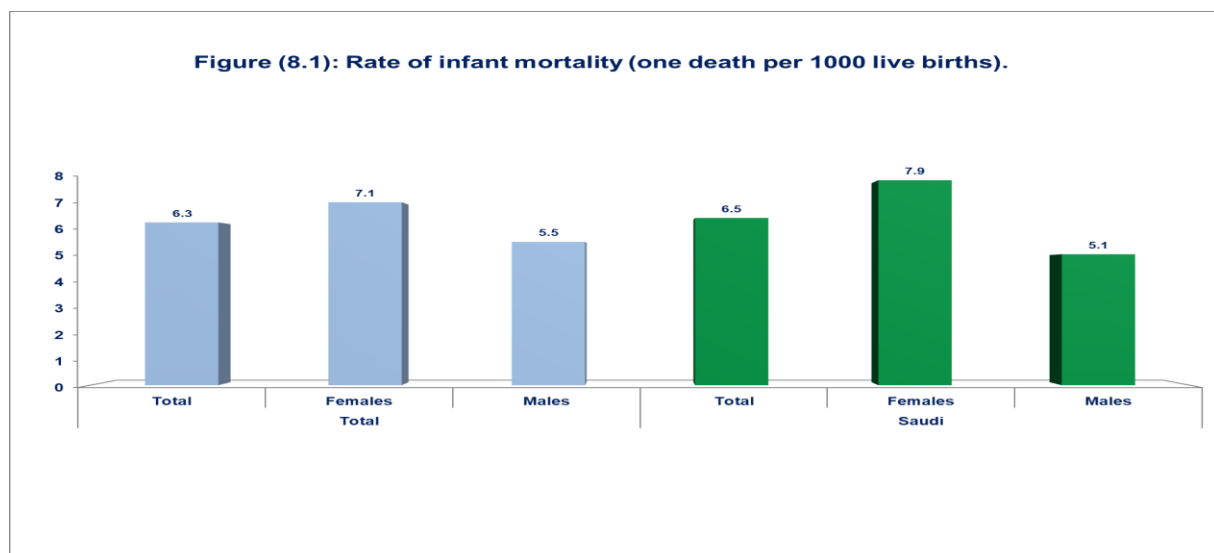
Chapter Eight: Child Mortality

The measurement of this indicator helps to identify the level of mortality for infants and children who are under-five years old. The direct method was used to calculate child mortality in Household Health Survey, 2017, which is the same followed method in most international surveys. This survey includes children Who live with their mothers at the time of the survey, those who do not live with their mothers at the time of the survey, and dead children whose mothers currently living in the household.

8.1. Infants Mortality Rate

This indicator measures the level of infant mortality. It also measures the probability of death during the first year of life per 1000 live births. It is considered one of the important health indicators that measure the performance and efficiency of the health system.

Figure (8.1) shows the infant mortality rate (one death per 1000 live births) in the Kingdom, where the rate reached (6.3) deaths per 1000 live births. It is noted that the rate increases among females (7.1) deaths per 1000 live births, unlike males who only registered (5.5) deaths per 1,000 live births. In terms of the differences between Saudi male and female infant mortality rates, we find that female infant mortality rate registered (7.9) per 1,000 live births, which is higher than that of Saudi male infants (5.1) per 1000 live births.

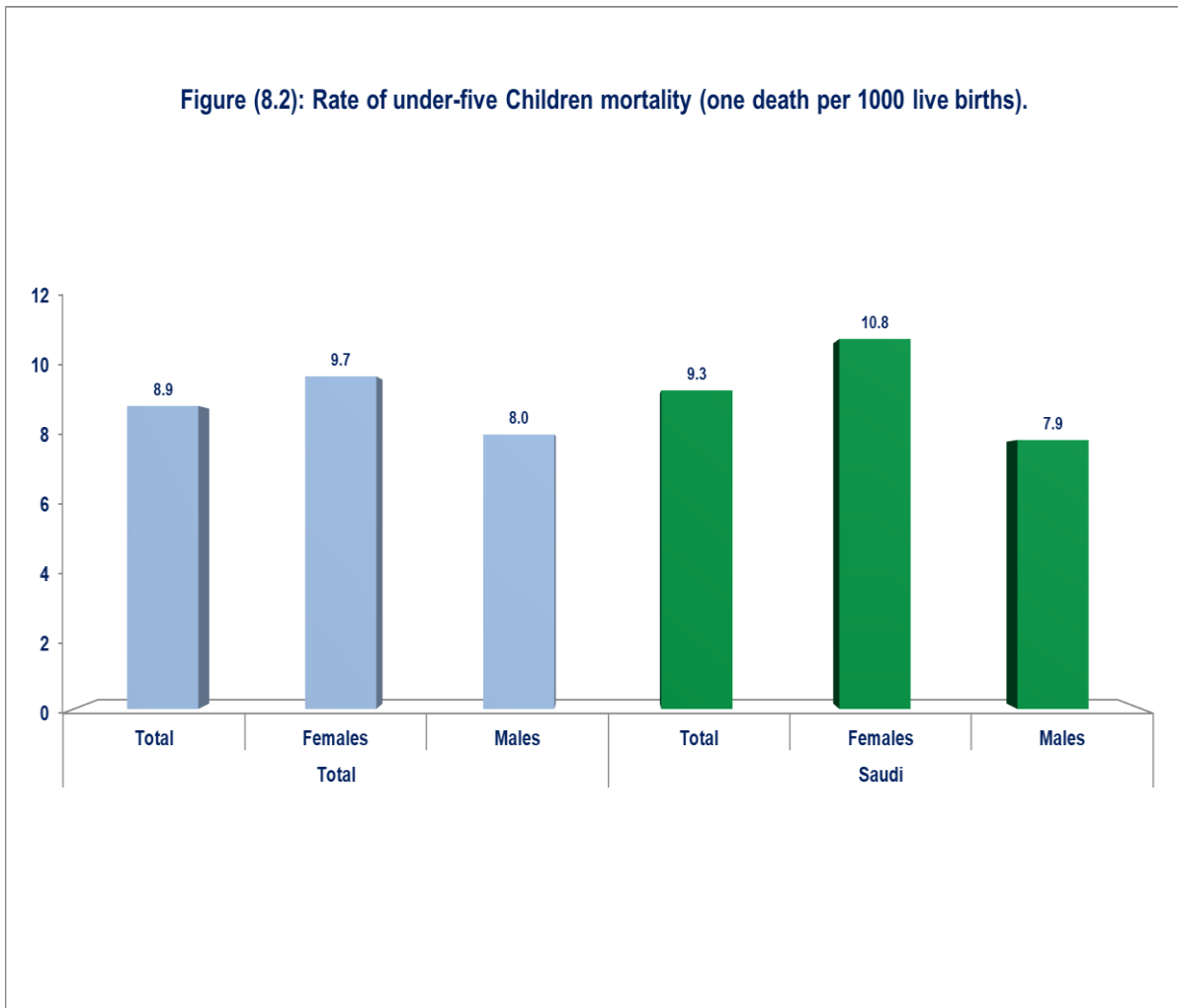


8.2. Under-Five Mortality Rate

The measurement of this indicator helps to identify the level of under-five mortality, which measures the probability of dying before being five years old for, per 1000 live births.

Figure (8.2) shows the under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) in the Saudi Arabia. The under-five mortality rate in Saudi Arabia reaches (8.9) deaths per 1000 live births, with a difference between male and female mortality rates. Female mortality rate registered (9.7) deaths per 1000 live births, which is a higher rate than males who registered (8.0) deaths per 1000 live births. For the differences between Saudi males and females, the mortality rate of Saudi females under five years reached (10.8) deaths per 1000 live births, Where the mortality rate of Saudi males under five years registered (7.9) deaths per 1000 live births.

Figure (8.2): Rate of under-five Children mortality (one death per 1000 live births).





Tables



Table (1-1)

جدول (1-1)

السكان المشمولين بنظام تأمين صحي حسب فئات العمر والجنسية (سعودي/ غير سعودي)

Population who are Covered by Health Insurance System by Age Groups and Nationality (Saudi/Non-Saudi)

Age Groups	الجملة Total	غير سعودي Non - Saudi	سعودي Saudi	فئات العمر
0 - 4	750808	413503	337305	0 - 4
5 - 9	828414	541062	287352	5 - 9
10 - 14	651514	434994	216520	10 - 14
15 - 19	509843	333678	176165	15- 19
20 - 24	597636	354020	243616	20- 24
25 - 29	1217778	852340	365438	25- 29
30 - 34	1405941	1091287	314654	30- 34
35 - 39	1740692	1512498	228194	35- 39
40 - 44	1660810	1475759	185051	40- 44
45 - 49	1168487	1018619	149868	45- 49
50 - 54	770683	640869	129814	50 - 54
55 - 59	462011	369795	92216	55 - 59
60 - 64	265222	210709	54513	60 - 64
65 +	235932	141173	94759	65+
Total	12265771	9390306	2875465	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ٢٠١٧ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (1-2)

جدول (٢-١)

السكان المشمولين بنظام تأمين صحي حسب المنطقة الإدارية والجنسية (سعودي/غير سعودي)

Population who are Covered by Health Insurance System by Administrative Area and Nationality (Saudi/ Non-Saudi)

Administrative Area	الجملة Total	غير سعودي Non - Saudi	سعودي Saudi	المنطقة الادارية
Al-Riyadh	3416669	2547195	869474	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	4322220	3576944	745276	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	622450	513433	109017	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	374271	339491	34780	القصيم
Eastern Region	2365264	1443195	922069	الشرقية
Aseer	398851	342169	56682	عسير
Tabouk	180256	161482	18774	تبوك
Hail	119549	94191	25358	حائل
Northern Borders	70258	58873	11385	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	139610	97256	42354	جازان
Najran	98572	73775	24797	نجران
Al-Baha	71859	65568	6291	الباحة
Al-Jouf	85942	76734	9208	الجوف
Total	12265771	9390306	2875465	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _ General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (2-1)

جدول (١-٢)

السكان (١٥ سنة فأكثر) المدخنين حالياً لأي نوع من أنواع التبغ حسب الجنسية (سعودي/ غير سعودي) والفئة العمرية

Population (15 years and over) who currently Smoke any Type of Tobacco Products by Nationality (Saudi/Non-Saudi) and Age Groups

Age Groups	المدخنين بشكل أقل من يومي حالياً Current less daily smokers			المدخنين بشكل يومي حالياً Current daily smokers			الفئة العمرية
	إجمالي Total	غير سعودي Non Saudi	سعودي Saudi	إجمالي Total	غير سعودي Non Saudi	سعودي Saudi	
15 - 19	9147	1336	7811	38942	5941	33001	15- 19
20 - 24	42109	8540	33569	223510	36798	186712	20- 24
25 - 29	68455	30521	37934	441240	144850	296390	25- 29
30 - 34	95176	50222	44954	484451	220154	264297	30- 34
35 - 39	109072	73220	35852	554270	318400	235870	35- 39
40 - 44	81324	55195	26129	466716	298062	168654	40- 44
45 - 49	52104	39940	12164	329137	202538	126599	45- 49
50 - 54	27771	17585	10186	221305	127014	94291	50 - 54
55 - 59	20843	11783	9060	130858	69854	61004	55 - 59
60 - 64	13386	7829	5557	64974	26540	38434	60 - 64
65+	6793	2979	3814	27704	7223	20481	65+
Total	526180	299150	227030	2983107	1457374	1525733	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢٠ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (2-2)

جدول (٢-٢)

السكان (١٥ سنة فأكثر) المدخنين حالياً لأي نوع من أنواع التبغ حسب الجنسية (سعودي/ غير سعودي) والمنطقة الإدارية

population (15 years and over) who currently Smoke any Type of Tobacco Products by Nationality (Saudi/Non-Saudi) and Administrative Area

Administrative Area	المدخنين بشكل أقل من يومي حالياً Current less daily smokers			المدخنين بشكل يومي حالياً Current daily smokers			المنطقة الإدارية
	إجمالي Total	غير سعودي Non Saudi	سعودي Saudi	إجمالي Total	غير سعودي Non Saudi	سعودي Saudi	
Al-Riyadh	151773	106580	45193	755423	442139	313284	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	128318	75267	53051	865971	419177	446794	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	35377	13998	21379	137311	66775	70536	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	8576	7956	620	105418	56769	48649	القصيم
Eastern Region	91712	56766	34946	522263	243590	278673	المنطقة الشرقية
Aseer	44800	15981	28819	133002	57283	75719	عسير
Tabouk	8269	2698	5571	132357	40925	91432	تبوك
Hail	4425	2536	1889	78943	34479	44464	حائل
Northern Borders	4486	1695	2791	45831	13843	31988	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	30357	5178	25179	74895	24678	50217	جازان
Najran	6703	4340	2363	31517	17061	14456	نجران
Al-Baha	4056	1830	2226	41559	15630	25929	الباحة
Al-Jouf	7328	4325	3003	58617	25025	33592	الجوف
Total	526180	299150	227030	2983107	1457374	1525733	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ٢٠١٧ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (2-3)

جدول (٣-٢)

السكان (١٠ سنة فأكثر) المعرضين للتدخين السلبي حسب مكان التعرض والفئة العمرية

Population (10 years and over) exposed to passive smoking by place of exposure and age group

Age Groups	Place exposure to smoking					الفئة العمرية
	السيارة Car	المقاهي coffee shops	المنزل home	الاماكن العامة public places	مكان العمل workplace	
10 - 14	67532	61912	195577	343301	61321	10 - 14
15 - 19	85608	103664	170533	400651	68041	15- 19
20 - 24	89788	148806	175522	452655	126894	20- 24
25 - 29	83774	129963	190607	519224	223533	25- 29
30 - 34	74992	137406	205061	532016	238161	30- 34
35 - 39	79018	155859	196868	606014	298161	35- 39
40 - 44	58754	132516	177171	577826	242177	40- 44
45 - 49	54955	92030	135712	431542	197298	45- 49
50 - 54	25159	61842	88066	296625	133115	50 - 54
55 - 59	21034	44831	55470	212266	84244	55 - 59
60 - 64	17188	23858	29719	131873	44523	60 - 64
65 +	16311	26406	48619	147878	32270	65+
Total	674113	1119093	1668925	4651871	1749738	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ٢٠١٧. الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (2-3-1)

جدول (٢-٣-١)

السكان الذكور (١٠ سنة فأكثر) المعرضين للتدخين السلبي حسب مكان التعرض والفئة العمرية

Male Population (10 years and over) exposed to passive smoking by place of exposure and age group

Age Groups	Place exposure to smoking					الفئة العمرية
	السيارة Car	المقاهي coffee shops	المنزل home	الاماكن العامة public places	مكان العمل workplace	
10 - 14	33928	30871	98613	183785	28075	10 - 14
15 - 19	56453	73512	84499	242700	38258	15- 19
20 - 24	59053	119088	84813	299951	89507	20- 24
25 - 29	43693	104001	89720	346366	183970	25- 29
30 - 34	40763	106401	104149	356485	209646	30- 34
35 - 39	41127	122799	102880	427680	264651	35- 39
40 - 44	30966	99613	91223	419027	214897	40- 44
45 - 49	28966	73953	67180	327898	176984	45- 49
50 - 54	16689	53346	52524	233128	114762	50 - 54
55 - 59	12532	37565	31932	165264	73737	55 - 59
60 - 64	10337	18296	12616	93441	35831	60 - 64
65 +	9690	14349	25315	97264	19548	65+
Total	384197	853794	845464	3192989	1449866	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _ General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ٢٠١٧ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (2-3-2)

جدول (٢-٣-٢)

السكان الاناث (١٠ سنة فأكثر) المعرضين للتدخين السلبي حسب مكان التعرض والفئة العمرية

Female Population (10 years and over) exposed to passive smoking by place of exposure and age group

Age Groups	Place exposure to smoking					الفئة العمرية
	السيارة Car	المقاهي coffee shops	المنزل home	الاماكن العامة public places	مكان العمل workplace	
10 - 14	33604	31041	96964	159516	33246	10 - 14
15 - 19	29155	30152	86034	157951	29783	15- 19
20 - 24	30735	29718	90709	152704	37387	20- 24
25 - 29	40081	25962	100887	172858	39563	25- 29
30 - 34	34229	31005	100912	175531	28515	30- 34
35 - 39	37891	33060	93988	178334	33510	35- 39
40 - 44	27788	32903	85948	158799	27280	40- 44
45 - 49	25989	18077	68532	103644	20314	45- 49
50 - 54	8470	8496	35542	63497	18353	50 - 54
55 - 59	8502	7266	23538	47002	10507	55 - 59
60 - 64	6851	5562	17103	38432	8692	60 - 64
65 +	6621	12057	23304	50614	12722	65+
Total	289916	265299	823461	1458882	299872	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _ General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ٢٠١٧ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (2-4)

جدول (٤-٢)

السكان السعوديين (١٠ سنة فأكثر) المعرضين للتدخين السلبي حسب مكان التعرض والمنطقة الإدارية

Saudi Population (10 years and over) exposed to passive smoking by place of exposure and Administrative Area

Administrative Area	Place exposure to smoking					المنطقة الادارية
	السيارة Car	المقاهي coffee shops	المنزل home	الاماكن العامة public places	مكان العمل workplace	
Al-Riyadh	104540	103722	179938	353737	161959	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	128579	174113	239233	687263	160986	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	23140	50761	38123	299844	42076	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	10496	16613	17362	135631	26130	القصيم
Eastern Region	22301	83099	154451	304551	127955	المنطقة الشرقية
Aseer	34451	124085	34610	187196	50199	عسير
Tabouk	66851	50772	99228	233421	39870	تبوك
Hail	4866	5714	24036	80051	18532	حائل
Northern Borders	9453	7195	25139	61145	8873	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	26950	24460	47995	99623	11767	جازان
Najran	8337	35626	13373	54602	26959	نجران
Al-Baha	14470	12077	23780	47447	12233	الباحة
Al-Jouf	11405	9307	29319	98381	12499	الجوف
Total	465839	697544	926587	2642892	700038	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢٠ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (2-4-1)

جدول (٢-٤-١)

السكان السعوديين الذكور (١٠ سنة فأكثر) المعرضين للتدخين السلبي حسب مكان التعرض والمنطقة الإدارية

Saudi Male Population (10 years and over) exposed to passive smoking by place of exposure and Administrative Area

Administrative Area	Place exposure to smoking					المنطقة الادارية
	السيارة Car	المقاهي coffee shops	المنزل home	الاماكن العامة public places	مكان العمل workplace	
Al-Riyadh	59194	76198	72304	236122	109280	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	70368	134324	90816	419670	111348	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	15143	39189	14207	174273	31828	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	6038	11755	7078	98227	16084	القصيم
Eastern Region	12517	63264	63888	194581	93449	المنطقة الشرقية
Aseer	16922	61075	14752	90716	28573	عسير
Tabouk	26658	49067	30478	133537	38927	تبوك
Hail	2426	3228	9231	45510	9643	حائل
Northern Borders	3863	4692	9543	33836	5437	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	17128	18306	16982	67129	9418	جازان
Najran	4728	26246	5688	39453	17917	نجران
Al-Baha	7001	7817	9346	28805	6833	الباحة
Al-Jouf	6564	8244	10274	59614	9059	الجوف
Total	248550	503405	354587	1621473	487796	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _ General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ٢٠١٧ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (2-4-2)

جدول (٢-٤-٢)

السكان السعوديين الاناث (١٠ سنة فأكثر) المعرضين للتدخين السلبي حسب مكان التعرض والمنطقة الإدارية

Saudi Female Population (10 years and over) exposed to passive smoking by place of exposure and Administrative Area

Administrative Area	Place exposure to smoking					المنطقة الادارية
	السياره Car	المقاهي coffee shops	المنزل home	الاماكن العامة public places	مكان العمل workplace	
Al-Riyadh	45346	27524	107634	117615	52679	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	58211	39789	148417	267593	49638	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	7997	11572	23916	125571	10248	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	4458	4858	10284	37404	10046	القصيم
Eastern Region	9784	19835	90563	109970	34506	المنطقة الشرقية
Aseer	17529	63010	19858	96480	21626	عسير
Tabouk	40193	1705	68750	99884	943	تبوك
Hail	2440	2486	14805	34541	8889	حائل
Northern Borders	5590	2503	15596	27309	3436	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	9822	6154	31013	32494	2349	جازان
Najran	3609	9380	7685	15149	9042	نجران
Al-Baha	7469	4260	14434	18642	5400	الباحة
Al-Jouf	4841	1063	19045	38767	3440	الجوف
Total	217289	194139	572000	1021419	212242	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _ General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ٢٠١٧ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (2-5)

جدول (٥-٢)

السكان (١٥ سنة فأكثر) حسب سبب الإقلاع عن التدخين والفئة العمرية

Population (15 years and over) by Reason for Smoking Cessation, Sex, and Age Groups

Age Groups	سبب الإقلاع عن التدخين Reason for Smoking Cessation					الفئة العمرية
	أخرى Other	نصيحة من أقارب/أصدقاء Advice from relatives / friends	ظروف مالية Financial conditions	إستدركت مخاطر التدخين I knew the dangers of smoking	منعنى طبيب Meaning of a doctor	
15 - 19	524	2009	101	2977	802	15- 19
20 - 24	119	4594	4105	11159	1302	20- 24
25 - 29	1492	14856	11950	41082	8102	25- 29
30 - 34	2328	17889	15351	59906	11239	30- 34
35 - 39	5524	30597	15404	79159	9231	35- 39
40 - 44	864	32121	21846	93876	24296	40- 44
45 - 49	1557	22934	18587	75166	20801	45- 49
50 - 54	892	21420	8540	65153	23029	50 - 54
55 - 59	2578	16251	4563	44863	18987	55 - 59
60 - 64	1522	12309	5458	32542	13548	60 - 64
65 +	3018	10608	1734	43384	22812	65+
Total	20418	185588	107639	549267	154149	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ٢٠١٧ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (2-6)

جدول (٦-٢)

السكان (١٥ سنة فأكثر) حسب سبب الإقلاع عن التدخين والمنطقة الإدارية

Population (15 years and over) by Reason for Smoking Cessation, Sex, and Administrative Area

Age Groups	سبب الإقلاع عن التدخين Reason for Smoking Cessation					المنطقة الإدارية
	أخرى Other	نصيحة من أقارب/أصدقاء Advice from relatives / friends	ظروف مالية Financial conditions	إستدركت مخاطر التدخين Realized the Dangers of Smoking	منعنى طبيب Prevented by Doctor	
Al-Riyadh	6744	43367	27186	151957	46456	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	2640	64605	27356	174738	49420	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	423	7550	5567	44213	3286	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	0	3872	580	10139	1415	القصيم
Eastern Region	4369	37576	18123	83939	28200	المنطقة الشرقية
Aseer	438	4167	2122	13342	2458	عسير
Tabouk	262	3439	4354	12153	6070	تبوك
Hail	0	2729	4009	12375	2804	حائل
Northern Borders	0	2197	3658	7129	1583	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	4807	2373	3184	12139	5495	جازان
Najran	99	8787	5809	13376	2799	نجران
Al-Baha	122	3509	5302	10756	3264	الباحة
Al-Jouf	514	1417	389	3011	899	الجوف
Total	20418	185588	107639	549267	154149	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ٢٠١٧ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (3-1-1)

جدول (١-١-٣)

السكان (١٥ سنة فأكثر) الذين قيموا حالتهم الصحية بأنها جيدة جداً أو جيدة حسب الجنس والفئة العمرية

Population (15 years and over) who assessed their own health status (good or very good) By Sex and Age Groups

Age Groups	Total الجملة			Saudi سعودي			الفئة العمرية
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	
	اجمالي	اناث	ذكور	اجمالي	اناث	ذكور	
15 - 19	2263068	1107291	1155777	1780842	873988	906854	15- 19
20 - 24	2524463	1181361	1343102	2010727	961887	1048840	20- 24
25 - 29	3104567	1393920	1710647	1918632	950034	968598	25- 29
30 - 34	3143481	1299168	1844313	1733353	860766	872587	30- 34
35 - 39	3492346	1309821	2182525	1501368	743118	758250	35- 39
40 - 44	3084270	1118145	1966125	1237328	606602	630726	40- 44
45 - 49	2247040	756767	1490273	1006008	483937	522071	45- 49
50 - 54	1501197	459602	1041595	762508	363138	399370	50 - 54
55 - 59	982842	314874	667968	559246	254252	304994	55 - 59
60 - 64	590414	197629	392785	363652	159042	204610	60 - 64
65+	560506	234399	326107	439627	202052	237575	65+
Total	23494194	9372977	14121217	13313291	6458816	6854475	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ٢٠١٧ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (3-1-2)

جدول (٣-١-٢)

السكان (١٥ سنة فأكثر) الذين قيموا حالتهم الصحية بأنها جيدة جداً أو جيدة حسب الجنس والمنطقة الإدارية

Population (15 years and over) who assessed their own health status (good or very good) By Sex and Administrative Area

Administrative Area	Total			Saudi			المنطقة الإدارية
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	
	اجمالي	اناث	ذكور	اجمالي	اناث	ذكور	
Al-Riyadh	6060894	2294104	3766790	3051365	1444701	1606664	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	6248437	2566077	3682360	3045147	1492001	1553146	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	1502570	617882	884688	859048	423305	435743	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	1028979	406916	622063	658103	320077	338026	القصيم
Eastern Region	3584734	1326813	2257921	2038954	966001	1072953	المنطقة الشرقية
Aseer	1529934	659848	870086	1120399	565022	555377	عسير
Tabouk	617390	253017	364373	452971	215980	236991	تبوك
Hail	500443	211468	288975	350884	175381	175503	حائل
Northern Borders	255755	110136	145619	187199	93232	93967	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	1074749	469700	605049	790461	384766	405695	جازان
Najran	401546	168025	233521	277479	136768	140711	نجران
Al-Baha	340720	151097	189623	253208	131258	121950	الباحة
Al-Jouf	348043	137894	210149	228073	110324	117749	الجوف
Total	23494194	9372977	14121217	13313291	6458816	6854475	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ٢٠١٧ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (3-2-1)

جدول (١-٢-٣)

السكان (١٥ سنة فأكثر) المصابين بأمراض مزمنة حسب المرض المشخص والفئة العمرية

Population (15 years and over) who suffer from A Chronic Disease by Name of Diagnosed Disease and Age Groups

Age Groups	إسم المرض المسخص Name of Diagnosed Disease				الفئة العمرية
	أمراض القلب والشرايين Cardiovascular disease	السرطان Cancer	داء السكري Diabetes	ارتفاع ضغط الدم High blood pressure	
15 - 19	2909	571	10622	1916	15- 19
20 - 24	4268	1161	16081	5451	20- 24
25 - 29	2830	2785	26115	9230	25- 29
30 - 34	3008	2511	44400	32388	30- 34
35 - 39	10913	2899	101854	78380	35- 39
40 - 44	17723	5305	190731	146396	40- 44
45 - 49	22332	3677	250123	226224	45- 49
50 - 54	31076	5716	350505	288288	50 - 54
55 - 59	34688	3746	337680	277428	55 - 59
60 - 64	41075	6019	286517	256327	60 - 64
65+	112711	8442	505239	513682	65+
Total	283533	42832	2119867	1835710	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _ General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (3-2-2)

جدول (٢-٢-٢)

السكان (١٥ سنة فأكثر) المصابين بأمراض مزمنة حسب المرض المشخص والمنطقة الإدارية

Population (15 years and over) who suffer from A Chronic Disease by Name of Diagnosed Disease and Administrative Area

Administrative Area	إسم المرض المسخص Name of Diagnosed Disease				المنطقة الإدارية
	أمراض القلب والشرايين Cardiovascular disease	السرطان Cancer	داء السكري Diabetes	ارتفاع ضغط الدم High blood pressure	
Al-Riyadh	62796	12918	502979	411543	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	91588	12423	645473	547423	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	9163	1055	130038	100854	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	9958	514	87448	83941	القصيم
Eastern Region	36440	6656	299346	276057	المنطقة الشرقية
Aseer	21505	2749	150366	143054	عسير
Tabouk	11221	535	64712	52349	تبوك
Hail	6603	996	43906	36594	حائل
Northern Borders	2261	535	21498	21817	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	16791	2602	80451	87691	جازان
Najran	4905	508	32393	23900	نجران
Al-Baha	5840	777	33379	29523	الباحة
Al-Jouf	4462	564	27878	20964	الجوف
Total	283533	42832	2119867	1835710	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _ General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (3-2-3)

جدول (٣-٢-٣)

السكان السعوديين (١٥ سنة فأكثر) المصابين بأمراض مزمنة مشخصة حسب اسم المرض والفئة العمرية

Saudi population (15 years and over) who suffer from A Chronic Disease by Name of Diagnosed Disease and Age Groups

Age Groups	إسم المرض المسخن Name of Diagnosed Disease				الفئة العمرية
	أمراض القلب والشرايين Cardiovascular disease	السرطان Cancer	داء السكري Diabetes	ارتفاع ضغط الدم High blood pressure	
15 - 19	2329	571	9716	1916	15- 19
20 - 24	3822	1161	14740	4363	20- 24
25 - 29	1407	2053	19264	7870	25- 29
30 - 34	2007	2511	31021	18666	30- 34
35 - 39	5881	1976	49167	44062	35- 39
40 - 44	11921	5305	83671	81223	40- 44
45 - 49	15432	1911	138283	130353	45- 49
50 - 54	24318	3753	221213	199972	50 - 54
55 - 59	27711	3304	226049	198553	55 - 59
60 - 64	29329	5160	211453	194728	60 - 64
65+	101923	6176	445719	445940	65+
Total	226080	33881	1450296	1327646	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _ General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (3-2-4)

جدول (٤-٢-٣)

السكان السعوديين (١٥ سنة فأكثر) المصابين بأمراض مزمنة مشخصة حسب اسم المرض والمنطقة الإدارية

Saudi population (15 years and over) who suffer from A Chronic Disease by Name of Diagnosed Disease and Administrative Area

Administrative Area	إسم المرض المسخص Name of Diagnosed Disease				المنطقة الإدارية
	أمراض القلب والشرايين Cardiovascular disease	السرطان Cancer	داء السكري Diabetes	ارتفاع ضغط الدم High blood pressure	
Al-Riyadh	47329	9119	324853	279428	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	63398	8174	353175	328050	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	7468	1055	89853	68202	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	8938	514	73183	71815	القصيم
Eastern Region	32165	5753	216537	209655	المنطقة الشرقية
Aseer	21018	2749	130596	129372	عسير
Tabouk	7443	535	52385	43327	تبوك
Hail	5865	996	40162	35716	حائل
Northern Borders	2261	535	19242	20100	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	15516	2602	68636	77891	جازان
Najran	4765	508	28388	20150	نجران
Al-Baha	5578	777	30057	26072	الباحة
Al-Jouf	4336	564	23229	17868	الجوف
Total	226080	33881	1450296	1327646	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _ General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (3-2-5)

جدول (٥-٢-٣)

السكان (١٨ سنة فأكثر) المصابين بأمراض مزمنة حسب المرض المشخص والفئة العمرية

Population (18 years and over) who suffer from A Chronic Disease by Name of Diagnosed Disease and Age Groups

Age Groups	إسم المرض المشخص Name of Diagnosed Disease				الفئة العمرية
	أمراض القلب والشرايين Cardiovascular disease	السرطان Cancer	داء السكري Diabetes	ارتفاع ضغط الدم High blood pressure	
18 - 19	2077	145	4752	1135	18- 19
20 - 24	4269	1161	16080	5451	20- 24
25 - 29	2830	2786	26115	9230	25- 29
30 - 34	3008	2511	44400	32389	30- 34
35 - 39	10913	2899	101854	78380	35- 39
40 - 44	17723	5304	190731	146396	40- 44
45 - 49	22332	3677	250123	226224	45- 49
50 - 54	31076	5716	350505	288288	50 - 54
55 - 59	34687	3745	337680	277428	55 - 59
60 - 64	41075	6019	286517	256327	60 - 64
65+	112711	8442	505240	513681	65+
Total	282701	42405	2113997	1834929	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _ General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (3-2-6)

جدول (٣-٢-٦)

السكان (١٨ سنة فأكثر) المصابين بأمراض مزمنة حسب المرض المشخص والمنطقة الإدارية

Population (18 years and over) who suffer from A Chronic Disease by Name of Diagnosed Disease and Administrative Area

Administrative Area	إسم المرض المسخص Name of Diagnosed Disease				المنطقة الإدارية
	أمراض القلب والشرايين Cardiovascular disease	السرطان Cancer	داء السكري Diabetes	ارتفاع ضغط الدم High blood pressure	
Al-Riyadh	62580	12917	500886	410904	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	91280	11997	643979	547422	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	9163	1055	129312	100854	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	9958	514	87130	83941	القصيم
Eastern Region	36440	6656	299346	276057	المنطقة الشرقية
Aseer	21505	2749	149583	143054	عسير
Tabouk	10987	535	64557	52349	تبوك
Hail	6603	996	43781	36453	حائل
Northern Borders	2261	535	21448	21817	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	16791	2602	80450	87691	جازان
Najran	4905	508	32393	23900	نجران
Al-Baha	5840	777	33379	29522	الباحة
Al-Jouf	4388	564	27753	20965	الجوف
Total	282701	42405	2113997	1834929	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (3-2-7)

جدول (٧-٢-٣)

السكان السعوديين (١٨ سنة فأكثر) المصابين بأمراض مزمنة مشخصة حسب اسم المرض والفئة العمرية

Saudi population (18 years and over) who suffer from A Chronic Disease by Name of Diagnosed Disease and Age Groups

Age Groups	إسم المرض المسخص Name of Diagnosed Disease				الفئة العمرية
	أمراض القلب والشرايين Cardiovascular disease	السرطان Cancer	داء السكري Diabetes	ارتفاع ضغط الدم High blood pressure	
18 - 19	1498	145	4299	1135	18- 19
20 - 24	3822	1161	14740	4363	20- 24
25 - 29	1407	2053	19263	7870	25- 29
30 - 34	2008	2511	31022	18666	30- 34
35 - 39	5881	1976	49168	44062	35- 39
40 - 44	11921	5304	83672	81223	40- 44
45 - 49	15432	1912	138284	130354	45- 49
50 - 54	24318	3753	221213	199972	50 - 54
55 - 59	27710	3303	226049	198553	55 - 59
60 - 64	29329	5160	211453	194728	60 - 64
65+	101924	6177	445717	445936	65+
Total	225250	33455	1444880	1326862	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (3-2-8)

جدول (٣-٢-٨)

السكان السعوديين (١٨ سنة فأكثر) المصابين بأمراض مزمنة مشخصة حسب اسم المرض والمنطقة الإدارية

Saudi population (18 years and over) who suffer from A Chronic Disease by Name of Diagnosed Disease and Administrative Area

Administrative Area	إسم المرض المسخص Name of Diagnosed Disease				المنطقة الإدارية
	أمراض القلب والشرايين Cardiovascular disease	السرطان Cancer	داء السكري Diabetes	ارتفاع ضغط الدم High blood pressure	
Al-Riyadh	47113	9119	322760	278788	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	63091	7747	352133	328050	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	7468	1055	89127	68202	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	8938	514	72866	71814	القصيم
Eastern Region	32165	5754	216537	209655	المنطقة الشرقية
Aseer	21018	2749	129815	129372	عسير
Tabouk	7209	535	52230	43327	تبوك
Hail	5865	996	40037	35575	حائل
Northern Borders	2261	535	19191	20099	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	15517	2602	68636	77891	جازان
Najran	4765	508	28388	20149	نجران
Al-Baha	5578	777	30057	26072	الباحة
Al-Jouf	4262	564	23103	17868	الجوف
Total	225250	33455	1444880	1326862	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _ General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (3-3-1)

جدول (١-٣-٣)

السكان (١٥ سنة فأكثر) حسب حالة فقدان الأسنان الطبيعية والجنس والفئة العمرية

Population (15 years and over) By the case of Natural Teeth Loss , Sex, and Age Groups

Age Groups	الإجمالي Total			إناث Females			ذكور Males			الفئة العمرية
	لم أفقد أي سن Has not lost any teeth	كل الأسنان All teeth	بعض الأسنان Some teeth	لم أفقد أي سن Has not lost any teeth	كل الأسنان All teeth	بعض الأسنان Some teeth	لم أفقد أي سن Has not lost any teeth	كل الأسنان All teeth	بعض الأسنان Some teeth	
15 - 19	1960462	1973	331739	966573	503	156424	993889	1470	175315	15- 19
20 - 24	2081912	4731	469757	981418	1586	212419	1100494	3145	257338	20- 24
25 - 29	2425044	3979	729108	1132757	1145	282768	1292287	2834	446340	25- 29
30 - 34	2217163	11934	967400	954445	5885	361183	1262718	6049	606217	30- 34
35 - 39	2371252	7492	1183903	921570	2265	412160	1449682	5227	771743	35- 39
40 - 44	1842863	15626	1326960	713671	5624	440050	1129192	10002	886910	40- 44
45 - 49	1222505	16711	1126777	406870	6536	393013	815635	10175	733764	45- 49
50 - 54	701750	20176	929421	216150	8819	299544	485600	11357	629877	50 - 54
55 - 59	390181	28225	722510	115323	9813	260814	274858	18412	461696	55 - 59
60 - 64	189391	38511	524387	68162	16892	197670	121229	21619	326717	60 - 64
65+	141460	171831	752267	58087	90047	355094	83373	81784	397173	65+
Total	15543983	321189	9064229	6535026	149115	3371139	9008957	172074	5693090	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢٠_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (3-3-2)

جدول (٣-٣-٢)

السكان (١٥ سنة فأكثر) حسب حالة فقدان الأسنان الطبيعية والجنس والمنطقة الإدارية

Population (15 years and over) By the case of Natural Teeth Loss , Sex, and Administrative Area

Administrative Area	الاجمالي Total			إناث Females			ذكور Males			المنطقة الإدارية
	لم أفقد أي سن Has not lost any teeth	كل الأسنان All teeth	بعض الأسنان Some teeth	لم أفقد أي سن Has not lost any teeth	كل الأسنان All teeth	بعض الأسنان Some teeth	لم أفقد أي سن Has not lost any teeth	كل الأسنان All teeth	بعض الأسنان Some teeth	
Al-Riyadh	4191228	60371	2087793	1671501	30276	718009	2519727	30095	1369784	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	4126204	91411	2457036	1747873	38099	957402	2378331	53312	1499634	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	822077	41709	741979	347272	22154	300837	474805	19555	441142	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	644635	11978	434035	284530	6534	144427	360105	5444	289608	القصيم
Eastern Region	2304233	29876	1458217	931871	10340	480814	1372362	19536	977403	المنطقة الشرقية
Aseer	987381	40538	619779	439749	20170	266520	547632	20368	353259	عسير
Tabouk	264058	10600	382562	117325	5464	151145	146733	5136	231417	تبوك
Hail	311627	6238	213655	148224	3932	77809	163403	2306	135846	حائل
Northern Borders	179328	1946	85888	85162	1238	29607	94166	708	56281	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	969479	7946	187855	434172	3591	83559	535307	4355	104296	جازان
Najran	255219	2899	162457	106626	1961	70070	148593	938	92387	نجران
Al-Baha	256567	6607	109436	117812	2892	49595	138755	3715	59841	الباحة
Al-Jouf	231947	9070	123537	102909	2464	41345	129038	6606	82192	الجوف
Total	15543983	321189	9064229	6535026	149115	3371139	9008957	172074	5693090	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ٢٠١٧ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (3-3-3)

جدول (٣-٣-٣)

السكان السعوديين (١٥ سنة فأكثر) حسب حالة فقدان الأسنان الطبيعية والجنس والفئة العمرية

Saudi population (15 years and over) By the case of Natural Teeth Loss , Sex, and Age Groups

Age Groups	الإجمالي Total			إناث Females			ذكور Males			الفئة العمرية
	لم أفقد أي سن Has not lost any teeth	كل الأسنان All teeth	بعض الأسنان Some teeth	لم أفقد أي سن Has not lost any teeth	كل الأسنان All teeth	بعض الأسنان Some teeth	لم أفقد أي سن Has not lost any teeth	كل الأسنان All teeth	بعض الأسنان Some teeth	
15 - 19	1534324	1088	273984	758177	503	130147	776147	585	143837	15- 19
20 - 24	1644782	2616	392455	795011	1022	178176	849771	1594	214279	20- 24
25 - 29	1447685	3001	507589	753303	996	214112	694382	2005	293477	25- 29
30 - 34	1164011	7221	595889	614245	2718	259152	549766	4503	336737	30- 34
35 - 39	946313	5586	593038	501879	2265	258960	444434	3321	334078	35- 39
40 - 44	696878	7771	593965	373029	2785	261072	323849	4986	332893	40- 44
45 - 49	516341	11780	553861	254762	4877	266273	261579	6903	287588	45- 49
50 - 54	333473	18584	510502	163073	8725	247256	170400	9859	263246	50 - 54
55 - 59	207860	20172	435332	95479	9707	212346	112381	10465	222986	55 - 59
60 - 64	107418	31448	345998	55170	16265	162887	52248	15183	183111	60 - 64
65+	103034	158264	603341	50592	83348	308230	52442	74916	295111	65+
Total	8702119	267531	5405954	4414720	133211	2498611	4287399	134320	2907343	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ٢٠١٧ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (3-3-4)

جدول (٤-٣-٣)

السكان السعوديين (١٥ سنة فأكثر) حسب حالة فقدان الأسنان الطبيعية والجنس والمنطقة الإدارية

Saudi population (15 years and over) By the case of Natural Teeth Loss , Sex, and Administrative Area

Administrative Area	الاجمالي Total			إناث Females			ذكور Males			المنطقة الإدارية
	لم أفقد أي سن Has not lost any teeth	كل الأسنان All teeth	بعض الأسنان Some teeth	لم أفقد أي سن Has not lost any teeth	كل الأسنان All teeth	بعض الأسنان Some teeth	لم أفقد أي سن Has not lost any teeth	كل الأسنان All teeth	بعض الأسنان Some teeth	
Al-Riyadh	2067272	49558	1114896	1012770	25800	505721	1054502	23758	609175	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	1910978	71200	1321863	982635	32193	609283	928343	39007	712580	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	482841	34054	429640	246357	18683	205502	236484	15371	224138	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	428736	9313	268829	219162	5739	123138	209574	3574	145691	القصيم
Eastern Region	1330814	24213	848888	674214	10340	370518	656600	13873	478370	المنطقة الشرقية
Aseer	708065	38336	481538	366376	20024	242718	341689	18312	238820	عسير
Tabouk	197304	10600	280721	102857	5464	127969	94447	5136	152752	تبوك
Hail	227406	5893	147279	120207	3932	69740	107199	1961	77539	حائل
Northern Borders	136555	1946	58138	71463	1238	25750	65092	708	32388	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	707419	7232	152291	351430	3043	76509	355989	4189	75782	جازان
Najran	170175	2657	120905	84454	1961	59957	85721	696	60948	نجران
Al-Baha	177318	6607	100710	99739	2892	47829	77579	3715	52881	الباحة
Al-Jouf	157236	5922	80256	83056	1902	33977	74180	4020	46279	الجوف
Total	8702119	267531	5405954	4414720	133211	2498611	4287399	134320	2907343	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _ General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (4-1)

جدول (١-٤)

السكان (١٥ سنة فأكثر) الذين يقومون بفحص طبي دوري حسب دورية الفحص والفئة العمرية

Population (15 years and over) who are periodically of medical examination by periodic examination and Age Group

Age Groups	Periodicity of Medical Examination						الفئة العمرية
	أكثر من سنة More than a year	سنوي Yearly	كل ٦ شهور Every 6 months	كل ٣ شهور Every 3 months	شهري Monthly	اسبوعي Weekly	
15 - 19	67607	90613	55044	36570	18476	1084	15- 19
20 - 24	101070	148786	70798	41642	37531	3894	20- 24
25 - 29	188566	291358	152590	64805	49095	4510	25- 29
30 - 34	230288	343813	173904	81331	46330	2719	30- 34
35 - 39	256033	454456	193725	102323	56503	7545	35- 39
40 - 44	271227	394120	229978	144457	72933	12461	40- 44
45 - 49	189588	314504	179529	158494	82074	12169	45- 49
50 - 54	113762	213518	169335	166823	96096	11326	50 - 54
55 - 59	87424	130379	145107	140552	88831	5902	55 - 59
60 - 64	42978	83974	97779	110422	86758	17257	60 - 64
65 +	53049	88035	142070	204216	168168	30132	65+
Total	1601592	2553556	1609859	1251635	802795	108999	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (4-1-1)

جدول (١-١-٤)

السكان الذكور (١٥ سنة فأكثر) الذين يقومون بفحص طبي دوري حسب دورية الفحص والفئة العمرية

Population Males (15 years and over) who are periodically of medical examination by periodic examination and Age Group

Age Groups	Periodicity of Medical Examination						الفئة العمرية
	أكثر من سنة More than a year	سنوي Yearly	كل ٦ شهور Every 6 months	كل ٣ شهور Every 3 months	شهري Monthly	اسبوعي Weekly	
15 - 19	35736	41152	23421	14782	8686	932	15- 19
20 - 24	48142	66105	30505	17231	11292	1163	20- 24
25 - 29	88155	149479	71374	24526	11530	1982	25- 29
30 - 34	125420	202474	87300	39619	14852	1230	30- 34
35 - 39	138669	296188	116303	57935	25670	5681	35- 39
40 - 44	169204	256496	149982	81090	33721	8747	40- 44
45 - 49	119566	213731	111437	87533	40181	9681	45- 49
50 - 54	74036	153822	116029	98233	57386	7765	50 - 54
55 - 59	52859	91654	98586	86702	48242	3303	55 - 59
60 - 64	28114	57183	63614	61576	46775	8366	60 - 64
65 +	29621	47364	72326	101956	87526	16889	65+
Total	909522	1575648	940877	671183	385861	65739	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (4-1-2)

جدول (٤-١-٢)

السكان الاناث (١٥ سنة فأكثر) الذين يقومون بفحص طبي دوري حسب دورية الفحص والفتة العمرية

Population Female (15 years and over) who are periodically of medical examination by periodic examination and Age Groups

Age Groups	Periodicity of Medical Examination دورية الفحص الطبي						الفتة العمرية
	أكثر من سنة More than a year	سنوي Yearly	كل ٦ شهور Every 6 months	كل ٣ شهور Every 3 months	شهري Monthly	اسبوعي Weekly	
15 - 19	31871	49461	31623	21788	9790	152	15- 19
20 - 24	52928	82681	40293	24411	26239	2731	20- 24
25 - 29	100411	141879	81216	40279	37565	2528	25- 29
30 - 34	104868	141339	86604	41712	31478	1489	30- 34
35 - 39	117364	158268	77422	44388	30833	1864	35- 39
40 - 44	102023	137624	79996	63367	39212	3714	40- 44
45 - 49	70022	100773	68092	70961	41893	2488	45- 49
50 - 54	39726	59696	53306	68590	38710	3561	50 - 54
55 - 59	34565	38725	46521	53850	40589	2599	55 - 59
60 - 64	14864	26791	34165	48846	39983	8891	60 - 64
65 +	23428	40671	69744	102260	80642	13243	65+
Total	692070	977908	668982	580452	416934	43260	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ٢٠١٧ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (4-2)

جدول (٢-٤)

السكان (١٥ سنة فأكثر) حسب دورية الفحص الطبي والمنطقة الإدارية

Population (15 years and over) by Periodicity of Medical Examination, and Administrative Area

Administrative Area	Periodicity of Medical Examination						المنطقة الإدارية
	أكثر من سنة More than a year	سنوي Yearly	كل ٦ شهور Every 6 months	كل ٣ شهور Every 3 months	شهري Monthly	اسبوعي Weekly	
Al-Riyadh	439944	607949	419922	284284	138712	18154	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	440478	762243	461320	376865	204459	20449	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	113098	136738	69059	57519	73479	8249	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	98737	174596	136940	72489	45390	4630	القصيم
Eastern Region	181785	445856	205814	163462	134361	21092	المنطقة الشرقية
Aseer	131279	166893	127306	154780	62526	6789	عسير
Tabouk	28164	54381	57827	22581	18623	4481	تبوك
Hail	23137	41055	21592	17842	13167	4866	حائل
Northern Borders	26006	52242	6822	4504	9355	2243	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	41019	20500	24179	45221	53116	10250	جازان
Najran	23059	27181	38920	25645	22363	4971	نجران
Al-Baha	28358	30883	17492	15901	19954	1624	الباحة
Al-Jouf	26528	33039	22666	10542	7290	1201	الجوف
Total	1601592	2553556	1609859	1251635	802795	108999	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ٢٠١٧ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (4-2-1)

جدول (٤-٢-١)

السكان الذكور (١٥ سنة فأكثر) حسب دورية الفحص الطبي والمنطقة الإدارية

Population Males (15 years and over) by Periodicity of Medical Examination, and Administrative Area

Administrative Area	Periodicity of Medical Examination						المنطقة الإدارية
	أكثر من سنة More than a year	سنوي Yearly	كل ٦ شهور Every 6 months	كل ٣ شهور Every 3 months	شهري Monthly	اسبوعي Weekly	
Al-Riyadh	259794	356683	240052	162046	73811	14307	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	267805	493860	271217	212577	102934	11926	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	55201	71129	33034	27527	37363	5394	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	52773	96774	100239	41475	13895	2506	القصيم
Eastern Region	98516	306075	130299	93803	59001	13170	المنطقة الشرقية
Aseer	70782	101229	67622	68500	33172	3928	عسير
Tabouk	14825	26358	35952	10491	8352	1474	تبوك
Hail	11594	22501	12447	7154	5078	2736	حائل
Northern Borders	13934	30322	3185	1615	4716	772	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	20293	9793	12735	25560	24624	4429	جازان
Najran	12654	16626	13556	9653	10380	3646	نجران
Al-Baha	16133	23302	7819	6459	9163	510	الباحة
Al-Jouf	15218	20996	12720	4323	3372	941	الجوف
Total	909522	1575648	940877	671183	385861	65739	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢٠ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (4-2-2)

جدول (٤-٢-٢)

السكان الاناث (١٥ سنة فأكثر) حسب دورية الفحص الطبي والمنطقة الإدارية

Population Female (15 years and over) by Periodicity of Medical Examination, and Administrative Area

Administrative Area	Periodicity of Medical Examination						المنطقة الإدارية
	أكثر من سنة More than a year	سنوي Yearly	كل ٦ شهور Every 6 months	كل ٣ شهور Every 3 months	شهري Monthly	اسبوعي Weekly	
Al-Riyadh	180150	251266	179870	122238	64901	3847	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	172673	268383	190103	164288	101525	8523	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	57897	65609	36025	29992	36116	2855	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	45964	77822	36701	31014	31495	2124	القصيم
Eastern Region	83269	139781	75515	69659	75360	7922	المنطقة الشرقية
Aseer	60497	65664	59684	86280	29354	2861	عسير
Tabouk	13339	28023	21875	12090	10271	3007	تبوك
Hail	11543	18554	9145	10688	8089	2130	حائل
Northern Borders	12072	21920	3637	2889	4639	1471	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	20726	10707	11444	19661	28492	5821	جازان
Najran	10405	10555	25364	15992	11983	1325	نجران
Al-Baha	12225	7581	9673	9442	10791	1114	الباحة
Al-Jouf	11310	12043	9946	6219	3918	260	الجوف
Total	692070	977908	668982	580452	416934	43260	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _ General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ٢٠١٧ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (4-3)

جدول (٤-٣)

السكان السعوديين (١٥ سنة فأكثر) حسب دورية الفحص الطبي والفئة العمرية

Saudi population (15 years and over) by Periodicity of Medical Examination, and Age Groups

Age Groups	Periodicity of Medical Examination						الفئة العمرية
	أكثر من سنة More than a year	سنوي Yearly	كل ٦ شهور Every 6 months	كل ٣ شهور Every 3 months	شهري Monthly	اسبوعي Weekly	
15 - 19	51756	56602	43311	31791	16250	631	15- 19
20 - 24	78342	100362	54455	32952	31655	3613	20- 24
25 - 29	111358	133968	104786	44280	29063	3756	25- 29
30 - 34	137271	137513	98310	52801	31687	2556	30- 34
35 - 39	119159	128044	83039	56020	33008	2627	35- 39
40 - 44	107486	119239	94744	76327	40990	9177	40- 44
45 - 49	93485	109208	92269	91995	51239	8176	45- 49
50 - 54	62444	88574	88469	107810	63082	7848	50 - 54
55 - 59	52884	65036	87953	92133	61939	4901	55 - 59
60 - 64	28013	51102	66577	74570	66974	13158	60 - 64
65+	40683	69608	119377	173650	151344	27467	65+
Total	882881	1059256	933290	834329	577231	83910	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (4-3-1)

جدول (٤-٣-١)

السكان السعوديين الذكور (١٥ سنة فأكثر) حسب دورية الفحص الطبي والفئة العمرية

Saudi Males population (15 years and over) by Periodicity of Medical Examination, and Age Groups

Age Groups	Periodicity of Medical Examination						الفئة العمرية
	أكثر من سنة More than a year	سنوي Yearly	كل ٦ شهور Every 6 months	كل ٣ شهور Every 3 months	شهري Monthly	اسبوعي Weekly	
15 - 19	26823	24194	16811	13930	8233	479	15- 19
20 - 24	34850	41156	23130	14048	9578	882	20- 24
25 - 29	44181	57997	44186	13364	7148	1982	25- 29
30 - 34	66505	58062	39487	21031	9779	1067	30- 34
35 - 39	52220	54811	40797	28269	11086	1297	35- 39
40 - 44	58573	53474	51560	38019	15367	6059	40- 44
45 - 49	45077	51988	48611	45402	16283	5688	45- 49
50 - 54	31839	42413	46950	49418	31288	4287	50 - 54
55 - 59	23537	34734	48673	47893	26130	2302	55 - 59
60 - 64	14960	29335	37025	31855	33384	5756	60 - 64
65+	21050	34069	54634	83098	73182	14646	65+
Total	419615	482233	451864	386327	241458	44445	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _ General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (4-3-2)

جدول (٤-٣-٢)

السكان السعوديين الاناث (١٥ سنة فأكثر) حسب دورية الفحص الطبي والفئة العمرية

Saudi Female population (15 years and over) by Periodicity of Medical Examination, and Age Groups

Age Groups	Periodicity of Medical Examination						الفئة العمرية
	أكثر من سنة More than a year	سنوي Yearly	كل ٦ شهور Every 6 months	كل ٣ شهور Every 3 months	شهري Monthly	اسبوعي Weekly	
15 - 19	24933	32408	26500	17861	8017	152	15- 19
20 - 24	43492	59206	31325	18904	22077	2731	20- 24
25 - 29	67177	75971	60600	30916	21915	1774	25- 29
30 - 34	70766	79451	58823	31770	21908	1489	30- 34
35 - 39	66939	73233	42242	27751	21922	1330	35- 39
40 - 44	48913	65765	43184	38308	25623	3118	40- 44
45 - 49	48408	57220	43658	46593	34956	2488	45- 49
50 - 54	30605	46161	41519	58392	31794	3561	50 - 54
55 - 59	29347	30302	39280	44240	35809	2599	55 - 59
60 - 64	13053	21767	29552	42715	33590	7402	60 - 64
65+	19633	35539	64743	90552	78162	12821	65+
Total	463266	577023	481426	448002	335773	39465	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (4-4)

جدول (٤-٤)

السكان السعوديين (١٥ سنة فأكثر) حسب دورية الفحص الطبي والمنطقة الإدارية
Saudi population (15 years and over) by Periodicity of Medical Examination, and Administrative Area

Administrative Area	Periodicity of Medical Examination						المنطقة الإدارية
	أكثر من سنة More than a year	سنوي Yearly	كل ٦ شهور Every 6 months	كل ٣ شهور Every 3 months	شهري Monthly	اسبوعي Weekly	
Al-Riyadh	211950	260111	237937	179984	72285	13423	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	177815	209679	234720	196847	138695	12710	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	94538	85392	48991	34983	55767	5824	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	58751	96963	63782	53611	43139	3257	القصيم
Eastern Region	108726	157175	109424	116091	94102	16155	المنطقة الشرقية
Aseer	103823	106355	107233	133794	53227	6315	عسير
Tabouk	19643	27772	30772	18874	15347	4481	تبوك
Hail	16686	33067	18097	15312	13167	3774	حائل
Northern Borders	18529	26897	5599	3768	8308	2014	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	30349	14653	16053	37163	43979	9222	جازان
Najran	12693	16341	31794	20294	17181	4276	نجران
Al-Baha	14722	11966	12747	15454	15615	1624	الباحة
Al-Jouf	14656	12885	16141	8154	6419	835	الجوف
Total	882881	1059256	933290	834329	577231	83910	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _ General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (4-4-1)

جدول (١-٤-٤)

السكان السعوديين الذكور (١٥ سنة فأكثر) حسب دورية الفحص الطبي والمنطقة الإدارية

Saudi Males population (15 years and over) by Periodicity of Medical Examination, and Administrative Area

Administrative Area	Periodicity of Medical Examination						المنطقة الإدارية
	أكثر من سنة More than a year	سنوي Yearly	كل ٦ شهور Every 6 months	كل ٣ شهور Every 3 months	شهري Monthly	اسبوعي Weekly	
Al-Riyadh	105088	112602	119427	88118	27765	10654	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	88436	96680	110583	92043	66838	5072	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	43340	37126	20443	15750	24651	3503	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	31802	36209	34117	29948	13504	1133	القصيم
Eastern Region	47056	87477	58082	57716	33463	8988	المنطقة الشرقية
Aseer	50774	52803	50645	53258	25936	3454	عسير
Tabouk	7609	11046	17822	7167	5683	1474	تبوك
Hail	6951	15357	10032	6381	5078	1644	حائل
Northern Borders	8492	9856	2609	1412	3916	543	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	12463	5128	6344	19562	18039	3820	جازان
Najran	5753	8030	8597	6339	6736	3075	نجران
Al-Baha	5041	4976	5633	6166	7242	510	الباحة
Al-Jouf	6810	4943	7530	2467	2607	575	الجوف
Total	419615	482233	451864	386327	241458	44445	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _ General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ٢٠١٧ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (4-4-2)

جدول (٤-٤-٢)

السكان السعوديين الاناث (١٥ سنة فأكثر) حسب دورية الفحص الطبي والمنطقة الإدارية

Saudi Female population (15 years and over) by Periodicity of Medical Examination, and Administrative Area

Administrative Area	Periodicity of Medical Examination						المنطقة الإدارية
	أكثر من سنة More than a year	سنوي Yearly	كل ٦ شهور Every 6 months	كل ٣ شهور Every 3 months	شهري Monthly	اسبوعي Weekly	
Al-Riyadh	106862	147509	118510	91866	44520	2769	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	89379	112999	124137	104804	71857	7638	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	51198	48266	28548	19233	31116	2321	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	26949	60754	29665	23663	29635	2124	القصيم
Eastern Region	61670	69698	51342	58375	60639	7167	المنطقة الشرقية
Aseer	53049	53552	56588	80536	27291	2861	عسير
Tabouk	12034	16726	12950	11707	9664	3007	تبوك
Hail	9735	17710	8065	8931	8089	2130	حائل
Northern Borders	10037	17041	2990	2356	4392	1471	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	17886	9525	9709	17601	25940	5402	جازان
Najran	6940	8311	23197	13955	10445	1201	نجران
Al-Baha	9681	6990	7114	9288	8373	1114	الباحة
Al-Jouf	7846	7942	8611	5687	3812	260	الجوف
Total	463266	577023	481426	448002	335773	39465	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢٠ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (5-1)

جدول (١-٥)

السكان (١٥ سنة فأكثر) الذين تعرضوا لحادث وأصيبوا جسدياً خلال الـ ١٢ شهراً الماضية حسب نوع الحادث والفئة العمرية

Population (15 years and over) who have been exposed in an accident and physically injured during the past 12 months by type of accident, and Age Group

Age Groups	الإجمالي Total	خلاف حوادث السير والمرور Other than Traffic Accidents	حوادث السير والمرور Traffic Accidents	الفئة العمرية
15 - 19	36238	21679	14559	15- 19
20 - 24	50698	25729	24969	20- 24
25 - 29	61853	38144	23709	25- 29
30 - 34	70877	45742	25135	30- 34
35 - 39	72131	49752	22379	35- 39
40 - 44	66716	44907	21809	40- 44
45 - 49	54660	41395	13265	45- 49
50 - 54	38601	29269	9332	50 - 54
55 - 59	16000	11734	4266	55 - 59
60+	44566	35294	9272	60+
Total	512340	343645	168695	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _ General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (5-2)

جدول (٢-٥)

السكان (١٥ سنة فأكثر) الذين تعرضوا لحادث وأصيبوا جسدياً خلال الـ ١٢ شهراً الماضية بحسب نوع الحادث والمنطقة الإدارية

Population (15 years and over) who have been exposed in an accident and physically injured during the past 12 months by type of accident, and Administrative Area

Administrative Area	الإجمالي Total	خلاف حوادث السير والمرور Other than Traffic Accidents	حوادث السير والمرور Traffic Accidents	المنطقة الإدارية
Al-Riyadh	87811	58041	29770	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	155345	117054	38291	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	15854	8606	7248	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	16504	12193	4311	القصيم
Eastern Region	83433	48901	34532	المنطقة الشرقية
Aseer	39580	23354	16226	عسير
Tabouk	47521	32588	14933	تبوك
Hail	12465	8831	3634	حائل
Northern Borders	10841	10013	828	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	16341	7048	9293	جازان
Najran	17967	12093	5874	نجران
Al-Baha	5110	3097	2013	الباحة
Al-Jouf	3568	1826	1742	الجوف
Total	512340	343645	168695	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _ General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢٠ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (5-3)

جدول (٣-٥)

السكان السعوديين (١٥ سنة فأكثر) الذين تعرضوا لحادث وأصيبوا جسدياً خلال الـ ١٢ شهراً الماضية حسب نوع الحادث والفئة العمرية

Saudi Population (15 years and over) who have been exposed in an accident and physically injured during the past 12 months by type of accident, and Age Group

Age Groups	الإجمالي Total	خلاف حوادث السير والمرور Other than Traffic Accidents	حوادث السير والمرور Traffic Accidents	الفئة العمرية
15 - 19	27816	15968	11848	15- 19
20 - 24	45570	21459	24111	20- 24
25 - 29	40403	23517	16886	25- 29
30 - 34	42701	23292	19409	30- 34
35 - 39	37129	20872	16257	35- 39
40 - 44	25877	18243	7634	40- 44
45 - 49	20136	15086	5050	45- 49
50 - 54	16250	12041	4209	50 - 54
55 - 59	7622	5430	2192	55 - 59
60+	36862	29912	6950	60+
Total	300366	185820	114546	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (5-4)

جدول (٤-٥)

السكان السعوديين (١٥ سنة فأكثر) الذين تعرضوا لحادث وأصيبوا جسدياً خلال الـ ١٢ شهراً الماضية حسب نوع الحادث والمنطقة الإدارية

Saudi Population (15 years and over) who have been exposed in an accident and physically injured during the past 12 months by type of accident, and Administrative Area

Administrative Area	الإجمالي Total	خلاف حوادث السير والمرور Other than Traffic Accidents	حوادث السير والمرور Traffic Accidents	المنطقة الإدارية
Al-Riyadh	51426	29153	22273	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	71346	51325	20021	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	10406	5656	4750	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	11207	8287	2920	القصيم
Eastern Region	52054	29546	22508	المنطقة الشرقية
Aseer	30742	17576	13166	عسير
Tabouk	26994	18225	8769	تبوك
Hail	6246	3292	2954	حائل
Northern Borders	6618	5846	772	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	14028	5313	8715	جازان
Najran	12797	8038	4759	نجران
Al-Baha	4193	2692	1501	الباحة
Al-Jouf	2309	871	1438	الجوف
Total	300366	185820	114546	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _ General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (5-5)

جدول (5-5)

السكان (١٥ سنة فأكثر) الذين تعرضوا لحادث (خلاف حوادث السير) وأصيبوا جسدياً خلال الـ ١٢ شهراً الماضية حسب مكان الحادث والفئة العمرية

Population (15 years and over) who subjected an accident (other than traffic accidents) and were physically injured during the past 12 months by Accident place, and Age Group

Age Groups	Accident place				الفئة العمرية
	أخرى Other	في مكان عام Public place	في مكان العمل أو المدرسة At work or At school	في المنزل In the home	
15 - 19	1598	7329	6806	5944	15- 19
20 - 24	603	9825	3842	11459	20- 24
25 - 29	2575	5159	14942	15469	25- 29
30 - 34	2003	4110	19402	20226	30- 34
35 - 39	2198	6884	19464	21205	35- 39
40 - 44	809	8076	20096	15927	40- 44
45 - 49	1565	3208	16970	19652	45- 49
50 - 54	966	1699	13995	12610	50 - 54
55 - 59	2063	2367	2873	4430	55 - 59
60+	130	3553	1715	29898	60+
Total	14510	52210	120105	156820	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (5-6)

جدول (٦-٥)

السكان (١٥ سنة فأكثر) الذين تعرضوا لحادث (خلاف حوادث السير) وأصيبوا جسدياً خلال الـ ١٢ شهراً الماضية حسب مكان الحادث والمنطقة الإدارية

Population (15 years and over) who subjected an accident (other than traffic accidents) and were physically injured during the past 12 months by Accident place, and Administrative Area

Administrative Area	Accident place				المنطقة الإدارية
	أخرى Other	في مكان عام Public place	في مكان العمل أو المدرسة At work or At school	في المنزل In the home	
Al-Riyadh	2114	10313	18537	27077	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	3338	17248	40273	56196	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	1915	2349	958	3384	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	151	2214	3354	6473	القصيم
Eastern Region	4292	6532	19890	18189	المنطقة الشرقية
Aseer	342	2788	8479	11745	عسير
Tabouk	274	3289	13384	15639	تبوك
Hail	171	2352	4369	1940	حائل
Northern Borders	451	980	3981	4599	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	623	847	1387	4192	جازان
Najran	513	1711	4287	5582	نجران
Al-Baha	326	1374	250	1147	الباحة
Al-Jouf	0	213	956	657	الجوف
Total	13671	48912	114612	149434	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (6-1)

جدول (١-٦)

السكان (١٥ سنة فأكثر) حسب عدد حصص تناول الخضروات والفواكه في اليوم والفئة العمرية

Population (15 years and over) By number of eating fruits and vegetables servings per day and Age Group

Age Groups	عدد حصص تناول الفواكه في اليوم Daily intake of fruits		عدد حصص تناول الخضروات في اليوم Daily intake of vegetables		الفئة العمرية
	٥ حصص فأكثر 5 servings and more	١ - ٤ حصص 1-4 servings	٥ حصص فأكثر 5 servings and more	١ - ٤ حصص 1-4 servings	
15 - 19	94014	2013105	144124	2013069	15- 19
20 - 24	105041	2247558	167118	2251629	20- 24
25 - 29	123214	2797143	197698	2806276	25- 29
30 - 34	129235	2839580	193838	2870439	30- 34
35 - 39	143656	3160401	234107	3200478	35- 39
40 - 44	104101	2847627	211991	2877992	40- 44
45 - 49	109715	2071478	172285	2109015	45- 49
50 - 54	74060	1457913	117768	1481100	50 - 54
55 - 59	42033	1022483	72786	1026894	55 - 59
60 - 64	30471	663433	53332	668504	60 - 64
65 +	28064	921756	55470	951961	65+
Total	983604	22042477	1620517	22257357	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (6-2)

جدول (٦-٢)

السكان (١٥ سنة فأكثر) حسب عدد حصص تناول الخضروات والفواكه في اليوم والمنطقة الإدارية

Population (15 years and over) By number of eating fruits and vegetables servings per day and Administrative Area

Administrative Area	عدد حصص تناول الفواكه في اليوم Daily intake of fruits		عدد حصص تناول الخضروات في اليوم Daily intake of vegetables		المنطقة الإدارية
	٥ حصص فأكثر 5 servings and more	١ - ٤ حصص 1-4 servings	٥ حصص فأكثر 5 servings and more	١ - ٤ حصص 1-4 servings	
Al-Riyadh	140745	5538089	418201	5561184	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	332365	6091176	404639	6152242	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	19802	1421902	67138	1405462	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	62345	899280	20263	1042978	القصيم
Eastern Region	94732	3396671	230115	3363484	المنطقة الشرقية
Aseer	139958	1404950	108110	1454758	عسير
Tabouk	42064	597982	42531	599980	تبوك
Hail	4911	475055	46229	467562	حائل
Northern Borders	12056	217945	17587	220265	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	71901	959968	107706	1018724	جازان
Najran	35874	373085	100751	313617	نجران
Al-Baha	14815	338528	35137	317468	الباحة
Al-Jouf	12036	327846	22110	339633	الجوف
Total	983604	22042477	1620517	22257357	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (6-3)

جدول (٦-٣)

السكان السعوديين (٥ سنة فأكثر) حسب عدد حصص تناول الخضروات والفواكه في اليوم والفئة العمرية

Saudi Population (15 years and over) By number of eating fruits and vegetables servings per day and Age Group

Age Groups	عدد حصص تناول الفواكه في اليوم Daily intake of fruits		عدد حصص تناول الخضروات في اليوم Daily intake of vegetables		الفئة العمرية
	٥ حصص فأكثر 5 servings and more	١ - ٤ حصص 1-4 servings	٥ حصص فأكثر 5 servings and more	١ - ٤ حصص 1-4 servings	
15 - 19	76560	1582820	113735	1577704	15- 19
20 - 24	86625	1800672	133831	1787728	20- 24
25 - 29	78089	1755541	116978	1742544	25- 29
30 - 34	81393	1568017	115046	1568747	30- 34
35 - 39	70797	1380993	102068	1377549	35- 39
40 - 44	50186	1162147	94180	1151450	40- 44
45 - 49	62829	951566	80212	962203	45- 49
50 - 54	42880	773564	59922	769593	50 - 54
55 - 59	30605	596693	50541	588604	55 - 59
60 - 64	19535	436421	34560	432358	60 - 64
65 +	24013	747912	46030	768242	65+
Total	623512	12756346	947103	12726722	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (6-4)

جدول (٤-٦)

السكان السعوديين (١٥ سنة فأكثر) حسب عدد حصص تناول الخضروات والفواكه في اليوم والمنطقة الإدارية

Saudi Population (15 years and over) By number of eating fruits and vegetables servings per day and Administrative Area

Administrative Area	عدد حصص تناول الفواكه في اليوم Daily intake of fruits		عدد حصص تناول الخضروات في اليوم Daily intake of vegetables		المنطقة الإدارية
	٥ حصص فأكثر 5 servings and more	١ - ٤ حصص 1-4 servings	٥ حصص فأكثر 5 servings and more	١ - ٤ حصص 1-4 servings	
Al-Riyadh	70816	2778002	159857	2842189	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	217954	3000077	269292	2955372	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	7988	860508	29569	843665	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	32114	613798	10321	676335	القصيم
Eastern Region	63335	1974586	140311	1916647	المنطقة الشرقية
Aseer	85522	1083729	62928	1099163	عسير
Tabouk	22093	456692	26778	452184	تبوك
Hail	4213	340033	32999	336827	حائل
Northern Borders	4882	161320	7602	163383	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	69803	743197	100773	746881	جازان
Najran	25388	263743	69722	220674	نجران
Al-Baha	12011	258013	27278	241422	الباحة
Al-Jouf	7393	222648	9673	231980	الجوف
Total	623512	12756346	947103	12726722	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _ General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (7-1)

جدول (١-٧)

عدد المواليد الأحياء خلال الـ ٥ سنوات السابقة للمسح حسب وزن الطفل عند الولادة وجنس المولود والمنطقة الادارية

Number of live births during the 5 years preceding the survey by Child weight at birth, Child sex, and Administrative Area

Administrative Area	إناث Females			ذكور Males			المنطقة الادارية
	أعلى من ٢,٥ كيلو More than the 2.5 KG	٢.٥ كيلو 2.5 kg	اقل من ٢,٥ كيلو Less than 2.5 kg	أعلى من ٢,٥ كيلو More than the 2.5 KG	٢.٥ كيلو 2.5 kg	اقل من ٢,٥ كيلو Less than 2.5 kg	
Al-Riyadh	147870	124827	47548	148356	136340	61225	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	95176	178608	65879	99349	174474	59473	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	16006	41319	19381	18353	38972	21069	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	21125	23150	8235	22231	24657	5261	القصيم
Eastern Region	48790	123943	22447	48034	113129	28180	الشرقية
Aseer	19047	64702	19119	21273	55299	13696	عسير
Tabouk	11651	28631	7493	12371	26539	7937	تبوك
Hail	11143	14788	2412	10686	15449	2741	حائل
Northern Borders	6090	8692	1564	4664	8560	1848	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	9615	48852	6009	10322	48300	5060	جازان
Najran	10899	16766	4621	10423	16595	5081	نجران
Al-Baha	4420	9791	2954	5212	8718	3113	الباحة
Al-Jouf	11165	11734	6196	9231	13288	6522	الجوف
Total	412997	695803	213858	420505	680320	221206	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ٢٠١٧ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (7-2)

جدول (٢-٧)

عدد المواليد الأحياء خلال الـ ٥ سنوات السابقة للمسح حسب وضع الطفل الحالي من حيث الرضاعة وفئة عمر الطفل بالأشهر

Number of live births in Saudi Arabia during the 5 years preceding the survey by current status of the child in terms of breastfeeding and the age of the child in months

Age of Child in Months	Total			Saudi			عمر الطفل بالأشهر
	لا يرضع رضاعة طبيعية حالياً Do not breastfeed currently	اي رضاعة Any breastfeeding	صرفة (لبن الأم فقط) Pure breastfeeding	لا يرضع رضاعة طبيعية حالياً Do not breastfeed currently	اي رضاعة Any breastfeeding	صرفة (لبن الأم فقط) Pure breastfeeding	
0 - 1	9427	52080	60914	8397	36626	56100	0 - 1
2 - 3	16767	47578	53257	11989	25951	47451	2 - 3
4 - 5	8621	36246	41854	6055	21614	33369	4 - 5
6 - 8	14632	49750	66389	10058	26451	50960	6 - 8
9 - 11	54134	76741	96735	46630	43893	86167	9 - 11
12-17	107652	78887	60849	69390	61617	50325	12- 17
18-23	172095	91272	57566	138086	79607	47347	18- 23
24-29	205795	45952	25531	158553	41071	16912	24- 29
30-34	142643	26180	9210	116868	25419	5736	30- 34
35-39	252308	22327	10218	197191	19797	5314	35- 39
40-44	158544	9795	5158	119985	8424	4164	40 - 44
45-49	247408	12893	10873	202635	9595	9462	45 - 49
50-54	119398	6414	1514	107085	6414	1514	50 - 54
55-59	73498	4611	973	69219	4611	973	55 - 59
Total	1582922	560726	501041	1262141	411090	415794	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ٢٠١٧ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (8-1)

جدول (١-٨)

نسبة السكان المشمولين بنظام تأمين صحي حسب وفئات العمر والجنسية (سعودي/ غير سعودي)

Percentage of Population who are Covered by Health Insurance System by Age Groups and Nationality (Saudi/Non-Saudi)

Age Groups	الجملة Total	غير سعودي Non - Saudi	سعودي Saudi	فئات العمر
0 - 4	27.1	72.2	15.4	0 - 4
5 - 9	28.8	74.5	13.4	5 - 9
10 - 14	25.9	73.0	11.3	10 - 14
15 - 19	22.2	68.8	9.7	15- 19
20 - 24	23.4	68.5	11.9	20- 24
25 - 29	38.6	71.0	18.7	25- 29
30 - 34	44.0	76.3	17.8	30- 34
35 - 39	48.9	75.0	14.8	35- 39
40 - 44	52.1	78.2	14.2	40- 44
45 - 49	49.4	79.3	13.9	45- 49
50 - 54	46.7	81.2	15.0	50 - 54
55 - 59	40.5	77.4	13.9	55 - 59
60 - 64	35.3	78.8	11.2	60 - 64
65 +	22.1	70.3	11.0	65+
Total	37.1	75.4	13.9	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (8-2)

جدول (٢-٨)

نسبة السكان الذين تمت تغطيتهم ببرامج التأمين الصحي حسب والمنطقة الإدارية والجنسية (سعودي/غير سعودي)

Percentage of Population who are Covered by Health Insurance System by Administrative Area and Nationality (Saudi/ Non-Saudi)

Administrative Area	الجملة Total	غير سعودي Non - Saudi	سعودي Saudi	المنطقة الادارية
Al-Riyadh	40.9	69.8	18.5	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	49.6	86.3	16.3	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	28.7	66.2	7.8	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	25.9	80.0	3.4	القصيم
Eastern Region	47.5	80.0	29.0	الشرقية
Aseer	17.8	72.3	3.2	عسير
Tabouk	19.5	84.2	2.6	تبوك
Hail	16.8	56.8	4.7	حائل
Northern Borders	19.0	75.5	3.9	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	8.8	26.3	3.5	جازان
Najran	16.7	49.9	5.6	نجران
Al-Baha	14.9	68.6	1.6	الباحة
Al-Jouf	16.7	58.3	2.4	الجوف
Total	37.1	75.4	13.9	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _ General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ٢٠١٧ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (9-1)

جدول (١-٩)

نسبة السكان (١٥ سنة فأكثر) المدخنين حالياً لأي نوع من أنواع التبغ حسب الجنسية والفئة العمرية

Percentage of population (15 years and over) who are currently smokers any type of Tobacco Products by Nationality and Age Groups

Age Groups	إجمالي Total	غير سعودي Non Saudi	سعودي Saudi	الفئة العمرية
15 - 19	2.1	1.5	2.3	15- 19
20 - 24	10.4	8.8	10.8	20- 24
25 - 29	16.1	14.6	17.1	25- 29
30 - 34	18.1	18.9	17.5	30- 34
35 - 39	18.6	19.4	17.6	35- 39
40 - 44	17.2	18.7	15.0	40- 44
45 - 49	16.1	18.9	12.8	45- 49
50 - 54	15.1	18.3	12.1	50 - 54
55 - 59	13.3	17.1	10.6	55 - 59
60 - 64	10.4	12.9	9.1	60 - 64
65+	3.2	5.1	2.8	65+
Total	14.1	16.6	12.2	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

Table (9-2)

جدول (٢٠٩)

نسبة السكان (١٥ سنة فأكثر) المدخنين حالياً لأي نوع من أنواع التبغ حسب الجنسية والمنطقة الإدارية

Percentage of population (15 years and over) who are currently smokers any type of Tobacco Products by Nationality and Administrative Area

Age Groups	إجمالي Total	غير سعودي Non Saudi	سعودي Saudi	الفئة العمرية
Al-Riyadh	14.3	17.7	11.1	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	14.9	14.7	15.1	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	10.8	12.3	9.7	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	10.5	16.9	7.0	القصيم
Eastern Region	16.2	18.9	14.2	المنطقة الشرقية
Aseer	10.8	17.5	8.5	عسير
Tabouk	21.4	25.9	19.9	تبوك
Hail	15.7	24.5	12.2	حائل
Northern Borders	18.8	22.0	17.7	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	9.0	10.0	8.7	جازان
Najran	9.1	16.9	5.7	نجران
Al-Baha	12.2	19.8	9.9	الباحة
Al-Jouf	18.1	24.2	15.0	الجوف
Total	14.1	16.6	12.2	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _ General Authority for Statistics

Table (9-3)

جدول (٣-٩)

نسبة انتشار التدخين السلبي بين السكان (١٥ سنوات فأكثر) حسب الجنس والجنسية والفئة العمرية

Percentage of prevalence of Passive smoking among the population (15 years and over) by Sex, Nationality , and Age Groups

Age Groups	Total			Saudi			الفئة العمرية
	إجمالي	إناث	ذكور	إجمالي	إناث	ذكور	
	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	
15 - 19	25.70	21.64	29.60	25.04	21.36	28.60	15- 19
20 - 24	26.22	21.16	30.66	25.13	20.48	29.39	20- 24
25 - 29	24.84	19.97	28.79	23.24	20.07	26.35	25- 29
30 - 34	25.51	21.07	28.64	24.32	21.35	27.23	30- 34
35 - 39	26.16	21.59	28.90	24.16	21.33	26.93	35- 39
40 - 44	26.11	21.44	28.79	24.84	20.88	28.65	40- 44
45 - 49	27.06	21.73	29.82	24.89	22.07	27.55	45- 49
50 - 54	26.01	19.30	29.14	22.10	18.24	25.75	50 - 54
55 - 59	26.32	18.74	30.20	22.37	18.96	25.51	55 - 59
60 - 64	23.24	20.13	25.10	21.50	21.63	21.37	60 - 64
65+	19.19	15.60	22.40	18.65	15.33	22.12	65+
Total	25.56	20.67	28.87	23.79	20.40	27.05	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ٢٠١٧ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (9-4)

جدول (٤-٩)

نسبة انتشار التدخين السلبي بين السكان (١٥ سنوات فأكثر) حسب الجنس والجنسية والمنطقة الإدارية

Percentage of prevalence of Passive smoking among the population (15 years and over) by Sex, Nationality , and Administrative Area

Administrative Area	Total			Saudi			المنطقة الادارية
	إجمالي	إناث	ذكور	إجمالي	إناث	ذكور	
	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	
Al-Riyadh	20.46	14.85	23.93	17.26	13.55	20.65	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	30.17	23.69	34.69	27.11	22.99	31.09	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	30.26	27.53	32.21	32.58	28.20	36.91	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	27.46	12.95	37.11	20.76	12.85	28.44	القصيم
Eastern Region	21.23	17.40	23.53	20.70	17.15	23.95	المنطقة الشرقية
Aseer	19.83	20.53	19.28	20.63	20.91	20.34	عسير
Tabouk	50.65	47.38	52.99	50.07	50.50	49.67	تبوك
Hail	26.43	22.46	29.45	23.95	22.21	25.76	حائل
Northern Borders	41.36	41.09	41.56	38.77	38.77	38.77	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	15.42	13.88	16.66	16.03	13.91	18.12	جازان
Najran	26.84	16.67	34.35	25.80	16.40	35.14	نجران
Al-Baha	26.42	21.51	30.55	24.03	21.51	26.85	الباحة
Al-Jouf	46.61	43.49	48.71	43.99	40.55	47.27	الجوف
Total	25.56	20.67	28.87	23.79	20.40	27.05	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ٢٠١٧ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (10-1)

جدول (١٠.١)

نسبة السكان (١٥ سنة فأكثر) حسب تقييمهم الشخصي لحالتهم الصحية والجنس والفئة العمرية

Percentage of population (15 years and over) By Personal Assessment of their Own Health, Sex, Nationality , and Age Groups

Age Groups	Total			Saudi			الفئة العمرية
	إجمالي	إناث	ذكور	إجمالي	إناث	ذكور	
	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	
15 - 19	98.6	98.6	98.7	98.4	98.3	98.5	15- 19
20 - 24	98.8	98.8	98.7	98.6	98.7	98.4	20- 24
25 - 29	98.3	98.4	98.2	98.0	98.1	97.9	25- 29
30 - 34	98.3	98.3	98.4	98.1	98.2	97.9	30- 34
35 - 39	98.0	98.0	98.0	97.2	97.4	97.0	35- 39
40 - 44	96.8	96.4	97.0	95.3	95.2	95.3	40- 44
45 - 49	95.0	93.8	95.6	93.0	92.0	93.9	45- 49
50 - 54	90.9	87.6	92.4	88.4	86.7	90.0	50 - 54
55 - 59	86.1	81.6	88.5	84.3	80.1	88.2	55 - 59
60 - 64	78.5	69.9	83.6	75.0	67.9	81.7	60 - 64
65 - 69	52.6	46.6	58.0	50.8	45.7	56.2	65+
Total	94.2	93.2	94.9	92.6	91.7	93.5	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ٢٠١٧ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (10-2)

جدول (٢٠١)

نسبة السكان (١٥ سنة فأكثر) حسب تقييمهم الشخصي لحالتهم الصحية والجنس والجنسية والمنطقة الإدارية

Percentage of Population (15 years and over) By Personal Assessment of their Own Health, Sex, Nationality , and Administrative Area

Administrative Area	Total			Saudi سعودي			المنطقة الإدارية
	إجمالي Total	إناث Females	ذكور Males	إجمالي Total	إناث Females	ذكور Males	
Al-Riyadh	95.6	94.8	96.1	94.4	93.6	95.2	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	93.6	93.5	93.7	92.2	91.9	92.5	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	93.6	92.2	94.6	90.8	90.0	91.5	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	94.3	93.4	94.9	93.1	92.0	94.2	القصيم
Eastern Region	94.5	93.2	95.3	92.5	91.6	93.4	المنطقة الشرقية
Aseer	92.9	90.8	94.4	91.2	89.8	92.7	عسير
Tabouk	93.9	92.4	95.1	92.7	91.4	93.9	تبوك
Hail	94.2	92.0	95.8	92.2	90.5	94.0	حائل
Northern Borders	95.7	94.9	96.3	95.2	94.7	95.7	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	92.2	90.1	94.0	91.2	89.3	93.1	جازان
Najran	95.5	94.0	96.5	94.5	93.4	95.5	نجران
Al-Baha	91.4	88.7	93.7	89.0	87.2	90.9	الباحة
Al-Jouf	95.5	94.0	96.5	93.7	92.8	94.6	الجوف
Total	94.2	93.2	94.9	92.6	91.7	93.5	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ٢٠١٧ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (10-3)

جدول (٣٠١)

نسبة السكان (١٥ سنة فأكثر) الذين لديهم أمراض مزمنة حسب الجنس والفئة العمرية

Percentage of Population (15 years and over) who suffer from Chronic Diseases by Sex and Age Groups

Age Groups	إجمالي Total	إناث Female	ذكور Male	الفئة العمرية
15 - 19	4.4	4.2	4.7	15- 19
20 - 24	3.9	3.7	4.1	20- 24
25 - 29	4.2	4.2	4.3	25- 29
30 - 34	6.1	6.6	5.7	30- 34
35 - 39	8.1	8.0	8.2	35- 39
40 - 44	14.0	15.5	13.2	40- 44
45 - 49	22.4	27.2	19.9	45- 49
50 - 54	35.3	42.0	32.1	50 - 54
55 - 59	45.7	51.8	42.6	55 - 59
60 - 64	58.9	65.7	54.8	60 - 64
65+	70.7	73.8	67.8	65+
Total	16.4	17.1	16.0	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (10-4)

جدول (١٠-٤)

نسبة السكان (١٥ سنة فأكثر) الذين لديهم أمراض مزمنة حسب الجنس والمنطقة الإدارية

Percentage of Population (15 years and over) who suffer from Chronic Diseases by Sex and Administrative Area

Administrative Area	إجمالي Total	إناث Female	ذكور Male	المنطقة الإدارية
Al-Riyadh	15.5	16.5	14.8	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	17.3	16.6	17.8	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	14.3	13.5	14.9	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	16.9	19.8	14.9	القصيم
Eastern Region	16.3	17.6	15.6	المنطقة الشرقية
Aseer	19.4	21.2	18.0	عسير
Tabouk	18.6	19.2	18.1	تبوك
Hail	14.3	17.6	11.8	حائل
Northern Borders	14.0	15.7	12.6	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	16.8	17.6	16.1	جازان
Najran	14.0	15.4	12.9	نجران
Al-Baha	16.2	16.7	15.8	الباحة
Al-Jouf	13.7	15.5	12.5	الجوف
Total	16.4	17.1	16.0	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ٢٠١٧ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (10-5)

جدول (١٠-٥)

نسبة السكان (١٥ سنة فأكثر) الذين لديهم مشاكل تتعلق بصحة الفم والأسنان حسب الجنس والفئة العمرية

Percentage of Population (15 years and over) who suffer from Oral and Dental Health Problems by Sex and Age Groups

Age Groups	إجمالي Total	إناث Female	ذكور Male	الفئة العمرية
15 - 19	17.6	18.7	16.6	15- 19
20 - 24	19.7	20.9	18.5	20- 24
25 - 29	21.5	22.8	20.4	25- 29
30 - 34	24.5	25.5	23.8	30- 34
35 - 39	24.3	26.3	23.1	35- 39
40 - 44	27.5	27.4	27.5	40- 44
45 - 49	29.4	32.4	27.8	45- 49
50 - 54	33.5	38.2	31.3	50 - 54
55 - 59	35.6	41.4	32.6	55 - 59
60 - 64	41.7	48.1	37.9	60 - 64
65+	46.0	46.5	45.5	65+
Total	26.3	27.6	25.5	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ٢٠١٧ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (10-6)

جدول (١٠-٦)

نسبة السكان (١٥ سنة فأكثر) الذين لديهم مشاكل تتعلق بصحة الفم والأسنان حسب الجنس والمنطقة الإدارية

Percentage of Population (15 years and over) who suffer from Oral and Dental Health Problems by Sex and Administrative Area

Administrative Area	إجمالي Total	إناث Female	ذكور Male	المنطقة الإدارية
Al-Riyadh	27.1	30.2	25.1	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	27.1	26.8	27.3	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	21.2	25.9	17.8	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	38.3	37.1	39.2	القصيم
Eastern Region	22.9	24.0	22.2	المنطقة الشرقية
Aseer	26.5	29.2	24.4	عسير
Tabouk	51.3	49.6	52.5	تبوك
Hail	22.0	22.3	21.7	حائل
Northern Borders	28.2	23.6	31.8	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	13.4	15.7	11.5	جازان
Najran	25.8	31.4	21.6	نجران
Al-Baha	25.9	23.3	28.1	الباحة
Al-Jouf	23.5	20.8	25.4	الجوف
Total	26.3	27.6	25.5	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _ General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ٢٠١٧ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (10-7)

جدول (٧-١)

متوسط عدد الزيارات الخارجية للأفراد خلال ١٢ شهر السابقة للمسح حسب المنطقة الإدارية

Average of number of external visits of individuals during the previous 12 months preceding the survey by Administrative Area

Administrative Area	الجملة Total	غير سعودي Non - Saudi	سعودي Saudi	المنطقة الادارية
Al-Riyadh	1.9	1.3	2.4	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	1.6	0.9	2.3	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	1.7	1.2	2.0	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	2.8	2.2	3.0	القصيم
Eastern Region	1.5	0.8	1.9	الشرقية
Aseer	1.5	1.2	1.6	عسير
Tabouk	3.1	2.7	3.2	تبوك
Hail	1.3	0.4	1.6	حائل
Northern Borders	1.9	1.3	2.1	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	1.3	0.9	1.4	جازان
Najran	1.7	1.6	1.7	نجران
Al-Baha	1.6	0.8	1.9	الباحة
Al-Jouf	1.3	0.9	1.5	الجوف
Total	1.8	1.1	2.1	الجملة



Table (10-8)

جدول (٨-١٠)

متوسط مراتب التنويم بالمستشفى لكل ١٠٠٠ من السكان للأفراد خلال ١٢ شهر السابقة للمسح حسب المنطقة الإدارية
 Average hospital admission times per 1000 population of individuals during the previous 12 months of the survey by Administrative Area

Administrative Area	الجملة Total	غير سعودي Non - Saudi	سعودي Saudi	المنطقة الادارية
Al-Riyadh	31	13	44	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	39	29	49	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	18	26	14	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	34	20	40	القصيم
Eastern Region	37	31	40	الشرقية
Aseer	17	10	19	عسير
Tabouk	82	41	93	تبوك
Hail	23	6	29	حائل
Northern Borders	28	14	31	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	30	21	32	جازان
Najran	14	5	17	نجران
Al-Baha	29	9	34	الباحة
Al-Jouf	34	13	41	الجوف
Total	33	23	40	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢٠ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (10-9)

جدول (١٠-٩)

نسبة السكان (١٥ سنة فأكثر) حسب دورية الفحص الطبي والجنس والفئة العمرية

Percentage of Population (15 years and over) by Periodical Medical Examination, Sex and Age Groups

Age Groups	إجمالي Total	إناث Female	ذكور Male	الفئة العمرية
15 - 19	8.8	10.0	7.6	15- 19
20 - 24	11.8	14.8	9.3	20- 24
25 - 29	17.8	21.4	14.9	25- 29
30 - 34	20.3	22.9	18.4	30- 34
35 - 39	22.9	23.4	22.5	35- 39
40 - 44	26.8	27.9	26.2	40- 44
45 - 49	31.6	35.2	29.7	45- 49
50 - 54	39.8	42.7	38.4	50 - 54
55 - 59	44.8	47.2	43.5	55 - 59
60 - 64	52.7	56.1	50.6	60 - 64
65+	59.4	60.9	58.0	65+
Total	25.4	26.7	24.5	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ٢٠١٧ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (10-10)

جدول (١٠ - ١٠)

نسبة السكان (١٥ سنة فأكثر) حسب دورية الفحص الطبي والجنس والمنطقة الإدارية

Percentage of Population (15 years and over) by Periodical Medical Examination, Sex, and Administrative Area

Aministrative Area	إجمالي Total	إناث Female	ذكور Male	المنطقة الإدارية
Al-Riyadh	23.2	25.7	21.6	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	27.3	26.7	27.8	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	21.5	25.5	18.6	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	39.8	41.1	38.9	القصيم
Eastern Region	25.6	25.9	25.4	المنطقة الشرقية
Aseer	31.5	33.6	29.8	عسير
Tabouk	24.0	27.5	21.6	تبوك
Hail	18.5	21.1	16.6	حائل
Northern Borders	28.1	29.8	26.9	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	13.2	14.6	12.0	جازان
Najran	28.3	36.5	22.3	نجران
Al-Baha	23.0	22.7	23.4	الباحة
Al-Jouf	20.5	22.1	19.4	الجوف
Total	25.4	26.7	24.5	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ٢٠١٧ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (10-11)

جدول (١٠-١١)

نسبة السكان (١٥ سنة فأكثر) المصابون بأمراض مزمنة (مشخصة) حسب اسم المرض المشخص والفئة العمرية

Percentage of Population (15 years and over) who Suffer from a Chronic Disease by Name of Diagnosed Disease and Age Groups

Age Groups	ضغط الدم Blood pressure	القلب والشرايين Heart and arteries	السكري Diabetes	السرطان Cancer	الفئة العمرية
15 - 19	0.08	0.13	0.46	0.02	15- 19
20 - 24	0.21	0.17	0.63	0.05	20- 24
25 - 29	0.29	0.09	0.83	0.09	25- 29
30 - 34	1.01	0.09	1.39	0.08	30- 34
35 - 39	2.20	0.31	2.86	0.08	35- 39
40 - 44	4.60	0.56	5.99	0.17	40- 44
45 - 49	9.56	0.94	10.57	0.16	45- 49
50 - 54	17.46	1.88	21.23	0.35	50 - 54
55 - 59	24.32	3.04	29.60	0.33	55 - 59
60 - 64	34.07	5.46	38.09	0.80	60 - 64
65+	48.21	10.58	47.42	0.79	65+
Total	7.4	1.1	8.5	0.2	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _ General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (10-12)

جدول (١٠-١٢)

نسبة السكان (١٥ سنة فأكثر) المصابون بأمراض مزمنة (مشخصة) حسب اسم المرض المشخص والمنطقة الإدارية

Percentage of Population (15 years and over) who Suffer from a Chronic Disease by Name of Diagnosed Disease and administrative area

Aministrative Area	ضغط الدم Blood pressure	القلب والشرايين Heart and arteries	السكري Diabetes	السرطان Cancer	المنطقة الإدارية
Al-Riyadh	6.5	1.0	7.9	0.2	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	8.2	1.4	9.7	0.2	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	6.3	0.6	8.1	0.1	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	7.7	0.9	8.0	0.0	القصيم
Eastern Region	7.3	1.0	7.9	0.2	المنطقة الشرقية
Aseer	8.7	1.3	9.1	0.2	عسير
Tabouk	8.0	1.7	9.8	0.1	تبوك
Hail	6.9	1.2	8.3	0.2	حائل
Northern Borders	8.2	0.8	8.0	0.2	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	7.5	1.4	6.9	0.2	جازان
Najran	5.7	1.2	7.7	0.1	نجران
Al-Baha	7.9	1.6	9.0	0.2	الباحة
Al-Jouf	5.8	1.2	7.6	0.2	الجوف
Total	7.4	1.1	8.5	0.2	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _ General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (10-13)

جدول (١٠-١٣)

نسبة السكان السعوديين (١٥ سنة فأكثر) المصابون بأمراض مزمنة (مشخصة) حسب اسم المرض المشخص والفئة العمرية

Percentage of Saudi Population (15 years and over) who Suffer from a Chronic Disease by Name of Diagnosed Disease and Age Groups

Age Groups	ضغط الدم Blood pressure	القلب والشرايين Heart and arteries	السكري Diabetes	السرطان Cancer	الفئة العمرية
15 - 19	0.11	0.13	0.54	0.03	15- 19
20 - 24	0.21	0.19	0.72	0.06	20- 24
25 - 29	0.40	0.07	0.98	0.10	25- 29
30 - 34	1.06	0.11	1.76	0.14	30- 34
35 - 39	2.85	0.38	3.18	0.13	35- 39
40 - 44	6.25	0.92	6.44	0.41	40- 44
45 - 49	12.05	1.43	12.78	0.18	45- 49
50 - 54	23.18	2.82	25.65	0.44	50 - 54
55 - 59	29.93	4.18	34.08	0.50	55 - 59
60 - 64	40.16	6.05	43.61	1.06	60 - 64
65+	51.58	11.79	51.55	0.71	65+
Total	9.2	1.6	10.1	0.2	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (10-14)

جدول (١٤-١٠)

نسبة السكان السعوديين (١٥ سنة فأكثر) المصابون بأمراض مزمنة (مشخصة) حسب اسم المرض المشخص والمنطقة الإدارية

Percentage of Saudi Population (15 years and over) who Suffer from a Chronic Disease by Name of Diagnosed Disease and administrative area

Aministrative Area	ضغط الدم Blood pressure	القلب والشرايين Heart and arteries	السكري Diabetes	السرطان Cancer	المنطقة الإدارية
Al-Riyadh	8.6	1.5	10.1	0.3	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	9.9	1.9	10.7	0.2	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	7.2	0.8	9.5	0.1	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	10.2	1.3	10.4	0.1	القصيم
Eastern Region	9.5	1.5	9.8	0.3	المنطقة الشرقية
Aseer	10.5	1.7	10.6	0.2	عسير
Tabouk	8.9	1.5	10.7	0.1	تبوك
Hail	9.4	1.5	10.6	0.3	حائل
Northern Borders	10.2	1.1	9.8	0.3	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	9.0	1.8	7.9	0.3	جازان
Najran	6.9	1.6	9.7	0.2	نجران
Al-Baha	9.2	2.0	10.6	0.3	الباحة
Al-Jouf	7.3	1.8	9.5	0.2	الجوف
Total	9.2	1.6	10.1	0.2	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _ General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (10-15)

جدول (١٥-١٠)

نسبة السكان (١٨ سنة فأكثر) المصابون بأمراض مزمنة (مشخصة) حسب اسم المرض المشخص والفئة العمرية

Percentage of Population (18 years and over) who Suffer from a Chronic Disease by Name of Diagnosed Disease and Age Groups

Age Groups	ضغط الدم Blood pressure	القلب والشرايين Heart and arteries	السكري Diabetes	السرطان Cancer	الفئة العمرية
18- 19	0.13	0.23	0.52	0.02	18- 19
20 - 24	0.21	0.17	0.63	0.05	20- 24
25 - 29	0.29	0.09	0.83	0.09	25- 29
30 - 34	1.01	0.09	1.39	0.08	30- 34
35 - 39	2.20	0.31	2.86	0.08	35- 39
40 - 44	4.60	0.56	5.99	0.17	40- 44
45 - 49	9.56	0.94	10.57	0.16	45- 49
50 - 54	17.46	1.88	21.23	0.35	50 - 54
55 - 59	24.32	3.04	29.60	0.33	55 - 59
60 - 64	34.07	5.46	38.09	0.80	60 - 64
65+	48.21	10.58	47.42	0.79	65+
Total	7.8	1.2	9.0	0.2	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (10-16)

جدول (١٠-١٦)

نسبة السكان (١٨ سنة فأكثر) المصابون بأمراض مزمنة (مشخصة) حسب اسم المرض المشخص والمنطقة الإدارية

Percentage of Population (18 years and over) who Suffer from a Chronic Disease by Name of Diagnosed Disease and administrative area

Aministrative Area	ضغط الدم Blood pressure	القلب والشرايين Heart and arteries	السكري Diabetes	السرطان Cancer	المنطقة الإدارية
Al-Riyadh	6.8	1.0	8.3	0.2	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	8.7	1.4	10.2	0.2	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	6.7	0.6	8.6	0.1	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	8.1	1.0	8.5	0.0	القصيم
Eastern Region	7.7	1.0	8.3	0.2	المنطقة الشرقية
Aseer	9.3	1.4	9.7	0.2	عسير
Tabouk	8.5	1.8	10.4	0.1	تبوك
Hail	7.3	1.3	8.8	0.2	حائل
Northern Borders	8.8	0.9	8.6	0.2	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	8.0	1.5	7.4	0.2	جازان
Najran	6.1	1.2	8.2	0.1	نجران
Al-Baha	8.4	1.7	9.5	0.2	الباحة
Al-Jouf	6.1	1.3	8.1	0.2	الجوف
Total	7.8	1.2	9.0	0.2	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _ General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (10-17)

جدول (١٠-١٧)

نسبة السكان السعوديين (١٨ سنة فأكثر) المصابون بأمراض مزمنة (مشخصة) حسب اسم المرض المشخص والفئة العمرية

Percentage of Saudi Population (18 years and over) who Suffer from a Chronic Disease by Name of Diagnosed Disease and Age Groups

Age Groups	ضغط الدم Blood pressure	القلب والشرايين Heart and arteries	السكري Diabetes	السرطان Cancer	الفئة العمرية
18 - 19	0.15	0.20	0.58	0.02	18- 19
20 - 24	0.21	0.19	0.72	0.06	20- 24
25 - 29	0.40	0.07	0.98	0.10	25- 29
30 - 34	1.06	0.11	1.76	0.14	30- 34
35 - 39	2.85	0.38	3.18	0.13	35- 39
40 - 44	6.25	0.92	6.44	0.41	40- 44
45 - 49	12.05	1.43	12.78	0.18	45- 49
50 - 54	23.18	2.82	25.65	0.44	50 - 54
55 - 59	29.93	4.18	34.08	0.50	55 - 59
60 - 64	40.16	6.05	43.61	1.06	60 - 64
65+	51.58	11.79	51.55	0.71	65+
Total	10.0	1.7	10.9	0.3	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _ General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (10-18)

جدول (١٠-١٨)

نسبة السكان السعوديين (١٨ سنة فأكثر) المصابون بأمراض مزمنة (مشخصة) حسب اسم المرض المشخص والمنطقة الإدارية

Percentage of Saudi Population (18 years and over) who Suffer from a Chronic Disease by Name of Diagnosed Disease and administrative area

Aministrative Area	ضغط الدم Blood pressure	القلب والشرايين Heart and arteries	السكري Diabetes	السرطان Cancer	المنطقة الإدارية
Al-Riyadh	9.3	1.6	10.8	0.3	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	10.7	2.1	11.5	0.3	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	7.8	0.9	10.2	0.1	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	11.0	1.4	11.2	0.1	القصيم
Eastern Region	10.2	1.6	10.6	0.3	المنطقة الشرقية
Aseer	11.5	1.9	11.5	0.2	عسير
Tabouk	9.6	1.6	11.5	0.1	تبوك
Hail	10.1	1.7	11.4	0.3	حائل
Northern Borders	11.2	1.3	10.7	0.3	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	9.7	1.9	8.5	0.3	جازان
Najran	7.4	1.8	10.5	0.2	نجران
Al-Baha	9.9	2.1	11.4	0.3	الباحة
Al-Jouf	8.1	1.9	10.4	0.3	الجوف
Total	10.0	1.7	10.9	0.3	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _ General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (11-1)

جدول (11-1)

معدل الإصابات بسبب حوادث السير والمرور بين السكان (١٥ سنة فأكثر) لكل ١٠٠ ألف من السكان حسب نوع الحادث والفئة العمرية

Rate of injuries due to traffic accidents and traffic among population (15 years and over) per 100 thousand population by type of accident, and Age Groups

Age Groups	Other than Traffic Accidents		Traffic Accidents		الفئة العمرية
	جملة Total	سعودي Saudi	خلاف حوادث السير والمرور	حوادث السير والمرور	
15 - 19	945	883	635	655	15- 19
20 - 24	1006	1052	977	1182	20- 24
25 - 29	1208	1201	751	862	25- 29
30 - 34	1431	1318	786	1098	30- 34
35 - 39	1396	1351	628	1052	35- 39
40 - 44	1410	1405	685	588	40- 44
45 - 49	1750	1394	561	467	45- 49
50 - 54	1772	1396	565	488	50 - 54
55 - 59	1028	819	374	330	55 - 59
60 - 64	1219	1718	513	318	60 - 64
65 +	2452	2496	508	626	65+
Total	1378	1293	677	797	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ٢٠١٧ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (11-2)

جدول (٢٠١١)

معدل الإصابات بسبب حوادث السير والمرور بين السكان (١٥ سنة فأكثر) لكل ١٠٠ ألف من السكان حسب نوع الحادث والمنطقة الإدارية

Rate of injuries due to traffic accidents and traffic among population (15 years and over) per 100 thousand population by by type of accident, and Administrative Area

المنطقة الإدارية	Other than Traffic Accidents		Traffic Accidents		المنطقة الإدارية
	جملة	سعودي	جملة	سعودي	
	Total	Saudi	Total	Saudi	
الرياض	916	902	470	689	الرياض
مكة المكرمة	1754	1553	574	606	مكة المكرمة
المدينة المنورة	536	598	451	502	المدينة المنورة
القصيم	1118	1172	395	413	القصيم
المنطقة الشرقية	1289	1341	911	1021	المنطقة الشرقية
عسير	1417	1431	985	1072	عسير
تبوك	4958	3730	2272	1795	تبوك
حائل	1661	865	684	776	حائل
الحدود الشمالية	3748	2973	310	393	الحدود الشمالية
جازان	605	613	797	1005	جازان
نجران	2876	2736	1396	1620	نجران
الباحة	831	946	540	527	الباحة
الجوف	501	358	478	591	الجوف
الجملة	1378	1293	677	797	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ٢٠١٧ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (12-1)

جدول (١٢-١)

نسبة السكان (١٥ سنة فأكثر) الذين يتناولون القدر الكافي (٥ حصص فما فوق في اليوم) من الخضروات والفواكه حسب الجنس والفئة العمرية

Percentage of population (15 years and over) who eat enough (5 servings or more per day) of vegetables and fruits by sex, nationality and Age Group

Age Groups	Total الجملة			Saudi سعودي			الفئة العمرية
	إجمالي Total	إناث Females	ذكور Males	إجمالي Total	إناث Females	ذكور Males	
15 - 19	10.4	10.0	10.8	10.5	10.2	10.8	15- 19
20 - 24	10.6	11.8	9.6	10.8	12.0	9.7	20- 24
25 - 29	10.2	9.6	10.6	10.0	10.0	10.0	25- 29
30 - 34	10.1	10.2	10.0	11.1	11.5	10.8	30- 34
35 - 39	10.6	10.4	10.7	11.2	11.6	10.8	35- 39
40 - 44	9.9	11.1	9.3	11.1	11.3	10.9	40- 44
45 - 49	11.9	12.8	11.4	13.2	13.7	12.8	45- 49
50 - 54	11.6	12.4	11.3	11.9	12.6	11.3	50 - 54
55 - 59	10.1	9.8	10.2	12.2	10.4	13.9	55 - 59
60 - 64	11.1	7.9	13.1	11.2	8.2	13.9	60 - 64
65 - 69	7.8	7.2	8.4	8.1	7.9	8.3	65+
Total	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.9	11.0	10.8	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ٢٠١٧_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (12-2)

جدول (١٢-٢)

نسبة السكان (١٥ سنة فأكثر) الذين يتناولون القدر الكافي (٥ حصص فما فوق في اليوم) من الخضروات والفواكه حسب الجنس والمنطقة الإدارية

Percentage of population (15 years and over) who eat enough (5 servings or more per day) of vegetables and fruits by sex, nationality and Administrative Area

Administrative Area	Total الجملة			Saudi سعودي			المنطقة الادارية
	إجمالي Total	إناث Females	ذكور Males	إجمالي Total	إناث Females	ذكور Males	
Al-Riyadh	8.8	7.0	9.9	7.1	7.0	7.2	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	11.0	11.0	11.1	14.7	13.7	15.8	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	5.4	6.5	4.6	4.0	4.7	3.2	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	7.6	6.0	8.6	6.0	6.1	5.9	القصيم
Eastern Region	8.6	10.8	7.2	9.2	9.7	8.8	المنطقة الشرقية
Aseer	15.1	12.5	17.1	12.1	11.9	12.3	عسير
Tabouk	12.9	14.5	11.7	10.0	10.7	9.4	تبوك
Hail	9.6	8.7	10.3	9.8	9.8	9.8	حائل
Northern Borders	11.1	9.9	12.0	6.3	6.8	5.9	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	15.4	19.5	12.1	19.7	22.5	16.9	جازان
Najran	32.5	34.1	31.3	32.4	33.3	31.4	نجران
Al-Baha	13.4	14.8	12.3	13.8	13.1	14.6	الباحة
Al-Jouf	9.4	8.5	9.9	7.0	7.3	6.8	الجوف
Total	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.9	11.0	10.8	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧. ٢٠ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (13-1)

جدول (١٣-١)

نسبة انتشار استخدام الوسائل الحديثة لتنظيم الأسرة بين النساء (١٥-٩٠ سنة) المتزوجات حالياً حسب الفئة العمرية

Percentage of Prevalence of the Use of Modern Methods of Family Planning among women (15-49 years) currently married by Age Groups

Age Groups	إجمالي Total	سعوديات Saudi Females	فئات العمر
15 - 19	10.6	10.1	15 - 19
20 - 24	19.9	17.8	20 - 24
25 - 29	29.8	28.4	25 - 29
30 - 34	32.9	31.7	30 - 34
35 - 39	34.5	32.3	35 - 39
40 - 44	33.4	31.8	40 - 44
45 - 49	26.8	26.3	45 - 49
Total	30.9	29.1	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (13-2)

جدول (١٣-٢)

نسبة انتشار استخدام الوسائل الحديثة لتنظيم الأسرة بين النساء (١٥-٤٩ سنة) المتزوجات حالياً حسب المنطقة الإدارية

Percentage of Prevalence of the Use of Modern Methods of Family Planning among women (15-49 years) currently married by Administrative Area

Administrative Area	إجمالي Total	سعوديات Saudi Females	المنطقة الإدارية
Al-Riyadh	33.9	34.4	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	38.0	36.8	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	13.9	13.1	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	50.7	49.7	القصيم
Eastern Region	27.0	24.3	المنطقة الشرقية
Aseer	21.4	19.5	عسير
Tabouk	23.4	22.3	تبوك
Hail	17.6	15.5	حائل
Northern Borders	37.5	38.9	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	29.4	28.8	جازان
Najran	14.5	15.2	نجران
Al-Baha	25.8	25.9	الباحة
Al-Jouf	21.0	19.9	الجوف
Total	30.9	29.1	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ٢٠١٧ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (14-1)

جدول (١٤-١)

وسيط فترة الرضاعة للمواليد خلال الـ ٣ سنوات السابقة للمسح حسب المنطقة الإدارية

Median Duration of lactation for infants during the previous 3 years preceding the survey by Administrative Area

Administrative Area	النسبة المئوية لمدة الرضاعة الصرفة Percentage of lactation period		وسيط الرضاعة بالاشهر Breastfeeding by months		المنطقة الإدارية
	اكثر من ٦ شهور More than 6 months	اقل من ٦ شهور Less than 6 months	اي رضاعة Any breastfeeding	الرضاعة الصرفة Pure breastfeeding	
Al-Riyadh	56.1	43.9	22.9	7.6	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	77.6	22.4	24.5	12.2	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	62.3	37.7	16.9	7.9	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	28.2	71.8	19.7	2.9	القصيم
Eastern Region	61.3	38.7	23.9	8.1	الشرقية
Aseer	65.6	34.4	20.4	8.4	عسير
Tabouk	50.2	49.8	19.6	6.0	تبوك
Hail	29.9	70.1	25.7	2.8	حائل
Northern Borders	27.4	72.6	25.0	2.2	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	60.7	39.3	23.8	8.4	جازان
Najran	87.0	13.0	22.9	13.4	نجران
Al-Baha	62.0	38.0	25.2	8.2	الباحة
Al-Jouf	66.0	34.0	24.1	12.2	الجوف
Total	59.6	40.4	23.5	8.1	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

Table (14-2)

جدول (٢٠١٤)

وسيط فترة الرضاعة للمواليد السعوديين خلال ال ٣ سنوات السابقة للمسح حسب المنطقة الإدارية

Median Duration of lactation for Saudi infants during the previous 3 years preceding the survey by Administrative Area

Administrative Area	النسبة المئوية لمدة الرضاعة الصرفة Percentage of lactation period		وسيط الرضاعة بالاشهر Breastfeeding by months		المنطقة الإدارية
	اكثر من ٦ شهور More than 6 months	اقل من ٦ شهور Less than 6 months	اي رضاعة Any breastfeeding	الرضاعة الصرفة Pure breastfeeding	
Al-Riyadh	48.5	51.5	23.3	5.5	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	74.1	25.9	23.7	10.5	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	59.5	40.5	16.7	6.9	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	24.2	75.8	16.9	2.8	القصيم
Eastern Region	56.9	43.1	23.2	7.2	الشرقية
Aseer	63.5	36.5	19.5	7.9	عسير
Tabouk	49.3	50.7	19.6	5.8	تبوك
Hail	28.6	71.4	25.7	2.7	حائل
Northern Borders	28.2	71.8	25.1	2.4	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	64.1	35.9	23.5	9.3	جازان
Najran	87.6	12.4	22.4	13.4	نجران
Al-Baha	62.3	37.7	25.2	8.2	الباحة
Al-Jouf	65.1	34.9	24.4	12.2	الجوف
Total	56.1	43.9	23.4	7.3	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ٢٠١٧ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

(14-3)Table

جدول (١٤-٣)

نسبة الولادات التي يشرف عليهن أخصائيو صحيون مهرة حسب المنطقة الإدارية

Percentage of births attended by skilled health professionals by Administrative Area

Administrative Area	جملة Total	اناث Females	ذكور Males	المنطقة الادارية
Al-Riyadh	99.9	100.0	99.8	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	99.7	99.9	99.5	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	100.0	100.0	100.0	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	99.8	100.0	99.5	القصيم
Eastern Region	100.0	100.0	100.0	الشرقية
Aseer	99.2	98.6	99.7	عسير
Tabouk	100.0	100.0	100.0	تبوك
Hail	99.7	100.0	99.4	حائل
Northern Borders	100.0	100.0	100.0	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	96.7	97.8	95.7	جازان
Najran	100.0	100.0	100.0	نجران
Al-Baha	100.0	100.0	100.0	الباحة
Al-Jouf	100.0	100.0	100.0	الجوف
Total	99.7	99.8	99.6	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ١٧ . ٢_ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

نسبة الأطفال دون سن الخامسة الذين تم تسجيل ولادتهم لدى سلطة مدنية حسب المنطقة الإدارية

Percentage of children under 5 years of age who were registered with a civil authority by Administrative Area

Administrative Area	جملة Total	اناث Females	ذكور Males	المنطقة الادارية
Al-Riyadh	98.9	99.5	98.3	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	98.5	98.4	98.5	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	97.2	98.8	95.3	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	98.6	98.4	98.7	القصيم
Eastern Region	98.2	98.5	98.0	الشرقية
Aseer	96.8	97.5	96.2	عسير
Tabouk	98.3	99.1	97.6	تبوك
Hail	99.0	99.6	98.4	حائل
Northern Borders	99.5	99.2	99.7	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	97.9	98.3	97.5	جازان
Najran	98.9	98.9	99.0	نجران
Al-Baha	97.9	95.8	100.0	الباحة
Al-Jouf	97.4	96.6	98.2	الجوف
Total	98.3	98.7	98.0	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ٢٠١٧ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

(14-5)Table

جدول (٥-١٤)

معدلات الخصوبة للإناث والإناث السعوديات حسب المنطقة الإدارية

Rate of total fertility Saudi Female and Female by Administrative Area

Administrative Area	جملة الإناث Total		الإناث السعوديات Saudi		المنطقة الادارية
	الخصوبة الكلية Total fertility	خصوبة النساء (١٥-١٩ سنة) Fertility of women (15-19 years)	الخصوبة الكلية Total fertility	خصوبة النساء (١٥-١٩ سنة) Fertility of women (15-19 years)	
Al-Riyadh	2.1	9.5	2.5	5.5	الرياض
Makkah Al-Mokarramah	1.9	10.5	2.2	6.9	مكة المكرمة
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	2.0	11.6	2.4	13.4	المدينة المنورة
Al-Qaseem	2.0	2.9	2.4	3.2	القصيم
Eastern Region	2.0	22.7	2.4	19.8	الشرقية
Aseer	2.1	12.2	2.3	15.4	عسير
Tabouk	2.6	17.8	2.9	18.9	تبوك
Hail	2.0	22.0	2.3	23.5	حائل
Northern Borders	2.0	6.5	2.3	6.8	الحدود الشمالية
Jazan	2.0	88.8	2.1	83.9	جازان
Najran	2.6	35.9	3.0	38.9	نجران
Al-Baha	1.8	65.8	1.9	65.8	الباحة
Al-Jouf	3.1	35.8	3.8	44.5	الجوف
Total	2.0	11.7	2.4	9.8	الجملة

Source: Family Health Survey 2017 _ General Authority for Statistics

المصدر: مسح صحة الأسرة ٢٠١٧ _ الهيئة العامة للإحصاء



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