الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics

Progress Towards the Sustainable Development Goals 2022

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Preface

"In 2015, the United Nations established the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure peace and prosperity for all by 2030. Saudi Arabia, in alignment with global efforts, has committed to advancing the needs of the most vulnerable. The UN asserts that realizing the SDGs by 2030 requires extraordinary effort, determination, and the adaptation of new and existing data sources to fulfill each goal's unique criteria.

Collaborative efforts are essential to achieve these goals, involving governments, corporations, civil society, and academia to address developmental challenges and promote sustainability creatively and innovatively. Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030, which is congruent with its commitment to the SDGs, focuses on reassessing and realigning national strategies and priorities. This report transcends a mere statistical update of Saudi Arabia's progress on the SDGs; it highlights continual advancements in health, education, climate action, and partnerships, among other areas. Notably, a significant portion of the Kingdom's annual budget supports key SDG sectors, including health, education, social services, economic development, and infrastructure, constituting over sixty percent of the total SDG-related spending. Such investment reflects Saudi Arabia's dedication to enhancing the social and economic well-being of its citizens, markedly improving the Kingdom's standard of living."

Although the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is currently working towards achieving its Vision 2030, it has committed itself to fulfilling all sustainable development goals by aligning them with its vision. One of the primary objectives of the Kingdom's vision is to refocus and reassess plans and priorities.

The primary aim of this report is not merely to present statistics on the current progress of the SDGs in Saudi Arabia, but also to highlight sustainable successes, indicating improvements in various areas including healthcare, education, climate change, partnerships, and more.

It is noteworthy to document in this report that the Kingdom's annual expenditures are predominantly observation allocated to the key sustainable development goals within sectors such as healthcare, education, social and economic issues, and infrastructure. These sectors collectively constitute over sixty percent of the Sustainable Development Goals. This underscores the fact that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia directs a substantial portion of its revenues towards social and economic development, resulting in a positive impact on the population's quality of life.

Acknowledgment

We extend our sincere gratitude to all our partners in government entities and the private sector for their collaboration with the General Authority for Statistics in providing relevant data and indicators. We also thank the teams working on the Sustainable Development Goals at the national level for their efforts throughout all stages of the report's preparation.

Executive Summary

2022

The comprehensive framework comprises a total of seventeen goals, which encompass 169 targets and 248 indicators. This report delves into 121 out of the 248 indicators, constituting an approximate coverage of 48.8%. Each of these Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) encompasses a multitude of targets and indicators, all aimed at achieving specific milestones by the year 2030.

To illustrate, SDG 1 (No Poverty) incorporates seven targets and thirteen indicators, with 53.8% of the SDG 1 indicators under monitoring in the context of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) encompasses eight targets and fourteen indicators, with 50% of the indicators subject to monitoring at the Kingdom level. SDG 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing) entails thirteen targets and twenty-eight indicators, of which KSA can oversee 93% of the indicators. SDG 4 (Quality Education) comprises ten targets and thirteen indicators, with 83% of them being monitored in Saudi Arabia. SDG 5 (Gender Equality) encompasses nine targets and fourteen indicators, with a mere 29% of the indicators being actively monitored.

Looking ahead, SDG 6 involves eight targets and eleven indicators, with 45% of the goals and indicators currently under scrutiny. SDG 7 is composed of five targets and six indicators, with 33.3% of the indicators being monitored

at the Saudi level. SDG 8 encompasses twelve targets and sixteen indicators, with 50% of these indicators undergoing monitoring in KSA. SDG 9 features eight targets and eleven indicators, of which 75% were observed at the KSA level. SDG 10 (Reduce Inequality) includes ten targets and fourteen indicators, with KSA monitoring half of them. SDG 11 comprises ten targets and fifteen indicators, with a monitoring rate of only 26.7%.

Continuing, SDG 12 consists of eleven targets and thirteen indicators, with KSA monitoring a mere 38% of them. SDG 13 involves five targets and eight indicators, with 44% of them being monitored by KSA. SDG 14 encompasses ten targets and ten indicators, with 33% of them being subjected to monitoring. SDG 15 covers twelve targets and fourteen indicators, with KSA monitoring 45% of them. SDG 16 comprises twelve targets and twenty-four indicators, with a monitoring rate of only 12.5% in KSA. Finally, SDG 17 consists of nineteen targets and twenty-four indicators, with KSA monitoring more than half of them, reaching a rate of 58%.

SDG 1: No Poverty

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's investment in key social services such as education and health has been significant and distinguished during, especially, the past five years. The introduction of innovative programs has also successfully reduced unemployment and reduced dependence on social assistance.

SDG 2: Zero Hunger

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is working towards creating adequate and sufficient food security; thus, the number of plant resources increased from 776 in 2015 to 2,706 in 2022.

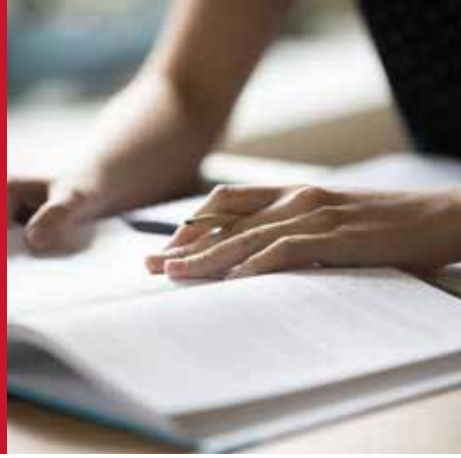
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being

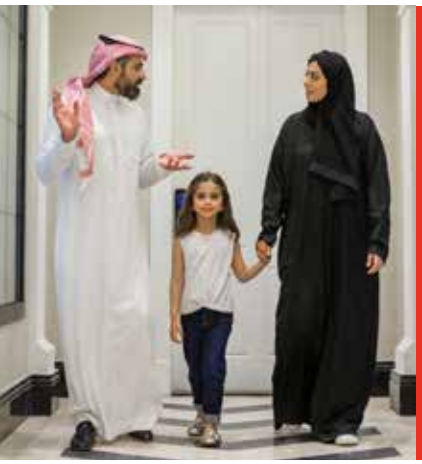
Saudi Arabia's maternal mortality rate decreased from 12 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015 to 9.42 deaths in 2022, which is regarded as one of the lowest globally, a testament to the high-quality healthcare services for women and children. Regarding births, 98.7% of births were attended by skilled health personnel. The attendance of skilled health personnel at nearly all births points to a robust healthcare system, which is reflected in the stable low rates of under-five and neonatal mortality.

Substantial decrease in the incidence of hepatitis B from 1.48 per 100,000 people to 0.12 in 2022. It is worth documenting that the vast majority of population in Saudi Arabia have been vaccinated against several diseases (97.4%) such as diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, MMR, and pneumococcal conjugate.

SDG 4: Quality Education

Gender parity is achieved in Saudi educational institutions, with the Gender Parity Index (GPI) demonstrating balanced enrollment rates between females and males across all stages of schooling. The GPI also shows equality in teacher representation at various educational levels.





SDG 5: Gender Equality

In the Shura Council, women held 20% of the seats in 2021, marking significant progress in gender representation. The participation of women in senior government positions increased from 3.02% in 2015 increased to 7.43% in 2022.

SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

In 2022, 99.91% of Saudi Arabia's population had access to safely managed drinking water services. The percentage of the population benefit from proper management of sanitation services (safe) accounted for 79.27% in 2022 while the percentage of household members who use improved sanitation facilities (basic) accounted for 99.03%. The proportion of population benefiting from hand washing facilities with soap and water made of 98.39%.

SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Almost, the entire population of Saudi Arabia enjoys nearly universal access to electricity, including those in urban and rural areas, underscoring the wide availability of clean energy solutions.

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Between 2015 and 2022, Saudi Arabia's GDP per capita growth rate rose significantly from -0.60% to 3.98%.

The number of banking facilities and ATMs per 100,000 individuals saw a slight increase, yet the prevalence of personal banking nearly doubled, reaching approximately 48 million account holders in 2022, up from 22 million in 2015.

SDG 9: Industry Innovation and Infrastructure

- In 2022, 91.77% of population in rural areas who live with 2KM and can access to all-seasoned road.
- In 2021, Saudi Arabia allocated 0.46% of its GDP to research and development, with 834.8 researchers per million inhabitants.

SDG 10: Reduce Inequalities

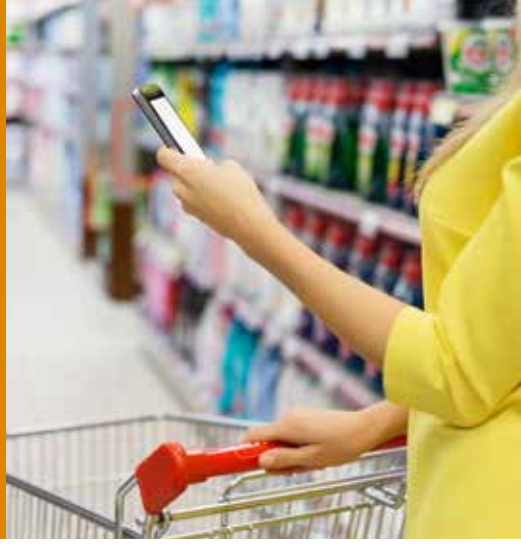
- Labor's share of GDP accounted for 34.4% in 2022.
- Tariff lines applied to imports from least developed and developing countries decreased from 16% in 2015 to 13% in 2022.

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communitiesl

Saudi Arabia initiated a national strategy for disaster risk mitigation in 2017.

SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

- Saudi Arabia signed four agreements under international conventions, including the Basel Convention (188 Parties), Stockholm Convention (184 Parties), Rotterdam Convention (164 Parties), and Minamata Convention (133 Parties).
- The number of companies publishing sustainability reports increased significantly from 14 in 2015 to 114 in 2022.



SDG 13: Climate Action

Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns, a phenomenon that transcends borders. To address this, Saudi Arabia has launched initiatives and developed national strategies and plans that align with global environmental preservation trends and the achievement of "Green Saudi." In this context, Saudi Arabia is hosting (COP 16) this year.

SDG 14: Life Below Water

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has committed to implementing international instruments and agreements aimed at combating illegal, unregulated, and unreported fishing.

SDG 15: Life on Land

- Saudi Arabia's forest area accounted for 2 million hectares, representing 1.35% of total land in 2021.
- There was an increase in the area of marine protected area from 8,341 KM in 2015 to 12,216 in 2022. Sustainable forest coverage stood at 977,000 hectares for the last three years (2019, 2021 and 2022), with 70% of land experiencing degradation in 2021. Mountainous green areas remained stable at 5212 km² over the past three years.

SDG 16: Peace Justice and Strong Institutions

Saudi Arabia established a national strategy for human rights and the "Saudi Human Rights Commission."

SDG 17: Partnership for The Goals

In 2021, Saudi Arabia provided SAR 34.05 billion in additional development assistance to developing countries while net inflows of foreign direct investment accounted for SAR 42.03 billion in 2022.

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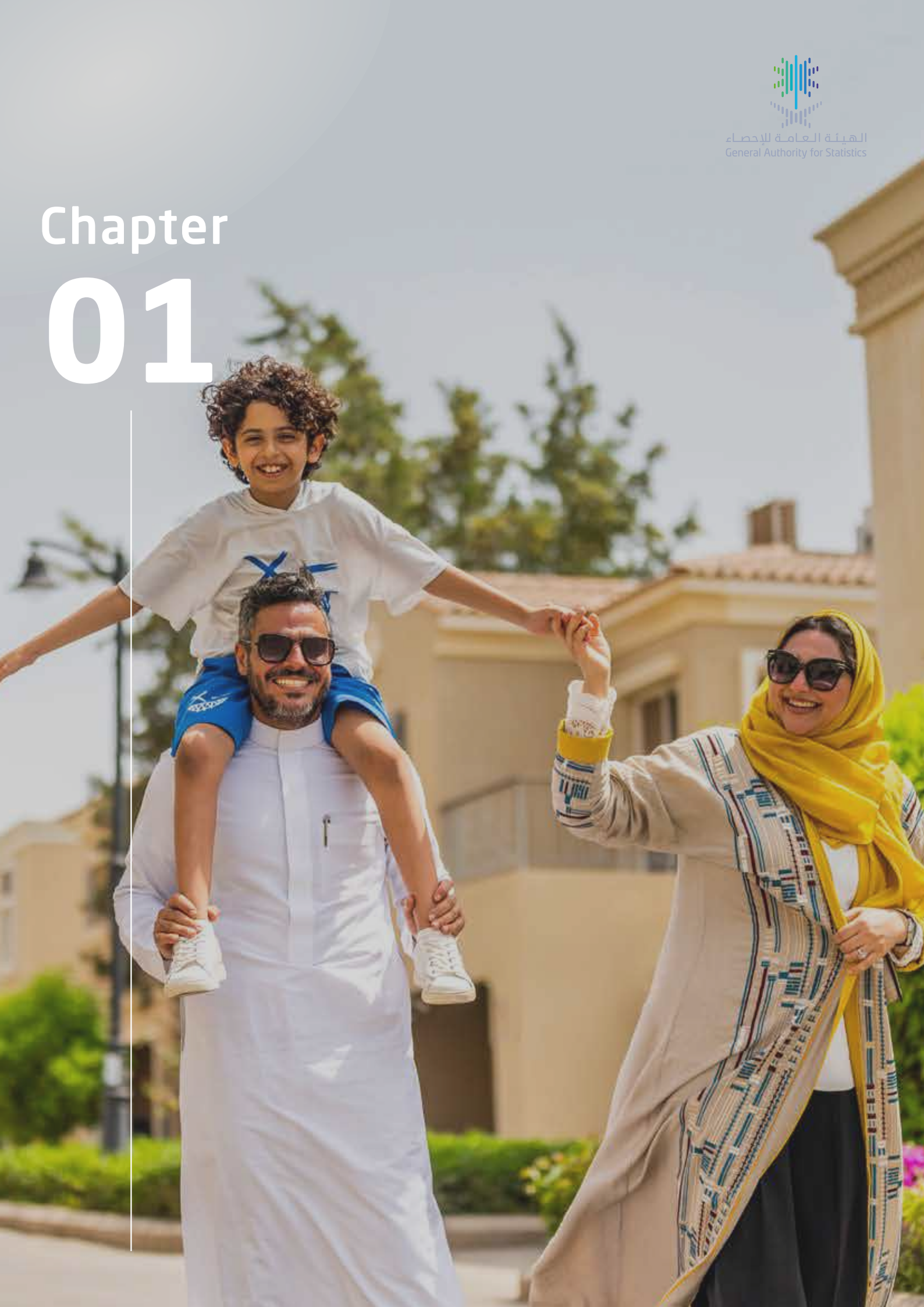
Chapter 01



Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and SDG indicators

This chapter provides an overview of the steps taken to start the process of collecting and compiling data and information on SDG indicators as well as writing the report.

1.1 Leave no one behind

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is firmly dedicated to the principle of leaving no one behind by the year 2030. The government, in collaboration with its partners, is diligently striving to attain the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) within this timeframe. In essence, Saudi Arabia not only

acknowledges the global significance of committing to the SDGs but also places paramount importance on improving the quality of life for its citizens. Consequently, the pursuit of all SDGs is imperative to ensure that no individual is marginalized or excluded. This commitment serves as a catalyst for the government, particularly the Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP) and the General Authority for Statistics, to foster coordination and synergy among both governmental and non-governmental entities. The overarching goal is to safeguard the accuracy and completeness of data and information pertaining to all SDG indicators.

1.2 Establishment of SDGs higher committee

To facilitate the coordinated efforts of governmental institutions and the General Authority for Statistics (GASTAT) and to ensure a high-level commitment from various organizations in support of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), The Steering Committee for Sustainable Development has been established under the chairmanship of His Excellency the Minister of Economy and Planning, with membership from 22 governmental entities. The committee is responsible for overseeing the implementation of sustainable development goals. Among its efforts, for example but not limited to, is the development of a plan to monitor the progress of SDGs and to address any challenges that impede performance.

The committee has conducted meetings with representatives of various bodies, agencies, and institutions responsible for providing data related to the SDGs. Additionally, technical workshops have been organized in collaboration with key partners and international institutions to address issues related to SDGs indicators'. Furthermore, individual workshops have been convened with data producers to ensure the provision of data and to address any existing data gaps.

1.3 Adoption of practical framework

The team members working on SDGs have adopted a categorization approach by dividing the SDG indicators into various thematic clusters. For instance, one such cluster focuses on environmental indicators, encompassing a total of 41 indicators, including noteworthy ones such as 6.3.2, 6.4.2, and 6.6.1, among others. Furthermore, within the environmental cluster, there are indicators that fall under SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), such as 11.4.1 and 11.6.2. This categorization methodology extends to other clusters of indicators, covering areas such as agriculture, energy, the labor market, health and sports, tourism, transportation, communication, and geography.

1.4 Hiring international SDGs experts

In context of commitment and in order to deepen the professionalism in the methodology of the General Authority for Statistics in monitoring SDG indicators and to strengthen the SDGs team, the authority took the initiative to appoint an international expert in SDGs and statistics. The main aim of hiring an international expert was to help the SDGs team in conducting SDGs data gap analysis and creating data sources mapping; in terms of identifying the data sources, aligning indicators to these data sources, setting the measurement unit of indicators, reviewing calculation methods, and designing data collection tools for particular indicators. The expert also has worked on the SDGs report outline. Furthermore, the expert will work on a long-term strategy for localization of SDGs on the regional level and link the SDGs with 2030 vision. Also, qualifying local specialists and experts in the field of sustainable development and building a high-level local team that supervises the achievement of sustainable development goals and the preparation of annual reports, and not limiting this to enhancing the capabilities of data collection, analysis and interpretation only.

1.5 Strengthening people's capacity in data collection, analysis, and interpretation

Establishing a robust follow-up and review mechanism for the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development agenda is contingent upon a sturdy framework of indicators and statistical data. Such a mechanism plays a pivotal role in monitoring progress, guiding policymaking, and ensuring accountability across all stakeholders. Recognizing this, GASTAT has placed a high priority on enhancing the capacity of its staff.

This capacity-building initiative is multifaceted and encompasses two key levels: individuals and organizations.

At the individual level, the focus is on fostering the development of knowledge, skills, and expertise among personnel in various aspects, including different types of indicators and calculations, research methods, and statistical techniques. Practical examples will be tailored to address and investigate issues spanning various domains covered in the SDGs report, such as health, education, and the environment. The effectiveness of this endeavor will hinge on the presence of adept experts among the attendees. The aim is to cultivate a cadre of highly skilled researchers who can impart their acquired knowledge and expertise to junior researchers in the realm of sustainable development.

At the organizational level, the emphasis lies in bolstering the capacities of relevant institutions, such as the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health, in the analysis of policies, procedures, and measurements associated with key indicators related to food, education, and the environment. In the context of SDGs, the provided table contains comprehensive information about the sessions that will be covered in the training plan, outlining the various areas of focus and expertise enhancement within the organizations involved. This holistic approach ensures that both individuals and institutions are equipped to effectively contribute to the implementation and monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals.

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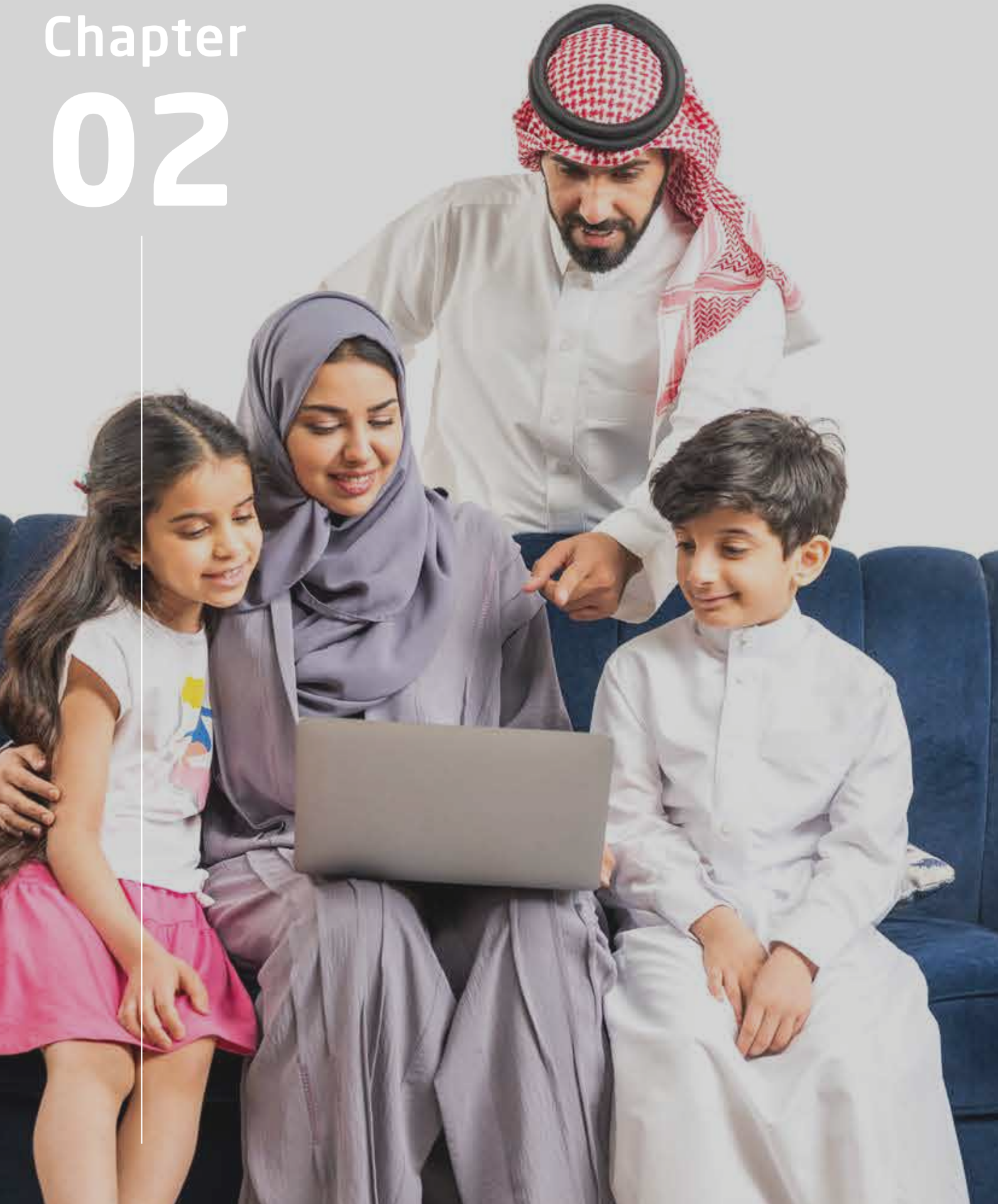
Chapter 02



Approach and Methodology

This chapter presents the methodologies used in addressing availability of data and data gap analysis. The chapter also presents the calculation methods used in calculating different types of indicators.

2.1 Methodologies and targets

There are a total of seventeen goals, encompassing 169 targets and 248 indicators. Each Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) is comprised of multiple indicators and targets to be achieved. For example, SDG 1 (No Poverty) consists of seven targets and thirteen indicators, while SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) encompasses eight targets and fourteen indicators. SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) includes thirteen targets and twenty-seven indicators, and SDG 4 (Quality Education) involves ten targets and thirteen indicators. SDG 5 (Gender Equality) encompasses nine targets and thirteen indicators, while SDG 6 includes eight targets and eleven indicators. SDG 7 comprises five targets and six indicators.

Moving forward, SDG 8 includes twelve targets and sixteen indicators, and SDG 9 consists of eight targets and eleven indicators. SDG 10 covers ten targets and fourteen indicators, while SDG 11 involves ten targets and fourteen indicators. SDG 12 consists of eleven targets and thirteen indicators, and SDG 13 includes five targets and eight indicators. SDG 14 comprises ten targets and ten indicators, and SDG 15 encompasses twelve targets and fourteen indicators. SDG 16 consists of twelve targets and twenty-four indicators, while SDG 17 comprises nineteen targets and twenty-four indicators.

2.2 Data Gap Analysis & Availability of Data

2.2.1 Steps Taken to Ensure Data Availability

The SDGs team of the International Indicators Department has followed an effective process for contacting relevant government bodies and GASTAT's departments. The following steps were taken to reach the indicators targeted in this report. The steps are listed below:

1. Reviewing and Understanding of SDGs and Relevant Indicators

The team reviewed and understood all sustainable development goals and indicators which enabled them to list all indicators with their pertinent goals.

2. Indicators Requirements

The team members identified all indicators and their main characteristics such as the unit of measurement, tier, and method/s to be used in calculation.

3. Identifying Data Sources

Once the team members identified the SDG indicators, they began the process of looking for the main data sources (administrative records, surveys and other resources such as big data) and data providers (within GASTAT and government entities). In general, the team identified all data sources and started communication on all levels through relevant departments of GASTAT.

4. Communicating with Departments and Government Bodies

Once the team members finished the cards and identified the sources of data, they organized the indicators in long lists and tables, and forwarded them to relevant departments and ministries.

5. Team and SDGs expert

Review the incoming data and determine the availability of the data as requested by producers and ensure their compatibility in accordance with the approved methodologies and standards.

2.2.2 Availability of Indicators by Tier

The table titled "Availability of Data by Tier" provides an overview of the categorization of indicators across various goals. It differentiates the indicators into Tier 1 and Tier 2 for both all indicators and available indicators. Each goal's data availability is carefully analyzed, highlighting the distribution and completeness of Tier 1 and Tier 2 indicators. This categorization is essential for understanding the current status and readiness of data for monitoring and achieving the specified goals.

Table 2.1: Availability of Data by Tier

Goal	All Indicators			Available Indicators		
	Tier 1	Tier 2	Total	Tier 1	Tier 2	Total
1. No poverty	9	4	13	6 (78)	1 (25)	7 (53.8)
2. Zero hunger	10	4	14	(50) 5	2 (50)	7 (50)
3. Health and well-being	25	3	28	(92) 23	3 (100)	26 (93)
4. Quality Education	6	6	12	(100) 5	5 (71)	10 (83)
5. Gender equality	6	8	14	(33) 2	2 (25)	4 (29)
6. Clean water and sanitation	9	2	11	(44) 4	1 (50)	5 (45)
7. Affordable and clean energy	6	-	6	2 (33)	-	2 (50)
8. Decent work and economic growth	9	7	16	5 (55.5)	3 (43)	(50) 8
9. Industry, innovation, and infrastructure	10	2	12	(70) 7	2 (100)	(75) 9
10. Reduce inequalities	10	4	14	(50) 5	-	(50) 5
11. sustainable cities and communities	8	7	15	(37) 3	(14) 1	(26.7) 4
12. Responsible consumption and production	5	8	13	(40) 2	3 (38)	5 (38.5)
13. Climate action	3	5	8	(33.3) 1	3 (60)	4 (50)
14. Life below water	5	5	10	(60) 3	-	3 (33)
15. Life on land	12	2	14	(45) 5	-	5 (45)
16. Peace, justice and strong institutions	11	13	24	(27.3) 3	-	3 (12.5)
17. Partnership for goals	19	5	24	(68) 13	1 (20)	14 (58)
Total	**163**	**85**	**248**	**(.58) 94**	**(31.4) 27**	**(48.8) 121**

2.2.3 Availability of indicators by year of publication

The table titled "Availability of Indicators by Year of Publication" provides a detailed analysis of the progressive coverage of various indicators over a span of several years. It highlights the systematic inclusion of indicators related to sustainable development goals, showing a significant increase in the number of indicators published each year. The table reflects the commitment to expanding the breadth of data available for monitoring progress toward these goals. It illustrates the gradual yet steady effort to enhance data collection and reporting, ultimately aiming to ensure comprehensive coverage and more informed decision-making for sustainable development.

Table 2.2: Availability of indicators by year of publication.

SDG	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
1. No poverty	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
2. Zero hunger	-	-	-	2	2	-	3	7
3. Health and well-being	1	-	3	3	1	1	17	26
4. Quality Education	-	3	-	1	2	-	4	10
5. Gender equality	-	-	-	-	-		4	4
6. Clean water and sanitation	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
7. Affordable and clean energy	-	-	-	-	-		2	2
8. Decent work and economic growth	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	8
9. Industry, innovation, and infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
10. Reduce inequalities	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
11. sustainable cities and communities	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
12. Responsible consumption and production	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	5
13. Climate action	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4
14. Life below water	-	-	-	-		-	3	3
15. Life on land	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
16. Peace, justice and strong institutions	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3
17. Partnership for goals	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	14
Total	**1**	**3**	**4**	**7**	**7**	**12**	**87**	**121**
Percent	0.83	2.3	3.3	5.8	5.8	9.9	71.2	100.0

2.3 Indicator cards

The United Nations, represented in UNSTATS, has developed methodologies for all indicators which aimed to help countries understand indicators through presentation of each indicator. For the purpose of understanding SDGs indicators, the SDGs team initiated to work on preparing a card for each indicator where the cards consisted of Description of the indicator, sources and producer of data, unit of measurement, level of segregation, computation methods and period of publication. This, in fact, will help directorates within GASTAT and other data producers understand indicators and calculate them according to the methods provided. Unit of measurement of indicators: Unit of measurement or unit of analysis refers to our choice of measuring something (indicators, for example). This unit of measurement is used to measure the progress towards achieving an area through relevant indicators. They may include numbers, rates, ratios, percentages, proportions, index, etc.

Computation of indicators: The methodology provides detailed explanation of methods employed in calculation of indicators. Some indicators require simple calculations while others require complicated computations. However, other indicators require developing and designing new tools and collecting pertinent data.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Chapter
03

الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
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SDG 1:
No Poverty

SDGs Goals and Indicators

This chapter presents the results of indicators and the progress covered during the last eight years for some indicators.

3.1 SDG 1: No Poverty

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, through Vision 2030, has adopted a strategy to eradicate poverty. The Kingdom has dealt with all issues related to health, education, social protection, and economic development. For these reasons, there has been significant progress towards achieving sustainable Goal 1, which focuses on poverty in its overarching definition. Overall, 53.8% of the indicators for this goal have been covered.

Indicator 1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by gender, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-born, work-injury victims, and the poor and the vulnerable.

Description of the indicator: The indicator reflects the proportion of persons effectively covered by a social protection system, including social protection floors. It also reflects the main components of social protection: child and maternity benefits, support for persons without a job, persons with disabilities, victims of work injuries and older persons.
Sources of data: Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development
Unit of measurement: Number
Level of disaggregation: National, gender, vulnerable groups
Method of calculation: Calculations include separate indicators in order to distinguish the effective coverage for children, unemployed persons, older persons and persons with disabilities, mothers with newborn, workers protected in case of work injury, and the poor and the vulnerable. For each case, coverage is expressed as a share of the respective population.
Last updated: 2022
Note*: The increase in the number of people covered in support programs for vulnerable groups starting in 2022 is due to the ongoing reforms in the social support and benefits system.

	Population covered in the social system										
Item	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		2021		2022	
						Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number of persons with disabilities receiving benefits	-	-	-	-	-	196,574	204,179	202,911	206,767	200,021	206,129
Total Number of the vulnerable covered by social protection systems	1,318,031	1,297,478	2,066,820	1,749,861	1,284,270	1,787,618		1,962,092		4,366,211*	

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

Description of the indicator: This indicator measures the percentage of access to basic services (water, sanitation, energy, waste collection, education, and information technology)

Sources of data: GASTAT, Communications, Space and Technology Commission, Education and Training Evaluation Commission

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National, essential services

Method of calculation:
This indicator is a combination of various components of basic services which on their own are mostly existing as standalone indicators of the SDGs. As a result, the team of experts advised and agreed that these should be presented as a dashboard. Their metadata provide the specific methodologies for computing each of the constituent measures used to report on this indicator.

Last updated: 2022

Proportion of children and young people with a minimum proficiency level in reading by the end of primary stage by gender (%)			
Year	Male	Female	Total
2016	50.70	77.1	63.30
2021	62.67	77.22	71.07

Proportion of children and young people with a minimum proficiency level in reading by the end of intermediate stage by gender (%)			
Year	Male	Female	Total
2018	34.5	61.7	47.6
2022	29.05	45.39	37.4

Proportion of children and young people with a minimum proficiency level in mathematics by the end of intermediate stage by gender (%)			
Year	Male	Female	Total
2019	13.6	16.8	15.1
2022	31.4	28.64	29.98

Environment indicators	Year					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022
Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	99.4	99.4	99.7	99.7	99.16	99.91
Percentage of the population who benefit from proper management of sanitation services (safe) (%)	-	-	-	-	-	79.27
Percentage of household members using improved (basic) sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households (%)	-	-	-	-	-	99.03
Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities (%)	100	100	100	100	100	99.35
Proportion of population benefiting from hand washing facilities with soap and water	-	-	-	-	-	98.39

Energy indicators	Year						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Proportion of population with access to electricity (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	-	100	100	100	100	100	100

Road indicator	2022
Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road (%)	91.77%

Mobile network indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Proportion of population covered by at least 3G mobile network	97.2	98	98.1	98.9	99.1	100	100
Proportion of population covered by at least 4G mobile network	88	90	93.1	94.2	98.3	100	100

Indicator 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by gender and type of tenure

Description of the indicator: It measures the results of policies that aim to strengthen tenure security for all, including women and other vulnerable groups.
Indicator 1.4.2 covers (a) all types of land use (such as residential, commercial, agricultural, forestry, grazing, and wetlands based on standard land-use classification) in both rural and urban areas; and (b) all land tenure types as recognized at the country level, such as freehold, leasehold, public land, and customary land. An individual can hold land in his/her own name, jointly with other individuals, as a member of a household, or collectively as member of group1, cooperative or other type of association.

Sources of data: Ministry of Justice

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National and gender

Method of calculation: Indicator 1.4.2 is composed of two parts: (A) measures the incidence of adults with legally recognized documentation over land among the total adult population; while (B) focuses on the incidence of adults who report having perceived secure rights to land among the adult population. Part (A) and part (B) provide two complementary data sets on security of tenure rights, needed for measuring the indicator.

$$\text{Part (A):} \quad \frac{\text{People (Adult) with legally recognized documentation over land}}{\text{Total adult population}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Part (B):} \quad \frac{\text{People (adult)who perceive their rights as secure}}{\text{Total adult population}} \times 100$$

Part A is computed using national census data or household survey data generated by the national statistical system and/or administrative data generated by land agency (depending on data availability).
Part B is computed using national census data or household survey data that feature the perception questions globally agreed through the EGMs and standardized in the module with the list of essential questions.

Last updated: 2022

Note: Numbers are only available by gender. This includes private tenure only.

Gender	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Male	194,603	171,910	185,209	212,472	342,250	420,133	529,950	368,549
Female	44,331	42,840	38,707	36,426	44,121	62,467	101,131	87,716
Total	238,934	214,750	223,916	248,898	386,371	482,600	631,081	456,265
% of adult population	1.07	0.92	0.96	1.11	1.74	2.04	2.75	1.88

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

Description of the indicator: This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.

Sources of data: Ministry of Interior

Unit of measurement: Deaths and injuries due disasters per 100,000 population

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: $X = \frac{A\_2 + A\_3 + B\_1}{\text{Global Population}} \times 100{,}000$

X No. of people who died, went missing or directly affected by disasters

A2 Number of deaths attributed to disasters.

A3 Number of missing persons attributed to disasters.

B1 Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters.

Last updated: 2022 (The data represents all categories: deaths, missing persons, and affected individuals.)

Gender	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons directly affected by disasters							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Male	0.14	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.13	0.07	0.07	1.06
Female	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0	0.04	0.28
Total	0.21	0.04	0.07	0.09	0.15	0.07	0.11	1.34

Indicator 1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

Description of the indicator: The ratio of direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to GDP.

Sources of data: Ministry of Interior

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Related indicators as of February 2020

$$X = \frac{(C_2+C_3+C_4+C_5+C_6)}{GDP}$$

Where:
C2 Direct agricultural loss attributed to disasters.
C3 Direct economic loss to all other damaged or destroyed productive assets attributed to disasters.
C4 Direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disasters.
C5 Direct economic loss resulting from damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure attributed to disasters.
C6 Direct economic loss to cultural heritage damaged or destroyed attributed to disasters.

Last updated: 2022

Indicator/Year	Year							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Percent of population, agriculture, and economic loss	0.00000084567	0.00000023744	0.00000022120	0.00000016814	0.00000016535	0.00000019313	0.00000010677	0.00000101108

Indicator 1.a.1 Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income.

Description of the indicator:
Total official development assistance (ODA) grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income.

The OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) defines ODA as "flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral institutions which are i) provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and ii) each transaction is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent).

Sources of data: Saudi Aid Platform - King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center

Unit of measurement: $US

Level of disaggregation: National and sector

Method of calculation:
From a donor country's perspective: The sum of bilateral ODA grants by donor that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the donor country's gross national income.

From a recipient country's perspective: The sum of total ODA grants from all donors (i.e. DAC donors, multilateral organisations and other bilateral providers of development cooperation) that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the developing country's gross national income.

Last updated: 2022
The data represents what was provided through the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center only.

Sector	The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's aid to developing countries in combating poverty				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Food and agriculture security agriculture, foresty and fisheries	359,408,244	455,330,131	284,587,925	399,846,467	139,800,875
Health	289,410,375	257,091,674	193,127,147	188,221,865	254,591,772
Education	99,885,421	461,967,718	239,469,114	228,262,967	129,010,674
Water and environmental sanitation	325,647,997	174,120,558	23,998,870	4,110,274	389,778,040
Multi-sectors	114,217,971	55,636,510	12,312,490	12,718,291	60,989,857
Nutrition	34,999,999	61,000,000	40,782,066	21,832,915	9,072,436

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

Description of the indicator: Total general (local, regional, and central) government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers), expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on all sectors (including health, education, social services, etc.).

Sources of data: Ministry of Finance.

Unit of measurement: Saudi Arabia Riyal

Level of disaggregation: National and sector

Method of calculation: Total government expenditure on education in all levels combined is expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure (all sectors).

$$PXE_t = \frac{TXE_t}{TPX_t}$$

PXE_t = government expenditure on education as a percentage of total government expenditure in financial year t
TXE_t = total general government expenditure on health and social protection in financial year "t".
TPXt = total government expenditure in financial year t
Note: the numerator and denominator should come from the same source as preferred option.

Last updated: 2022

Essential services	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health, and social protection) (Million Saudi Riyal)							
	2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Proportion of total government spending on education	202,050	6.70	205,029	7.77	191,908	6.14	201,523	4.80
Proportion of total government spending on health and social protection	190,325	6.31	190,372	7.22	197,200	6.31	226,637	5.40

الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics

SDG 2:
Zero Hunger

3.2 SDG 2: Zero Hunger

SDG 2 seeks to eradicate all forms of hunger and malnutrition and achieve sustainable food production by 2030. This goal is based on the idea that everyone should have access to enough improved food, which requires the promotion of sustainable agriculture on a large scale, doubling agricultural productivity, increasing investment, and operating food markets properly. 50% of the indicators for this goal have been covered.

Indicator 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.

Description of the indicator: Prevalence of stunting (height-for-age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Proportion

Level of disaggregation: National and gender

Method of calculation: Survey estimates are based on standardized methodology using the WHO Child Growth Standards as described elsewhere (Ref: Anthro software manual). Global and regional estimates are based on methodology outlined in UNICEF-WHO-The World Bank: Joint child malnutrition estimates - Levels and trends (UNICEF/WHO/WB 2012).

Last updated: 2020

Note: Data for 2020 according to the updated methodology.

Gender	Prevalence of stunting					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Male	10.8	11.8	11.9	8.1	9.7	12.6
Female	7.7	9.4	10.2	5.9	6.4	7.8
Total	9.2	10.6	11.1	7.0	8.1	10.3

Indicator 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

Description of the indicator:
(1) Prevalence of overweight (weight for height >+2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.
(2) Prevalence of wasting (weight for height <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Proportion

Level of disaggregation: National and gender

Method of calculation: The official MDG indicator is overweight as assessed using weight for height. Overweight can however also be assessed with other indicators such body mass index for age. In general, BMI for age is not used in the joint dataset but has been considered in absence of any other available estimates.

Last updated: 2020

Note: Data for 2020 according to the updated methodology.

Gender	Wasting					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Male	3.7	3.6	4.8	5.3	4.0	6.3
Female	4.0	3.0	3.3	4.2	3.6	4.6
Total	3.8	3.3	4.1	4.8	3.8	5.5

Gender	Overweight					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Male	8.5	9.5	8.5	7.7	8.4	7.5
Female	7.7	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.5	7.5
Total	8.1	9.0	8.6	8.1	8.5	7.5

Indicator 2.2.3 Prevalence of anemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)

Description of the indicator: Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a hemoglobin less than 120g/L for non-pregnant women and lactating women and less than 110g/L for pregnant women, adjusted for altitude and smoking.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Briefly, the model calculates estimates for each country and year, informed by data from that country and year themselves, if available, and by data from other years in the same country and in other countries with data for similar time periods, especially countries in the same region. The model borrows data, to a greater extent, when data are non-existent or weakly informative, and to a lesser degree for data-rich countries and regions. The resulting estimates are also informed by covariates that help predict blood hemoglobin concentrations (e.g., socio-demographic index, meat supply (kcal/capita), mean BMI for women and log of under-five mortality for children). The uncertainty ranges (credibility intervals) reflect the major sources of uncertainty, including sampling error, non-sampling error due to issues in sample design/measurement, and uncertainty from making estimates for countries and years without data.

Last updated: 2019

Prevalence of anemia in women aged 15-49 years, by pregnancy status: non-pregnant (%)	Year
	2019
	27.5%

Indicator 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Description of the indicator:

The scope of indicator 2.4.1 is the agricultural farm holding, and more precisely the agricultural land area of the farm holding, i.e. land used primarily to grow crops and raise livestock. This choice of scope is fully consistent with the intended use of a country's agricultural land area as the denominator of the aggregate indicator. Specifically, the following are:

Included within scope:

- Intensive and extensive crops and livestock production systems.
- Subsistence agriculture.
- State and common land when used exclusively and managed by the farm holding.
- Food and non-food crops and livestock products (e.g., tobacco, cotton, and sheep wool).
- Crops grown for fodder or for energy purposes.
- Agro-forestry (trees on the agriculture areas of the farm)
- Aquaculture, to the extent that it takes place within the agricultural land area. For example, rice-fish farming and similar systems.

Excluded from scope:

- State and common land not used exclusively by the farm holding.
- Nomadic pastoralism.
- Production from gardens and backyards. Production from hobby farms.
- Holdings focusing exclusively on aquaculture.
- Holdings focusing exclusively on forestry.
- Food harvested from the wild.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

The indicator is defined by the formula:

$$DG2.4.1 = \frac{\text{Area under productive and sustainable agriculture}}{\text{Agricultural land area}}$$

This implies the need to measure both the extent of land under productive and sustainable agriculture (the numerator), as well as the extent of agriculture land area (the denominator).

- The numerator captures the three dimensions of sustainable production: environmental, economic and social. It corresponds to agricultural land area of the farms that satisfy the sustainability criteria of the 11 sub-indicators selected across all three dimensions.
- The denominator in turn is the sum of agricultural land area (as defined by FAO) utilized by agricultural holdings that are owned (excluding rented-out), rented-in, leased, sharecropped or borrowed. State or communal land used by farm holdings is not included. Please see the methodological document prepared by FAO for a more detailed explanation.

Last updated: 2022

Note: The indicator was calculated based on organic agriculture only.

Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (%)	2021	2022
	3%	4%

Indicator 2.5.1 Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities.

Description of the indicator: The conservation of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture (GRFA) in medium- or long-term conservation facilities (ex situ, in gene banks) represents the most trusted means of conserving genetic resources worldwide. Plant and animal GRFA conserved in these facilities can be easily used in breeding programs as well, even directly on-farm.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The plant component of the indicator is calculated as the total number of unique accessions of plant genetic resources secured in medium to long term conservation facilities.
as active collections, only when these accessions are considered to become part of the national base collections. Base collections may include both seed, field, cryo-preserved or in vitro collections depending on the species conserved and the available facilities in the country.
For the animal component the indicator is calculated as the number of local breeds and transboundary breeds with enough genetic material stored within GenBank collections allowing to reconstitute the breed in case of extinction.

Last updated: 2022

Note: Number of plant resources is available.

Indicator	Year							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
The number of plant genetic resources	776	776	838	841	1,234	1,315	2,349	2,706

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

Description of the indicator: The indicator presents the percentage of local livestock breeds among local breeds with known risk status classified as being at risk of extinctions at a certain moment in time, as well as the trends for this percentage.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: SDG indicator for country i:

$$Pi = \frac{{}^{n}Ri}{{}^{n}Ri + {}^{n}NRi}$$

The indicator is calculated as follows:

Risk status of local breeds	Number
At risk	${}^{n}R$
Not at risk	${}^{n}NR$
Unknown	${}^{n}U$
All risk classes	$n = {}^{n}R + {}^{n}NR + {}^{n}U$

Last updated: 2019

Note: The index covers livestock only.

Item	Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction	126	126	123	158	158
Number of local breeds	4,243	4,243	4,243	4,243	4,243
Percentage of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction (%)	2.97	2.97	2.90	3.72	3.72

Indicator 2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies

Description of the indicator: The index directly assesses price growth in a particular month within a year-long time series of food prices, considering seasonal periods in agricultural markets and inflation. Calculation of the consumer food price index. The data of the index numbers of the food group is provided as published on the official website of the authority under the name (Index numbers and change for items) included in the CPI program.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Index and Proportional point

Level of disaggregation: National and level of price anomaly

Method of calculation:

The first step: Calculating two compound growth rates, quarterly and annually.

The second step: Calculating the average rate and standard transformations for each of the compound growth rates. In the process of calculating these two moments for the distribution of compound growth rates, regressive time scales are used to ensure that price dynamics are not covered by sharp past events that would prevent the realization of significant market shocks on prices.

The third step: identify fluctuations in prices. First, the standard difference between compound growth rates in the historical sense is calculated on a quarterly and annual basis. Then the result of each of the compound growth rates is summed using (0.6 weight) for the annual compound growth rate results and 0.4 for the quarterly compound growth rate. When the total exceeds one standard change, any change in prices, whether high or low, is considered abnormal.

Last updated: 2022

Note: A proportional point is the difference between percentages

Item	Indicator of food price anomalies													
	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
Indicator of food price anomalies	Index	PPT	Index	PPT	Index	PPT	Index	PPT	Index	PPT	Index	PPT	Index	PPT
Indicator of food price anomalies (consumer prices)	95.31	-1.5	94.09	-1.3	100	6.3	102.2	2.2	111.72	9.3	117.83	5.5	122.5	4.0
Indicator of food price anomalies (wholesale prices)	104.2	-0.8	101.1	-3.0	101.9	0.8	100.4	-1.5	113	12.5	122.3	8.2	139.0	7.3

الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics

SDG 3:
Good Health and Well-Being

SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being.

SDG 3 aspires to ensure health and well-being for all, including a bold commitment to end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other infectious diseases by 2030. It also aims to achieve universal health coverage, and to provide safe and effective access, and access to Medicines and vaccines for everyone. Supporting vaccine research and development is an essential part of this process as well as expanding access to affordable medicines.

Promoting health and well-being is one of the 17 global goals that make up the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. An integrated approach is critical to progress across multiple goals. 93% of the indicators of this objective have been covered.

Indicator 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio

Description of the indicator: The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period. It depicts the risk of maternal death relative to the number of live births and essentially captures the risk of death in a single pregnancy (proxied by a single live birth).

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

$$MMR = \frac{\text{Recorded maternal deaths}}{\text{Total recorded live births}} \times 100{,}000$$

Note: the numerator and denominator should come from the same period
Measurement requires information on pregnancy status, timing of death (during pregnancy, childbirth, or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy), and cause of death.

Last updated: 2022

Indicator	Year					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2021	2022
No. of maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births)	12	12	12	11.90	12.16	9.42

Indicator 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Description of the indicator: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (generally doctors, nurses or midwives but can refer to other health professionals providing childbirth care) is the proportion of childbirths attended by professional health personnel. According to the current definition, (1) these are competent maternal and new-born health (MNH) professionals educated, trained, and regulated to national and international standards. They are competent to: (i) provide and promote evidence-based, human-rights based, quality, socio-culturally sensitive and dignified care to women and new-born.
(ii) facilitate physiological processes during labour and delivery to ensure a clean and positive childbirth experience; and
(iii) identify and manage or refer women and/or new-borns with complications.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

$$\text{Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel} = \frac{\text{Number of births attended by skilled health personnel}^{a}}{\text{Total number of live births}} \times 100$$

Note: The numerator and denominator should come from the same period.
Number of births attended by skilled health personnel (doctor, nurse or midwife) trained in providing quality obstetric care, including giving the necessary support and care to the mother and the newborn during childbirth and immediate postpartum period.

Last updated: 2019

Indicator	Year				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98	98	99.70	99.40	98.70

Indicator 3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate

Description of the indicator: The under-five mortality rate is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed as deaths per 1000 live births.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health and GASTAT for years (2017 and 2018 only)

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: Number of Deaths per 1,000 live births

Method of calculation:
Under-5 mortality rate=Number of deaths of children under 5 years/(Number of live births during the same year) * 1000

Last updated: 2022

Indicator	Year					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2021	2022
Number of under-five children mortality per 1000 live births	8.6	8.05	8.9	8.5	8.96	10.05

Indicator 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate

Description of the indicator: The neonatal mortality rate is the probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die during the first 28 completed days of life, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1000 live births.
Neonatal deaths (deaths among live births during the first 28 completed days of life) may be subdivided into early neonatal deaths, occurring during the first 7 days of life, and late neonatal deaths, occurring after the 7th day but before the 28th completed day of life.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Number of deaths per 1,000 live births

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Neonatal mortality rate (0-28 days)
= Number of neonatal deaths (occurring before the 28th completed day of life) / Number of live births during the same year * 1000

Last updated: 2022

Indicator	Year				
	2016	2017	2018	2021	2022
Number of neonatal mortality per 1000 live births	4.82	5	3.6	2.75	2.42

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

Description of the indicator: The number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by gender, age and key populations as defined as the number of new HIV infections per 1,000 persons among the uninfected population.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Number of newly infected people per 1,000 uninfected population

Level of disaggregation: National and gender

Method of calculation: New HIV infections rate = Number of new HIV infections / uninfected population * 1,000

Last updated: 2022

Note: Data available by gender only.

Gender	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by gender, age and key population							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Male	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06
Female	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Total	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04

Indicator 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

Description of the indicator: The tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population is defined as the estimated number of new and relapse TB cases (all forms of TB, including cases in people living with HIV) arising in a given year, expressed as a rate per 100,000 population.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Number of cases per year per 100,000 population

Level of disaggregation: National and gender

Method of calculation: Tuberculosis incidence rate
= (Number of new and relapse TB cases) / (Mid-year population) * 100,000

Last updated: 2022

Gender	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Male	-	10.41	10.86	12.6	11.21	8.1	9.52	9.21
Female	-	8.98	8.16	8.51	7.09	7.2	6.6	6.19
Total	11.22	9.88	9.84	11.02	9.61	7.75	8.37	8

Indicator 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

Description of the indicator: Incidence of malaria is defined as the number of new cases of malaria per 1,000 people at risk each year.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Cases per 1000 population at risk

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Malaria incidence rate
= (Number of new cases at risk of malaria) / (Mid-year population) * 1,000

Last updated: 2022

Gender	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Male	0.0049	0.0182	0.0125	0.0153	0.0100	0.0057	0.000	0.000
Female	0.0043	0.0087	0.0047	0.0036	0.0020	0.0025	0.000	0.000
Total	0.0047	0.0147	0.0096	0.0108	0.0069	0.0044	0.000	0.000

Indicator 3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

Description of the indicator: This indicator is measured indirectly through the proportion of children 5 years of age who have developed chronic HBV infection (i.e., the proportion that tests positive for a marker of infection called hepatitis B surface antigen [HBsAg]).

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Prevalence of the Hepatitis b per 100,000 population

Level of disaggregation: National and gender.

Method of calculation:

$$\text{proportion with chronic HBV infection} = \frac{\text{Number of Hepatitis B incidence (tests positive for HBsAg)}}{\text{Mid-year population}} \text{ X } 100{,}000$$

Last updated: 2022

Gender	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population for children under 5 years							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.00021	0.00019	0.00016

Indicator 3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

Description of the indicator: Number of people requiring treatment and care for any one of the neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) targeted by the WHO NTD Roadmap and World Health Assembly resolutions and reported to WHO.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National and disease.

Method of calculation:

1. Average annual number of people requiring mass treatment known as preventive chemotherapy (PC) for at least one PC-NTD (lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil-transmitted helminthiases and trachoma).

2. Number of new cases requiring individual treatment and care for other NTDs: The number of new cases is based on country reports, whenever available, of new and known cases of Buruli ulcer, dengue, dracunculiasis, echinococcosis, human African trypanosomiasis (HAT), leprosy, the leishmaniases, rabies and yaws. Where the number of people requiring and requesting surgery for PC- NTDs (e.g., trichiasis or hydrocele surgery) is reported, it can be added here. Similarly, new cases requiring and requesting rehabilitation (e.g., leprosy or lymphoedema) can be added whenever available.

Populations referred to under 1. and 2. may overlap; the sum would overestimate the total number of people requiring treatment and care. The maximum of 1. or 2. is therefore retained at the lowest common implementation unit and summed to get conservative country, regional and global aggregates in 2030.

Last updated: 2022

People requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases									
Disease	Gender	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Leishmaniasis	Male	1,159	1,103	824	736	889	879	466	388
	Female	335	238	188	187	207	188	136	142
	Total	1,494	1,341	1,012	923	1,096	1,067	602	530
Leprosy	Male	4	10	8	16	27	14	23	19
	Female	1	3	1	2	5	2	5	3
	Total	5	13	9	18	32	16	28	22
Rabies	Male	4	2	1	0	3	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	4	2	1	0	3	0	0	0
Mycetoma	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lymphatic filariasis	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Onchocerciasis	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schistosomiasis	Male	139	103	99	89	47	33	58	14
	Female	20	16	4	7	0	6	13	5
	Total	159	119	103	96	47	39	71	19
Soil-transmitted helminthiases	Male	1,641	1,131	2,282	1,231	1,799	791	987	1094
	Female	1,381	832	2,178	1,290	1,973	756	1,531	1,125
	Total	3,022	1,963	4,460	2,521	3,772	1,547	2,518	2,219
Trachoma	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dracunculiasis	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Male	2,950	2,349	3,214	2,072	2,765	1,719	1,534	1,515
	Female	1,736	1,089	2,371	1,486	2,185	950	1,685	1,275
	Total	4,686	3,438	5,585	3,558	4,950	2,669	3,638	2,790

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

Description of the indicator: Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease.
Probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases, defined as the per cent of 30-year-old-people who would die before their 70th birthday from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease, assuming that s/he would experience current mortality rates at every age and s/he would not die from any other cause of death (e.g., injuries or HIV/AIDS). This indicator is calculated using life table methods.

Sources of data: Public Health Authority (Weqaya)

Unit of measurement: Proportion

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Formulas to (1) calculate age-specific mortality rate for each five-year age group between 30 and 70, (2) translate the 5-year death rate into the probability of death in each 5-year age range, and (3) calculate the probability of death from age 30 to age 70, independent of other causes of death, can be found on page 6 of this document:
NCD Global Monitoring Framework: Indicator Definitions and Specifications. Geneva: World Health Organization,2014.

Last updated: 2022

Indicator	Year
	2022
Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	16%

Indicator 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate

Description of the indicator: The Suicide mortality rate as defined as the number of suicide deaths in a year, divided by the population, and multiplied by 100,000.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Rate per 100 000 population

Level of disaggregation: National and gender

Method of calculation:

$$\text{Suicide mortality rate (per 100,000 population)} = \frac{\text{Number of suicide deaths in a year}}{\text{Mid-year population for the same calendar year}} \times 100{,}000$$

Last updated: 2022

Gender	Suicide mortality rate per 100,000						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Male	2.024	2.090	2.242	2.475	3.154	2.924	3.125
Female	0.796	0.919	1.007	0.998	1.133	1.195	1.248
Total	1.570	1.650	1.768	1.899	2.367	2.238	2.296

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

Description of the indicator: The coverage of treatment interventions for substance use disorders is defined as the number of people who received treatment in a year divided by the total number of people with substance use disorders in the same year. This indicator is disaggregated by two broad groups of psychoactive substances: (1) drugs, (2) alcohol and other psychoactive substances.
Whenever possible, this indicator is additionally disaggregated by type of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services).

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National and gender

Method of calculation: The indicator will be computed by dividing the number of people receiving treatment services at least once in a year by the total number of people with substance use disorders in the same year:

$$\text{Coverage}_{SUD} = \frac{\text{number of people in treatment for SUD}}{\text{number of people with SUD}} \text{ X } 100$$

Where, SUD - substance use disorders.

Last updated: 2022

Gender	Coverage of treatment interventions							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Male	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Female	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Indicator 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries

Description of the indicator: Death rate due to road traffic injuries as defined as the number of road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100,000 population.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Rate per 100 000 population

Level of disaggregation: National and gender

Method of calculation:

$$\text{Death rate due to road traffic injuries} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths due to road traffic crashes}}{\text{Population (number of people by country)}} \text{ X } 100{,}000$$

Last updated: 2022

Gender	Death rate due to road traffic injuries							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Male	37.57	-	-	27.7	27.7	21.31	22.21	20.16
Female	9.49	-	-	6.22	5.74	4.16	4.31	4.71
Total	27.04	28.3	23.3	19.16	19.14	14.64	15.11	14.16

Indicator 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods.

Description of the indicator: The percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) currently using a modern method of contraception among those who desire either to have no (additional) children or to postpone the next pregnancy. The indicator is also referred to as the demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The numerator is the number of women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) who are currently using, or whose partner is currently using, at least one modern contraceptive method (CP_{Mod}). The denominator is the total demand for family planning (the sum of the number of women using any contraceptive method (CP_{Any}) and the number of women with unmet need for family planning (UMN). The quotient is then multiplied by 100 to arrive at the percentage of women (aged 15 to 49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (NS_{Mod})

$$NS_{Mod} = \frac{CP_{Mod}}{UMN + CP_{Any}} \text{ X } 100$$

Last updated: 2018

Indicator	Year	
	2017	2018
Women satisfaction with modern family planning methods (%)	54.2%	60.1%

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

Description of the indicator: Annual number of births to females aged 10-14 or 15-19 years per 1,000 females in the respective age group.
The adolescent birth rate represents the level of childbearing among females in the particular age group. The adolescent birth rate among women aged 15-19 years is also referred to as the age-specific fertility rate for women age15-19.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Number of births to females aged 10-14 or 15-19 years per 1,000 females in the respective age group

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The adolescent birth rate is computed as a ratio. The numerator is the number of live births to women aged 15-19 years, and the denominator an estimate of exposure to childbearing by women aged 15-19 years. The computation is the same for the age group 10-14 years. The numerator and the denominator are calculated differently for civil registration, survey and census data.
Computation formula:
Adolescent Birth Rate (15-19) = (number of births to women ages 15-19/mid-year population of women ages 15-19) * 1,000
In the case of civil registration data, the numerator is the registered number of live births born to women aged 15-19 years during a given year, and the denominator is the estimated or enumerated population of women aged 15-19 years.

Last updated: 2018

Note: Data is available by age group 15-19 years only.

Indicator	Year	
	2017	2018
Adolescent births (15-19 years) per 1,000 women	11.7	7.4

Indicator 3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services

Description of the indicator: Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population). The indicator is an index reported on a unitless scale of 0 to 100, which is computed as the geometric mean of 14 tracer indicators of health service coverage.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health - GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Index reported on a unitless scale of 0 to 100

Level of disaggregation: National, gender and disease

Method of calculation: The index is computed with geometric means, based on the methods used for the Human Development Index. The calculation of the 3.8.1 indicator requires first preparing the 14 tracer indicators so that they can be combined into the index, and then computing the index from those values.

The 14 tracer indicators are first all placed on the same scale, with 0 being the lowest value and 100 being the optimal value. For most indicators, this scale is the natural scale of measurement, e.g., the percentage of infants who have been immunized ranges from 0 to 100 percent. However, for a few indicators additional rescaling is required to obtain appropriate values from 0 to 100, as follows:

- Rescaling based on a non-zero minimum to obtain finer resolution (this "stretches" the distribution across countries): prevalence of non-raised blood pressure and prevalence of non-use of tobacco are both rescaled using a minimum value of 50%.

  rescaled non-raised blood pressure = (X-40) / (100-40) * 100

  rescaled tobacco non-use = (X-30)/(100-30)*100

- Rescaling for a continuous measure: mean fasting plasma glucose, which is a continuous measure (units of mmol/L), is converted to a scale of 0 to 100 using the minimum theoretical biological risk (5.1 mmol/L) and observed maximum across countries (7.1 mmol/L).

  rescaled value = (7.1 - original value) / (7.1-5.1) * 100

Once all tracer indicator values are on a scale of 0 to 100, geometric means are computed within each of the four health service areas, and then a geometric mean is taken of those four values. If the value of a tracer indicator happens to be zero, it is set to 1 (out of 100) before computing the geometric mean. The following diagram illustrates the calculations.

Last updated: 2022

Sub-indicator	Gender	Coverage of essential health services							
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Percentage of TB cases detected and successfully treated	Male	-	-	-	-	89.7	89	89.2	90
	Female	-	-	-	-	92	91.1	91	91
	Total	72	75	90	89.9	90	89.5	89.5	90.2
Percentage of infants (one year old) who received three doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine	Male	-	-	-	-	97	-	97.3	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	97	-	97.3	-
	Total	98.3	98.5	98	96	97	97.4	97.3	97.9
Proportion of people living with HIV who are currently receiving antiretroviral therapy	Total	62	73	78	83	89	91	90	90

Sub-indicator	2019
Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who received antenatal care four or more times (%)	79.90%

Sub-indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of hospital beds per 10,000 population	23.3	22.9	23.5	25	25.7	24.9	25	24.3

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

Description of the indicator: Proportion of the population with large household expenditure on health as a share of total household expenditure or income. Two thresholds are used to define "large household expenditure on health": greater than 10% and greater than 25% of total household expenditure or income.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Population weighted average number of people with large household expenditure on health as a share of total household expenditure or income.

$$\frac{\Sigma_i m_i w_i 1\left(\frac{\text{health expenditure of the household i}}{\text{total expenditure of the household i}} > \tau\right)}{\Sigma_i m_i w_i}$$

Where:

i denotes a household,

1() is the indicator function that takes on the value 1 if the bracketed expression is true, and 0 otherwise,

m_i corresponds to the number of household members of i,

w_i corresponds to the sampling weight of household i,

τ is a threshold identifying large household expenditure on health as a share of total household consumption or income (i.e., 10% and 25%).

For more information about the methodology please refer to Wagstaff et al (2018) and chapter 2 in the WHO and World Bank 2017 report on tracking universal health coverage.

Last updated: 2018

household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	Year
	2018
Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total (10%) or more household expenditure or income	1.31%
Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total (25%) or more household expenditure or income	0.58%

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

Description of the indicator: The mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) as defined as the number of deaths from unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe WASH services) in a year, divided by the population, and multiplied by 100,000.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Mortality rate (deaths per 100,000 population)

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation, and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) = (Number of deaths from unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene in a year) / (Population in the same year) * 100,000

Last updated: 2016

Indicator	Year
	2016
Number of deaths per 100,000 population attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation, and lack of hygiene (%)	<0.1

Indicator 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning.

Description of the indicator: The mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning defined as the number of deaths of unintentional poisonings in a year, divided by the population, and multiplied by 100,000.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Rate per 100,000 population

Level of disaggregation: National and gender

Method of calculation: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100,000 population) = (Number of deaths of unintentional poisonings in a year) / (Population in the same year) * 100,000

Last updated: 2022

Gender	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Male	-	-	-	-	0.89	0.55	0.67
Female	-	-	-	-	0.16	0.20	0.16
Total	0.21	0.18	0.27	0.34	0.61	0.42	0.47

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

Description of the indicator: The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who currently use any tobacco product (smoked and/or smokeless tobacco) on a daily or non-daily basis.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National and gender

Method of calculation:

$$\text{Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use} = \frac{\text{Number of tobacco users aged 15 years and over}}{\text{Total number of responders to survey aged 15 years and over}}$$

Last updated: 2019

Gender	Prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older
	2019
Male	30.00%
Female	4.20%
Total	19.80%

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

Description of the indicator: Coverage of DTP containing vaccine (3rd dose): Percentage of surviving infants who received the 3 doses of diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with pertussis containing vaccine in a given year.
Coverage of Measles containing vaccine (2nd dose): Percentage of children who received two dose of measles containing vaccine according to nationally recommended schedule through routine immunization services in a given year.
Coverage of Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (last dose in the schedule): Percentage of surviving infants who received the nationally recommended doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine in a given year.
Coverage of HPV vaccine (last dose in the schedule): Percentage of 15 years old girls received the recommended doses of HPV vaccine. Currently performance of the program in the previous calendar year based on target age group is used.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National and type of vaccination

Method of calculation: WHO and UNICEF jointly developed a methodology to estimate national immunization coverage form selected vaccines in 2000. The methodology has been refined and reviewed by expert committees over time. The reference of the methodology is:
Burton A, Monasch R, Lautenbach B, Gacic-Dobo M, Neill M, Karimov R, Wolfson L, Jones G, Birmingham M. WHO and UNICEF estimates of national infant immunization coverage: methods and processes. Bull World Health Organ. 2009;87(7):535-41.
Estimates time series for WHO recommended vaccines produced and published annually since 2001. The methodology uses data reported by national authorities from countries administrative systems as well as data from immunization or multi-indicator household surveys.

Last updated: 2022

Type of Vaccination	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Hexa Vaccine (diphtheria (D), tetanus (T), pertussis)	98.30	98.50	98.00	96.00	97.00	97.40	97.30	97.90
MMR Vaccine	97.60	98.00	96.00	96.00	96.50	96.40	97.00	97.50
Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV)	98.00	98.70	98.00	98.00	97.00	97.00	96.70	97.60

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

Description of the indicator: Gross disbursements of total Official Development Assistance (ODA) from all donors to medical research and basic health sectors.

Sources of data: Saudi Aid Platform (King Salman Centre)

Unit of measurement: US$

Level of disaggregation: National and country

Method of calculation: The sum of ODA flows from all donors to developing countries for medical research and basic health.

Last updated: 2021

Note:
1- Basic infrastructure for the health sector
2- Basic infrastructure for the health sector, medical education and training, medical services, basic health care, hospitals
3- Basic infrastructure for the health sector, hospitals, medical education and training, and medical services
4- Medical services, basic infrastructure for the health sector

Year / country	Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors (US $)
2015	**22,978,756**
Sudan	578,756.00
Sri Lanka	12,000,000
Vietnam	10,400,000.00
2016	**150,000,000**
China	30,000,000.00
Egypt	120,000,000
2017	**110,000,000.00**
Bangladesh	30,000,000
Tunesia	40,000,000.00
Kyrgyzstan	30,000,000
Kenya	10,000,000.00

2018	**122,109,062**
Bosnia and Herzegovina	19,501,333.00
Yemen	2,607,728
Zambia	100,000,000.00
2019	**106,801,510**
China	35,000,000.00
Yemen	6,781,510
Indonesia	22,300,000.00
Ghana	20,000,000
Côte d'Ivoire	22,720,000.00
2020	**32,527,323**
Iraq	15,333,333.00
Yemen	2,193,989
Tanzania	15,000,000.00
2021	**56,842,312**
Yemen	56,842,312.00
2022	118,143,223
Cameron	45,000,000.00
Yemen	73,143,223
Total	**235,966,527**

Indicator 3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis.

Description of the indicator: Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis.
The indicator is a multidimensional index reported as a proportion (%) of health facilities that have a defined core set of quality-assured medicines that are available and affordable relative to the total number of surveyed health facilities at national level.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The index is computed as a ratio of the health facilities with available and affordable medicines for primary health care over the total number of the surveyed health facilities:

$$SDG_{3.b.3} = \frac{\text{Facilities with available and affordable basket of medicines (n)}}{\text{Surveyed Facilities (n)}}$$

Last updated: 2020

Indicator	2018	2020
Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicine available and affordable on a sustainable basis (%)	97%	98.4%

Indicator 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution

Description of the indicator:
Health worker densities by occupation
Density of medical doctors: The density of medical doctors is defined as the number of medical doctors, including generalists and specialist medical practitioners per 10,000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. The International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) unit group codes included in this category are 221, 2211 and 2212 of ISCO-08.
Density of nursing and midwifery personnel: The density of nursing and midwifery personnel is defined as the number of nursing and midwifery personnel per 10,000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. The ISCO-08 codes included in this category are 2221, 2222, 3221 and 3222.
Density of dentists: The density of dentists is defined as the number of dentists per 10,000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. The ISCO-08 codes included in this category are 2261.
Density of pharmacists: The density of pharmacists is defined as the number of pharmacists per 10,000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. The ISCO-08 codes included in this category are 2262.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: Health worker densities by occupation: Per 10,000 population

Method of calculation:

Health worker distribution by gender and type of occupation

The figures for number of medical doctors (including generalist and specialist medical practitioners) depending on the nature of the original data source may include practicing medical doctors only or all registered medical doctors.

The figures for the number of nursing and midwifery include nursing personnel and midwifery personnel, whenever available. In many countries, nurses trained in midwifery skills are counted and reported as nurses. This makes the distinction between nursing personnel and midwifery personnel difficult to draw.

The figures for the number of dentists include dentists in the given national and/or subnational area. Depending on the nature of the original data source may include practicing (active) only or all registered in the health occupation. The ISCO -08 code included here is 2261.

The figures for the number of pharmacists include in the given national and/or subnational area. Depending on the nature of the original data source may include practicing (active) only or all registered in the health occupation. The ISCO-08 code that relates to this occupation is 2262.

In general, the denominator data for workforce density (i.e., national population estimates) are obtained from the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects database. In cases where the official health workforce report provides density indicators instead of counts, estimates of the stock were then calculated using the population estimated from the United Nations Population Division's World population prospects database (2017).

Health worker distribution by gender and type of occupation

The number of male medical doctors as reported by the country is expressed as a percentage of total male and female medical doctors reported by the country.

The number of female medical doctors as reported by the country is expressed as a percentage of total male and female medical doctors reported by the country.

The number of male nursing personnel as reported by the country is expressed as a percentage of total male and female nursing personnel reported by the country.

The number of female nursing personnel as reported by the country is expressed as a percentage of total male and female nursing personnel reported by the country.

Last updated: 2022

Note: Distribution by gender is not available.

Health worker density and distribution								
Health practitioner	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Doctors: dentists included	28.60	29.00	31.60	34.70	37.6	36.40	39.80	40.10
Doctors	24.10	24.50	26.60	29.20	31.4	30.20	32.40	32.70
Dentists	4.50	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.3	6.20	7.40	7.40
Nursing: midwives included	56.90	58.50	59.90	61.10	66.2	62.30	65.40	62.40
Nursing	55.80	57.30	58.70	59.80	64.8	60.90	63.90	60.90
Midwives	1.10	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.4	1.40	1.50	1.50
Pharmacists	7.80	8.10	9.10	9.60	10.6	8.70	10.00	10.60
Assistance medical professions	33.60	34.70	36.10	41.20	41.1	39.30	42.60	43.00

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

Description of the indicator: The revised International Health Regulations (IHR) were adopted in 2005 and entered into force in 2007. Under the IHR, States Parties are obliged to develop and maintain minimum core capacities for surveillance and response, including at points of entry, in order to early detect, assess, notify, and respond to any potential public health events of international concern.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: All data used are from the questionnaires answered by national authorities.
INDICATOR LEVEL
The score of each indicator level will be classified as a percentage of performance along the "1 to 5" scale. e.g., for a country selecting level 3 for indicator 2.1, the indicator level will be expressed as: 3/5*100=60%
Capacity level
The level of the capacity will be expressed as the average of all indicators. e.g., for a country selecting level 3 for indicator 2.1 and level 4 for indicator 2.2. Indicator level for 2.1 will be expressed as: 3/5*100=60%, indicator level for 2.2 will be expressed as: 4/5*100=80% and capacity level for 2 will be expressed as: (60+80)/2=70%

Last updated: 2022

Indicator	Year							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness (%)	97%	97%	99%	69%	75%	79%	91%	93%

Indicator 3.d.2a and 3.d.2b Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms

Description of the indicator: Percentage of bloodstream infection due to methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) and Escherichia coli resistant to 3rd-generation cephalosporin (e.g., ESBL- E. coli) among patients seeking care and whose blood sample is taken and tested.

- Presumptive methicillin-resistant S. aureus (MRSA) isolates as defined by oxacillin minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) and cefoxitin disc diffusion tests according to current internationally recognized clinical breakpoints (e.g., EUCAST or CLSI)1
- E. coli resistant to third generation cephalosporins: E. coli isolates that are resistant as defined by current internationally recognized clinical breakpoints for third generation cephalosporins (e.g., EUCAST or CLSI), specifically ceftriaxone or cefotaxime or ceftazidime.

Sources of data: Public Health Authority (Weqaya)

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

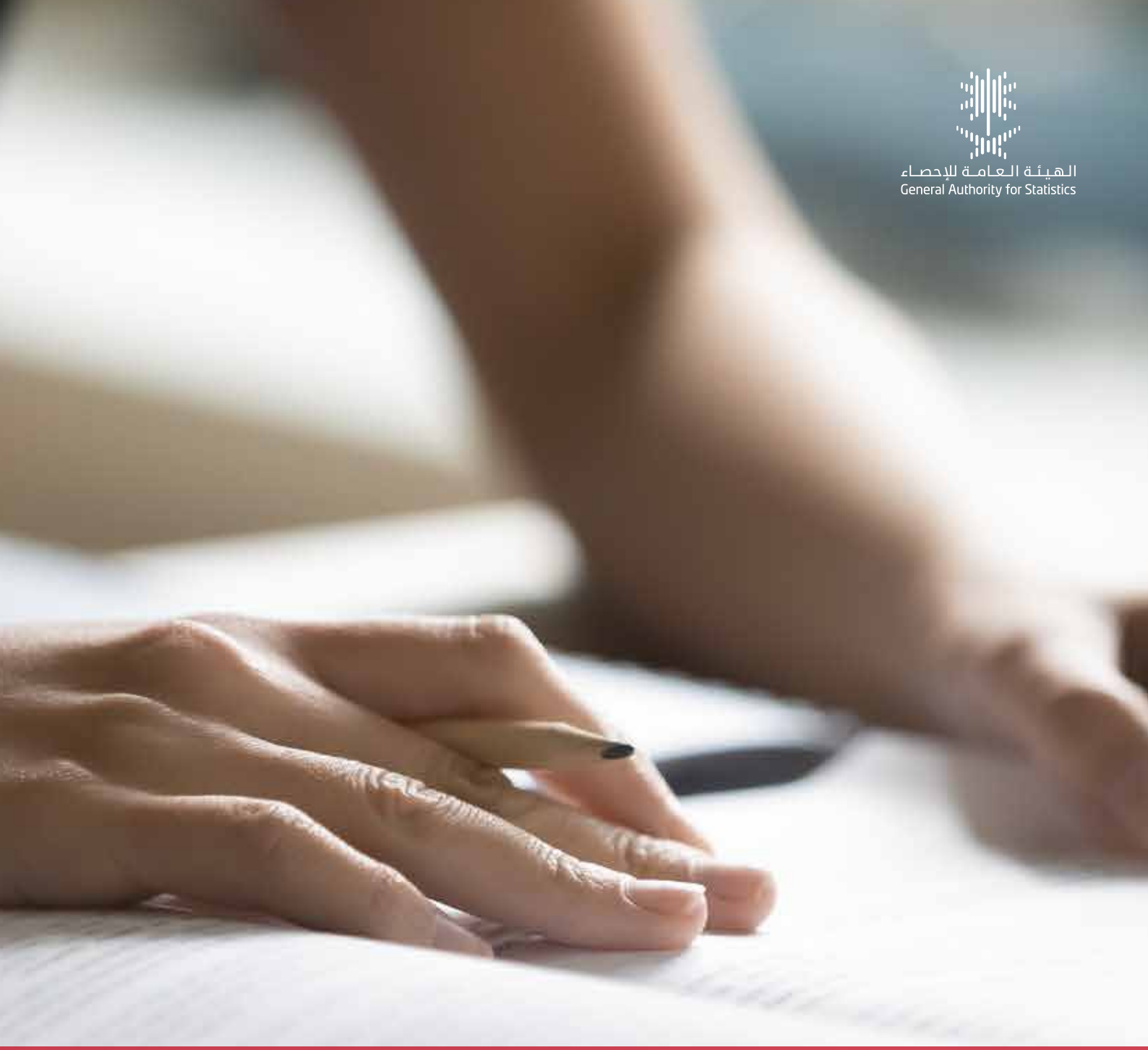
Method of calculation: This is derived from the following and multiplied by 1002 :

Numerator: Number of patients with growth of methicillin-resistant S. aureus or E. coli resistant to third generation cephalosporins in tested blood samples

Denominator: Total number of patients with growth of S. aureus or E. coli in tested blood samples

Last updated: 2021

Bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms (%)	Year	
	2019	2021
3.d.2a Percentage of bloodstream infections due to Staphylococcus aureus	49%	37.3%
3.d.2b Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms	57%	36.7%



الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics

SDG 4:
Quality Education

SDG 4: Quality Education

Achieving inclusive and quality education for all reaffirms the belief that education is one of the most powerful and proven means to achieve sustainable development. This goal ensures that all girls and boys complete free primary and secondary education by 2030. It also aims to provide equal access to affordable vocational training, and to eliminate gender and wealth disparities with the aim of achieving universal access to quality education. 83% of the indicators of this objective have been covered.

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

Description of the indicator: Percentage of children and young people achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics during primary education (Grade 2 or 3), at the end of primary education, and at the end of lower secondary education. The minimum proficiency level will be measured relative to new common reading and mathematics scales currently in development.

Sources of data: Education and Training Evaluation Commission.

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National and gender.

Method of calculation: The number of children and/or young people at the relevant stage of education n in year t achieving or exceeding the pre-defined proficiency level in subject s expressed as a percentage of the number of children and/or young people at stage of education n, in year t, in any proficiency level in subject s.

$$MPL_{t,n,s} = \frac{MPL_{t,n,s}}{P_{t,n}}$$

where:

MPt,n,s = the number of children and young people at stage of education n, in year t, who have achieved or exceeded the minimum proficiency level in subject s.
Pt,n = the total number of children and young people at stage of education n, in year t.
n = the stage of education that was assessed.
s = the subject that was assessed (reading or mathematics).

Last updated: 2022

Proportion of children and young people with a minimum proficiency level in reading by the end of primary stage by gender (%)			
Year	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
2016	50.70	77.1	63.30
2021	62.67	77.22	71.07

Proportion of children and young people with a minimum proficiency level in reading by the end of intermediate stage by gender (%)			
Year	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
2018	34.5	61.7	47.6
2022	29.05	45.39	37.4

Proportion of children and young people with a minimum proficiency level in mathematics by the end of intermediate stage by gender (%)			
Year	Male	Female	Total
2019	13.6	16.8	15.1
2022	31.4	28.64	29.98

Indicator 4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, intermediate education, secondary education)

Description of the indicator: Percentage of a cohort of children or young people aged 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade of each level of education who have completed that grade.

Sources of data: GASTAT.

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National, gender and stage of study

Method of calculation: The number of persons in the relevant age group who have completed the last grade of a given level of education is divided by the total population (in the survey sample) of the same age group.
Formula:

$$CR_n = \frac{P_{cn,\ AGa+3t5}}{P_{AGa+3t5}}$$

CR_n = completion rate for level n of education
$P_{cn,\ AGa+3t5}$ = population aged 3 to 5 years above the official entrance age a into the last grade of level n of education who completed level n
$P_{cn,\ AGa+3t5}$ = population aged 3 to 5 years above the official entrance age a into the last grade of level n of education.
n = ISCED level 1 (primary education), 2 (lower secondary education), or 3 (upper secondary education)

Last updated: 2017

Completion rate	Gender	Value (2017)
Primary	Male	96.60
	Female	97.10
	Total	96.80
intermediate	Male	91.50
	Female	89.20
	Total	90.30
Secondary	Male	79.50
	Female	81.10
	Total	80.30

Indicator 4.2.2 Participation ratio in organized learning (One year before the official primary entry age), by gender

Description of the indicator: The participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex is defined as the percentage of children in the given age range who participate in one or more organized learning programme, including programmes which offer a combination of education and care. Participation in early childhood and in primary education are both included. The age range will vary by country depending on the official age of entry to primary education.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National and gender

Method of calculation:

The number of children in the relevant age group who participate in an organized learning programme is expressed as a percentage of the total population in the same age range. The indicator can be calculated both from administrative data and from household surveys. If the former, the number of enrolments in organized learning programmes are reported by schools and the population in the age group one year below the official primary entry age is derived from population estimates. For the calculation of this indicator at the global level, population estimates from the UN Population Division are used. If derived from household surveys, both enrolments and population are collected at the same time.

$$PROL_{0t1,AG(a-1)} = \frac{E_{0t1,AG\,(a-1)}}{SAP_{AG(a-1)}}$$

Where:

$PROL_{0t1,AG(a-1)}$= participation rate in organized learning one year before the official entry age a to primary education

$SAP_{AG(a-1)}$ = enrolment in early childhood or primary education (ISCED levels 0 and 1) aged one year below the official entry age a to primary education

$SAP_{AG(a-1)}$ = school-age population aged one year below the official entry age a to primary education

Last updated: 2022

Gender	Participation ratio in organized learning (One year before the official primary entry age), by gender							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Male	35.14	35.41	36.66	31.49	33.60	42.56	33.77	53.78
Female	38.47	39.03	41.21	47.96	52.23	49.10	37.48	56.10
Total	36.70	37.10	38.80	39.40	42.70	45.80	35.60	54.90

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

Description of the indicator: The percentage of youth and adults in a given age range (e.g., 15-24 years, 25-64 years, etc.) participating in formal or non-formal education or training in a given time period (e.g., last 12 months).

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National and gender

Method of calculation: The number of people in selected age groups participating in formal or non-formal education or training is expressed as a percentage of the population of the same age.

$$PR_{AGi} = \frac{E_{AGi}}{P_{AGi}}$$

where:

PR_{AGi} = participation rate of the population in age group in formal and non-formal education and training

E_{AGi} = enrolment of the population in age group i in formal and non-formal education and training

P_{AGi} = population in age group i

i = 15-24, 15 and above, 25-64, etc.

Last updated: 2017

Indicator	2017		
	Gender	15-24	15-64
Participation in formal and informal education and training in the previous 12 months (%)	Male	62.3%	17.4%
	Female	63.4%	18.5%
	Total	62.9%	17.8%

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

Description of the indicator: The proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill as defined as the percentage of individuals that have undertaken certain ICT-related activities in the last 3 months. The indicator is expressed as a percentage.

Sources of data: Communications, Space and Technology Commission

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National, gender and type of skill

Method of calculation: This indicator is calculated as the proportion of in-scope who have carried out each activity in the past 3 months, regardless of where that activity took place. The indicator is expressed as a percentage. Figures supplied are expressed as a proportion of the in-scope population.

Last updated: 2022

Youth and adults (15-74) with information and communications technology (ICT) by type of skill and gender

Skill	Gender	Year					
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Using copy and paste tools to duplicate or move data, information and content in digital environments (e.g. within a document, between devices, on the cloud)	Male	72.50%	72.10%	71.70%	89.80%	100%	100%
	Female	70%	69.60%	62.40%	90.80%	100%	100%
	Total	71.50%	71.10%	67.90%	90.20%	100%	100%
Sending messages (e.g. e-mail, messaging service, SMS) with attached files (e.g. document, picture, video)	Male	74.30%	75.10%	73.90%	88.90%	95.80%	97.80%
	Female	63.90%	63.20%	59%	89.60%	95.30%	99.10%
	Total	70%	70.20%	67.80%	89.20%	95.60%	98.30%
Using basic arithmetic formulae in a spreadsheet	Male	61.80%	53.50%	51.40%	61.40%	75.10%	76.70%
	Female	45.30%	43.20%	41.40%	60.90%	75%	75%
	Total	55%	49.30%	47.30%	61.20%	75.10%	76%
Connecting and installing new devices (e.g. a modem, camera, printer) through wired or wireless technologies	Male	61.90%	60.70%	62.50%	61.90%	79.10%	82.60%
	Female	40.20%	52.80%	45.60%	63.40%	79.30%	82.80%
	Total	53%	57.50%	55.60%	62.50%	79.20%	82.70%

Skill	Gender	Year					
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Finding, downloading, installing and configuring software and apps	Male	62.40%	61.60%	59.70%	82.40%	89.60%	90.30%
	Female	32.30%	36.10%	33.70%	80.90%	89.30%	90.90%
	Total	50.00%	51.10%	49.00%	81.80%	89.50%	90.50%
Creating electronic presentations with presentation software (including text, images, sound, video or charts)	Male	33.00%	45.00%	46.30%	51.20%	60.80%	60.90%
	Female	37.80%	53.30%	47.00%	49.70%	63.00%	63.40%
	Total	35.00%	48.40%	46.60%	50.60%	61.70%	61.90%
Transferring files or applications between devices (including via cloud-storage)	Male	38.10%	37.50%	38.40%	53.50%	70.90%	71.20%
	Female	29.50%	33.60%	28.90%	54.10%	71.20%	73.20%
	Total	34.60%	35.90%	34.50%	53.80%	71.00%	72.00%
Setting up effective security measures (e.g. strong passwords, log-in attempt notification) to protect devices and online accounts	Male					75.80%	75.80%
	Female					74.10%	79.90%
	Total					75.10%	77.40%
Changing privacy settings on your device, account or app to limit the sharing of personal data and information (e.g. name, contact information, photos)	Male					70.40%	72.80%
	Female					70.00%	74.80%
	Total					70.30%	73.60%
Verifying the reliability of information found online	Male					70.80%	70.20%
	Female					69.30%	72.20%
	Total					70.20%	71.00%
Programming or coding in digital environments (e.g. computer software, app development)	Male	10.60%	16.30%	15.50%		25.60%	26.50%
	Female	8.49%	11.90%	11.30%		24.70%	25.20%
	Total	9.70%	14.50%	13.80%	21.00%	25.20%	26.00%

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

Description of the indicator: Parity indices require data for the specific groups of interest. They represent the ratio of the indicator value for one group to that of the other. Typically, the likely more disadvantaged group is placed in the numerator. A value of exactly 1 indicates parity between the two groups.

Sources of data: GASTAT, Ministry of Education, Education and Training Evaluation commission.

Unit of measurement: Ratio (males and females)

Level of disaggregation: Education stage

Method of calculation: The indicator value of the likely more disadvantaged group is divided by the indicator value of the other sub-population of interest.

$$DPI = \frac{[Indi]_d}{[Indi]_a}$$

DPI = the Dimension (Gender, Wealth, Location, etc.) Parity Index
Indi = the Education 2030 Indicator i for which an equity measure is needed.
d = the likely disadvantaged group (e.g. female, poorest, etc.)
a = the likely advantaged group (e.g. male, richest, etc.)

Last updated: 2022

Gender parity index for indicator (4.1.1) Percentage of students at the end off primary and intermediate education, who achieve at least the minimum proficiency level in (1) reading and (2) mathematics

Subject	Year					
	2015	2016	2018	2019	2021	2022
Primary (reading)	-	1.52	-	-	1.23	
Primary (maths)	1.60			1.18		
Intermediate (reading)	-	-	1.79	-		1.56
Intermediate (maths)	1.60	-	-	1.24		0.91

Gender parity index for indicator (4.1.2) School completion rate (primary education, intermediate education, and secondary education)

Stage	Year
	2017
Primary education	1.01
Intermediate education	0.97
Secondary education	1.02

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

Indicator	Year
	2017
Gender parity index for the Participation rate by youth and adults in formal and informal education and training over the past twelve months, by gender.	1.07

Gender parity index for indicator (4.2.2) participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official entry age for primary education)

Indicator	Year							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Gender parity index for participation in formal learning (one year before the official entry age for primary education)	1.09	1.1	1.12	1.52	1.55	1.15	1.11	1.04

Gender parity index for indicator (4.3.1) Youth and adult participation rate in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months

Indicator	Year
	2017
Gender parity index for indicator youth and adult (15 - 24 years)	1.02
Gender parity index for indicator youth and adult (15 - 64 years)	1.06

Gender Parity Index (4.c.1) Proportion of teachers who have obtained the minimum required qualifications, by educational level

Stage	Year							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Pre- primary	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Primary	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Preparatory	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Secondary	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Indicator 4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment.

Description of the indicator: Indicator 4.7.1/12.8.1/13.3.1 measures the extent to which countries mainstream Global Citizenship Education (GCED) and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) in their education systems. This is an indicator of characteristics of different aspects of education systems: education policies, curricula, teacher training and student assessment as reported by government officials, ideally following consultation with other government ministries, national human rights institutes, the education sector, and civil society organizations. It measures what governments intend and not what is implemented in practice in schools and classrooms.
For each of the four components of the indicator (policies, curricula, teacher education, and student assessment), a number of criteria are measured, which are then combined to give a single score between zero and one for each component. (See methodology section for full details).

Sources of data: Ministry of Education

Unit of measurement: Index (between 0.000 and 1.000)

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Information collected with the questionnaire for monitoring the implementation by UNESCO Member States of the 1974 Recommendation concerning Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms is used for the construction of the global indicator. For each of the four components of the indicator (policies, curricula, teacher education, and student assessment), a number of criteria are measured, which are then combined to give a single score between zero and one for each component. Only information for primary and secondary education are used for calculation of indicator 4.7.1/12.8.1/13.3.1.

Last updated: 2020

Note: Data are available on national educational policy and student assessment.

Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed	2020
National educational policy	75%
Student assessment	100%

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

Description of the indicator: The percentage of schools which provide the basic services by education stages (primary, intermediate, and secondary education).

Sources of data: Ministry of Education

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National and type of service

Method of calculation: The number of schools in a given level of education with access to the relevant facilities is expressed as a percentage of all schools at that level of education.

$$PSn,f = \frac{Sn,f}{Sn} \times 100$$

where:

PSn,f = percentage of schools at level n of education with access to facility f
Sn,f = schools at level n of education with access to facility f
Sn = total number of schools at level n of education

Last updated: 2022

Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service									
Service	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2021	2022
Electric power	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Infrastructure and materials proper for disabled students	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Computers for education purposes	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Basic drinking water	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Basic hand washing facilities	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Basic non-mixed health facilities	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

Description of the indicator: Gross disbursements of total official development assistance (ODA (from all donors for scholarships).

Sources of data: Saudi Aid Platform (King Salman Centre)

Unit of measurement: Saudi Arabia Riyal

Level of disaggregation: -

Method of calculation: The sum of ODA flows from all donors to developing countries for scholarships.

Last updated: 2020

Year	Cost in SAR for scholarships for students in Saudi universities	Cost in SAR for visitors/refugees (general education)
2015	32,963,733	335,935,633
2016	28,808,200	718,416,471
2017	45,723,577	906,797,733
2018	63,706,667	740,099,149
2019	179,448,000	663,242,667
2020	212,693,333	746,938,667
Total	563,343,510	4,111,430,320

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

Description of the indicator: The percentage of teachers by level of education taught (pre-primary, primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education) who have received at least the minimum organized pedagogical teacher training pre-service, and in-service required for teaching at the relevant level.

Sources of data: Ministry of Education

Unit of measurement: Proportion (values between 0% and 100%).

Level of disaggregation: National, gender and education stage

Method of calculation: The number of teachers in each level of education who are trained is expressed as a percentage of all teachers in that level of education.

$$PTTn = \frac{TTn}{Tn}$$

where:
PTTn = percentage of trained teachers at level n of education
TTn = trained teachers at level n of education
Tn = total teachers at level n of education
n = 02 (pre-primary), 1 (primary), 2 (lower secondary), 3 (upper secondary) and 23 (secondary).

Last updated: 2022

Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level								
Stage	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Pre- primary	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Primary	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
intermediate	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Secondary	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics

SDG 5:
Gender Equality

3.5 SDG 5: Gender Equality.

The Sustainable Development Goals aim to ensure an end to discrimination against women and girls everywhere. Serious disparities remain in access to paid work in some regions, and large gaps between men and women in the labor market. Sexual violence and exploitation, the unequal division of unpaid care and domestic work, and discrimination in public decision-making all remain significant barriers.

Ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health and giving women equal rights to economic resources such as land and property, are vital goals to achieve this goal. There are now more women in public office than ever before, but encouraging more women leaders in all regions will help advance policies and legislation for greater gender equality. Only 29% of the indicators of this goal have been covered.

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

Description of the indicator: Indicator 5.1.1 measures Government efforts to put in place legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality.

The indicator is based on an assessment of legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality. The assessment is carried out by national counterparts, including National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and/or National Women's Machinery (NWMs), and legal practitioners/researchers on gender equality, using a questionnaire comprising 42 yes/no questions under four areas of law: (i) overarching legal frameworks and public life; (ii) violence against women; (iii) employment and economic benefits; and (iv) marriage and family. The areas of law and questions are drawn from the international legal and policy framework on gender equality, in particular the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which has 189 States parties, and the Beijing Platform for Action. As such, no new internationally agreed standard on equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex was needed. The primary sources of information relevant for indicator 5.1.1 are legislation and policy/action plans.

Sources of data: Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development , Ministry of Justice, Human Rights Commission.

Unit of measurement: Proportion (values between 0% and 100%).

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:
Scoring:
The indicator is based on an assessment of legal frameworks that promote, enforce, and monitor gender equality using a questionnaire comprising 42 Yes/No questions under four areas of law drawn from the international legal and policy framework on gender equality, in particular, CEDAW and the Beijing Platform for Action.

The answers to the questions are coded with simple "Yes/No" answers with "1" for "Yes" and "0" for "No". For questions 1 and 2 only, they may be scored "N/A" in which case they are not included as part of the overall score calculation for the area.1

The scoring methodology is the unweighted average of the questions under each area of law calculated by:

$$Ai = \frac{q1+...qmi}{mi}$$

Where Ai refers the area of law i; mi refers to the total number of questions under the area of law i;2 q1+...+qmi refers to the sum of the coded questions under the area of law and where qi="1" if the answer is "Yes" and qi="0" if the answer is "No".

Last updated: 2022

Note: 86% in the table below represents the percentage of achievement in the areas related to monitoring legal framework that promote non-discrimination on the basis of gender.

Indicator	Year
	2022
Legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of gender (%)	86

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

Description of the indicator: The proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments, currently as of 1 January of reporting year, is currently measured as the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats.
National parliaments can be bicameral or unicameral. This indicator covers the single chamber in unicameral parliaments and the lower chamber in bicameral parliaments. It does not cover the upper chamber of bicameral parliaments. Seats are usually won by members in general parliamentary elections. Seats may also be filled by nomination, appointment, indirect election, rotation of members, and by-election.
Seats refer to the number of parliamentary mandates or the number of members of parliament.

Sources of data: Consultative Assembly of Saudi Arabia and Ministry of Municipal Rural Affairs and Housing

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: The data covers the national only.

Method of calculation: The proportion of seats held by women in national parliament is derived by dividing the total number of seats occupied by women by the total number of seats in parliament.
There is no weighting or normalizing of statistics.
(b) = (Number of seats held by women) × 100 / Total Number of seats held by women and men

Last updated: 2022

Note:
1.The Shura Council session is periodic every 4 years.
2.The municipal council's work cycle is four Gregorian years, starting from the date of the fiscal year that follows the formation of the municipal councils. Accordingly, the number of members remains constant throughout the duration of the session.

Item	Year					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Women in Shura Council	20	20	20	20	20	20
Women's positions in local governments	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2

Indicator 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

Description of the indicator: This indicator refers to the proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in managerial positions.

Sources of data: Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National, and Sector

Method of calculation:

Using ISCO-08:

$$\text{Proportion of women in senior and middle management} = \frac{\text{(Women employed in ISCO 08 category 1- Women employed in ISCO 08 category 14)}}{\text{(Persons employed in ISCO 08 category 1 - Persons employed in ISCO 08 category 14)}} \times 100$$

Which can be also expressed as:

$$\text{Proportion of women in senior and middle management} = \frac{\text{(Women employed in ISCO 08 categories 11+ 12+13)}}{\text{(Persons employed in ISCO 08 categories 11+12+13)}} \times 100$$

Which can be also expressed as:

$$\text{Proportion of women in senior and middle management} = \frac{\text{(Women employed in ISCO 08 categories 11+ 12+13)}}{\text{(Persons employed in ISCO 08 categories 11+12+13)}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Proportion of women in management} = \frac{\text{Women employed in ISCO 08 categories 1}}{\text{Persons employed in ISCO 08 categories 1}} \times 100$$

Which can also be expressed as:

$$\text{Proportion of women in senior and middle management} = \frac{\text{(Women employed in ISCO 88 categories 11+ 12)}}{\text{(Persons employed in ISCO 88 categories 11+12)}} \times 100$$

And

$$\text{Proportion of women in managerial positions} = \frac{\text{Women employed in ISCO 88 category 1}}{\text{Persons employed in ISCO 88 category 1}} \times 100$$

Last updated: 2022

Note: The data cover the governmental sector only.

Sector	Proportion of women in managerial positions							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Governmental sector	3.02	3.82	4.31	4.99	5.21	5.37	6.48	7.43

Indicator 5.b.1 Proportion of all individuals who own a mobile telephone, by gender.

Description of the indicator: The proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone by gender.

Sources of data: Communications, Space and Technology Commission

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National and gender.

Method of calculation: (Total number of in-scope individuals who own a mobile phone / Total number of in-scope individuals) * 100.

Last updated: 2022

Item	Gender	Year						
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Proportion of individuals who own a mobile phone (%)	Male	70.7	95.9	97.0	97.9	98.9	100	100.0
	Female	49.4	92.0	92.4	95.4	97.3	100	100.0
	Total	61.6	94.3	95.1	96.9	98.4	100	100.0

الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics

SDG 6:
Clean Water and Sanitation

SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

Ensuring everyone has access to safe and affordable drinking water by 2030 requires investing in adequate infrastructure, providing sanitation facilities, and promoting hygiene at all levels. Protecting and restoring water-related ecosystems such as forests, mountains, wetlands and rivers is essential if we are to alleviate water scarcity. More international cooperation is also needed to encourage water use efficiency and support treatment technologies in developing countries. 45% of the indicators of this objective have been covered.

Indicator 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Description of the indicator: The proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services is defined as the proportion of population using an improved drinking water source which is accessible on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination. 'Improved' drinking water sources include piped supplies, boreholes and tube wells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, water kiosks, and packaged and delivered water.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The production of estimates follows a consistent series of steps, which are explained in this and following sections:
Identification of appropriate national datasets.
Extraction of data from national datasets into harmonized tables of data inputs.
Use of the data inputs to model country estimates.
Consultation with countries to review the estimates.
Aggregation of country estimates to create regional and global estimates.
The JMP compiles national data on drinking water from a wide range of different data sources. Household surveys and censuses provide information on types of drinking water sources, and also indicate if sources are accessible on premises. These data sources often have information on the availability of water and increasingly on the quality of water at the household level, through direct testing of drinking water for faecal or chemical contamination. These data are combined with data on availability and compliance with drinking water quality standards (faecal and chemical) from administrative reporting or regulatory bodies.

Last updated: 2022

Note:
- Data are available only on the proportion of the population that uses safely managed drinking water.
- The use of clean fuel and technology in cooking was only calculated, and lighting and heating were not calculated.

Indicator	Year					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022
Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	99.4	99.4	99.7	99.7	99.16	99.91

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

Description of the indicator: The proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services is defined as the proportion of the population using an improved sanitation facility which is not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or removed and treated off-site. 'Improved' sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate human excreta from human contact. These include wet sanitation technologies such as flush and pour flush toilets connected to sewers, septic tanks or pit latrines, and dry sanitation technologies such as dry pit latrines with slabs, ventilated improved pit latrines and composting toilets.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: population using managed sanitation safely including hand washing facility with soap and water/ Total poulation * 100

Last updated: 2022

Note: Data is only available on the use of securely optimized and managed services.
- Toilet type variable added for 2022.

Item	Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022
Percentage of the population who benefit from proper management of sanitation services (safe) (%)	-	-	-	-	-	79.27
Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities (basic) that are not shared with other households (%)	-	-	-	-	-	99.03
Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities (%)	100	100	100	100	100	99.35
Proportion of population benefiting from hand washing facilities with soap and water (%)	-	-	-	-	-	98.39

Indicator 6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated

Description of the indicator: This indicator measures the volumes of wastewater which are generated through different activities, and the volumes of wastewater which are safely treated before discharge into the environment. Both indicators are measured in units of 1000 m3/day, although some data sources may use other units that require conversion. The ratio of the volume treated to the volume generated is taken as the 'proportion of wastewater flow safely treated'.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The amount of wastewater generated is calculated by summing all the wastewater generated by different economic activities and households. Wastewater flows are expressed in units of 1000 m3/day, although some data sources may use other units that require conversion.
The amount of wastewater safely treated is calculated by summing all of the wastewater flows which receive treatment considered equivalent to secondary treatment or better. This wastewater flow is expressed in units of 1000 m3/day, although some data sources may use other units that require conversion.
The proportion of wastewater flows which are safely treated is calculated as a ratio of the amount of wastewater safely treated to the amount of wastewater generated.

Last updated: 2021

Note: This number in the table below represents the stress level of freshwater withdrawals.

Indicator	Year
	2021
Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated (%)	88.89%

Indicator 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available resources

Description of the indicator: The level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources is the ratio between total freshwater withdrawn by all major sectors and total renewable freshwater resources, after taking into account environmental flow requirements. Main sectors, as defined by ISIC standards, include agriculture, forestry and fishing; manufacturing; electricity industry; and services. This indicator is also known as water withdrawal intensity.
Above 25% of water stress, four classes have been identified to signal different levels of stress severity:
NO STRESS <25%
LOW 25% - 50%
MEDIUM 50% - 75%
HIGH 75-100%
CRITICAL >100%

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The indicator is computed as the total freshwater withdrawn (TFWW) divided by the difference between the total renewable freshwater resources (TRWR) and the environmental flow requirements (EFR), multiplied by 100. All variables are expressed in km3/year (109 m3/year).
Water Stress:

$$Stress\ (\%) = \frac{TFWW}{(TRWR - EFR)} \times 100$$

Last updated: 2021

Note: Environmental water requirements are not included in the index calculation.

Indicator	Year
	2021
The amount of pressure that water is exposed to: freshwater withdrawal as a percentage of available fresh water resources (water stress) (%)	199.88%

Indicator 6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management

Description of the indicator: Indicator 6.5.1 is 'degree of integrated water resources management implementation'. It measures the stages of development and implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), on a scale of 0 to 100, in six categories (see Rationale section). The indicator score is calculated from a country survey with 33 questions, with each question scored on the same scale of 0-100.
The definition of IWRM is based on an internationally agreed definition, and is universally applicable. IWRM was officially established in 1992 and is defined as "a process which promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximise economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems." (GWP 2010).

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:
The survey contains 33 questions divided into the four main sections described above.
Each question is given a score between 0 and 100, in increments of 10, guided by threshold descriptions for the following 6 categories:
- Very low (0)
- Low (20)
- Medium-low (40)
- Medium-high (60)
- High (80)
- Very high (100)

Where question is not applicable, n/a can be selected as a reply, providing adequate explanation.
Note that more question-specific guidance is provided for each threshold for each question, to ensure objective and comparable results.
3. The un-weighted average of the question scores within each of the four sections is calculated to give a score of 0 – 100 for each section, rounded to the nearest whole number. Questions with response n/a are omitted from calculation.
4. The section scores (rounded to the nearest whole number), are averaged (un-weighted), and rounded to the nearest whole number, to give the indicator score, expressed as a number between 0 and 100.

Last updated: 2022

Degree of integrated water resources management	Year
	2022
Enabling environment	87
Institutions and participation	70
Management instruments	81
Financing	93
Indicator score = Degree of IWRM* implementation (0-100)*	83

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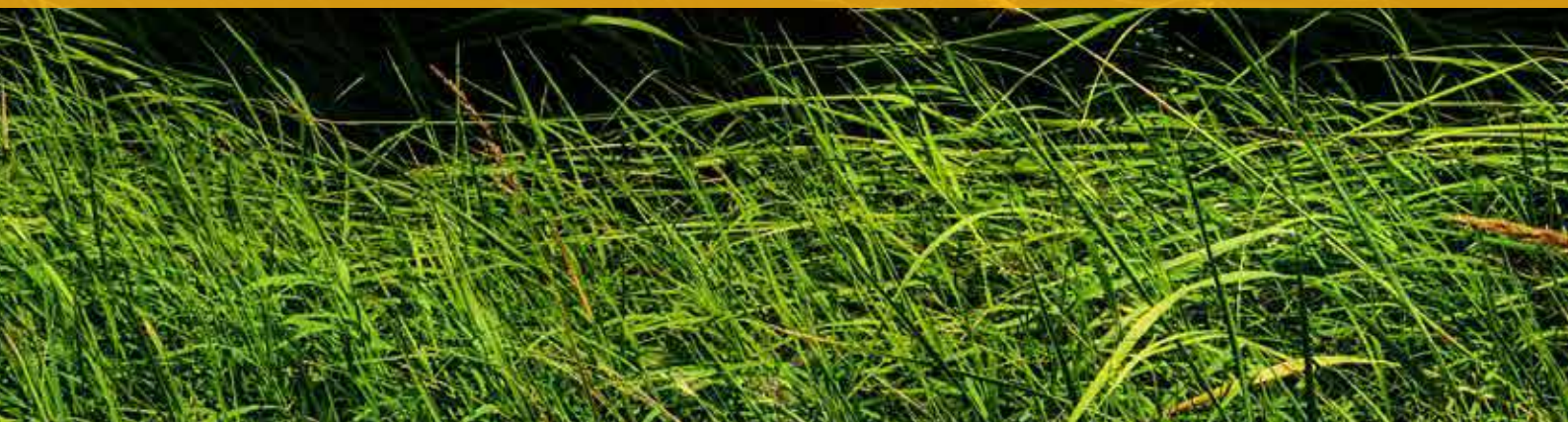
SDG 7:
Affordable and Clean Energy



SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Ensuring universal access to affordable electricity by 2030 means investing in clean energy sources such as solar, wind and thermal power. Adopting cost-effective standards for a wide range of technologies could also reduce global electricity consumption by buildings and industry by 14 percent. This means that nearly 1,300 medium-sized power plants will be spared. Expanding infrastructure and upgrading technology to provide clean energy sources in all developing countries is a critical goal that can encourage growth and help the environment. 33.3% of the indicators of this objective have been covered.

Indicator 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity

Description of the indicator: Proportion of population with access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity. This indicator refers to the proportion of the population with access to electricity. This is expressed in percentage figures and is disaggregated by total, urban and rural access rates per country, as well as by UN regional and global classifications.

Sources of data: Ministry of Energy

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Access to electricity addresses major critical issues in all the dimensions of sustainable development. The target has a wide range of social and economic impacts, including facilitating development of income generating activities and lightening the burden of household tasks. Under the global target of equal access to energy, SDG7.1.1 focuses specifically on electricity access available to the global population. In order to gain a clear picture, access rates are only considered if the primary source of lighting is the local electricity provider, solar systems, mini-grids and stand-alone systems. Sources such as generators, candles, batteries, etc., are not considered due to their limited working capacities and since they are usually kept as backup sources for lighting.

Last updated: 2022

Indicator	Year						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Proportion of population with access to electricity (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

Description of the indicator: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology is calculated as the number of people using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating and lighting divided by total population reporting that any cooking, heating or lighting, expressed as percentage. "Clean" is defined by the emission rate targets and specific fuel recommendations (i.e., against unprocessed coal and kerosene) included in the normative guidance WHO guidelines for indoor air quality: household fuel combustion.

Sources of data: Ministry of Energy

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The indicator is modelled with household survey data compiled by WHO. The information on cooking fuel use and cooking practices comes from more than 1500 nationally representative surveys and censuses. Survey sources include Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and Living Standards Measurement Surveys (LSMS), Multi-Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), the World Health Survey (WHS), and other nationally developed and implemented surveys. Estimates of primary cooking energy for the total, urban and rural population for a given country and year are obtained together using a single multivariate hierarchical model. Using household survey data as inputs, the model jointly estimates primary reliance on 6 specific fuel types: 1. unprocessed biomass (e.g. wood), 2. charcoal, 3. coal, 4. kerosene, 5. gaseous fuels (e.g. LPG), and 6. electricity; and a final category including other clean fuels (e.g. alcohol). Estimates of the proportion of the population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (SDG indicator 7.1.2) are then derived by aggregating the estimates for primary reliance on clean fuel types from the model. Details on the model are published in Stoner et al. (2020). Only survey data with less than 15% of the population reporting "missing" and "no cooking" and "other fuels" were included in the analysis. Surveys were also discarded if the sum of all mutually exclusive categories reported was not within 98-102%. Fuel use values were uniformly scaled (divided) by the sum of all mutually exclusive categories excluding "missing", "no cooking" and "other fuels". Countries classified as high-income according to the World Bank country classification (81 countries) in the 2022 fiscal year were assumed to have fully transitioned to clean household energy and therefore are reported as 100% access to clean technologies. No estimates were reported for low- and middle-income countries without data (Bulgaria, Lebanon and Libya). Modelled specific fuel estimates were derived for 132 low- and middle-income countries and 3 countries with no World Bank income classification (Cook Islands, Niue and Venezuela). Estimates of overall clean fuel use were reported for 190 countries. Estimates of clean cooking access are updated on an annual basis for the whole time series (e.g. 1990-2022). This means that there may be changes in previous annual estimates due to the inclusion of new data points influencing the overall trend for a given country.

Last updated: 2022

Indicator	Year					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100

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SDG 8:
Decent Work and Economic Growth

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

SDGs aim to encourage sustainable economic growth through achieving higher levels of productivity and through technological innovation. Promoting policies that encourage entrepreneurship and job creation is essential to achieving this, as are effective measures to eradicate forced labour, slavery and human trafficking. With these goals in mind, the goal is to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men by 2030. 50% of the indicators for this goal have been covered.

Indicator 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

Description of the indicator: Annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated as the percentage change in the real GDP per capita between two consecutive years. Real GDP per capita is calculated by dividing GDP at constant prices by the population of a country or area. The data for real GDP are measured in constant US dollars to facilitate the calculation of country growth rates and aggregation of the country data.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita: Percent (%), GDP: US dollars

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated as follows:

A. Convert annual real GDP in domestic currency at 2015 prices for a country or area to US dollars at 2015 prices using the 2015 exchange rates.
B. Divide the result by the population of the country or area to obtain annual real GDP per capita in constant US dollars at 2010 prices.
C. Calculate the annual growth rate of real GDP per capita in year t+1 using the following formula:

$$DPI = \frac{Gt+1-Gt}{Gt} X100$$

, where Gt+1 is the real GDP per capita in 2015 US dollars in year t+1 and Gt is the real GDP per capita in 2015 US dollars in year t.

Last updated: 2022

Indicator	Year							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (%)	-0.6	-1.4	-.14	5.3	1.28	-8.85	6.93	3.98

Indicator 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed persons

Description of the indicator: The annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per employed person conveys the annual percentage change in real GDP per employed person.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

$$\text{Real GDP per employed person} = \frac{\text{GDP at constant prices}}{\text{Total employment}}$$

The numerator and denominator of the equation above should refer to the same reference period, for example, the same calendar year.

If we call the real GDP per employed person "LabProd", then the annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person} = \frac{\text{(Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person)}}{\text{(LabProd in year n-1)}} \times 100$$

Last updated: 2022

Indicator	Year						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person (%)	-5	-3	-2	0.7	-3.8	6.5	-3.9

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

Description of the indicator: The unemployment rate is the percentage of unemployed people in the workforce.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National, gender and age

Method of calculation: The computation is identical for both series:

$$\text{Unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Total unemployment}}{\text{Total labour force}} \times 100$$

Last updated: 2022

Note: The figures are estimates of the labour force survey.
Labor Market Conditions These groups are:
1. Youth age group: People between the ages of 15 and 24.
2. The age group of the working-age population: people between the ages of 25 and 54.
3. People aged 55 and over.

Year	Year																	
	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021			2022		
Age groups	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
15-19	48.3	73.5	52.5	36.6	64.8	41.5	15.7	31.1	18.7	36.9	31.7	35.7	24.8	25.5	25	19.8	23.5	20.9
20-24	21.8	60.6	30.0	18.5	62.4	27.8	12.9	51.3	23	18.8	45.6	25.7	15.2	29.6	19.0	10.7	25.4	15.2
25-29	8.4	39.3	15.2	7.2	41.8	15.0	6.1	39.9	15	9.2	35.9	16.7	7.3	29.3	13.8	4.6	20.0	9.4
30-34	2.7	23.0	6.4	3.0	28.6	8.0	2.1	25.6	7.4	2.8	26.6	8.5	2.9	22.9	8.2	1.9	16.2	5.8
35-39	1.1	11.7	2.8	0.6	7.8	1.8	0.6	10.8	2.6	1.5	14.7	4.3	1.6	14.7	4.7	1.0	12.2	3.6
40-44	0.6	2.8	0.9	0.4	2.4	0.7	0.2	4	0.9	1	5.7	2	1.5	8.0	2.9	0.9	6.4	2.0
45-49	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.3	1.9	0.4	0.2	3.1	0.5	0.7	5	1.5	1.3	5.5	2.1	0.7	2.7	1.1
50-54	0.2	2	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.2	1	4.2	1.5	0.9	4.9	1.5	0.6	2.6	0.9
55-59	0.3	1.8	0.3	0.2	0	0.2	0.3	1.8	0.4	1.5	4.3	1.8	0.6	3.3	1	0.9	1.3	0.9
64-60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.1	0.6	2.5	0.8	0.4	2.6	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.4
65 +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	4	0.6	0.7	2.2	0.8	0	0	0
Total	3.2	21.1	6	2.9	22.6	6	2.2	21.3	5.7	4	20.2	7.4	3.5	17.3	6.6	2.3	12.9	4.8

Population groups	Age groups	Unemployment rates (15+), by age and gender (%)					
		2021			2022		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Youth	15-24	16.6	29.0	19.8	11.6	26.3	15.9
Core of primary working age	25-34	4.9	26.1	10.9	3.8	23.1	9.5
	35-44	1.6	11.6	3.8	1.3	10.3	3.3
	45-54	1.1	5.3	1.9	0.9	3.8	1.4
	55+	0.6	2.9	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.7
Population (15 years and over) of working age	Total	3.5	17.3	6.6	2.6	15.4	5.6

Indicator 8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status

Description of the indicator: The indicator measures the level of national compliance with fundamental rights at work (freedom of association and collective bargaining, FACB) for all ILO member states based on six international ILO supervisory body textual sources and also on national legislation. It is based on the coding of textual sources against a list of evaluation criteria and then converting the coding into indicators.
Sources of data: Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development
Unit of measurement: Number of coded evaluation criteria
Level of disaggregation: National
Method of calculation:
Last updated: 2022

Strategy	YES /NO
Formation associations strategy	"Forming associations in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is a right stipulated in the Saudi regulations, and whoever wishes to establish a civil association can work in accordance with the statutory procedures related to the establishment and formation of associations. The association is established and acquires legal status. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has also been keen to develop the non-profit sector and seeks to raise The contribution of the non-profit sector to the gross domestic product, including the formation and supervision of associations, and stimulating and developing the non-profit sector. There are many laws and regulations related to this matter, and the most prominent ones worth mentioning are the following: First: The Law of Associations and Civil Foundations issued pursuant to Royal Decree No. (M/8) dated 02/19/1437 AH. It included several texts indicating permission for the formation of associations, and among these texts is what was stated in Article Three of the Law, which stipulates ".. In applying the provisions of this system, a civil society association is activity related to consumer protection, or any other civil activity that the Ministry considered to be any group with continuous organization for a specific or indefinite period, composed of persons of natural or legal status, or both, essentially non-profit, in order to achieve a purpose of charity or charity.

Formation associations strategy	Solidarity, or for a religious activity determined by the Ministry of Islamic Affairs, Endowments, Call and Guidance, or a social, cultural, health, environmental, educational, educational, scientific, professional, creative, youth, tourism, etc. activity. This is an activity, an acappreciates, whether that is through material or moral assistance, technical expertise or otherwise, and whether the activity is directed to serving the public, such as public benefit associations, or is directed to The basis is to serve those with a specialization or profession, such as professional associations, scientific associations, and literary associations. Rather, the Kingdom seeks to develop, grow, and support associations, overcome their difficulties, and address the challenges they face. Among the texts that indicate support, development, and development of associations are what is stated in Article Seven of the Law of Associations and Institutions. eligibility, which stipulates that "a fund shall be established under the system called (the Associations Support Fund) and linked to the Council, and its mission shall be to support and develop the associations' programs in a way that ensures the continuation of their work...". The system also indicated the permissibility of forming branches of associations within the Kingdom. Article 10 of the system stipulated that "an association may establish branches within the Kingdom after the Ministry's approval for this..."
	Second: The executive regulations for the civil society associations and foundations system, issued pursuant to Ministerial Resolution No. (73739) dated 06/11/1437 AH. The regulations included several regulatory texts indicating permission for the formation of associations. It is an executive regulation for the civil society associations and foundations system that clarifies, details, explains and organizes the provisions contained in the system.
	Third: The Cooperative Societies System issued pursuant to Royal Decree No. (M/14) dated 03/10/1429 AH, which regulated the mechanism for establishing cooperative societies and participating in their formation. Article 8 of the system stipulated: "Persons who participate in forming a cooperative society shall be considered its founders." They are the ones responsible for preparing the primary articles of incorporation and the basic bylaws of the association. They shall jointly bear the establishment expenses required by the formation of the association and the obligations arising from it, and the establishment expenses shall be returned to them from the capital after registering the association. If the association is not formed, they shall not have the right of recourse against anyone for what they have spent.
	With regard to this regard, the regulations in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia allow collective bargaining, and in the pursuit of the Kingdom's government and its constant concern for workers in the private sector and to achieve the vision of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia 2030 and in order to preserve workers' rights, improve the level of working conditions, and create the specific reasons for increasing production in healthy and sound conditions and good performance. The rules for forming labor committees were issued by the Honorable Council of Ministers Resolution No. (12) dated 01/8/1422 AH, and the executive regulations by Ministerial Resolution No. (1691) dated 01/27/1423 AH, which allows workers only to form labor committees in workplaces where more than one person works. Of 100 Saudi workers, the committees aim to find a means of dialogue between the employer and workers to improve the level of work performance and remove the technical and material obstacles that prevent this. They are specialized in providing recommendations on labor issues such as improving working conditions, health and safety standards, and training. The heads of the labor committees formed (The Saudi National Committee for Labor Committees (SNC) and the election of the members of the National Committee for Labor Committees and its Board of Directors. The elections were approved by His Excellency the Minister of Human Resources and Social Development in order to represent workers in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia locally and internationally. The basic mission is to promote and defend workers' rights and interests, through negotiation. Collectivism and social dialogue with employers and government representatives. "

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

Description of the indicator: Tourism Direct GDP (TDGDP) is defined as the sum of the part of gross value added (at basic prices) generated by all industries in response to internal tourism consumption plus the amount of net taxes on products and imports included within the value of this expenditure at purchasers' prices.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Tourism direct GDP (TDGDP) as a proportion of total GDP (in%):

$$\left(\frac{TDGDP}{GDP}\right) X\ 100$$

Tourism direct GDP (TDGDP) in growth rate

$$\left[\left(\frac{TDGDP_t}{TDGDP_{t-1}}\right) -1\right] X\ 100$$

Last updated: 2021

Note: The data is preliminary.

Indicator	Year		
	2019	2020	2021
Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate (%)	3.6	1.6	2.7

Indicator 8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

Description of the indicator:
The number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults.
The number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults.

Sources of data: Saudi Central Bank

Unit of measurement: Per 100,000 adults

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The indicators are calculated based on data collected directly from the central bank or the main financial regulator in the country. The formula to obtain these indicators are:

$$\text{The number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults}_{it} = \frac{\text{Number of commercial bank branches}_{it}}{\frac{\text{Adult population}_{it}}{100{,}000}}$$

$$\text{The number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults}_{it} = \frac{\text{Number of automated teller machines (ATMs)}_{it}}{\frac{\text{Adult population}_{it}}{100{,}000}}$$

Where "i" indicates the country and "t" indicates the year. The source of information for the number of commercial bank branches and the number of ATMs is the FAS, while the source of information for the adult population is the World Development Indicators or the CIA Factbook.

Last updated: 2022

Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults							
Item	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of commercial banks	2,029	2,069	2,064	2,076	2,014	1,945	1,927
Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults	8.71	9.91	9.21	9.33	8.53	8.49	7.81
Number of automated teller machines	17,887	18,333	18,685	18,882	18,299	16,544	16,251
Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000	76.81	78.96	83.37[	84.90	77.54	72.21	65.87

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

Description of the indicator: The percentage of adults (ages 15+) who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months.

Sources of data: Saudi Central Bank

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The indicator is based on data on the number of actual bank accounts, as there may be more than one individual who owns more than one bank account

Last updated: 2022

Note: The figures in the table represent an actual number of accounts.

Indicator	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of banking and banking accounts for adults 15 years and over	22,857,592	26,214,277	28,359,262	30,273,071	32,866,937	33,707,903	43,945,187	48,065,779

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

Description of the indicator:

A. Global policy instruments, notably:

- Resolution on the youth employment crisis.
- Recovering from the crisis.

B. ILO databases

- International monitoring of youth employment policies
- The ILO also maintains Employment Policies, a dataset of broader national employment policies (143 countries covered).

Sources of data: Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development

Unit of measurement: Categorical variable with values possible values of 0, 1, 2 or 3.

Level of disaggregation: National.

Method of calculation: The information and documents provided by national authorities will be analysed by the ILO to classify countries according to this grid:

Subject	Number
Missing value	No information available to assess the existence of a national strategy for youth employment.
0	The country has not developed any national strategy for youth employment or taken steps to develop or adopt one.
1	The country is in the process of developing a national strategy for youth employment.
2	The country has developed and adopted a national strategy for youth employment
3	The country has operationalized a national strategy for youth employment.

Last updated: 2022

Strategy	Yes
Is there a developed and operational national strategy for youth employment, as a clear and independent strategy or as part of the national employment strategy?	Yes, and it is part of the labour market strategy that covers the entire labour market, both males and females of all age groups. The strategy seeks, through its main objectives, to increase the economic participation of citizens to 60%, and to reduce unemployment to 7%. It aims to raise the efficiency and the productivity of the labor market. It also includes a number of initiatives targeting the supply and demand. side in terms of providing skills and values, including young people and those who are difficult to employ.

Yes, and it is part of the labour market strategy that is currently being implemented.
The labour market strategy focuses on 4 strategic objectives:

- One of the goals is to stimulate the economic participation of citizens (especially young men and women) and raise it from 45.5% according to the results of 2019, to 60% for the year 2030.
- One of the goals is to reduce the unemployment rate for citizens from 12% according to the result of 2019 to 7% for the year 2030.

The strategy also contains 6 reform strategies, and one of the axes is concerned with the employment system, under which 3 initiatives fall:

- Enhancing electronic recruitment platforms
- Expanding the network of employment centres
- Improving the level of service delivery, and enhancing the quality of employment services for those who are difficult to employ

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General Authority for Statistics

SDG 9:
Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Technological progress is also key to finding durable solutions to both economic and environmental challenges, such as creating new jobs and boosting energy efficiency. Fostering sustainable industries and investing in scientific research and innovation are all important ways to facilitate sustainable development.

Bridging this digital divide is critical to ensuring equal access to information and knowledge, thus promoting innovation and entrepreneurship. 75% of the indicators of this objective have been covered.

Indicator 9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road.

Description of the indicator: The indicator (commonly known as the Rural Access Index or RAI) measures the share of a country's rural population that lives within 2 km of an all-season road.

Sources of data: GASTAT and Transport General Authority,

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:
The index is calculated through the following spatial layers:
Spatial layer of rural borders: includes the population according to the results of the 2022 Population and Housing Census.
And the usable spatial layer
In all seasons.
Geospatial analyzes and processing were conducted to extract the number of rural residents living within 2 km of roads and the total number
Villagers.
The proportion of the rural population living within 2 km of usable roads in all seasons was calculated =
Total number of rural population living within 2 km of all-season roads/total population
Countryside * 100.

Last updated: 2022

Indicator	Year
	2022
Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road (%)	91.77%

Indicator 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

Description of the indicator:
Passenger volumes are measured in passenger-kilometres while freight volumes are measured in tonne-kilometres, and broken down by mode of transport. For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, passenger-km data are split between aviation, road (broken down between passenger cars, buses and motorcycles) and rail, and tonne-km are split between aviation, road, rail and inland waterways. Maritime freight is measured in metric tons and container port traffic is measured in twenty-foot equivalent unit (TEU).

Sources of data: Ministry of Transport and Logistics Service, Transport General Authority, General Authority of Civil Aviation,General Ports Authority ,Special Economic Cities and Zones Authority, General Authority for Transport , and Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority.

Unit of measurement: Number of Passenger-Kilometers, Freight Tons-Kilometers (FTK), Maritime: Metric rails: tons, container

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:
The ITF Modelling Framework

Last updated: 2022

Note:
The data includes the volume of passengers and shipments from air and sea transport and does not include land transport.

	Passenger and freight volume	International national	2022
Air Transport	Passenger	International	41,703,987
		local	46,786,235
	Freight (Ton)	International	559,251.75
		Local	58,085.10

	Passenger and freight volume	International national	2022
Maritime Transport	Passenger	Arrivals	512,803
		Departures	504,970
	Freight (Ton)	Exports	228,814,531
		Imports	128,689,584

	Passenger and freight volume	International national	2022
Land transport	Rail passenger	Local	22,782,608
	Rail freight (tons)	Local	13,567,519
	Rail freight (container)	Local	674,443
	Truck freight (tons)	International	24,139,805
		Local	209,000,000
	Bus passengers	Local	43,533,806

Indicator 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per-capita

Description of the indicator: It is a percentage between market added value (MVA) and GDP and the Industrialization added value per capita.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent and Saudi Arabia Riyal

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:
Percentage of Industrialization added value = (Industrialization added value / GDP) * 100
Industrialization added value per capita (in SAR) = (Industrialization added value / total population)

Last updated: 2022

Note: Regarding the gross domestic product at ccurrent prices, it undergoes annual updates, and accordingly, the index will change annually based on these updates.

Item	Year							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Added value percentage for transformative industries from GDP (%)	11.89	11.92	13.07	11.43	12.42	13.03	14.67	14.38
Per capita share of the transformative industries added value (SAR)	10,012	9,618	11,312	12,015	12,988	11,371	15,623	18,578

Indicator 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

Description of the indicator: This indicator presents the share of manufacturing employment in total employment.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

$$\frac{\text{Total employment in manufacturing activities}}{\text{Total employment in all economic activities}} \text{ X100}$$

Last updated: 2022

Indicator	Year			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (%)	10.08	10.44	10.68	11.4

Indicator 9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added.

Description of the indicator: Small-scale industrial enterprises, in the SDG framework also called "small-scale industries", defined here for the purpose of statistical data collection and compilation refer to statistical units, generally enterprises, engaged in production of goods and services for market below a designated size class.
Proportion of "small-scale industries" in total industry value added represents an indicator calculating the share of manufacturing value added of small-scale manufacturing enterprises in the total manufacturing value added.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

$$\frac{\text{Manufacturing value added of "small-scale industries"}}{\text{Total manufacturing value added}} \text{ X100}$$

Last updated: 2022

Indicator	Year			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added (%)	9.72	8.44	8.17	7.45

Indicator 9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP

Description of the indicator: Research and development (R&D) expenditure as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the amount of R&D expenditure divided by the total output of the economy.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Computation of the indicator Research and development (R&D) expenditure as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is self-explanatory, using readily available GDP data as denominator.

Last updated: 2022

Indicator	Year
	2022
Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	0.46%

Indicator 9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants

Description of the indicator: The researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants is a direct measure of the number of research and development workers per 1 million people.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Per million population

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Computation of the indicator Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants uses available population.

Last updated: 2022

Indicator	Year
	2022
Number of Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	834.8

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

Description of the indicator: It represents the proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total manufacturing value added.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The indicator is calculated as the share of the sum of the value added from MHT economic activities to MVA

$$\frac{\text{Sum of value added in MHT economic activities}}{\text{MVA}} \text{ X100}$$

Last updated: 2022

Indicator	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added (%)	35.51	32.27	32.36	28.15	26.17

Indicator 9.c.1: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology.

Description of the indicator: The percentage of inhabitants living within range of a mobile-cellular signal, irrespective of whether they are mobile phone subscribers or users.

Sources of data: Communications, Space and Technology Commission.

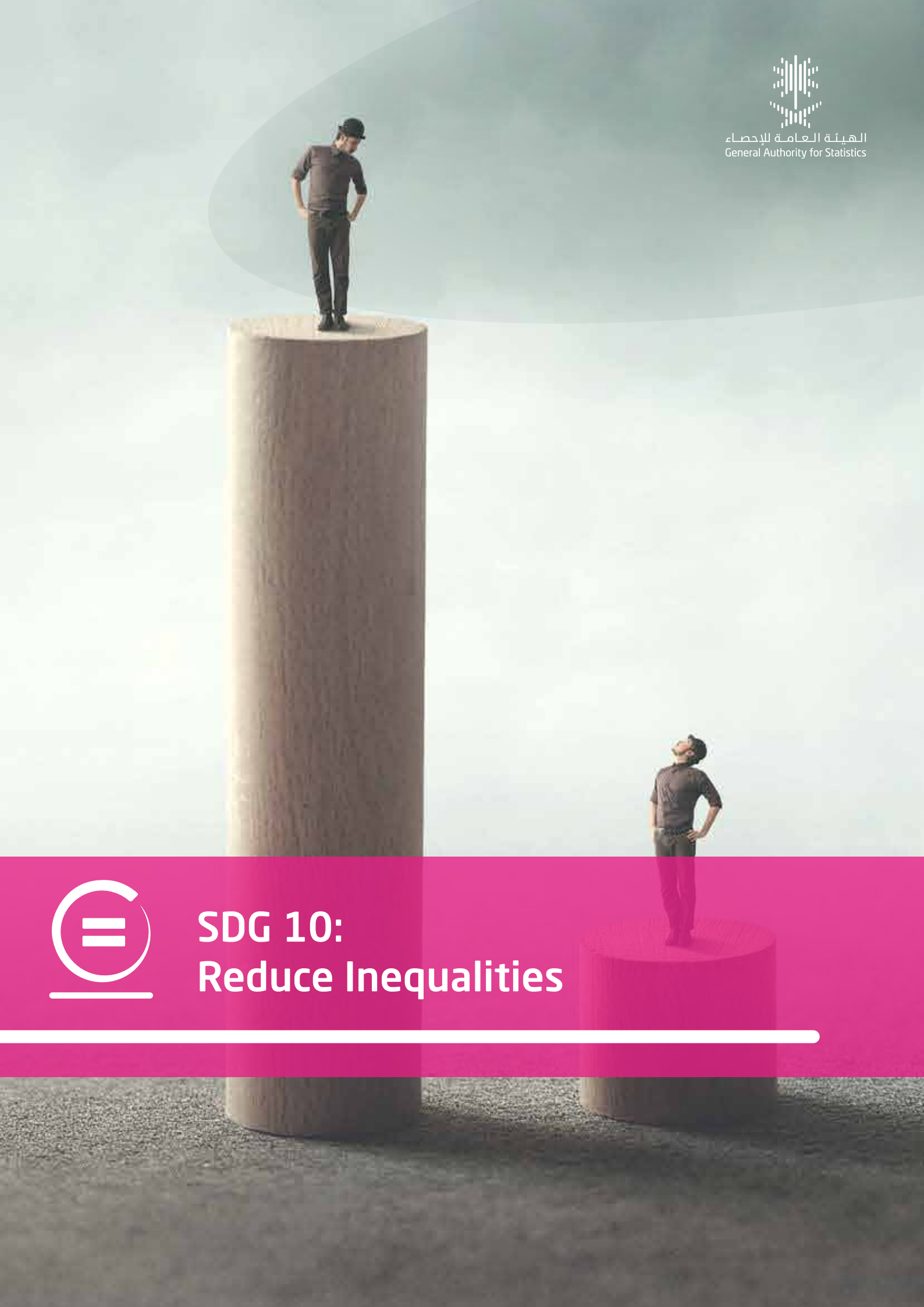
Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National and type of network

Method of calculation:
(Number of inhabitants within range of a mobile-cellular signal / Total population) * 100.

Last updated: 2022

Item	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Percentage of 3G mobile networks spread in populated areas (%)	97	97.2	98	98.1	98.9	99.1	100	100
Percentage of 4G mobile networks spread in populated areas (%)	85	88	90	93.1	94.2	98.3	100	100



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General Authority for Statistics

SDG 10:
Reduce Inequalities

SDG 10: Reduce Inequalities

There are widening disparities between peoples, which calls for action to adopt sound policies to empower the lowest percentage of income earners and promote economic inclusion for all, regardless of gender or race.

Income inequality is a global problem that requires global solutions. This involves better regulation and monitoring of financial markets and institutions, and encouragement of development assistance and foreign direct investment in areas where the need is greatest. Facilitating safe migration and movement of people is also key to bridging the widening gap. 50% of the indicators for this objective have been covered.

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

Description of the indicator: Labour share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total compensation of employees and the labour income of the self-employed given as a percent of GDP, which is a measure of total output. It provides information about the relative share of output which accrues to workers as compared with the share that accrues to capital in the production process for a given reference period.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

$$\text{Labour share of Gross Domestic Product} = \frac{(\text{Total compensation of employees}) + (\text{Labour income of the self-employed})}{\text{Gross Domestic Product}} \times 100$$

Last updated: 2022

Indicator	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Labour's share of GDP (%)	37.7	39.1	44.3	40.7	34.4

Indicator 10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators

Description of the indicator:

1. Regulatory capital for multiple multi-asset assets (regulatory capital ratio)
2. Regulatory capital from Tier 1 to multiple assets
3. Net non-performing loans for loan-to-capital loans.
4. Non-performing loans to comprehensive loan banks
5. It is required to adhere to the assets
6. Return on shares
7. Interest reductions on total income
8. Expenses other than interest on total income
9. Your assets to total assets
10. Assets to liabilities/liabilities in brief

Sources of data: Saudi Central Bank

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The method for calculating financial safety indicators is shown below Methodology of the Synthesis Guide for Financial Soundness Indicators (2019 Edition) issued by the International Monetary Fund

Last updated: 2022

Financial soundness indicators (%)	Year							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Organizational capital to risk-weighted assets (Capital adequacy ratio)	18.1	19.5	20.4	20.3	19.3	20.3	19.9	19.9
Organizational capital of category 1 to risk-weighted assets	16.2	17.5	18.3	18.5	18	18.7	18.2	18.4
Net defaulting loans of loan allocations to capital	1	1	1.7	1.1	1.6	2.5	2.5	2.7
Defaulting loans to the total loans	1.2	1.4	1.6	2	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.8
Return on assets	2	1.8	2	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.8	2.1
Return on stocks	14.4	12.6	12.9	13.8	12.1	8.6	10.8	12.5
Interest margin to total income	67.1	70.1	73.4	75.7	77.7	76.5	76.8	77.9
Non-interest expenses to total income	37.1	38	36.6	36.3	35.9	36.2	36.1	34
Liquid assets to the total assets	17.5	20.3	21.6	22.3	25.4	26.8	24.7	22.8
Liquid assets to short term liabilities	27.3	31.8	34.6	35.5	41.3	43.8	41.3	39.7

Indicator 10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff

Description of the indicator: Proportion of total number of tariff lines (in per cent) applied to products imported from least developed countries and developing countries corresponding to a 0% tariff rate.

Sources of data: Zakat, Tax and Custom Authority

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The indicator is calculated as the average share of national tariff lines that are free of duty.

Last updated: 2022

Indicator	Year							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Tariff lines (%)	16	15	15	16	15	14	14	13

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

Description of the indicator: Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow comprises of Official Development Assistance (ODA), other official flows (OOF) and private flows.

Sources of data: Saudi Central Bank

Unit of measurement: Saudi Arabia Riyal

Level of disaggregation: Type of aids investment

Method of calculation: The sum of official and private flows from all donors to developing countries.

Last updated: 2022

Note: The data do not include loans and aids from other sectors such as private and public investment funds.

Resource flows for development	Year							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Loans and Aid	28,430,000,000	11,494,000,000	16,542,000,000	37,500,100,000	35,157,000,000	7,088,000,000	41,463,863,258	51,212,460,555
Contributions to Associations and Organizations	1,337,000,000	18,999,000	975,000,000	680,400,000	2,448,000,000	2,142,000,000	3,530,577,199	4,282,601,168
Multilateral Aid	60,000,000	43,000,000	26,000,000	20,600,000	-	-	-	-
Total	**29,827,000,000**	**30,536,000,000**	**17,543,000,000**	**38,201,100,000**	**37,605,000,000**	**19,230,000,000**	**44,994,440,456**	**55,495,061,723**
Assets: direct investment abroad	236,701,918,750	304,519,703,625	346,638,600,607	396,504,906,643	468,847,382,579	489,139,112,505	580,024,216,588	701,505,020,894
Liabilities: direct investment in the economy	408,229,725,897	496,241,469,513	501,813,580,921	550,077,126,873	559,402,163,549	570,720,131,255	658,932,096,007	762,017,467,748

Indicator 10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted (in millions)

Description of the indicator: The target includes two components. The first component is that transaction costs for migrant remittances should be 3% or less by 2030. This transaction cost should be intended as "Global average total cost of sending $200 (or equivalent in local sending currency) and expressed as % of amount sent". This indicator is readily available and published on a quarterly basis by the World Bank in the Remittance Prices Worldwide database, which covers 365 country corridors, from 48 sending to 105 receiving countries. The second component is to eliminate corridor where cost is 5% or higher. This should be intended in the sense that it should be possible for remittance senders to send money to the beneficiary for an average cost of 5% or less of the amount sent. For this purpose, it should suffice that in each corridor there are at least 3 services, meeting a defined set of service requirements (including service quality, reach etc.), for which the average is 5% or less.

Sources of data: Saudi Central Bank

Unit of measurement: Saudi Arabia Riyal

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The average cost is calculated as the simple average of total costs (including both fee and exchange rate margins) quoted by each remittance service provider (RSP) operating in a corridor.

Last updated: 2022

Note: The data given in the table covers the amount of transferred money rather than the proportion of remittance costs. There is no data on remittances costs.

	Year							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total amounts transferred to resident labour (non-Saudi)	156,858,639,000	151,898,191,798	141,656,710,260	136,432,366,760	125,527,235,000	149,691,575,466	153,868,214,000	124,896,494,535

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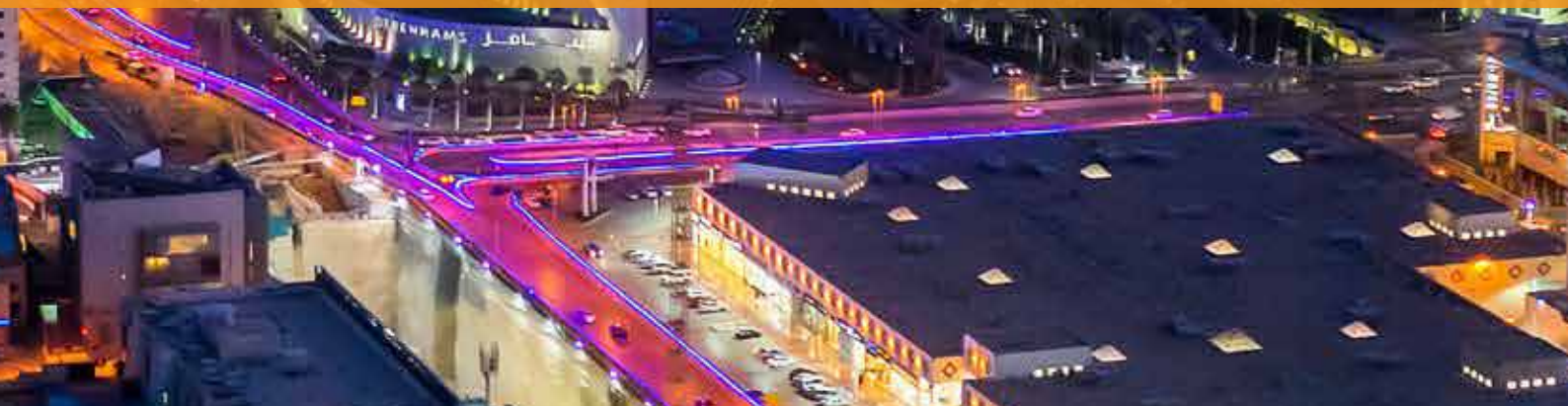
SDG 11:
Sustainable Cities and Communities



SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Extreme poverty is often concentrated in urban spaces, and national and local governments struggle to accommodate the growing population in these areas. Making cities safe and sustainable means ensuring access to safe and affordable housing and upgrading slums. It also includes investing in public transportation, creating green public spaces, and improving urban planning and management in a participatory and inclusive manner. 26.5% of the indicators for this objective have been covered.

Indicator 11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)

Description of the indicator: Total funding from government (central, regional, local), private sources (household, corporate & sponsorship and international sources) in the preservation, protection and conservation of cultural and/or natural heritage for a given year per capita.

Sources of data: Ministry of Finance

Unit of measurement: Saudi Arabia Riyal

Level of disaggregation: National and type of heritage

Method of calculation: The indicator is calculated by dividing total public funding in heritage (i.e., including transfers paid but excluding transfers received) from government (central, regional, local) and the total of private funding from households, other private sources such as donations, sponsorships or international sources in a given year by the number of inhabitants and by the PPP$ conversion factor.

$$\text{HCExp per capita} \left(\frac{(\sum Exp_{pu} + Exp_{pr}}{\text{Population}} \right) / \text{PPPf}$$

HCExp per capita = Expenditure per inhabitant in heritage in constant PPP
HC Exp = Expenditure on Preservation, Protection and Conservation of all cultural and/or natural heritage
Exppu= Sum of public expenditure by all levels of government on the preservation, protection and conservation of cultural and/or natural heritage
Exppr = Sum of all types of private expenditure on the preservation, protection, and conservation of cultural and/or natural heritage
PPPf: Purchase Power Parity = PPP Constant $ conversion factor

Last updated: 2021

Note: Data cover the total expenditure on different types of heritage only.

Type of heritage	Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Cultural	1,782,193,311	1,665,335,222	1,219,368,516	8,601,056,389	4,732,917,571	11,031,433,933
Natural	1,728,789,171	1,761,464,545	1,123,988,937	1,305,709,302	1,556,201,526	1,593,635,158
Total	3,510,982,482	3,426,799,767	2,343,357,453	9,906,765,691	6,289,119,097	12,625,069,091

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

Description of the indicator: This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.

Sources of data: Ministry of Interior

Unit of measurement: Deaths and injuries due disasters per 100,000 population

Level of disaggregation: National and gender

Method of calculation:

$$X = \frac{(A_2+A_3+B_1)}{\text{Population}} \times 100{,}000$$

Where:

X No. of people who died, went missing or directly affected by disasters

A2 Number of deaths attributed to disasters.

A3 Number of missing persons attributed to disasters.

B1 Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters.

Last updated: 2022

Gender	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons directly affected by disasters							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Male	0.14	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.13	0.07	0.07	1.06
Female	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0	0.04	0.28
Total	0.21	0.04	0.07	0.09	0.15	0.07	0.11	1.34

Indicator 11.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

Description of the indicator: The ratio of direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to GDP.

Sources of data: Ministry of Interior

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Related indicators as of February 2020

$$X = \frac{(C_2+C_3+C_4+C_5+C_6)}{GDP}$$

C2 Direct agricultural loss attributed to disasters.
C3 Direct economic loss to all other damaged or destroyed productive assets attributed to disasters.
C4 Direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disasters.
C5 Direct economic loss resulting from damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure attributed to disasters.
C6 Direct economic loss to cultural heritage damaged or destroyed attributed to disasters.

Last updated: 2022

Indicator/Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Percent of population, agriculture, and economic loss	0.00000084567	0.00000023744	0.00000022120	0.00000016814	0.00000016535	0.00000019313	0.00000010677	0.00000101108

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

Description of the indicator: The mean annual concentration of fine suspended particles of less than 2.5 microns in diameters (PM2.5) is a common measure of air pollution. The mean is a population-weighted average for urban population in a country and is expressed in micrograms per cubic meter [mg/m3].

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Micrograms per cubic meter [µg/m3]

Level of disaggregation: Region

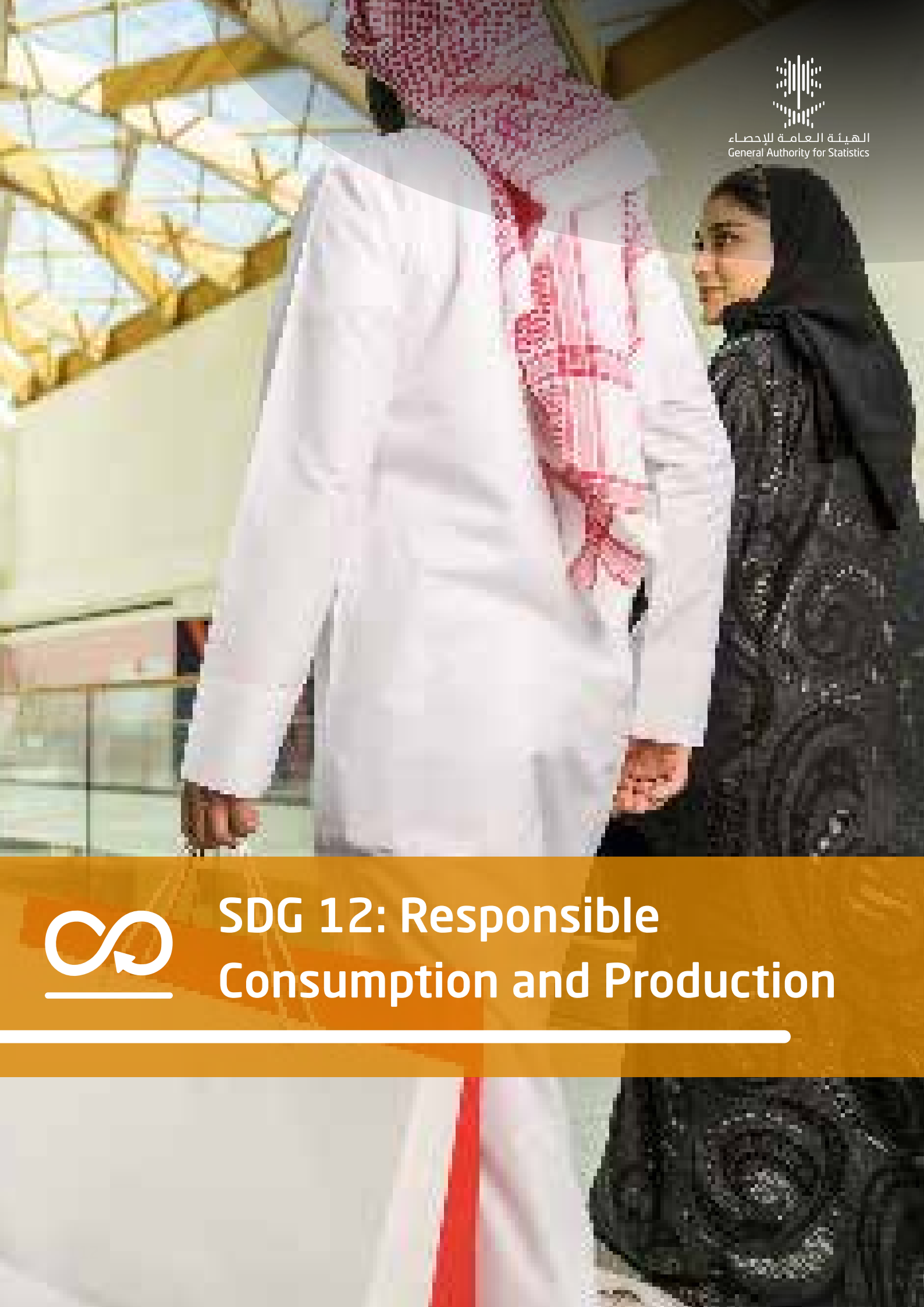
Method of calculation: The annual urban mean concentration of PM2.5 is estimated with improved modelling using data integration from satellite remote sensing, population estimates, topography and ground measurements (WHO, 2016a; Shaddick et al, 2016)

Last updated: 2022

Note: The data includes PM 10 for all regions, but only includes the Makkah region for PM 2.5.

Province	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (PM10)							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Riyadh region	256	223	352.3333	357.75	221.8571	196.778	199.5	303.86
Makkah region	-	-	-	173.3	165.7	141.2	134.7667	121.35
Madinah region	-	-	-	215.75	152.5	148.8333	183.8	113.7
Qassim region	-	-	-	205.4	128.1667	172.6667	86.3	124.65
Eastern Region	-	-	-	302	81.83333	118.375	141.75	192.17
Aseer	-	-	-	99	107	109.5	60.3	77.73
Tabuk region	66	126	-	178	200	107	71.5	65.77
Hail region	-	-	-	248.5	134.25	142	105.68	180.56
Northern borders	-	-	-	244	91	220	119.9	76.7
Jizan	316	198	-	164	173	66	96.08	101.3
Najran	-	-	-	-	-	-	138.2	253.3
Abha region	-	-	-	-	137	75	57.12	133.17
Al-Jouf	-	-	-	-	-	90	52.21014	320.26

Province	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (PM2.5)	
	2021	2022
Riyadh region	-	41.6
Makkah region	45.6	38.4
Madinah region	-	44.5
Qassim region	-	-
Eastern Region	-	48.2
Aseer	-	-
Tabuk region	-	-
Hail region	-	-
Northern borders	-	21.4
Jizan	-	37.02
Najran	-	-
Abha region	-	-
Al-Jouf	-	-



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SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

A large proportion of the world's population still consumes too little to meet even their basic needs. Halving per capita global food waste at the retailer and consumer level is also important for creating more efficient production and supply chains. This can help with food security and shift us towards a more resource efficient economy. 38% of the indicators of this goal have been covered.

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

Description of the indicator: The indicator refers to the number of Parties (= countries that have ratified, accepted, approved, or accessed), to the following Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs):

The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel Convention);

The Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade (Rotterdam Convention);

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm Convention);

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal Protocol);

Minamata Convention on Mercury (Minamata Convention);

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Convention and protocol

Level of disaggregation: National
It is detailed according to the agreement, in addition to providing the average transmission rate for the five agreements.

Method of calculation:

In the following methodology, reporting is to take place in 2017 for the period 2010-2014, in 2020 for the period 2015-2019, in 2025 for the period 2020-2024 and in 2030 for the period 2025-2029. Reporting parameters include the following:
The Country Score depends on the amount of information that is sent to the Conventions' Secretariat, and is calculated as follows (and communicated by the Secretariats):

Basel Convention
- Designation of the Focal Point and one or more Competent Authorities (1 point)
- Submission of the annual national reports during the reporting period (1 point per report)

Rotterdam Convention
- Designation of the Designated National Authority(ies) and Official contact point (1 point)
- Submission of the import responses during the reporting period (0.2 point per import response)

Stockholm Convention
- Designation of the Stockholm Convention official contact point and national focal point (1 point)
- Submission of the national implementation plan (1 point)
- Submission of the revised national implementation plan(s) addressing the amendments adopted by the Conference of the Parties within the reporting period (1 point per revised and updated plan)

Montreal Protocol
- Compliance with annual reporting requirements for production and consumption of controlled substances under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol (15 points per report)
- Submission of information on Licensing systems under (Article 4B of) the Montreal Protocol (5 points)

Minamata Convention
- Designation of a national focal point (Article 17) (5 points)
- Submission of national report (Article 21) (15 points)

#	Convention	Maxi-mum Points (MP)	Points per year (p(t))*					Country Score per Convention (CS)
			1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	
A	Basel Convention							$CS_A = \frac{p(t1) + p(t2) + p(t3) + p(t4) + p(t5)}{MP_A}$
B	Rotterdam Convention							...
C	Stockholm Convention							...
D	Montreal Protocol							...
E	Minamata Convention							$CS_E = \frac{p(t1) + p(t2) + p(t3) + p(t4) + p(t5)}{MP_E}$

* Points provided once (e.g. for a designation of a national focal point) are cumulative with the first year.

Last updated: 2022

Indicator	Convention
Number of Parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement.	Basel Convention 188 Parties
	Stockholm Convention 184 Parties
	Rotterdam Convention 164 Parties
	Minamata Convention 133 Parties

Indicator 12.4.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment.

Description of the indicator: The indicator refers to the number of parties (=countries that have ratified, accepted, approved or accessed), to the following Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs):

1. The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel Convention).
2. The Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade (Rotterdam Convention).
3. The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm Convention).
4. The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal Protocol).
5. Minamata Convention on Mercury (Minamata Convention).

Which have submitted the information to the Secretariat of each MEA, as required by each of the agreements.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture - National Center for Waste Management

Unit of measurement: Tons, Kilograms

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

Hazardous waste generated= hazardous waste collected through municipal services or private companies +hazardous waste given by generator to treatment or disposal facilities+estimation ofhazardous waste unaccounted for

$$\text{Proportion of hazardous waste treated} = \frac{\text{Quantity of hazardous waste treated during the reporting year}}{\text{Total quantity of hazardous waste generated during the reporting year}} \times 100$$

Last updated: 2021

Note: Hazardous generated covers only the amount of medical waste and does not represent per capita.

Hazardous waste generated in tons	Year	
Item	2020	2021
Amount of produced hazardous waste	76,000	85,000
Amount of treated hazardous waste	76,000	85,000
Amount of treated waste (filling)	66,200	68,000
Amount of treated waste (incineration)	17,000	19,000
Amount of treated waste (recycle)	NA	NA
Amount of treated waste (laboratory fluids)	NA	NA
Amount of treated waste (Autoclave)	54,000	60,000
Amount of treated waste (Microwave)	5,000	6,000

Indicator 12.6.1 Companies publishing sustainability reports.

Description of the indicator: For the purposes of this indicator, 'sustainability reports' will not be limited to stand-alone sustainability reports produced by companies but will be considered as 'reporting sustainability information' and expanded to other forms of reporting sustainability information, such as publishing sustainability information as part of the company's annual reports or reporting sustainability information to the national government.

Sources of data Source: Ministry of Economics and Planning

Unit of measurement: Number of companies

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

Minimum Requirement:

Institutional and governance:
- Materiality assessment*
- Sustainability strategy and/or principles related to sustainability.
- Management approach to address materiality topics
- Governance structure, including economic, environmental, and social issues.
- Key impacts, risks, opportunities
- Anti-fraud, anti-corruption, and anti-competitive behavior practices

Economic:
- Direct measure of economic performance (revenue, net profit, value added, payouts to shareholders)
- Indirect measure of economic performance (community investment, investment in infrastructure or other significant local economic impact)

Environmental:
- Energy consumption and energy efficiency
- Water consumption, wastewater generation, integrated water resource management practices, or water recycling/re-use and efficiency
- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Other emissions and effluents, including Ozone-depleting substances, Nitrogen Oxides (NOX), Sulphur Oxides (SOX), and chemicals.
- Waste generation, including hazardous waste.
- Waste minimization and recycling practices
- Use and/or production of hazardous chemicals and substances.

Social:
- Occupational health and safety
- Total number of employees, by contract type and gender
- Employee training
- Unfair and illegal labour practices and other human rights considerations
- Diversity, equal opportunity, and discrimination in governance bodies and among employees

Worker rights and collective agreements

Last updated: 2022

Note: The data covered only the number of companies which provide sustainable reports.

Indicator	Year							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total no. of companies	14	16	23	24	34	49	110	114

Indicator 12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment.

Description of the indicator: Indicator 4.7.1/12.8.1/13.3.1 measures the extent to which countries mainstream Global Citizenship Education (GCED) and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) in their education systems. This is an indicator of characteristics of different aspects of education systems: education policies, curricula, teacher training and student assessment as reported by government officials, ideally following consultation with other government ministries, national human rights institutes, the education sector, and civil society organizations. It measures what governments intend and not what is implemented in practice in schools and classrooms.

For each of the four components of the indicator (policies, curricula, teacher education, and student assessment), a number of criteria are measured, which are then combined to give a single score between zero and one for each component. (See methodology section for full details).

Sources of data: Ministry of Education

Unit of measurement: Index (between 0.000 and 1.000)

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Information collected with the questionnaire for monitoring the implementation by UNESCO Member States of the 1974 Recommendation concerning Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms is used for the construction of the global indicator. For each of the four components of the indicator (policies, curricula, teacher education, and student assessment), a number of criteria are measured, which are then combined to give a single score between zero and one for each component. Only information for primary and secondary education is used for calculation of indicator.

Last updated: 2020

Note: The data covers only National educational policy and student assessment.

Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed	2020
	%
National educational policy	75%
Student assessment	100%

Indicator 12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (in watts per capita)

Description of the indicator: The indicator is defined as the installed capacity of power plants that generate electricity from renewable energy sources divided by the total population of a country. Capacity is defined as the net maximum electrical capacity installed at the year-end and renewable energy sources are as defined in the IRENA Statute.

Sources of data: Ministry of Energy

Unit of measurement: Watts per capita

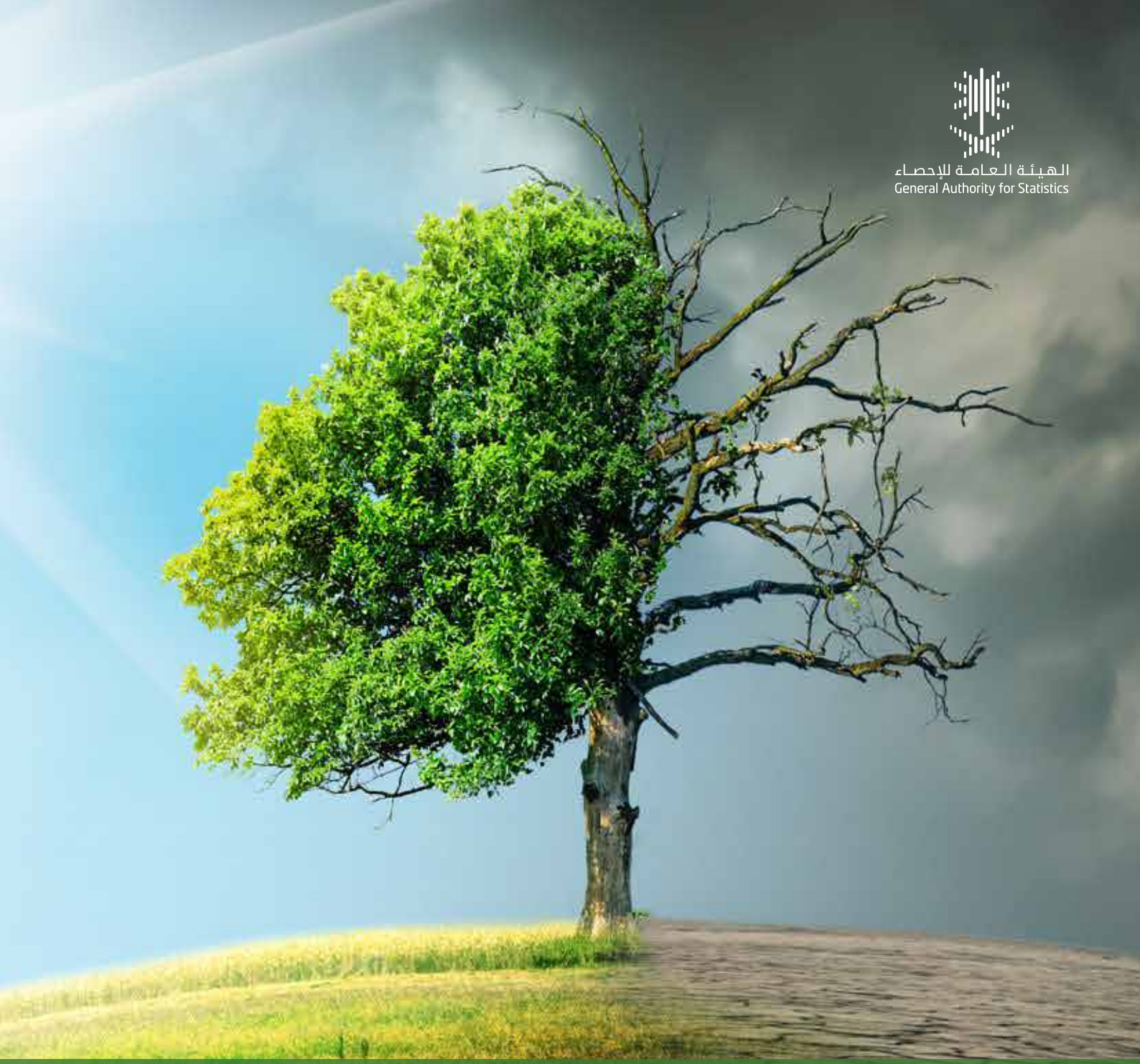
Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: For each country and year, the renewable electricity generating capacity at the end of the year is divided by the total population of the country as of mid-year (July 1st).

Last updated: 2021

Note: The indicator data contains only solar energy (PV/thermal) from renewable energy sources.

Indicator	Year	
	2020	2021
Renewable energy capacity per megawatt 300 Megawatt per capita	3.1	3.1



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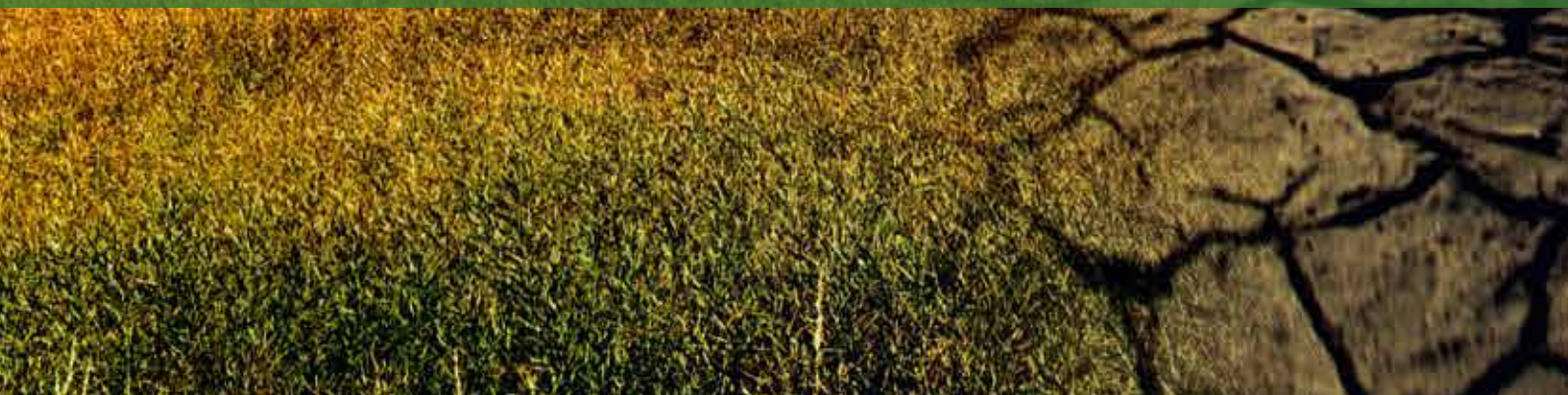
SDG 13:
Climate Action



SDG 13: Climate Action

Enhancing resilience and resilience in the most vulnerable areas, such as landlocked countries and island states, must go hand in hand with efforts to raise awareness and integrate the measures into national policies and strategies. It is still possible, with political will and a wide range of technological measures, to limit the increase in the global average temperature to 2°C above pre-industrial levels. This requires urgent collective action. 50% of the indicators for this objective have been covered.

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

Description of the indicator: This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.

Sources of data: The Ministry of Interior

Unit of measurement: Deaths and injuries due disasters per 100,000 population

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

$$X = \frac{(A_2+A_3+B_1)}{\text{Global Population}} \times 100{,}000$$

Where:

X No. of people who died, went missing or directly affected by disasters

A2 Number of deaths attributed to disasters.

A3 Number of missing persons attributed to disasters.

B1 Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters.

Last updated: 2022

Gender	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons directly affected by disasters							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Male	0.14	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.13	0.07	0.07	1.06
Female	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0	0.04	0.28
Total	0.21	0.04	0.07	0.09	0.15	0.07	0.11	1.34

Indicator 13.2.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Description of the indicator: The Paris Agreement requires each Party to prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions (NDCs) including mitigation, adaptation and support measures. The Paris Agreement (Article 4, paragraph 2) requires each Party to prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions (NDCs) that it intends to achieve.
Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture
Unit of measurement: Number of submissions received from Parties to UNFCCC
Level of disaggregation: National
Method of calculation:
Last updated: 2022
Note: The strategy is applied at all levels.

Long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications 2022		
Does the Kingdom Long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications reported to the UNFCCC secretariat?	1/ In 2021, the Corporation replaced many of the thermal systems (MED & MSF).	The Foundation continues the same actions and directions that were started in 2021 in order to meet the challenges of climate change
	with reverse osmosis systems (there are no smokestacks and emissions) that are environmentally friendly, which contributed to reducing emissions in 2021 compared to previous years, and the institution continues in the same trend by relying entirely on desalination with reverse osmosis technology.	
	2/ The Foundation launched tree planting as part of the Green Saudi Initiative to reach 5 million trees by 2030, which has contributed and will contribute to eliminating significant amounts of carbon emissions and facing the challenges of climate change.	
	3 / The institution follows the trend of relying on renewable energy sources in the future, and the production system of Al-Khafji using solar energy has been started in the production of desalinated water using reverse osmosis technology.	

Indicator 13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

Description of the indicator: Indicator 4.7.1/12.8.1/13.3.1 measures the extent to which countries mainstream Global Citizenship Education (GCED) and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) in their education systems. This is an indicator of characteristics of different aspects of education systems: education policies, curricula, teacher training and student assessment as reported by government officials, ideally following consultation with other government ministries, national human rights institutes, the education sector, and civil society organizations. It measures what governments intend and not what is implemented in practice in schools and classrooms.

For each of the four components of the indicator (policies, curricula, teacher education, and student assessment), a number of criteria are measured, which are then combined to give a single score between zero and one for each component. (See methodology section for full details).

Sources of data: Ministry of Education

Unit of measurement: Index (between 0.000 and 1.000)

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Information collected with the questionnaire for monitoring the implementation by UNESCO Member States of the 1974 Recommendation concerning Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms is used for the construction of the global indicator. For each of the four components of the indicator (policies, curricula, teacher education, and student assessment), a number of criteria are measured, which are then combined to give a single score between zero and one for each component. Only information for primary and secondary education is used for calculation of indicator.

Last updated: 2020

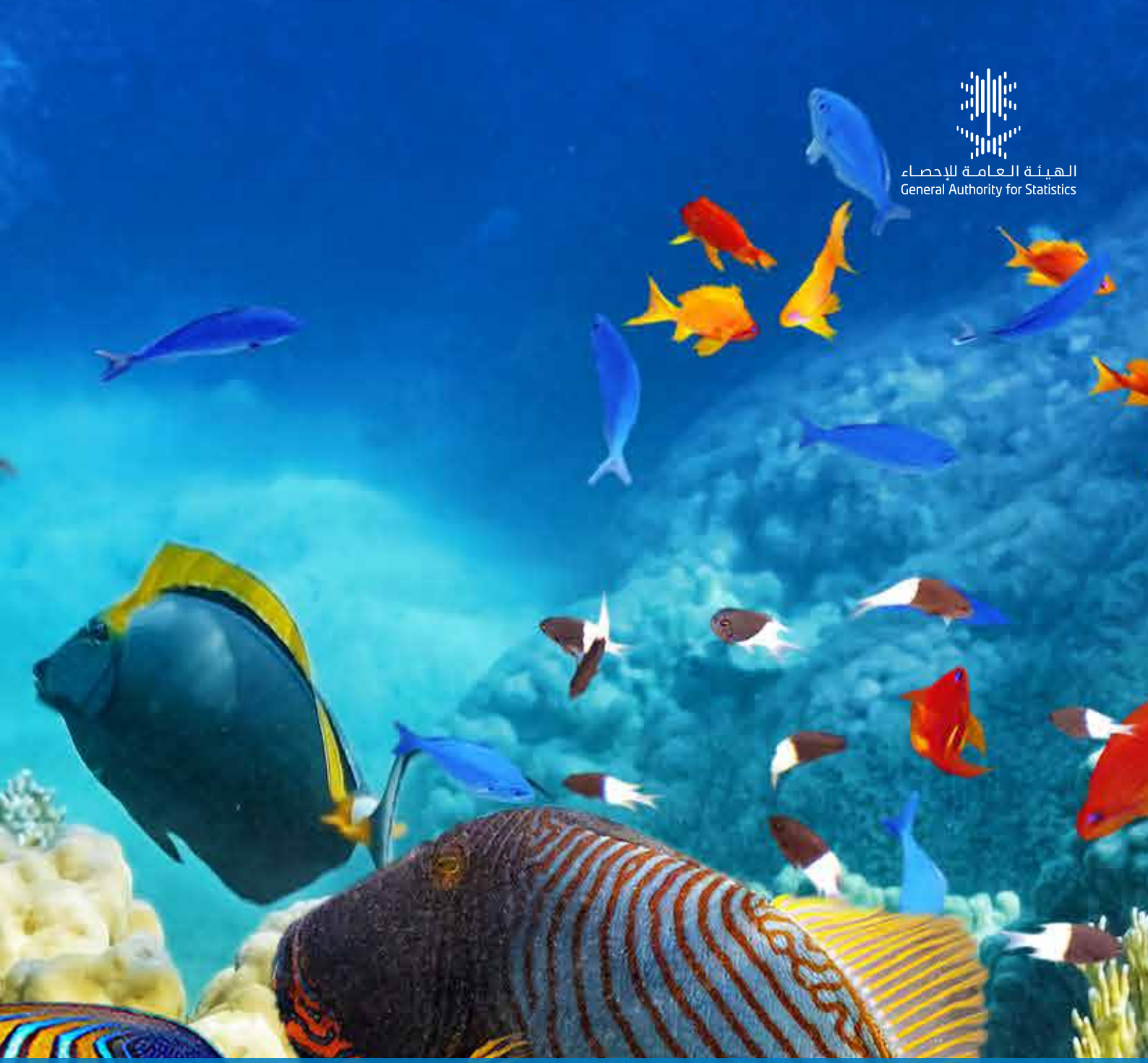
Note: The data covers only National educational policy and student assessment

Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed	Year
	2020
National educational policy (%)	75%
Student assessment (%)	100%

Indicator 13.b.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Description of the indicator: The Paris Agreement requires each Party to prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions (NDCs) including mitigation, adaptation and support measures. The Paris Agreement (Article 4, paragraph 2) requires each Party to prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions (NDCs) that it intends to achieve.
Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture
Unit of measurement: Number of submissions received from Parties to UNFCCC
Level of disaggregation: National
Method of calculation: Submission of documents to the UNFCCC Secretariat from Parties to the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement.
Last updated: 2022
Note: The strategy is applied at all levels.

Long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, 2022		
Does the Kingdom Long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, and adaptation communications reported to the UNFCCC secretariat?	1/ In 2021, the Corporation replaced many of the thermal systems (MED & MSF). with reverse osmosis systems (there are no smokestacks and emissions) that are environmentally friendly, which contributed to reducing emissions in 2021 compared to previous years, and the institution continues in the same trend by relying entirely on desalination with reverse osmosis technology.	The Foundation continues the same actions and directions that were started in 2021 in order to meet the challenges of climate change
	2/ The Foundation launched tree planting as part of the Green Saudi Initiative to reach 5 million trees by 2030, which has contributed and will contribute to eliminating significant amounts of carbon emissions and facing the challenges of climate change.	
	3 / The institution follows the trend of relying on renewable energy sources in the future, and the production system of Al-Khafji using solar energy has been started in the production of desalinated water using reverse osmosis technology.	



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SDG 14:
Life Below Water

SDG 14: Life Below Water

The Sustainable Development Goals create a framework to sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems from land-based pollution, as well as to address the effects of ocean acidification. Promoting the conservation and sustainable use of ocean-based resources through international law will also help mitigate some of the challenges facing our oceans. 33% of the indicators for this objective have been covered.

Indicator 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

Description of the indicator: The indicator Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas shows temporal trends in the mean percentage of each important site for marine biodiversity (i.e., those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by designated protected areas and Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs).

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Percent (%) (Mean percentage of each marine Key Biodiversity Areas

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: This indicator is calculated from data derived from a spatial overlap between digital polygons for protected areas from the World Database on Protected Areas (UNEP-WCMC & IUCN 2020), digital polygons for Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures from the World Database on OECMs and digital polygons for marine Key Biodiversity Areas (from the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas, including Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas, Alliance for Zero Extinction sites, and other Key Biodiversity Areas).

Last updated: 2022

Indicator	Year		
	2020	2021	2022
Area of marine protected areas (%)	25.31	25.31	25.31

Indicator 14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

Description of the indicator: Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Degree of implementation of applicable international instruments

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The indicator is based upon responses by States to a certain section of the questionnaire for monitoring the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and related instruments (CCRF). These are sections covering the implementation of different international instruments used to combat IUU fishing. The responses will be converted using an algorithm to obtain a score for the indicator. Each instrument will be covered within a given variable, as follows:

Variable 1 (V1) - Adherence and implementation of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

Variable 2 (V2) - Adherence and implementation of the 1995 United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement

Variable 3 (V3) - Development and implementation of a national plan of action (NPOA) to combat IUU fishing in line with the IPOA-IUU

Variable 4 (V4) - Adherence and implementation of the 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA)

Variable 5 (V5) - Implementation of Flag State Responsibilities in the context of the 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement and FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance

Depending on responses by FAO Members on the adherence and implementation of the above-mentioned instruments, States will score an indicator value between 0 and 1. Each variable is given a weighting, which takes into consideration the importance of the instrument in combating IUU fishing as well as the overlap between the instruments. The variable weightings are as follows:

Variable	Weighting (%)
V1	10
V2	10
V3	30
V4	30
V5	20

Last updated: 2022

Implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (2021)	Answers	
Variable	YES	NO
Adherence and implementation of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	✓	
Adherence and implementation of the 1995 United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement	✓	
Development and implementation of a national plan of action (NPOA) to combat IUU fishing in line with the IPOA-IUU	✓	
Adherence and implementation of the 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA)	✓	
Implementation of Flag State Responsibilities in the context of the 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement and FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance	✓	

Score	Bands
>0 -< 0.2	Band 1: Very low implementation of applicable instruments to combat IUU fishing
0.2 -< 0.4	Band 2: Low implementation of applicable instruments to combat IUU fishing
0.4 -< 0.6	Band 3: Medium implementation of applicable instruments to combat IUU fishing
0.6 -< 0.8	Band 4: High implementation of applicable instruments to combat IUU fishing
0.8 - 1.0	Band 5: Very high implementation of applicable instruments to combat IUU fishing

Indicator 14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries.

Description of the indicator: Progress by number of countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/ institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries.
In order to ensure safe access, it is necessary to have an enabling environment that recognizes and protects the rights of small-scale fisheries. This enabling environment has three main advantages:
• Appropriate legal, regulatory and policy frameworks;
• Specific initiatives to support small-scale fisheries;
• And relevant institutional mechanisms that allow the participation of small-scale fisheries organizations in relevant processes

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Degree of implementation of frameworks which recognize and protect access rights for small-scale fisheries

Level of disaggregation: National

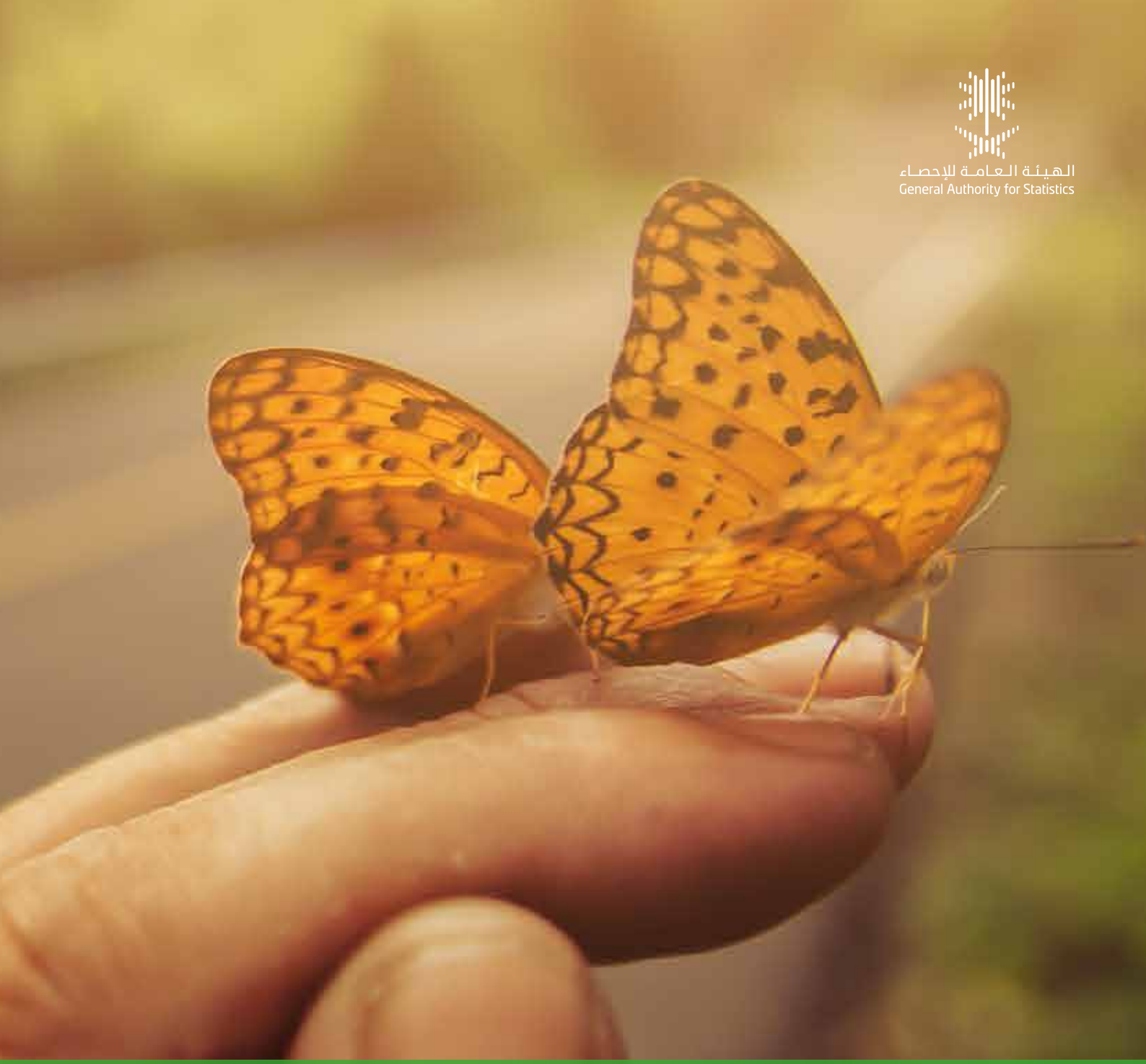
Method of calculation:
The indicator is calculated using three variables, which are given respective weightings for the final calculation. There has not been a change in the calculation, nor the use of mixed sources.

Variable 1: Existence of laws, regulations, policies, plans or strategies that specifically target or address the small-scale fisheries sector
Variable 2: Ongoing specific initiatives to implement the SSF Guidelines
Variable 3: Existence of mechanisms enabling small-scale fishers and fish workers to contribute to decision-making processes

Performance is scored based on the country responses to the relevant portions of three questions included in the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries Questionnaire (CCRF). These questions have been transformed into weighted variables for the purpose of calculating the country scores.
. The target has been set at a positive ('yes') response to all the sub-variables, resulting in a score of 1.

Last updated: 2022

Application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries, 2022	YES	NO
Existence of laws, regulations, policies, plans or strategies that specifically target or address the small-scale fisheries sector	✓	
Ongoing specific initiatives to implement the SSF Guidelines	✓	
Existence of mechanisms enabling small-scale fishers and fish workers to contribute to decision-making processes	✓	



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SDG 15:
Life on Land

SDG 15: Life on Land

The Sustainable Development Goals aimed to conserve and restore use of terrestrial ecosystems such as forests, wetlands, drylands, and mountains by 2020. Promoting sustainable management of forests and halting deforestation is also vital to mitigating the effects of climate change. Urgent action must be taken to reduce the loss of natural habitats and biodiversity that are part of our common heritage. 45% of the indicators of this goal have been covered.

Indicator 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area

Description of the indicator: Forest area as a proportion of total land area
Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture
Unit of measurement: Percent %
Level of disaggregation: National
Method of calculation: $\frac{\text{Forest area (reference year)}}{\text{(Land area (reference year)}} \times 100$
Last updated: 2021

Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Year
	2021
Forests area in the Kingdom	2 million hectares
Proportion of forest area to the total land area (%)	1.35%

Indicator 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

Description of the indicator: The indicator Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas.
Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture - Saudi Wildlife Authority
Unit of measurement: Percent (%) (Mean percentage of each terrestrial/freshwater Key Biodiversity Area
Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: This indicator is calculated from data derived from a spatial overlap between digital polygons for protected areas from the World Database on Protected Areas (UNEP-WCMC & IUCN 2020), digital polygons for Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures from the World Database on OECMs and digital polygons for terrestrial and freshwater Key Biodiversity Areas (from the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas, including Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas, Alliance for Zero Extinction sites, and other Key Biodiversity Areas). The year of protected area designation is unknown for approximately 12% of protected areas in the World Database of Protected Areas.

Last updated: 2022

Item	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type		
	2020	2021	2022
Freshwater	25.46	25.46	25.46
Mountain	21.20	21.20	21.20
Terrestrial	23.31	23.31	23.31

Indicator 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management

Description of the indicator: "Sustainable Forest management" (SFM) is a central concept for Goal 15 and target 15.1 as well as for target 15.2. It has been formally defined, by the UN General Assembly, as follows: dynamic and evolving concept [that] aims to maintain and enhance the economic, social, and environmental values of all types of forests, for the benefit of present and future generations.
The indicator is composed of five sub-indicators that measure progress towards all dimensions of sustainable forest management. The environmental values of forests are covered by three sub-indicators focused on the extension of forest area, biomass within the forest area and protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources. Social and economic values of forests are reconciled with environmental values through sustainable management plans. The sub-indicator provides further qualification to the management of forest areas, by assessing areas which are independently verified for compliance with a set of national or international standards.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Percent (%), Tons per hectare, Percent (%), 1000 hectares

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: National data on forest area, biomass stock, forest area within protected areas, and forest area under management plan are reported directly by countries to FAO for pre-established reference years. Based on the country reported data, FAO then makes country-level estimates of the forest area net change rate using the compound interest formula. The proportion of forest area within protected area and under management plan is calculated using the reported areas for each reference year and the forest area for year 2015.

Last updated: 2022

Indicator	Year		
	2019	2021	2022
Area of forest covered by sustainable forest management (Hectares)	977,000	977,000	977,000

Indicator 15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area.

Description of the indicator:
Land degradation is defined as the reduction or loss of the biological or economic productivity and complexity of rain fed cropland, irrigated cropland, or range, pasture, forest and woodlands resulting from a combination of pressures, including land use and management practices. This definition was adopted by and is used by the 196 countries that are Party to the UNCCD3.
Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) is defined as a state whereby the amount and quality of land resources necessary to support ecosystem functions and services and enhance food security remain stable or increase within specified temporal and spatial scales and ecosystems (decision 3/COP12).
Total land area is the total surface area of a country excluding the area covered by inland waters, like major rivers and lakes.
SDG indicator 15.3.1 is a binary - degraded/not degraded - quantification based on the analysis of available data for three sub-indicators to be validated and reported by national authorities. The sub-indicators (Trends in Land Cover, Land Productivity and Carbon Stocks) were adopted by the UNCCD's governing body in 2013 as part of its monitoring and evaluation approach.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Percent (%) (The measurement unit for this indicator is the spatial extent (hectares or km2) expressed as the proportion (percentage or %) of land that is degraded over total land area.)

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

$$\frac{\text{(Forest area (reference year)}}{\text{(Land area (reference year)}} \text{ X 100}$$

Last updated: 2021

Indicator	Year	
	2018	2021
Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (%)	70%	70%

Indicator 15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index

Description of the indicator: The Mountain Green Cover Index (MGCI) is designed to measure the extent and the changes of green vegetation in mountain areas - i.e., forest, shrubs, trees, pastureland, cropland, etc. – in order to monitor progress towards the mountain target. MGCI is defined as the percentage of green cover over the total surface of the mountain region of a given country and for given reporting year. The aim of the index is to monitor the evolution of the green cover and thus assess the status of conservation of mountain ecosystems.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Percent) and area (KM2)

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The Mountain Green Cover Index (MGCI) is defined as

$$MGCI = \frac{\text{Mountain Green Cover Area}}{\text{Total Mountain Area}} \times 100$$

Where:

Mountain Green Cover area = Sum of areas covered by Cropland, Grassland, Forest and Wetland land cover classes.

The vegetation descriptor is calculated from a land cover map using basic GIS functions.

If the country/region has no mountain area, it will be assigned value N/A.

Last updated: 2021

Note: The mountain green cover index has not been calculated.

Mountain Green Cover Index	Year	
	2020	2021
Mountains' green cover indicator (square kilo)	5,212	5,212

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General Authority for Statistics

SDG 16:
Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

The Sustainable Development Goals aim to significantly reduce all forms of violence, and work with governments and communities to find lasting solutions to conflict and insecurity. Strengthening the rule of law and promoting human rights are central to this process, as is reducing the flow of illicit arms and enhancing the participation of developing countries in international decision-making institutions. 12.5% of the indicators of this goal have been covered.

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

Description of the indicator: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget This indicator measures the extent to which aggregate budget expenditure outturn reflects the amount originally approved, as defined in government budget documentation and fiscal reports. The coverage is budgetary central government (BCG) and the time period covered is the last three completed fiscal years.

Sources of data: Ministry of Finance

Unit of measurement: Saudi Arabia Riyal

Level of disaggregation: National and sector

Method of calculation: The methodology for calculating this indicator is provided in a spreadsheet (titled "En PI-1 and PI-2 Exp Calculation-Feb 1, 2016 (xls)") on the PEFA website (http://www.pefa.org/en/content/pefa-2016-framework). It is also detailed in part 2 of the document "Framework for assessing public financial management" (https://www.pefa.org/sites/pefa.org/files/attachments/PEFA%20Framework_English.pdf).

Scoring is at the heart of the indicator. A country is scored separately on a four-point ordinal scale: A, B, C, or D, according to precise criteria:

A) Aggregate expenditure outturn was between 95% and 105% of the approved aggregate budgeted expenditure in at least two of the last three years.
B) Aggregate expenditure outturn was between 90% and 110% of the approved aggregate budgeted expenditure in at least two of the last three years.
C) Aggregate expenditure outturn was between 85% and 115% of the approved aggregate budgeted expenditure in at least two of the last three years.
D) Performance is less than required for a C score.

In order to justify a particular score, every aspect specified in the scoring requirements must be fulfilled. If the requirements are only partly met, the criteria are not satisfied, and a lower score should be given that coincides with achievement of all requirements for the lower performance rating. A score of C reflects the basic level of performance for each indicator and dimension, consistent with good international practices. A score of D means that the feature being measured is present at less than the basic level of performance or is absent altogether, or that there is insufficient information to score the dimension.

The D score indicates performance that falls below the basic level. 'D' is applied if the performance observed is less than required for any higher score. For this reason, a D score is warranted when sufficient information is not available to establish the actual level of performance. A score of D due to insufficient information is distinguished from D scores for low-level performance by the use of an asterisk—that is, D* at the dimension level. The asterisk is not included at the indicator level.

Last updated: 2022

Sector	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Municipal services sector	50,827	60,157	58,151	49,459	49,898	47,347	38,563	75,448
Education sector	233,272	228,573	204,574	213,463	202,050	205,029	191,908	201,523
Health and social development sector	131,785	142,871	132,767	165,363	190,325	190,372	197,200	226,637
Economic resources sector	42,909	47,340	54,114	58,494	93,527	61,463	71,068	76,519
Infrastructure and transportation sector	40,134	49,041	38,671	58,712	58,595	59,685	50,993	41,414
General Items	152,520	61,067	88,383	168,314	112,840	156,439	146,659	159,137

Indicator 16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a)the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by gender, age, persons with disabilities and population groups.

Description of the indicator:
Measuring the proportional representation of specific population groups in the public service sector by age, gender, disability status, and demographic group. This is with the aim of assessing whether the percentage of representation of the groups included in the index, including women, people with disabilities, or indigenous peoples, to name a few, is consistent with their percentage in society as a whole

Sources of data: Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National, Gender and age

Method of calculation:

- Percentage of male employees in the civil service = total male employees in a specific age group / total male and female employees in Same age group * 100
- Percentage of female employees in the civil service = total female employees in a specific age group / total male and female employees in Same age group * 100
- Percentage of civil service workers with disabilities = total employees with disabilities / total employees * 100

Last updated: 2022

Note: The data consists of totals (not classified as legislatures, public service, and judiciary in the government sector.

Age group	Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, by gender, age, persons with disabilities.															
	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
25-34	57	43	56.93	43.07	57.48	42.52	57.15	42.85	56.64	43.36	63.06	36.94	61.92	38.08	68.95	31.05
35-44	55.77	44.23	56.22	43.78	56.99	43.01	57.23	42.77	56.94	43.06	55.69	44.31	55.96	44.04	58.52	41.48
45-54	75.96	24.04	75.71	24.29	75.97	24.03	76.34	23.66	76.47	23.53	59.04	40.96	59.52	40.48	53.14	46.86
55-64	80.55	19.45	80.69	19.31	82.1	17.9	82.42	17.58	83.63	16.37	73.96	26.1	74.93	25.07	67.79	32.21
66 +	63.92	36.98	64.62	35.38	66.87	33.13	68.21	31.79	69.52	30.48	69.58	30.42	71.04	28.96	70.39	29.61
Total	59.35	40.65	59.41	40.59	60	40	60.01	39.99	59.75	40.25	59.43	40.57	59.28	40.72	58.59	41.41
Employed Persons with Disabilities	1.65	0.96	1.71	0.98	1.78	1.04	1.83	1.06	1.87	1.08	1.91	1.09	1.95	1.1	2.00	1.10

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

Description of the indicator: This indicator Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles measures the compliance of existing national human rights institutions with the Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions (The Paris Principles), which were adopted by the General Assembly (resolution 48/134) based on the rules of procedure of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI, formerly the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights or ICC).

Sources of data: Saudi Human Rights Commission

Unit of measurement: Strategy

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

There are three possible types of accreditations:

A: Compliance with Paris Principles

B: Observer Status - Not fully in compliance with the Paris Principles or insufficient information provided to make a determination

C: Non-compliant with the Paris Principles

Last updated: 2022

Existence of independent national human rights institutions

Strategy	The human rights commission has strategy in addition to the presence of the National Society for Human Rights

الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics

SDG 17:
Partnership for The Goals

SDG 17: Partnership for The Goals

All the SDGs aim to promote North-South and South-South cooperation by supporting national plans to achieve all the goals. Promoting international trade and helping developing countries increase their exports is part of achieving a rules-based, equitable, fair and open global trading system that benefits all. 58% of the indicators of this objective have been covered.

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

Description of the indicator: Revenue is defined in Chapter 4 (paragraph 4.23) of GFSM 2014, an increase in net worth resulting from a transaction. It is a fiscal indicator for assessing the sustainability of fiscal activities. General government units have four types of revenue. The major types of revenue are taxes (GFS code 11), social contributions (GFS code 12), grants (GFS code 13), and other revenue (GFS code 14). Of these, compulsory levies and transfers are the main sources of revenue for most general government units. Taxes are compulsory, unrequited amounts receivable by government units from institutional units. Social contributions are actual or imputed revenue receivable by social insurance schemes to make provision for social insurance benefits payable. Grants are transfers receivable by government units from other resident or non-resident government units or international organizations, and that do not meet the definition of a tax, subsidy, or social contribution. Other revenue is all revenue receivable excluding taxes, social contributions, and grants. Other revenue comprises: (i) property income; (ii) sales of goods and services; (iii) fines, penalties, and forfeits; (iv) transfers not elsewhere classified; and (v) premiums, fees, and claims related to nonlife insurance and standardized guarantee schemes.

Sources of data: Ministry of Finance

Unit of measurement: Saudi Arabia Riyal

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The Central Government Budget Revenue Series will be integrated into the Government Finance Statistics
which are collected in the table below from the annual data questionnaire provided to all countries (with the central government budget expenditure series) Actual implementation of the main budget on "expenditure" plus "net acquisition of non-financial assets"

Total Revenue (% GDP)	of which : Taxes							of which :	of which :	of which :
	Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains	Taxes on payroll and workforce	Taxes on property	Taxes on goods and services	Taxes on international trade and transactions	Other taxes	Total	Social contributions	Grants	Other revenue

Last updated: 2022

Sector	Non-oil government revenues from different sources)SAR)						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Non-oil revenues	8.36	11.18	10.92	11.03	13.98	12.90	9.88
Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains	0.61	0.54	0.53	0.57	0.68	0.57	0.59
Taxes on goods and services	1.06	1.49	4.03	5.16	6.19	8.04	6.05
Taxes on trade and international transactions	1.05	0.80	0.54	0.57	0.67	0.60	0.45
Other taxes	0.61	0.64	0.75	0.99	1.03	0.93	0.68
Other revenues	5.03	7.71	5.06	3.73	5.40	2.76	2.11
Total revenues proportion of GDP	16.72	22.35	21.83	22.06	28.00	25.80	19.77
GDP	2,418,508	2,582,198	3,062,170	3,013,561	2,637,629	3,125,780	4,157,143

Indicator 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

Description of the indicator: The precise definition of the indicator is the Proportion of domestic budgetary central government expenditure funded by taxes. Budgetary central government, described in the Government Finance Statistics Manual (GFSM) 2014 (paragraph 2.81) is an institutional unit of the general government sector particularly important in terms of size and power, particularly the power to exercise control over many other units and entities. The budgetary central government is often a single unit of the central government that encompasses the fundamental activities of the national executive, legislative, and judiciary powers. This component of general government is usually covered by the main (or general) budget.

Sources of data: Ministry of Finance

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Net official development assistance payments as a proportion of gross national income

Last updated: 2022

Indicator	Year						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total tax revenues - excluding oil	80,490	89,368	179,226	220,099	226,383	317,105	323,094
Total expenditure	932,925	912,814	1,083,836	1,059,445	1,075,734	1,038,933	1,164,309
Proportion of the local budget financed by local taxes	8.63	9.79	16.54	20.77	21.04	30.52	27.75

Indicator 17.3.1 Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources

Description of the indicator: Annual gross receipts by developing countries of a. Official sustainable development grants, b. Official concessional sustainable development loans, c. Official non-concessional sustainable development loans, d. Foreign direct investment, e. Mobilized private finance (MPF) on an experimental basis, and f. Private grants.

Sources of data: Saudi Central Bank

Unit of measurement: Saudi Arabia Riyal

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: While the sub-indicators follow the recipient perspective, the data for all proposed sub-indicators except foreign direct investment are reportable by the providers and subsequently aggregated by recipient. Foreign direct investment is as reported by recipients.

Last updated: 2022

Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources				
Year	Net inflows of foreign direct investment	Development Aid	The ratio of net foreign direct investment inflows to total domestic expenditure (%)	Proportion of total Development Assistance of local budget
2015	5,322,315,933	29,827,000,000	-1.20	3.50
2016	-47,598,282,837	30,536,000,000	0.67	3.68
2017	26,847,762,603	17,543,000,000	2.36	1.89
2018	26,667,023,400	38,201,100,000	5.21	3.54
2019	43,026,181,244	27,491,407,000	3.18	3.55
2020	14,211,219,193	19,230,000,000	5.21	3.54
2021	5,857,364,923	34,052,885,000	1.69	4.43
2022	-4,099,614,603	42,032,000,000	-	-

Indicator 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP

Description of the indicator: Personal remittances received as proportion of GDP is the inflow of personal remittances expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Sources of data: Saudi Central Bank

Unit of measurement: Saudi Arabia Riyal

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Personal remittances are the sum of two items defined in the sixth edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual: personal transfers and compensation of employees. World Bank staff estimates on the volume of personal remittances data are used for gap-filling purposes. GDP data, sourced from the World Bank's World Development Indicators (WDI) database, are then used to express the indicator as a percentage of GDP.

Last updated: 2022

Note: The total transferred money includes workers' compensation.

Item	Volume of remittances (SAR) as a proportion of total GDP							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total transferred money (million)	145,453	141,912	135,446	127,056	116,989	129,734	152,732	147,560
GDP (million)	2,510,566	2,497,500	2,681,230	3,174,698	3,144,618	2,753,517	3,278,085	4,157,143
Remittances of GDP (%)	5.79	5.68	5.05	4.00	3.72	4.71	4.66	3.55

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

Description of the indicator: Public and publicly guaranteed external debt data are compiled by the World Bank based on the World Bank Debtor Reporting System Manual, dated January 2000 which sets out the reporting procedures to be used by countries. The data are provided by the countries on a loan by loan basis.

"Exports of goods and services" data are sourced from IMF's Balance of Payments Statistics database and then gap-filled with World Bank staff estimates in accordance with the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6)

Both components are used to express the indicator in percentage terms.

Sources of data: Saudi Central Bank

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Public and publicly guaranteed external debt data are compiled by the World Bank based on the World Bank Debtor Reporting System Manual, dated January 2000 which sets out the reporting procedures to be used by countries. The data are provided by the countries on a loan-by-loan basis.
"Exports of goods and services" data are sourced from IMF's Balance of Payments Statistics database and then gap-filled with World Bank staff estimates in accordance with the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6)
Both components are used to express the indicator in percentage terms.

Last updated: 2022

Indicator	Year						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Percentage of debt cost	0.09	0.55	1.05	1.13	2.25	1.71	1.09

Indicator 17.6.1 Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed

Description of the indicator: The indicator fixed broadband subscriptions, by speed, refers to the number of fixed-broadband subscriptions to the public Internet, broken down by advertised download speed.

The indicator is currently broken down by the following subscription speeds:

- 256 kbit/s to less than 2 Mbit/s subscriptions: Refers to all fixed broadband Internet subscriptions with advertised downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s and less than 2 Mbit/s.
- 2 Mbit/s to less than 10 Mbit/s subscriptions: Refers to all fixed -broadband Internet subscriptions with advertised downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 2 Mbit/s and less than 10 Mbit/s.
- Equal to or above 10 Mbit/s subscriptions (4213_G10). Refers to all fixed -broadband Internet subscriptions with advertised downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 10 Mbit/s.

Sources of data: Communications, Space and Technology Commission

Unit of measurement: Per 100 inhabitants

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Data is collected from national internet service providers through an annual survey. The data can be collected by requesting each internet service provider in the country to provide the number of their fixed broadband subscriptions at specified speeds. The data is then aggregated to obtain national totals.

Last updated: 2022

Indicator	Wired broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants,							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
256 kbit/s to less than 2 Mbit/s subscriptions	0.81	0.16	0.02	0.17	0.16	0.18	0.21	0.17
2 Mbit/s to less than 10 Mbit/s subscriptions	7.44	5.39	4.46	2.25	2.19	1.34	0.91	0.72
10 Mbit/s subscriptions (4213_G10)+	11.10	13.60	14.97	17.07	16.63	20.40	28.33	36.07

Indicator 17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet

Description of the indicator: The proportion of individuals who used the Internet from any location in the last three months.

Sources of data: Communications, Space and Technology Commission

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: For countries that collect data on this indicator through an official survey, this indicator is calculated by dividing the total number of in-scope individuals using the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months by the total number of in-scope individuals. For countries that have not carried out a survey, data are estimated (by ITU) based on the number of Internet subscriptions and other socioeconomic indicators (GNI per capita) and on the time series data.

Last updated: 2022

Gender	Proportion of people using internet							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Male	76.7805	74.9619	94.881	94.6412	96.5312	97.5199	100	100
Female	60.1531	74.7866	93	91.4001	94.5669	98.3584	100	100
Total (15-74 years old)	69.6162	74.8793	94.1756	93.31	95.7247	97.8623	100	100

Indicator 17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average

Description of the indicator: Value in percentage of weighted average tariffs applied to the imports of goods in HS chapter 01-97.
Weighted average: In order to aggregate tariff value for country groups it is recommended to make use of a weighting methodology based on the value of goods imported.

Sources of data: Zakat, Tax and Custom Authority

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: In order to include all tariffs into the calculation, some rates which are not expressed in ad valorem form (e.g., specific duties) are converted in ad valorem equivalents (i.e., in per cent of the import value), The conversion is made at the tariff line level for each importer by using the unit value method. Import unit values are calculated from import values and quantities. Only a limited number of non-ad valorem tariff rates (i.e. technical duties) cannot be provided with ad valorem equivalents (AVE) and are excluded from the calculation. This methodology also allows for cross-country comparisons.

Last updated: 2022

Indicator	Year							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Weighted averages of globally weighted tariffs	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.5	3.5

Indicator 17.11.1 Developing countries and least developed countries' share of global exports

Description of the indicator: Exports by developing countries and least developed countries as a share of global exports of goods and services.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Share of global trade is intended of a particular group of country fraction of total trade.

Last updated: 2022

Indicator	Year							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Exports shared by developing countries and least developed countries	52.1	51.1	52.3	53.2	59.5	61.3	62.8	63.4

Indicator 17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States.

Description of the indicator: Average import tariffs (in per cent) faced by products exported from developing countries and least developed countries.
Tariffs: Tariffs are customs duties on merchandise imports, levied either on an ad valorem basis (percentage of value) or on a specific basis (e.g., $7 per 100 kg). Tariffs can be used to create a price advantage for similar locally produced goods and for raising government revenues. Trade remedy measures and taxes are not considered to be tariffs. Tariff in HS chapters 01-97 is taken into consideration.
Tariff line or National Tariff lines (NTL): National Tariff Line codes refer to the classification codes, applied to merchandise goods by individual countries that are longer than the HS six-digit level. Countries are free to introduce national distinctions for tariffs and many other purposes.
The national tariff line codes are based on the HS system but are longer than six digits. For example, the six-digit HS code 010120 refers to assess, mules and hinnies, live, whereas the US National Tariff line code 010120.10 refers to live purebred breeding asses, 010120.20 refers to live asses other than purebred breeding asses and 010120.30 refers to mules and hinnies imported for immediate slaughter.

Sources of data: Zakat, Tax and Custom Authority

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Some tariff rates which are not expressed in ad valorem form (e.g., specific duties) need to be converted into ad valorem equivalents (i.e., in per cent of the import value). The conversion is made at the tariff line level for each importer by using the unit value method. Import unit values are calculated from import values and quantities. Only a limited number of non-ad valorem tariff rates (i.e., technical duties) cannot be provided with ad valorem equivalents (AVE) and are excluded from the calculation. This methodology also allows for cross-country comparisons.

Last updated: 2022

Indicator	Year							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Weighted average tariff	3.4	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.5

Indicator 17.14.1 Number of countries with Mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

Description of the indicator: For the purpose of this methodology 'policy coherence of sustainable development' has been interpreted as the coherence between policies in general that cover the dimensions of sustainable development. This indicator is a composite indicator which covers mechanisms related to:

1. Institutionalization of Political Commitment
2. Long-term considerations in decision-making
3. Inter-ministerial and cross-sectoral coordination
4. Participatory processes
5. Policy linkages
6. Alignment across government levels
7. Monitoring and reporting for policy coherence
8. Financing for policy coherence

Sources of data: Ministry of Economics and Planning

Unit of measurement: Points

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Questionnaire to be filled by relevant organisations (see table 143).

Last updated: 2021

Note: This indicator is computed every four years.

Theme	Number of countries with Mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Points	Score
Institutionalized political commitment	Political commitment expressed/endorsed by the highest level	5	4
	Additional specific commitments (1 point each, maximum of 5 points):	5	4
	• Set timelines for the achievement of policy coherence objectives.		
	• A dedicated budget.		
	• Defined roles and responsibilities.		
	• Regular reporting mechanism.		
	• Explicit consideration of international commitments.		
	• Other nationally relevant commitment.		

Long-term considerations	Long-term objectives going beyond the current electoral cycle included in national strategies	5	4
	Additional specific mechanisms (1 point each, maximum of 5 points):	5	4
	• A commissioner, council, or ombudsperson for future generations.		
	• Other mechanisms of scrutiny or oversight on possible future effects.		
	• Mechanisms for regular appraisal of policies.		
	• Impact assessment mechanisms; and		
	• Other nationally relevant factors.		
Inter-ministerial and cross-sectoral coordination	National mechanism for regular coordination	5	5
	Additional elements (scored as follows):	5	4
	• A mandate to make decisions regarding trade-offs (2 points);		
	• Coordination body is convened by a centralized government body (1 point);		
	• Coordination at both political level and technical level (1 point);		
	• Mandate for aligning internal and external policies (1 point).		
Participatory processes	Relevant stakeholders are consulted at the early stages of development of laws, policies, plans, etc.	5	5
	Additional elements (scored as follows):	5	5
	• Consultations take place in a comprehensive manner at various stages of the policy cycle (1 point);		
	• Institutions disclose the rationale for not including inputs from consultations (2 points);		
	• An accountability mechanism that allows public intervention (2 points).		
Integration of the three dimensions of Sustainable Development, assessment of policy effects and linkages	A mechanism for assessing and addressing issues in terms of the contribution of a policy (new or existing) to broader sustainable development, including transboundary elements.	5	5
	Additional mechanisms (1 point each, maximum of 5 points):	5	4
	• The application of the above mechanisms at all levels of government.		
	• An indicator framework for tracking policy effectiveness towards sustainable development.		
	• Cost-benefit analysis of policy impacts across all sectors.		
	• The identification of measures to mitigate potentially negative effects and to optimize synergies as part of policy and planning.		
	• The consideration of international spillovers, such as cross-border and international impacts; and		
	• Other nationally relevant mechanisms.		

Consultation and coordination across government levels	Any of following mechanisms (5 points each, 10 points total – two mechanisms is enough for 10 points):	10	8
	• Mechanisms to systematically collect the inputs of sub-national government entities;		
	• Arrangements for regular formal exchange between central government and subnational levels;		
	• Mechanisms to ensure enhance substantive coherence (templates & checklists);• Planning cycle timeframes that facilitate alignment.		
Monitoring and reporting for policy coherence	Monitoring and evaluation framework for policy coherence for sustainable development.	5	5
	Aspects of policy coherence for sustainable development are integrated into reporting processes.	2	1
	Data and information management system for sustainable development data.	3	2
8. Financial resources and tools	Any of following (5 points each, 10 points total):	10	7
	• Checklists to ensure that plans and budgets reflect policy coherence for sustainable development.		
	• Integrated financial information systems.		
	• Mechanisms to ensure that cooperation funds are aligned with national policies and priorities.		
TOTAL		80	67/80
Mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development (%)		100	83.75

Indicator 17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the fundamental principles of official statistics

Description of the indicator: The indicator refers to the number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. This refers to the number of countries that have statistical legislation which respects the principles of UNFOP.
National statistical legislation: The statistics law defines rules, regulation, measures with regard to the organization, management, monitoring and inspection of the statistical activities in a systematic way, strength, effectiveness and efficiency to assure the full coverage, accuracy and consistency with facts in order to provide reference for policy direction, socio economic planning, and contribute to the country's development to achieve wealth, culture, well-being and equity.
UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
The Fundamental Principles for Official Statistics adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission, in its Special Session of 11-15 April 1994 are:

Principle 1. Official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a society, serving the government, the economy, and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation. To this end, official statistics that meet the test of practical utility are to be compiled and made available on an impartial basis by official statistical agencies to honor citizens' entitlement to public information.

Principle 2. To retain trust in official statistics, the statistical agencies need to decide according to strictly professional considerations, including scientific principles and professional ethics, on the methods and procedures for the collection, processing, storage and presentation of statistical data.

Principle 3. To facilitate a correct interpretation of the data, the statistical agencies are to present information according to scientific standards on the sources, methods and procedures of the statistics.

Principle 4. The statistical agencies are entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics.

Principle 5. Data for statistical purposes may be drawn from all types of sources, be they statistical surveys or administrative records. Statistical agencies are to choose the source with regard to quality, timeliness, costs and the burden on respondents.

Principle 6. Individual data collected by statistical agencies for statistical compilation, whether they refer to natural or legal persons, are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes.

Principle 7. The laws, regulations, and measures under which the statistical systems operate are to be made public.

Principle 8. Coordination among statistical agencies within countries is essential to achieve consistency and efficiency in the statistical system.

Principle 9. The use by statistical agencies in each country of international concepts, classifications and methods promotes the consistency and efficiency of statistical systems at all official levels.

Principle 10. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation in statistics contributes to the improvement of systems of official statistics in all countries.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Strategy

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:
Indicator 17.18.2 = ∑countries of which the law has provisions relating to all the ten Principles

Last updated: 2022

Strategy	In order to achieve Vision 2030, the Kingdom adopted a national strategy for statistical development, which was issued with the approval of the Council of Ministers. The National Strategy for Statistical Development rests on five integrated strategic pillars and sets long-term goals to be achieved by 2030. These pillars are as follows: 1) Using statistical data and information (demand); 2) producing data and information; 3) latest technologies; 4) communication and awareness; and 5) governance. https://www.stats.gov.sa/ar/page/63

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

Description of the indicator: The indicator Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation is based on the annual Status Report on National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). In collaboration with its partners, PARIS21 reports on the country's progress in designing and implementing national statistical plans. The indicator is a count of countries that are either (i) implementing a strategy, (ii) designing one or (iii) awaiting adoption of the strategy in the current year.
Sources of data: GASTAT
Unit of measurement: Strategy
Level of disaggregation: National
Method of calculation: Simple count of countries that are either (i) implementing a strategy, (ii) designing one or (iii) awaiting adoption of the strategy in the current year.
Last updated: 2022

Strategy	The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is one of the countries that have developed a national statistical plan to develop a comprehensive sector that produces and disseminates reliable and up-to-date statistical data and information in accordance with the international approach, and meets the needs of users, especially those related to decision making, drawing policies, developing programs and projects, monitoring progress, and evaluating impact and performance. https://www.stats.gov.sa/sites/default/files/lstrtyjy_lwtny_0.pdf

Indicator 17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

Description of the indicator: This information only refers to the indicator tracks the proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years. This also includes countries which compile their detailed population and housing statistics from population registers, administrative records, sample surveys or other sources or a combination of those sources.
Sources of data: GASTAT
Unit of measurement: Strategy
Level of disaggregation: National
Method of calculation: -
Last updated: 2022

Strategy	The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia conducted a population and housing censuses in 1974, 1992, 2004, 2010 n 2022. The kingdom has achieved 99.2% birth registration in 2020]7. The Saudi government, represented by the General Authority for Statistics, also conducts surveys and cooperates with other government institutions regarding work on administrative records.

Concluding Remarks

The importance of working on the sustainable development goals and the completion of this report is an assessment of the progress that has been made since 2015. In the introductory chapters of this report, focus has been placed on an introduction to the sustainable development goals, their importance and methodology.

The figures in the SDGs report also provide information that Saudi Arabia is on track to achieve the SDGs by 2030. In many of the SDGs, the Kingdom has achieved excellent performance especially in the goals related to health and education as well as providing a good social protection system for different groups of the population.

This section provides a brief overview of the SDGs report and covers the following sub-sections:

1. Data Gap:

The report identified the gap in data coverage on some indicators in terms of the first and second levels, as well as the years of publication of the indicators. For example, 93% of SDG3 health-related indicators were covered while only 21% of SDG 16 indicators (sustainable development and access to justice) were covered. Also, only 29% of sustainable development goal 5 indicators have been covered, as well as only 38% of the indicators of SDG 12 indicators and 45% of SDG 15 indicators.

Data produced in previous years has been used to measure Saudi Arabia's progress towards achieving the SDGs. This report will help achieve all the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

Although some sustainable development goals have been covered, there are some goals and indicators for which data are lacking, such as Goal 5 (ending all forms of discrimination against all women and girls) and Goal 16 (promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development).

2. Future work

The Sustainable Development Goals report covers many social, economic, and environmental aspects, and the number of indicators covered is 128 (about half of the total indicators). Although the report presents a good picture of the various sectors, there are indicators whose data were not provided by age, gender, disability, and region. Therefore, it is necessary to collect data by adding questions about different categories in existing and ongoing surveys or conducting new surveys to provide data on the sustainable development goals, which will help in the sustainability and availability of data periodically.

The General Authority for Statistics also looks forward with confidence to continue working with all government agencies and institutions on the sustainable development goals file.

الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics

stats.gov.sa 920020081
@stats_saudi stats.saudi Gastat