



الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics



Goal 1: No Poverty

SDGs Goals and Indicators

This chapter presents the results of the indicators and the progress made over the past seven or five years for some indicators.

Goal 1: No poverty

Indicator 1.3.1 Proportion of the population covered by minimum social protection floors/systems, by gender, and by population groups, such as children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims, poor, and the vulnerable.

| |
|--|
| Description of the indicator: This indicator reflects the proportion of people effectively covered by the social protection system, including social protection floors. It also reflects the main components of social protection: child and maternity benefits, support for unemployed persons, 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, by gender, children, and people with disabilities. |
| Method of calculation: Calculations include separate indicators to distinguish the effective coverage for children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, mothers with newborns, workers protected in case of work injury, the poor, and the vulnerable. For each case, coverage is expressed as a share of the respective population. |
| $\text{Coverage} = \frac{\text{Number of beneficiaries in the total population (or group)}}{\text{Total population (or group)}}$ |
| Last updated: 2024 |
| Note*: Data available by gender, children, and people with disabilities only. |

| Total population covered by social protection programs | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|------------|
| year | Male | Female | Total |
| 2020 | 5,240,889 | 5,437,209 | 10,678,098 |
| 2021 | 5,165,231 | 5,337,965 | 10,503,196 |
| 2022 | 6,057,041 | 5,908,315 | 11,965,356 |
| 2023 | 5,706,507 | 5,705,417 | 11,411,924 |
| 2024 | 5,478,576 | 5,682,988 | 11,161,564 |

| Total/families of children/families covered by social protection | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| year | Male | Female | Total |
| 2020 | 2,513,873 | 2,437,401 | 4,951,274 |
| 2021 | 2,481,464 | 2,405,620 | 4,887,084 |
| 2022 | 2,631,552 | 2,554,185 | 5,185,737 |
| 2023 | 2,456,897 | 2,381,517 | 4,838,414 |
| 2024 | 2,380,290 | 2,306,475 | 4,686,765 |

| Total of persons with disabilities receiving cash benefits | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| year | Male | Female | Total |
| 2020 | 208,041 | 216,986 | 425,027 |
| 2021 | 228,190 | 236,823 | 465,013 |
| 2022 | 231,399 | 237,574 | 468,973 |
| 2023 | 300,448 | 297,916 | 598,364 |
| 2024 | 242,871 | 250,295 | 493,166 |

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

Description of the indicator: The proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services is defined as the share of the population using public service delivery systems that meet basic human needs, including drinking water, sanitation, hygiene, energy, mobility, waste collection, health care, education, and information technologies. The basic services indicator is therefore based on 9 components. These components are captured in various standalone indicators of the SDGs, which means that the concepts and definitions of SDG indicator 1.4.1 will be derived from or are the same as those of these specific SDG indicators.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National and basic services

Method of calculation:

This indicator is a combination of various components of basic services, which on their own mostly exist 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 provides specific methodologies for computing each of the constituent measures used to report on this indicator.

= (Number of people who have access to all basic services / total population) x100

Last updated: 2024

| Percentage of children and youth with a minimum level of reading proficiency at the end of primary education by gender (%) | | | |
|--|-------|--------|-------|
| Year | Male | Female | Total |
| 2016 | 50.70 | 77.1 | 63.30 |
| 2021 | 62.67 | 77.22 | 71.07 |

| Percentage of children and youth with a minimum level of reading proficiency at the end of intermediate education by gender (%) | | | |
|---|-------|--------|-------|
| Year | Male | Female | Total |
| 2018 | 34.5 | 61.7 | 47.64 |
| 2022 | 29.05 | 45.39 | 37.40 |

| Percentage of children and youth with a minimum level of proficiency in mathematics at the end of primary education by gender (%) | | | |
|---|-------|--------|-------|
| Year | Male | Female | Total |
| 2015 | 12.53 | 20.06 | 16.21 |
| 2019 | 21.32 | 25.06 | 23.11 |

| Percentage of children and youth with a minimum level of proficiency in mathematics at the end of intermediate education by gender (%) | | | |
|--|-------|--------|-------|
| Year | Male | Female | Total |
| 2019 | 13.55 | 16.75 | 15.12 |
| 2022 | 31.40 | 28.64 | 29.98 |

| Environmental Indicator (%) | Year | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2022 | 2023 |
| Proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services | - | - | - | - | 99.75 |
| Proportion of the population using basic drinking water services | 99.70 | 99.70 | 99.16 | 99.91 | 99.92 |
| Proportion of household members using improved (basic) sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households | - | - | - | 99.03 | 99.70 |
| Proportion of household members using limited improved sanitation facilities | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99.35 | 99.82 |
| Proportion of the population benefiting from handwashing facilities with soap and water | - | - | - | 98.39 | 98.42 |

| Energy indicators | Year | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
| Proportion of the Population with access to electricity | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Proportion of the population primarily relying on clean fuels and technologies | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

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

| Mobile network indicator | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| Proportion of population covered by at least 3G mobile network | 98.9 | 99.1 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Proportion of the population covered by the 4G mobile network | 94.2 | 98.3 | 100 | 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.

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| <p>Description of the indicator: (a) The indicator covers all types of land use, including residential, commercial, agricultural, forestry, and wetland areas, based on the Standardized Classification of Land Use in both rural and urban settings. (b) All types of land tenure as recognized at the national level, such as freehold ownership, tenure of leased assets, public land, and customary tenure. An individual can own land in his own name, jointly with other individuals, as a member of the household, collectively as part of a group, cooperative, or other type of association.</p> |
| <p>Sources of data: Ministry of Justice</p> |
| <p>Unit of measurement: Percent %</p> |
| <p>Level of disaggregation: National and by gender</p> |
| <p>Method of calculation: Indicator 1.4.2 Indicator 1.4.2 consists of two parts: (a) Measures the proportion of adults with legally recognized documentation on land among the total adult population; (b) Focuses on cases of adults who reported perceiving their land rights as secure among the adult population. Parts A and B provide two sets of supplementary data on securing tenure rights needed to measure the indicator</p> <p>Part (A): $\frac{\text{People (Adult) with legally recognized documentation over land}}{\text{Total adult population}} \times 100$</p> <p>Part (B): $\frac{\text{People (adult) who perceive their rights as secure}}{\text{Total adult population}} \times 100$</p> <p>Part A is computed using national census data or household survey data generated by the national statistical system and/or administrative data generated by the 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.</p> |
| <p>Last updated: 2022</p> |
| <p>Note: Data only covered by Gender.</p> |

| Gender | Proportion of the total adult population with secured land tenure rights, (a) with legally recognized documents | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| Male | 212,472 | 342,250 | 420,133 | 529,950 | 368,549 |
| Female | 36,426 | 44,121 | 62,467 | 101,131 | 87,716 |
| Total | 248,898 | 386,371 | 482,600 | 631,081 | 456,265 |
| % of adult population | 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 have died, gone missing, and those directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population. |
| Sources of data: Ministry of Interior |
| Unit of measurement: Number of deaths, missing persons, and people directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population. |
| Level of disaggregation: National, and by gender |
| <p>Method of calculation:</p> $X = \frac{A_2 + A_3 + B_1}{\text{Population}} \times 100,000$ <p>Where:</p> <p>A₂ : Number of deaths due to disasters.</p> <p>A₃ : Number of people missing due to disasters.</p> <p>B₁ : Number of people directly affected by disasters.</p> |
| Last updated: 2022. |
| Note: The data represents all categories: deaths, missing persons, and affected individuals. |

| Gender | Number of deaths, missing persons, and people directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population | | | | |
|--------------|---|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| Male | 0.06 | 0.13 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 1.06 |
| Female | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0 | 0.04 | 0.28 |
| Total | 0.09 | 0.015 | 0.07 | 0.11 | 1.34 |

Indicator 1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Description of the indicator: Ratio of economic losses directly attributable to disasters to GDP.

Economic losses: the overall economic impact consisting of direct economic loss and indirect economic loss

Direct Economic Loss: The monetary value of the total or partial destruction of physical assets located in the affected area.

Direct economic loss is approximately equivalent to material damage.

Indirect economic losses: decrease in economic value added because of direct economic losses and/or human and environmental impacts

Examples of physical assets that form the basis for calculating direct economic loss include homes, schools, hospitals, commercial and government buildings, transportation, energy, telecommunications and other infrastructure; commercial assets and industrial plants; and production such as crops, livestock, and production infrastructure. They may also include environmental assets and cultural heritage. Direct economic losses typically occur during the event or within the first few hours after the event and are often assessed shortly after the event to estimate the cost of recovery and insurance payments for the claim. They are tangible and relatively easy to measure.

Sources of data: Ministry of Interior

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Relevant indicators as of February 2020.

$$X = \frac{(C1+C2+C3+C4+C5+C6+C7)}{GDP}$$

Where:

C1 = The amount of damage to homes due to disasters and expenditure on them.

C2 = The amount of damage to and expenditure on productive assets affected by the disaster.

C3= The amount of damage caused by disasters that were associated with roads, bridges, or sewage, and which were managed by the national or local governments with national subsidies and expenditure.

C4 = The amount of direct disaster damage to and expenditure on agricultural, forestry, and fishing industries .

C5 = The amount of damage and expenditure to restore facilities such as schools in relation to disasters.

C6 = The amount of damage and expenditure for the restoration of cultural heritage, such as designated national cultural heritage, in relation to disasters.

C7= The amount of damage and expenditure on health facilities such as health centers and hospitals.

Last updated: 2022

| Indicator | Year | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| Proportion of economic losses to GDP | 0.0000001415 | 0.0000005598 | 0.00000010081 | 0.00000005984 | 0.00000090324 |

Indicator 1.5.3: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030

| | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Description of the indicator: An intergovernmental working group on indicators and terminology for DRR, established by the General Assembly (Resolution 69/284), is developing a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. These indicators are ultimately intended to reflect the agreed-upon on the Sendai Framework. | |
| Sources of data: National Risk Council | |
| Unit of measurement: Percent % | |
| Level of disaggregation: Province | |
| Method of calculation: | $\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{10} KE_j}{10}$ |
| Where: | |
| E1: National DRR strategy progress score; corresponding to Sendai Framework Indicator E-1. | |
| KEj: The level of achievement of the DRR national strategy Key Element j in the country. | |
| Member States will assess the level of implementation for ten key elements of the national DRR strategy and enter the key elements' scores in the Sendai Framework Monitor. The national DRR strategy progress score E1 would be calculated as the arithmetic average across ten national DRR strategy key elements (KEj). | |
| The national DRR strategy progress score will be benchmarked according to the following categories: | |
| Comprehensive implementation: E1 is higher than 0.75. | |
| Substantial implementation, additional progress required: E1 is higher than 0.5, but less than or equal to 0.75. | |
| Moderate implementation, neither comprehensive nor substantial: E1 is higher than 0.25, but less than or equal to 0.5. | |
| Limited implementation: E1 is higher than 0 but less than or equal to 0.25, | |
| No national DRR strategy: If there is no implementation of a national DRR strategy, or no existence of such plans, the score will be 0. | |
| Last updated: 2024 | |

| The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia adopts and implement national strategies to reduce disaster risks | | |
|---|----------------|----|
| Region | Yes | No |
| Al-Baha | Yes | |
| Abha | Yes | |
| Sakaka | Yes | |
| Buraydah | Yes | |
| Dammam | Yes | |
| Hail | Yes | |
| Jazan | Yes | |
| Makkah | Yes | |
| Madinah | Yes | |
| Najran | Yes | |
| Arar | Yes | |
| Riyadh | Yes | |
| Tabuk | Yes | |
| Total/Ratio | 13/100% | |

Indicator 1.5.4: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

Description of the indicator:

The Sendai Framework for DRR 2015–2030 was adopted by United Nations Member States in March 2015 as the global policy for DRR. One of its key targets is to “substantially increase the number of countries with national and local DRR strategies by 2020.” In line with the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015–2030, DRR strategies and policies should integrate DRR across and within all sectors, over various timeframes, with clear objectives, indicators, and timelines. These strategies should aim to prevent the creation of disaster risk, reduce existing risks, and enhance resilience across economic, social, health, and environmental dimensions.

Sources of data: National Risk Council

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: Province

Calculation methods:

Member States count the number of local governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies in line with the national strategy and express them as a percentage of the total number of local governments in a country.

Local governments are determined by each country, considering subnational public administrations responsible for developing local strategies for DRR. It is recommended that Member States report on progress made at the lowest levels of government mandated for DRR, as the Sendai Framework promotes the adoption and implementation of local DRR strategies in each local authority. Each Member State will calculate the proportion of the number of local governments with local strategies for DRR in line with national strategies and the total number of local governments.

Last updated: 2024

Note: What is applied in the provinces are emergency plans as well as plans to face disasters.

| Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies | | |
|--|----------------|----|
| Region | Yes | No |
| Al-Baha | Yes | |
| Abha | Yes | |
| Sakaka | Yes | |
| Buraydah | Yes | |
| Dammam | Yes | |
| Hail | Yes | |
| Jazan | Yes | |
| Makkah | Yes | |
| Madinah | Yes | |
| Najran | Yes | |
| Arar | Yes | |
| Riyadh | Yes | |
| Tabuk | Yes | |
| Total/Ratio | 13/100% | |

Indicator 1.a.1 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 (GNI).

Description of the indicator:

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) defines ODA as the flows to countries and territories on the DAC list of aid recipients, as well as to multilateral institutions. These flows include assistance provided by official institutions, including regional and local governments, or any of their executive agencies. They also include all funds primarily aimed at promoting economic development and welfare in developing countries. Such assistance is provided on concessional terms, with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a discount rate of 10 percent.

The concept of poverty reduction refers to ODA that targets social services, including health, education, water and sanitation, population programs, reproductive health, as well as development-oriented food aid.

Sources of data: Saudi Aid Platform – King Salman Center

Unit of measurement: \$US

Level of disaggregation: By 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: 2024

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

| Sector | Year | | | | | Grand Total |
|---|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | |
| Food and agricultural, security, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries | 284,937,128 | 400,069,842 | 140,024,839 | 122,611,766 | 110,421,594 | 1,058,065,169 |
| Education | 256,830,753 | 234,965,919 | 174,575,388 | 543,265,366 | 493,017,523 | 1,702,654,949 |
| Nutrition | 40,782,066 | 21,832,915 | 9,072,436 | 1,750,000 | 13,250,000 | 86,687,417 |
| Health | 479,726,752 | 295,218,524 | 259,995,432 | 823,941,833 | 737,291,653 | 2,596,174,194 |
| Water and Environmental Sanitation | 23,998,870 | 4,110,274 | 389,778,040 | 336,081,382 | 999,502,339 | 1,753,470,905 |
| Multi-sector | 30,041,463 | 23,580,744 | 87,656,524 | 98,824,093 | 118,075,087 | 358,177,911 |
| Total | 1,116,317,031 | 979,778,218 | 1,061,102,659 | 1,926,474,440 | 2,471,558,196 | 7,555,230,545 |

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

Description of the indicator: Total public government expenditure (local, regional, and central) on education (current expenditures, capital spending, and transfers), expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on all sectors (including health, education, social services, etc.). This expenditure also includes expenditure financed from transfers from international sources.

Sources of data: Ministry of Finance.

Unit of measurement: Saudi Arabia Riyal, Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National and by sector

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

TPX_t = total government expenditure in financial year t

Note: the numerator and denominator should come from the same source as preferred option.

Last updated: 2024

| Sector | Proportion of expenditure on basic services (education, health, and social protection) from total government expenditure (Billion Saudi Riyal) | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| | 2020 | | 2021 | | 2022 | | 2023 | | 2024 | |
| | Value | % | Value | % | Value | % | Value | % | Value | % |
| Education Sector | 205 | 19.1 | 192 | 18.5 | 202 | 17.4 | 210 | 16.2 | 204 | 14.8 |
| Health and Social Development Sector | 190 | 17.7 | 197 | 19.0 | 227 | 19.5 | 256 | 19.8 | 273 | 19.9 |