

Maternal Health & Child Immunization

WORLD HEALTH SURVEY
SAUDI ARABIA (KSAWHS)

Published 2021

INTRODUCTION

This report takes the overall findings of 2019 World Health Survey of Saudi Arabia further into details specifically around preventive health behaviors.

The report presents information on a number of reproductive health, maternal health care and child health topics. The following topics were examined:

- Marriage and polygamy.
- Husband violence and women's decision-making.

In these two parts, currently married women aged 15-49 were asked about marriage, violence and decision-making.

- Antenatal care (ANC), including the number and timing of ANC visits, ANC providers and place of provision of ANC.
- Childbirth, including skilled attendants and place of delivery.
- Postnatal checks for mothers and their children and breastfeeding practices.
- The vaccination status of young children.

While in these parts, ever-married women aged 15-49 who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey were asked about their most recent birth. It is also worth noting that the sources of information on vaccinations were vaccination cards and mother's reports about their children.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 Survey Background

1.1 Objectives.....	4
1.2 Methodology.....	4

2 MARRIAGE, FAMILY PLANNING, MATERNAL HEALTH AND CHILD IMMUNISATION

Overall Result.....	5
2.1.Marriage and Polygamy.....	6
2.2 Contraceptive Use.....	7
2.3 Husband Violence.....	7
2.4 Women’s Decision-making.....	7
2.5 Antenatal Care.....	8
2.6 Delivery Care.....	8
2.7 Postnatal Care.....	8
2.8 Breastfeeding.....	8
2.9 Child Immunisation.....	8

1. SURVEY BACKGROUND

1.1 OBJECTIVES

The Saudi Arabian Ministry of Health (MoH) implemented the survey during 2019 in collaboration with the General Authority for Statistics (GASTAT) and the Saudi Health Council. The survey was based on the WHS+ standard questionnaires and further adapted to meet the data needs of the country's national health planning and monitoring key priority indicators.

The main objective of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia World Health Survey (KSAWHS 2019) is to provide up-to-date, timely and relevant information on SDGs health-related indicators and WHO indicators, framework programmatic indicators. Specifically, the survey collected information on family planning, violence against women, and child immunization.

The information generated from this survey is intended to assist policymakers and program managers in designing, evaluating and monitoring programs and strategies.

1.2 Methodology

The 2019 Kingdom of Saudi Arabia World Health Survey (KSAWHS 2019) was implemented by the MoH and designed to provide up-to-date, reliable estimates of priority health-related indicators at national level by urban and rural residence, and for each of the 13 administrative areas. The Master Sample Frame (MSF) used for the 2019 KSAWHS is based on the Population and Housing Census of the Kingdom, which was conducted in 2010 by the General Authority of Statistics (GASTAT).

As part of the sampling process, the Kingdom was divided into regions and sub-regions (Governorates), each sub-region divided into Quarters, and each Quarter divided into census enumeration areas (EAs). In the MSF, the EAs are treated as primary sampling units (PSUs).

A nationally representative sample of 10,000 households was selected from the 13 administrative regions according to population size. The KSAWHS 2019 followed a stratified three-stage sample design with a probability proportional to population size, as follows: sampling PSUs at the first stage, then a systematic sampling of households of a fixed size of eight households per PSU at the second stage, an adult member of the household aged 15+ was selected using a random number generated by the tablet computer at the end of the household interview.

All analyses were performed using the survey design and the normalised weights of the households and individuals, so that the results would be representative at the national level as well as the domain level.

Two questionnaires were used in this survey: household, and individual. The questionnaires were based on the WHO's World Health Survey (WHS) questionnaires and the Tunisian 2015 WHS questionnaires (4, 5). Survey indicators were mapped to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the WHO Global Reference List of 100 Core Health Indicators, and the questionnaires were further adopted to cover further indicators to meet national priorities.

This questionnaire was administered to a consenting male or female individual aged 15 or older who was randomly selected from the household roster, and consisted of the following sections:

- Reproductive health, pregnancy and contraception.
- Violence against women.
- Child immunization.

Field supervisors and interviewers were recruited based on the following criteria: 1-Being a physician or nurse (i.e. having a bachelor's degree or above in medicine or nursing); 2-Being proficient in English and Arabic; 3-Having knowledge of the dialects of the region where they will work.

Data was collected via face-to-face interviews through CAPI using tablets.

2.1 OVERALL RESULTS

KEY FINDINGS

- **Marriage and polygamy:** 4% of women reported their husband having other wives, while 3% of men reported having more than one wife.
- **Family planning:** The contraceptive prevalence rate for any method is 28%, and 24% for modern methods.
- **Husband violence¹⁹:** Approximately 2% of currently married women age 15-49 have experienced physical violence and 2% have experienced emotional violence.
- **Women autonomy:** 73% of women have made decisions alone or with their spouse regarding the use of contraception, while 14% report that their husbands made the decision alone.
- **Antenatal care:** 93% of women aged 15-49 who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey receive antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider (i.e. at least one ANC visit to a doctor, trained nurse or midwife- ANC 1+) during pregnancy of their most recent birth. 80% had at least four ANC visits (ANC 4+) and 42% had at least eight ANC visits (ANC 8+).
- **Delivery care:** 99% of live births in the five years preceding the survey took place in a health facility. 78% of births were assisted by a skilled provider (i.e. a doctor, midwife or nurse)²⁰.
- **Postnatal and postpartum care:** Among women who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 72% received a postpartum check in the first two days after birth. Among newborns in the five years preceding the survey, 78% received a postnatal check in the first two days after birth.
- **Breastfeeding:** 86% of newborns in the five years preceding the survey were breastfed, with 38% being breastfed within the first hour of birth.

OVERALL RESULTS

2. MARRIAGE, FAMILY PLANNING, MATERNAL HEALTH AND CHILD IMMUNISATION

2.1 MARRIAGE AND POLYGAMY

Table 1 below presents the marital status of females and males aged 15-49 according to their age.

Table 1 Current Marital Status By Age

MALE	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Widowed	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.8	2.3
Divorced	0.3	0.0	2.1	4.4	3.3	3.3	3.2
Currently Married	3.3	13.9	51.9	76.9	89.1	91.9	91.6
Never Married	96.5	86.1	45.8	18.5	7.6	4.0	3.0
FEMALE	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Widowed	0.6	0.1	1.8	1.2	2.4	5.4	13.9
Divorced	0.0	1.0	3.1	7.8	8.0	7.9	10.6
Currently Married	10.7	55.7	75.0	82.9	82.0	82.2	71.9
Never Married	88.7	43.2	20.2	8.1	7.6	4.4	3.5

Polygamy: Defined as women who report their husbands having wives other than themselves and men who report that they have more than one wife.

Table 2 shows Percentage distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 by number of co-wives, and percentage of currently married women with one or more co-wives, according to age, nationality, residence, marital status, education and wealth [Saudi Arabia, 2019].

Polygamy reported by women increases with age. No women aged 15-19 years report polygamy, while approximately 6% and 10%-11% of women aged 35-39 and 40-49 report polygamy, respectively. Women and men with no formal education report the highest levels of polygamy (17% and 6%, respectively). Whereas women and men in the highest wealth quintiles have the highest percentages of polygamy (10% and 6%, respectively).

Table 2 Co-views

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	NUMBER OF CO-WIVES			NUMBER OF WOMEN
	0	1	2+	
Age				
15-19	98.0	0.0	0.0	26
20-24	97.4	1.9	0.3	334
25-29	97.0	1.3	0.0	580
30-34	96.3	2.3	0.2	658
35-39	92.5	5.5	0.4	410
40-44	88.5	10.1	0.1	229
45-49	85.2	9.7	1.3	143
Nationality				
Saudi	94.7	3.7	0.2	2,150
Non-Saudi	93.7	4.1	0.8	231
Residence				
Urban	94.7	3.4	0.2	2,051
Rural	93.7	5.3	0.6	330
Education				
No formal education	82.7	13.2	4.1	45
Less than secondary	90.3	8.5	0.0	269
Secondary completed	96.9	1.8	0.0	953
More than secondary completed	94.0	3.8	0.4	1,114
Wealth Quintile				
Lowest	94.1	3.6	0.3	555
Second	96.1	2.1	0.6	620
Middle	95.9	2.4	0.0	516
Fourth	95.1	3.5	0.2	418
Highest	88.5	10.3	0.1	272
Total	94.6	3.7	0.3	2,381

2.2 CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Contraception prevalence rate

The percentage of women who use any contraceptive method.

Modern methods

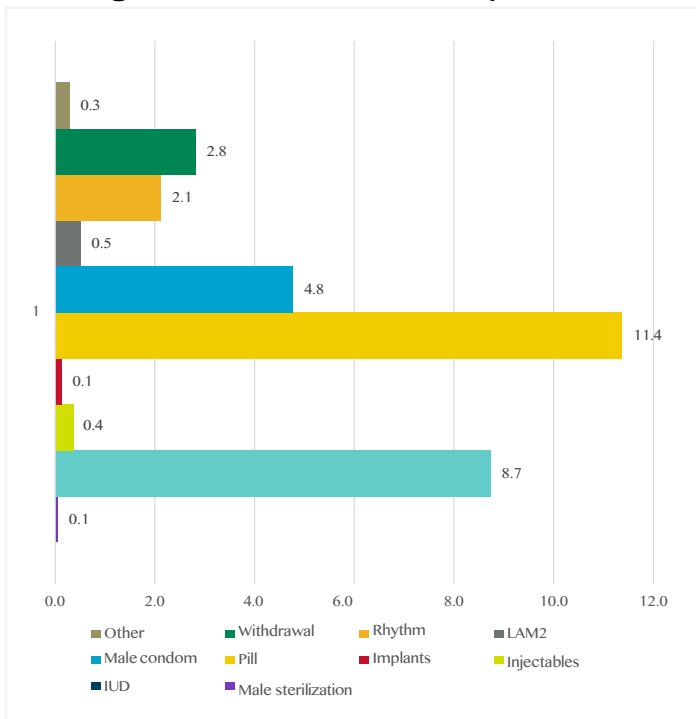
Male and female sterilisation, injectables, intrauterine devices (IUDs), oral contraceptive pills, implants, male/ female condoms, the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and emergency contraception.

Traditional methods

Rhythm and withdrawal.

Family planning and access to contraceptive methods allow spacing of pregnancies and avoiding unwanted pregnancy and is thus important for the health and wellbeing of women and children. Figure 1 demonstrates Current use of contraception. The overall contraceptive prevalence rate is 28%. 24% of women use a modern method of contraception, while 4% use a traditional method. Among currently married women, the pill is the most common modern method used (11%), followed by the IUD (9%) and the male condom (5%).

Figure 1: Current use of contraception



2.3 HUSBAND VIOLENCE

Husband violence

Percentage of women who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical or emotional violence committed by their current husband.

Women experiencing husband physical violence most often report that their husband pushed them, shook them, slapped them or threw something at them (1%). Women who have experienced emotional violence most often report that their husband said something to humiliate them in front of others (2%). Non-Saudi women are more likely to experience husband violence (7%) compared to Saudi women (3%). Table 3.

Table 3: Forms of husband- committed physical and emotional violence

TYPE OF VIOLENCE	EVER EXPERIENCED		
	YES	NO	PREFER NOT TO ANSWER
Emotional violence:			
Say something to humiliate you in front of others	1.8	96.2	2.0
Threaten you or someone close to you with harm	0.4	98.3	1.3
Physical violence			
Push, shake, slap or throw something at her	1.4	97.1	1.6
Punch her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	0.3	98.2	1.4
Kick her, twist her arm or drag her	0.9	97.9	1.2
Try to strangle or burn her	0.0	98.9	1.1
Threaten or attack her with knife, gun or other type of weapon	0.1	99.0	0.9

2.4 WOMEN'S DECISION-MAKING

Women's participation in decision-making

Women are considered to participate in decision-making if they make decisions alone or jointly with their husband.

Women are more likely to make decisions alone or in conjunction with her spouse about their children's schooling, discipline and health (74%). 73% percent of women made decisions alone or with their spouse regarding the use of contraception, while 14% report that their husbands made the decision alone. When it comes to work, 70% of women decided alone or participated in the decision, while 26% report that their husbands made the decision.

2.5 ANTENATAL CARE

Antenatal care from a skilled provider (ANC)

Defined as pregnancy care received from a skilled provider, such as a doctor, midwife or nurse.

A large percentage of women (93%) received ANC from a skilled provider for their most recent birth in the five years preceding the survey. Non-Saudi women received less care from skilled providers (87%), compared to Saudis (94%). Approximately 80% of women report having had at least four ANC visits, and 42% report having had at least eight.

Saudi women were more likely to have a minimum of four and eight ANC visits (80% and 40%, respectively), compared to non-Saudi women (76% and 64%, respectively). Women residing in rural areas were less likely to have at least eight ANC visits (31%), compared to women residing in urban areas (44%). Education plays a role in determining the number of ANC visits for women.

The most common place to receive ANC among Saudi women was government hospitals (57%), and among non-Saudi women, private hospitals (49%).

2.6 DELIVERY CARE

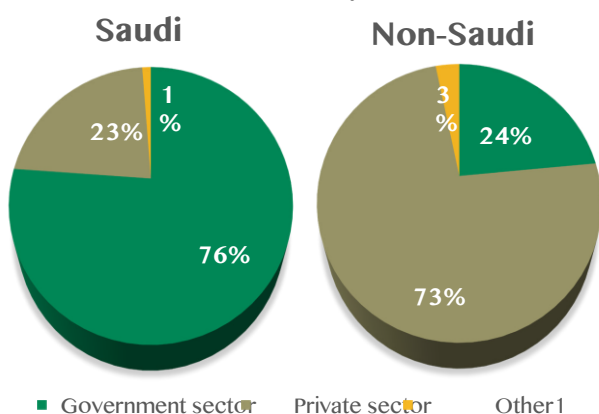
Institutional delivery

Defined as a delivery that occurs in a health care facility.

Institutional deliveries are common with about 99% of births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility.

Saudi women were more likely to have delivered in a government sector than non-Saudi women (76% vs. 24%). Figure 2

Figure 2: percentage of births by place of delivery



Skilled assistance during delivery

Defined as births delivered with the assistance of a doctor, nurse or a midwife.

95% of births in the five years preceding the survey were delivered by a skilled provider²³. The most common providers reported to assist during delivery were doctors (78%), and nurses or midwives (50%) (Table 11.13).

2.7. POSTNATAL CARE

Postnatal care

including health checks for mothers and newborns, is essential as it teaches the mother how to take care of herself and her baby as well as how to manage complications early.

Saudi women were less likely to receive postnatal checks within two days of delivery (71%), compared to non-Saudi women (79%). The percentage of women who received a checkup within 48 hours is lowest in women of the highest wealth quintile (56%).

2.8 BREASTFEEDING

Early breastfeeding

Defined as the initiation of breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth.

The results show that breastfeeding is common. Among children born in the five years before the survey, 86% were breastfed, while 38% were breastfed within one hour of birth, and 49% were breastfed within one day of birth. The percentage of children breastfed within one hour of delivery was higher among Saudi women (39%) compared to non-Saudi women (26%).

2.9 CHILD IMMUNISATION

95% of children aged 12-35 months have a vaccination card, while 27% have a vaccination card that was seen by the interviewer. Children of non-Saudi (56%) and rural mothers (36%) are more likely to have a vaccination card seen than Saudi (24%) and urban mothers (25%). The mother's education also plays a role; none of the children of mothers with no formal education have their card seen.

List of additional tables 7 Figures

For more information on trends related to reproductive health, pregnancy, contraceptive use and child immunisation of the survey respondents, see the following tables:

Table 2.5	Antenatal care
Table 2.6	Place of delivery
Table 2.8	Initiation of breastfeeding
Table 2.9	Possession and observation of vaccination cards
Figure 2.9	Number of antenatal care visits by mother's education level

List of additional tables

For more information on trends related to reproductive health, pregnancy, contraceptive use and child immunisation of the survey respondents, see the following tables:

Table 2.10	Current marital status
Table 2.11	Number of women's co-wives
Table 2.12	Number of men's wives
Table 2.13	Current use of contraception
Table 2.14	Forms of husband- committed physical and emotional violence
Table 2.15	Husband violence by background characteristics
Table 2.16	Participation in decision-making
Table 2.17	Antenatal care
Table 2.18	Number of antenatal care visits
Table 2.19	Timing of first antenatal care visit
Table 2.20	Place of antenatal care
Table 2.21	Place of delivery
Table 2.22	Assistance during delivery
Table 2.23	Timing of first postnatal check for the mother
Table 2.24	Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn
Table 2.25	Initiation of breastfeeding
Table 2.,26	Possession and observation of vaccination cards
Table 2.27	Vaccinations by source information
Table 2.28	Vaccinations by background characteristics

Table 2.10: Current marital status

Percentage distribution of women and men aged 15-49 by current marital status, according to

AGE	MARITAL STATUS				TOTAL	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS
	NEVER MARRIED	CURRENTLY MARRIED	DIVORCED/ SEPARATED	WIDOWED		
MEN						
15-19	96.5	3.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	303
20-24	86.1	13.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	494
25-29	45.8	51.9	2.1	0.2	100.0	775
30-34	18.5	76.9	4.4	0.2	100.0	934
35-39	7.6	89.1	3.3	0.0	100.0	747
40-44	4.0	91.9	3.3	0.8	100.0	484
45-49	3.0	91.6	3.2	2.3	100.0	317
Total	28.6	67.6	2.7	1.1	100.0	4,053
WOMEN						
15-19	88.7	10.7	0.0	0.6	100.0	401
20-24	43.2	55.7	1.0	0.1	100.0	605
25-29	20.2	75.0	3.1	1.8	100.0	776
30-34	8.1	82.9	7.8	1.2	100.0	806
35-39	7.6	82.0	8.0	2.4	100.0	504
40-44	4.4	82.2	7.9	5.4	100.0	280
45-49	3.5	71.9	10.6	13.9	100.0	199
Total	21.5	66.5	5.2	6.7	100.0	3,571

Table 11.11. Number of women's co-wives

Percentage distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 by number of co-wives, and percentage of currently married women with one or more co-wives, according to age, nationality, residence, marital status, education and wealth [Saudi Arabia, 2019].

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	NUMBER OF CO-WIVES				TOTAL	NUMBER OF WOMEN ¹
	0	1	2+	DON'T KNOW		
Age						
15-19	98.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	26
20-24	97.4	1.9	0.3	0.4	100.0	334
25-29	97.0	1.3	0.0	1.7	100.0	580
30-34	96.3	2.3	0.2	1.2	100.0	658
35-39	92.5	5.5	0.4	1.6	100.0	410
40-44	88.5	10.1	0.1	1.3	100.0	229
45-49	85.2	9.7	1.3	3.8	100.0	143
Nationality						
Saudi	94.7	3.7	0.2	1.5	100.0	2,150
Non-Saudi	93.7	4.1	0.8	1.4	100.0	231
Residence						
Urban	94.7	3.4	0.2	1.6	100.0	2,051
Rural	93.7	5.3	0.6	0.4	100.0	330
Education						
No formal education	82.7	13.2	4.1	0.0	100.0	45
Less than secondary	90.3	8.5	0.0	1.2	100.0	269
Secondary completed	96.9	1.8	0.0	1.2	100.0	953
More than secondary completed	94.0	3.8	0.4	1.8	100.0	1,114
Wealth Quintile						
Lowest	94.1	3.6	0.3	2.0	100.0	555
Second	96.1	2.1	0.6	1.1	100.0	620
Middle	95.9	2.4	0.0	1.7	100.0	516
Fourth	95.1	3.5	0.2	1.2	100.0	418
Highest	88.5	10.3	0.1	1.1	100.0	272
Total	94.6	3.7	0.3	1.5	100.0	2,381

1 Includes women who stated that they are currently married in the Reproductive health, Pregnancy and Contraception module.

Table 11.12: Number of men's wives

Percentage distribution of currently married men by number of wives, according to age, nationality, residence, marital status, education and wealth [Saudi Arabia, 2019].

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	NUMBER OF WIVES		TOTAL	NUMBER OF MEN
	1	2+		
Age				
15-29	100.0	0.0	100.0	480
30-44	98.3	1.7	100.0	1,828
45-59	94.1	5.9	100.0	624
60-69	91.3	8.7	100.0	159
70-79	84.5	15.5	100.0	53
80+	99.3	0.7	100.0	30
Nationality				
Saudi	96.7	3.3	100.0	2,657
Non-Saudi	99.7	0.3	100.0	517
Residence				
Urban	97.3	2.7	100.0	2,682
Rural	96.5	3.5	100.0	493
Education				
No formal education	93.7	6.3	100.0	123
Less than secondary	95.1	4.9	100.0	403
Secondary completed	97.4	2.6	100.0	1,231
More than secondary completed	97.8	2.2	100.0	1,417
Wealth Quintile				
Lowest	97.9	2.1	100.0	895
Second	97.3	2.7	100.0	676
Middle	98.9	1.1	100.0	606
Fourth	96.1	3.9	100.0	562
Highest	94.4	5.6	100.0	434
Total	97.2	2.8	100.0	3,175

Table 11.13: Current use of contraception

Percentage distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to nationality, residence, marital status, education and wealth [Saudi Arabia, 2019].

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	ANY METHOD	ANY MODERN METHOD	MODERN METHOD ¹					MODERN METHOD ¹			ANY TRADITIONAL METHOD	TRADITIONAL METHOD		NUMBER OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN ³	
			MALE STERILISATION	IUD	INJECTABLES	IMPLANTS	PILL	MALE CONDOM	LAM ²	RHYTHM		WITHDRAWAL	OTHER		
Age															
15-19	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24
20-24	23.4	18.4	0.0	3.4	0.5	0.0	11.6	4.6	0.1	7.1	2.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	308
25-29	26.9	24.3	0.0	7.2	0.1	0.0	13.4	4.9	1.1	4.1	1.4	3.5	0.4	0.4	518
30-34	32.4	29.8	0.0	11.4	0.8	0.3	12.3	6.2	0.3	3.6	2.0	1.7	0.6	0.6	614
35-39	29.9	25.6	0.3	8.9	0.1	0.3	10.3	5.9	0.9	5.7	3.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	391
40-44	26.3	22.2	0.0	10.6	0.4	0.0	11.0	1.2	0.0	4.1	2.4	1.8	0.4	0.4	227
45-49	18.8	18.0	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	4.6	1.4	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	142
Nationality															
Saudi	26.9	23.8	0.1	8.2	0.4	0.1	11.3	4.5	0.3	4.4	2.2	2.8	0.3	0.3	2,004
Non-Saudi	34.0	29.9	0.0	13.1	0.0	0.0	12.2	6.9	2.5	4.1	1.7	2.7	0.4	0.4	221
Residence															
Urban	28.7	25.1	0.1	9.1	0.4	0.1	11.3	5.2	0.6	5.0	2.4	3.2	0.3	0.3	1,912
Rural	20.9	19.9	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	11.8	2.0	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	313
Education															
No formal education	18.6	18.6	0.0	6.9	0.9	0.0	7.3	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45
Less than secondary	24.3	22.5	0.0	6.3	1.2	0.0	13.5	1.8	0.0	1.7	0.3	1.7	0.4	0.4	254
Secondary completed	26.0	22.5	0.1	6.7	0.2	0.3	10.8	6.2	0.2	4.4	2.0	2.5	0.2	0.2	895
More than secondary	30.3	26.7	0.0	11.1	0.3	0.0	11.5	4.3	0.9	5.3	2.8	3.5	0.3	0.3	1,031
wealth quintile															
Lowest	24.2	19.7	0.0	7.7	0.8	0.0	8.8	3.2	0.1	4.4	1.6	3.3	0.6	0.6	512
Second	28.8	25.2	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	11.8	5.9	0.3	4.8	3.0	2.7	0.4	0.4	571
Middle	27.2	23.5	0.0	7.9	0.3	0.0	11.0	4.7	1.7	6.7	3.3	3.8	0.1	0.1	487
Fourth	27.3	25.6	0.3	7.9	0.2	0.3	12.4	4.6	0.2	2.7	0.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	402
Highest	33.4	31.9	0.0	14.4	0.6	0.7	14.5	5.6	0.0	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	253
Total	27.6	24.4	0.1	8.7	0.4	0.1	11.4	4.8	0.5	4.4	2.1	2.8	0.3	0.3	2,225

¹ Respondents may report multiple contraceptive methods, therefore the sum of methods may exceed 100%.

² Lactational amenorrhoea method.

³ Includes women who stated that they are currently married in the Reproductive health, Pregnancy and Contraception module and excludes currently pregnant women.

Table 11.14: Forms of husband- committed physical and emotional violence

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced forms of physical and emotional violence committed by their current husband [Saudi Arabia, 2019].

TYPE OF VIOLENCE	EVER EXPERIENCED			TOTAL
	YES	NO	PREFER NOT TO ANSWER	
Emotional violence:				
Say something to humiliate you in front of others	1.8	96.2	2.0	100.0
Threaten you or someone close to you with harm	0.4	98.3	1.3	100.0
Physical violence				
Push, shake, slap or throw something at her	1.4	97.1	1.6	100.0
Punch her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	0.3	98.2	1.4	100.0
Kick her, twist her arm or drag her	0.9	97.9	1.2	100.0
Ty to strangle or bum her	0.0	98.9	1.1	100.0
Threaten or attack her with knife, gun or other type of weapon	0.1	99.0	0.9	100.0
Total number of currently married women age 15-49				2,417

Table 11.15: Husband violence by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 who have experienced physical or emotional violence committed by their current husband, according to nationality, residence, marital status, education, wealth and region [Saudi Arabia, 2019].

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	ANY VIOLENCE	NUMBER OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN
Age		
15-19	0.0	43
20-24	1.3	337
25-29	3.9	582
30-34	3.8	668
35-39	5.0	413
40-44	3.2	230
45-49	6.9	143
Nationality		
Saudi	3.4	2,184
Non-Saudi	6.8	232
Residence		
Urban	4.2	2,072
Rural	1.0	345
Education		
No formal education	7.5	45
Less than secondary	5.0	277
Secondary completed	4.3	976
More than secondary completed	2.8	1,119
Wealth Quintile		
Lowest	2.6	569
Second	4.9	624
Middle	2.2	524
Fourth	4.5	426
Highest	5.5	273
Total	3.8	2,417

Table 11.16: Participation in decision-making

Percentage distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 by person who usually makes decisions about various issues [Saudi Arabia, 2019].

DECISION	RESPONDENT	HUSBAND	RESPONDENT & HUSBAND JOINTLY	SOMEONE ELSE	RESPONDENT & SOMEONE ELSE JOINTLY	DECISION NOT MADE / NOT APPLICABLE	TOTAL
Whether or not she should work to earn money	9.3	26.3	60.2	0.6	0.4	3.2	100.0
Whether or not to use contraception	7.2	13.7	65.9	0.0	0.2	13.0	100.0
Decisions about children's schooling, what to do if they fall sick, and how they should be disciplined	5.1	16.7	69.1	0.0	0.2	9.0	100.0
Total number of currently married women aged 15-49							2,417

Table 11.17: Antenatal care

Percentage distribution of ever-married women aged 15-49 who have had a live birth in the last five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy of the most recent birth, and percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent birth, according to age, nationality, residence, marital status, education and wealth [Saudi Arabia, 2019].

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	ANTENATAL CARE PROVIDER				NO ANC	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE RECEIVING ANTENATAL CARE FROM A SKILLED PROVIDER ²	NUMBER OF WOMEN
	DOCTOR	NURSE/MIDWIFE	NON-SKILLED PROVIDER ¹	DON'T KNOW				
Age								
15-19	91.4	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	6
20-24	86.8	8.2	1.3	0.2	3.6	100.0	94.9	89
25-29	84.4	6.8	0.0	2.1	6.8	100.0	91.2	161
30-34	87.8	8.2	0.1	1.7	2.2	100.0	96.0	164
35-39	82.6	6.9	0.0	0.0	10.5	100.0	89.5	74
40-45	90.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	9.0	100.0	91.0	28
45-49	94.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	100.0	94.9	9
Nationality								
Saudi	86.4	7.4	0.0	0.7	5.5	100.0	93.7	491
Non-Saudi	83.5	3.3	2.9	7.0	3.2	100.0	86.9	40
Residence								
Urban	85.4	7.8	0.3	0.7	5.9	100.0	93.1	442
Rural	90.0	3.6	0.0	3.6	2.7	100.0	93.7	88
Education								
No formal education	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4
Less than secondary	78.3	12.1	0.2	5.3	4.1	100.0	90.4	61
Secondary completed	84.6	10.5	0.6	0.9	3.4	100.0	95.1	191
More than secondary completed	88.8	3.7	0.0	0.5	7.0	100.0	92.4	275
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	78.7	11.4	0.9	1.1	7.9	100.0	90.1	149
Second	78.1	10.1	0.0	3.2	8.6	100.0	88.2	146
Middle	94.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	98.4	98
Fourth	95.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	97.6	82
Highest	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	55
Total	86.1	7.1	0.2	1.2	5.4	100.0	93.2	530

1 Non-skilled providers include traditional birth attendants and others.

2 Skilled providers, includes doctor, trained nurse and midwife.

Table 11.18: Number of antenatal care visits

Percentage distribution of ever-married women aged 15-49 who have had a live birth in the last five years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits during pregnancy for the most recent birth, according to age, nationality, residence, marital status, education and wealth [Saudi Arabia, 2010]

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	ANC VISITS (%)						TOTAL	ANC VISITS 1+	ANC VISITS 4+	ANC VISITS 8+	NUMBER OF WOMEN
	NO ANC	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	> 8					
Age											
15-19	0.0	14.4	4.8	20.8	51.7	8.3	100.0	100.0	85.6	60.0	6
20-24	3.6	7.0	19.0	25.6	20.0	24.7	100.0	96.4	76.1	36.3	89
25-29	6.8	6.5	11.1	33.7	7.8	34.1	100.0	93.2	80.3	38.7	161
30-34	2.2	6.1	19.6	21.3	11.5	39.2	100.0	97.8	82.7	47.8	164
35-39	10.5	6.8	16.5	25.0	15.0	26.2	100.0	89.5	76.0	39.0	74
40-45	9.0	2.4	18.1	20.6	12.7	37.2	100.0	91.0	76.4	45.1	28
45-49	5.1	10.8	3.0	36.7	15.7	28.7	100.0	94.9	84.1	34.2	9
Nationality											
Saudi	5.5	6.7	15.5	28.0	13.9	30.3	100.0	94.5	79.9	39.8	491
Non-Saudi	3.2	2.9	21.4	8.2	1.2	63.0	100.0	96.8	76.1	64.2	40
Residence											
Urban	5.9	5.9	16.7	24.2	13.0	34.4	100.0	94.1	79.7	43.7	442
Rural	2.7	9.3	12.3	38.5	12.4	24.7	100.0	97.3	79.5	31.4	88
Education											
No formal education	0.0	0.0	12.7	57.2	30.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	87.3	9.6	4
Less than secondary	4.1	12.5	22.7	21.9	12.0	26.9	100.0	95.9	66.6	36.4	61
Secondary completed	3.4	6.8	21.8	23.3	16.8	27.8	100.0	96.6	77.6	39.0	191
More than secondary completed	7.0	4.9	10.5	29.4	10.2	37.9	100.0	93.0	83.9	45.1	275
Wealth Quintile											
Lowest	7.9	8.7	23.0	30.4	12.8	17.3	100.0	92.1	68.6	27.4	149
Second	8.6	8.1	12.7	26.7	14.9	28.9	100.0	91.4	77.8	38.5	146
Middle	1.6	6.8	13.8	27.7	15.1	35.1	100.0	98.4	85.1	45.3	98
Fourth	2.4	1.5	16.9	21.9	12.2	45.0	100.0	97.6	88.5	53.2	82
Highest	0.9	2.8	8.0	20.8	5.0	62.5	100.0	99.1	92.0	65.1	55
Total	5.4	6.5	16.0	26.6	12.9	32.8	100.0	94.6	79.7	41.7	530

Table 11.19: Timing of first antenatal care visit

Percentage distribution of ever-married women aged 15-49 who have had a live birth in the last five years preceding the survey by timing of the first antenatal care (ANC) visit during pregnancy for the most recent birth, according to age, nationality, residence, marital status, education and wealth [Saudi Arabia, 2019].

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	NUMBER OF MONTHS PREGNANT AT TIME OF FIRST ANC VISIT						TOTAL	NUMBER OF WOMEN
	NO ANC	1	2	3	4+	DO NOT KNOW		
Age								
15-19	0.0	48.7	10.9	40.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	6
20-24	3.6	42.4	33.3	13.0	6.2	1.6	100.0	89
25-29	6.8	43.9	26.3	14.9	7.0	1.2	100.0	161
30-34	2.2	47.8	30.5	10.7	7.0	1.7	100.0	164
35-39	10.5	36.8	32.2	9.3	7.4	3.8	100.0	74
40-45	9.0	44.8	25.8	17.9	2.5	0.0	100.0	28
45-49	5.1	22.5	58.3	14.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	9
Nationality								
Saudi	5.5	44.1	29.9	12.8	5.8	1.8	100.0	491
Non-Saudi	3.2	38.0	29.9	14.5	14.2	0.0	100.0	40
Residence								
Urban	5.9	45.9	28.9	12.3	6.1	0.8	100.0	442
Rural	2.7	32.0	35.2	16.0	8.2	5.9	100.0	88
Education								
No formal education	0.0	0.0	58.5	33.2	8.2	0.0	100.0	4
Less than secondary	4.1	35.7	36.5	12.6	6.5	4.7	100.0	61
Secondary completed	3.4	42.0	33.1	12.0	9.1	0.4	100.0	191
More than secondary completed	7.0	47.0	25.9	13.5	4.7	1.9	100.0	275
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	7.9	30.5	31.0	17.6	9.1	3.9	100.0	149
Second	8.6	48.6	20.6	16.4	3.9	1.8	100.0	146
Middle	1.6	47.9	36.4	7.2	7.0	0.0	100.0	98
Fourth	2.4	44.1	38.2	6.7	8.1	0.4	100.0	82
Highest	0.9	57.3	28.1	10.9	2.8	0.0	100.0	55
Total	5.4	43.6	29.9	13.0	6.5	1.7	100.0	530

Table 11.20: Place of antenatal care

Percentage distribution of ever-married women aged 15-49 who have had a live birth in the last five years preceding the survey by place of antenatal care (ANC) visits during pregnancy for the most recent birth, according to age, nationality, residence, marital status, education and wealth [Saudi Arabia, 2019].

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	PLACE OF ANC ¹ VISITS						NUMBER OF WOMEN
	HOME	GOVERNMENTAL HOSPITAL	GOVERNMENTAL PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTRE	PRIVATE CLINIC	PRIVATE HOSPITAL	OTHER PLACE	
Age							
15-19	0.0	59.3	43.8	14.3	29.5	0.0	6
20-24	3.8	48.0	29.5	3.2	27.6	0.0	89
25-29	7.8	54.6	21.7	14.2	17.8	0.0	161
30-34	9.3	49.6	23.5	8.9	24.9	0.9	164
35-39	2.5	66.5	16.2	6.8	11.1	0.5	74
40-45	3.4	59.5	15.6	15.9	23.6	0.0	28
45-49	0.0	61.3	26.3	0.0	19.5	0.0	9
Nationality							
Saudi	5.0	56.9	23.9	9.2	18.9	0.0	491
Non-Saudi	23.5	19.1	10.1	13.7	48.9	4.7	40
Residence							
Urban	7.1	53.8	20.0	10.2	22.1	0.4	442
Rural	2.8	55.2	36.8	6.2	16.6	0.0	88
Education							
No formal education	0.0	100.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4
Less than secondary	0.5	56.1	31.9	4.8	26.3	0.0	61
Secondary completed	2.7	59.1	27.1	6.6	17.8	0.7	191
More than secondary completed	10.3	49.5	18.0	12.8	22.6	0.2	275
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	1.4	52.9	26.4	8.1	15.7	0.0	149
Second	2.8	56.0	25.0	10.2	15.6	1.3	146
Middle	5.6	54.8	21.0	8.6	25.9	0.0	98
Fourth	10.4	54.1	22.9	13.8	28.2	0.0	82
Highest	24.9	50.7	10.3	7.2	31.9	0.0	55
Total	6.4	54.1	22.8	9.5	21.1	0.3	530

1 Respondents may report multiple places of antenatal care, therefore the sum of places may exceed 100%.

Table 11.21: Place of delivery

Percentage distribution of the most recent live birth in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery, and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to age, nationality, residence, marital status, education and wealth

[Saudi Arabia, 2019].

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	HEALTH FACILITY		OTHER ¹	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE DELIVERED IN A HEALTH FACILITY	NUMBER OF BIRTHS
	GOVERNMENT SECTOR	PRIVATE SECTOR				
Age						
15-19	80.4	19.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	6
20-24	73.1	26.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	89
25-29	75.4	23.5	1.1	100.0	98.9	161
30-34	64.8	33.5	1.7	100.0	98.3	164
35-39	76.0	20.4	3.6	100.0	96.4	74
40-45	84.3	15.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	28
45-49	68.4	31.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	9
Nationality						
Saudi	76.2	22.6	1.2	100.0	98.8	491
Non-Saudi	23.5	73.3	3.2	100.0	96.8	40
Residence						
Urban	70.4	28.0	1.6	100.0	98.4	442
Rural	81.6	18.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	88
Education						
No formal education	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4
Less than secondary	76.7	23.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	61
Secondary completed	78.4	19.5	2.1	100.0	97.9	191
More than secondary completed	66.6	32.2	1.2	100.0	98.8	275
Wealth Quintile						
Lowest	80.1	18.8	1.2	100.0	98.8	149
Second	80.5	17.6	1.9	100.0	98.1	146
Middle	66.4	30.9	2.7	100.0	97.3	98
Fourth	65.2	34.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	82
Highest	49.6	50.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	55
Total	72.2	26.4	1.3	100.0	98.7	530

¹ Other includes home, other and missing.

Table 11.22: Assistance during delivery

Percentage distribution of the most recent live births in the five years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery and percentage of births assisted by a skilled provider, according to age, nationality, residence, marital status, education and wealth [Saudi Arabia, 2019].

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	PERSON PROVIDING ASSISTANCE DURING DELIVERY (BIRTH ATTENDANT) ¹					PERCENTAGE DELIVERED BY A SKILLED PROVIDER ³	NUMBER OF BIRTHS
	DOCTOR	NURSE OR MIDWIFE	ASSISTANT NURSE OR ASSISTANT MIDWIFE	OTHER ²	NONE		
Age							
15-19	70.0	49.0	14.4	0.0	0.0	85.6	6
20-24	74.0	53.7	4.5	2.0	0.0	94.2	89
25-29	79.3	47.7	5.3	2.9	0.0	94.3	161
30-34	83.0	50.6	4.5	0.0	0.7	96.6	164
35-39	76.9	45.5	9.9	1.9	0.0	93.9	74
40-45	62.9	53.9	5.7	3.7	0.0	90.6	28
45-49	80.7	50.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9
Nationality							
Saudi	78.3	49.4	5.4	1.8	0.2	94.9	491
Non-Saudi	78.2	52.8	7.5	0.0	0.0	92.5	40
Residence							
Urban	78.8	53.0	5.2	1.3	0.3	95.9	442
Rural	75.8	33.2	7.8	3.7	0.0	88.9	88
Education							
No formal education	20.9	91.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4
Less than secondary	61.2	45.4	5.9	1.7	0.0	92.9	61
Secondary completed	78.3	51.5	6.3	1.1	0.0	97.5	191
More than secondary completed	82.8	48.8	5.1	2.1	0.4	93.2	275
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	75.3	46.6	2.5	2.0	0.8	93.8	149
Second	74.9	40.6	6.9	3.3	0.0	92.9	146
Middle	81.5	57.4	4.7	1.0	0.0	95.8	98
Fourth	83.3	59.5	12.3	0.0	0.0	96.4	82
Highest	81.9	53.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	98.0	55
Total	78.3	49.7	5.6	1.7	0.2	94.8	530

1 Respondents may report multiple birth attendants, therefore the sum of attendants may exceed 100%. Information is based on women's self-reporting.

2 Other includes relatives/friends with no medical training, others and do not know. 3 Skilled provider includes doctors and nurses/midwives.

Table 11.23: Timing of first postnatal check for the mother

Among ever-married women aged 15-49 with a birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage distribution of the mother's first postnatal check for the most recent birth by time after delivery, and percentage of women with a live birth during the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check in the first two days after giving birth, according to age, nationality, residence, marital status, education and wealth [Saudi Arabia, 2019].

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	TIME AFTER DELIVERY OF MOTHER'S FIRST POSTNATAL CHECK						NO POSTNATAL CHECK ¹	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WITH A POSTNATAL CHECK DURING THE FIRST TWO DAYS AFTER BIRTH	NUMBER OF WOMEN
	LESS THAN 4 HOURS	4-23 HOURS	1-2 DAYS	3-6 DAYS	7-41 DAYS	DON'T KNOW/MISSING				
Age										
15-19	51.9	0.0	0.0	21.4	0.0	0.0	26.7	100.0	51.9	6
20-24	47.3	2.5	21.9	10.8	5.1	0.0	12.3	100.0	71.8	89
25-29	49.2	5.0	17.1	12.4	4.2	1.1	11.0	100.0	71.3	161
30-34	46.6	5.6	20.9	16.3	4.3	0.9	5.5	100.0	73.0	164
35-39	51.2	2.6	16.2	12.0	8.5	0.0	9.5	100.0	70.0	74
40-45	44.0	1.1	23.9	27.4	0.0	0.0	3.7	100.0	68.9	28
45-49	64.6	0.0	10.8	5.1	19.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	75.4	9
Nationality										
Saudi	48.8	3.2	18.8	14.0	5.3	0.7	9.3	100.0	70.8	491
Non-Saudi	43.2	15.0	21.1	15.1	1.3	0.0	4.4	100.0	79.3	40
Residence										
Urban	48.4	4.2	19.2	13.2	4.6	0.7	9.8	100.0	71.8	442
Rural	48.5	3.4	17.8	18.4	7.0	0.0	4.8	100.0	69.7	88
Education										
No formal education	69.9	9.6	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4
Less than secondary	48.1	8.8	18.4	9.8	10.1	0.0	4.8	100.0	75.3	61
Secondary completed	45.5	3.7	18.3	17.3	8.1	0.0	7.2	100.0	67.5	191
More than secondary completed	50.2	3.2	19.6	12.9	1.8	1.2	11.2	100.0	72.9	275
Wealth Quintile										
Lowest	56.5	4.0	11.4	10.7	5.5	1.2	10.8	100.0	71.9	149
Second	46.2	3.7	25.7	7.4	2.1	1.0	13.9	100.0	75.6	146
Middle	45.0	4.6	22.8	14.4	7.0	0.0	6.2	100.0	72.4	98
Fourth	47.9	5.0	19.6	23.8	2.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	72.5	82
Highest	38.8	2.9	14.0	25.7	12.4	0.0	6.4	100.0	55.6	55
Total	48.4	4.1	19.0	14.0	5.0	0.6	8.9	100.0	71.4	530

¹ Includes women who received a check up after 41 days

Table 11.24: Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn

Among most recent live births in the five years preceding the survey, percentage distribution of the newborn's first postnatal check for the most recent birth by time after delivery, and percentage of births/newborns with a live birth during the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check in the first two days after giving birth, according to age, nationality, residence, marital status, education and wealth [Saudi Arabia, 2019].

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	TIME AFTER DELIVERY OF NEWBORN'S FIRST POSTNATAL CHECK						NO POSTNATAL CHECK ¹	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE OF BIRTHS WITH A POSTNATAL CHECK DURING THE FIRST 2 DAYS AFTER BIRTH	NUMBER OF BIRTHS
	LESS THAN 4 HOURS	4-23 HOURS	1-2 DAYS	3-6 DAYS	7-41 DAYS	DON'T KNOW/MISSING				
Age										
15-19	51.9	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	41.1	100.0	51.9	6
20-24	53.4	8.5	15.1	13.2	3.0	0.0	6.8	100.0	77.0	89
25-29	51.0	3.5	19.9	11.1	4.4	1.1	9.1	100.0	74.3	161
30-34	58.5	5.4	15.5	15.2	2.1	0.9	2.5	100.0	79.4	164
35-39	68.7	0.5	11.1	5.5	5.4	0.0	8.7	100.0	80.3	74
40-45	59.2	0.0	22.6	11.5	1.4	0.0	5.3	100.0	81.8	28
45-49	84.1	0.0	10.8	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.9	9
Nationality										
Saudi	57.5	4.5	15.1	11.7	3.5	0.7	7.0	100.0	77.1	491
Non-Saudi	53.0	0.0	31.2	13.3	1.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	84.2	40
Residence										
Urban	58.1	4.5	17.0	9.6	3.1	0.7	6.9	100.0	79.6	442
Rural	52.6	2.6	12.6	22.8	4.3	0.0	5.2	100.0	67.7	88
Education										
No formal education	66.8	0.0	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	100.0	87.3	4
Less than secondary	58.7	5.0	18.2	10.0	3.2	0.0	4.8	100.0	81.9	61
Secondary completed	53.9	5.4	15.4	13.5	5.8	0.0	6.0	100.0	74.7	191
More than secondary completed	59.0	3.3	16.4	11.2	1.7	1.2	7.3	100.0	78.6	275
Wealth Quintile										
Lowest	66.6	3.7	10.4	6.3	3.9	1.2	8.0	100.0	80.6	149
Second	53.4	3.3	18.5	11.3	0.8	1.0	11.6	100.0	75.3	146
Middle	59.1	3.4	15.8	12.7	5.7	0.0	3.3	100.0	78.4	98
Fourth	54.4	2.3	21.1	16.4	2.4	0.0	3.3	100.0	77.9	82
Highest	42.5	12.2	19.7	19.7	5.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	74.4	55
Total	57.2	4.2	16.3	11.8	3.3	0.6	6.6	100.0	77.7	530

1 Includes newborns who received a check up after 41 days

Table 11.25: Initiation of breastfeeding

Among most recent live births in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who were ever breastfed, and percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour and within one day of birth, according to age, mother's nationality, residence, mother's marital status, mother's education, wealth and region [Saudi Arabia, 2019].

BAC KGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	PERCENTAGE EVER BREASTFED	PERCENTAGE WHO STARTED BREASTFEEDING WITHIN ONE HOUR OF BIRTH	PERCENTAGE WHO STARTED BREASTFEEDING WITHIN ONE DAY OF BIRTH ¹	NUMBER OF BIRTHS
Age				
15-19	61.9	37.6	37.6	6
20-24	79.8	33.7	46.0	89
25-29	84.5	40.8	51.6	161
30-34	89.1	34.8	51.7	164
35-39	89.2	41.8	44.6	74
40-45	81.9	38.3	43.8	28
45-49	100.0	37.1	59.7	9
Nationality				
Saudi	85.0	38.6	49.9	491
Non-Saudi	93.1	25.6	42.2	40
Residence				
Urban	84.8	39.7	51.3	442
Rural	89.9	27.3	39.4	88
Education				
No formal education	79.1	9.6	58.5	4
Less than secondary	93.1	42.1	52.2	61
Secondary completed	83.7	36.3	44.9	191
More than secondary completed	85.5	38.0	51.6	275
Wealth Quintile				
Lowest	79.7	44.5	57.8	149
Second	84.9	44.8	53.2	146
Middle	90.3	34.8	46.7	98
Fourth	90.8	24.8	36.8	82
Highest	88.1	24.4	38.8	55
Total	85.7	37.7	49.3	530

1 Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.

Table 11.26: Possession and observation of vaccination cards

Percentage of children aged 12-35 months who have ever had a vaccination card, and percentage with a vaccination card seen according to sex, birth order, mother's nationality, residence, mother's education, wealth and region [Saudi Arabia, 2019].

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE EVER HAD A VACCINATION CARD ¹	PERCENTAGE WITH A VACCINATION CARD SEEN	NUMBER OF CHILDREN
Sex			
Male	94.8	26.8	202
Female	95.0	26.3	224
Mother's Nationality			
Saudi	94.9	24.4	397
Non-Saudi	95.5	55.7	29
Residence			
Urban	94.3	24.5	350
Rural	97.9	35.8	75
Mother's Education			
No formal education	75.2	0.0	2
Less than secondary	100.0	21.8	53
Secondary completed	95.1	24.7	158
More than secondary completed	93.7	29.3	213
Wealth Quintile			
Lowest	93.8	26.2	122
Second	94.0	21.0	128
Middle	93.7	32.6	79
Fourth	98.9	24.9	64
Highest	98.2	37.9	32
Region			
Riyadh	98.1	28.1	77
Makkah	94.8	29.6	121
Madinah	84.7	13.3	33
Qasim	100.0	0.0	4
Eastem Province	92.4	30.6	48
Asir	100.0	4.8	41
Tabuk	84.1	35.9	15
Hail	97.2	10.5	14
Northern Borders	100.0	0.0	7
Jizan	95.1	38.1	39
Najran	100.0	15.9	8
Bahah	96.7	77.3	14
Jawf	100.0	13.4	5
Total	94.9	26.5	425

¹Vaccination card, booklet or other record.

Table 11.27: Vaccinations by source information

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months and children aged 24-35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey, percentage with measles/MMR and DTwP vaccination, by source of information (vaccination card or mother's report) [Saudi Arabia, 2019].

VACCINE	CHILDREN AGED 24-35 MONTHS					
	VACCINATED AT ANY TIME BEFORE THE SURVEY ACCORDING TO:			VACCINATED AT ANY TIME BEFORE THE SURVEY ACCORDING TO:		
	VACCINATION CARD ¹	MOTHER'S REPORT	EITHER SOURCE ²	VACCINATION CARD ¹	MOTHER'S REPORT	EITHER SOURCE ²
MMR vaccine dose						
No vaccination		15.4			15.4	
1	100.0	81.9	87.5	100.0	84.4	90.4
2	100.0	80.5	86.5	100.0	80.0	87.7
Number of children	29	65	94	39	62	101
DTwP vaccine dose						
0		12.4			6.7	
1	100.0	84.5	89.3	100.0	93.3	95.9
2	100.0	70.2	79.5	100.0	66.9	80.0
3	100.0	53.5	68.0	100.0	56.2	73.5
4	0.0	41.8	28.8	0.0	47.2	28.5
Number of children	29	64	93	39	60	99

1 Vaccination card, booklet or other record.

2 Excludes children with no information on vaccination from the vaccination card or from the mother's report.

Table 11.28: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), percentage according to sex, whether vaccination card is seen or not seen, mother's nationality, residence, mother's education, wealth and region [Saudi Arabia, 2019].

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	MMR VACCINE		NUMBER OF CHILDREN	DTWP VACCINE				NUMBER OF CHILDREN
	1	2		1	2	3	4	
Sex								
Male	81.5	79.2	41	91.0	74.6	60.1	24.3	40
Female	92.2	92.2	53	88.0	83.2	74.0	32.2	53
Vaccination card								
Seen	81.9	80.5	65	84.5	70.2	53.5	41.8	64
Not seen/no card	100.0	100.0	29	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	29
Mother's nationality								
Saudi	86.6	85.6	88	89.8	79.8	68.5	29.2	87
Non-Saudi	100.0	100.0	6	81.8	75.2	59.7	23.4	6
Residence								
Urban	86.5	86.5	75	88.1	80.9	70.2	27.9	71
Rural	91.2	86.4	19	93.2	74.8	60.7	31.9	22
Mother's education								
No formal education	100.0	100.0	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Less than secondary	93.2	93.2	12	91.5	71.5	56.6	28.7	16
Secondary completed	85.2	85.2	39	80.6	71.5	63.3	12.8	35
More than secondary completed	87.7	85.5	42	95.8	90.9	77.6	43.2	41
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	77.0	77.0	27	86.2	66.9	66.9	27.4	25
Second	100.0	97.4	27	96.5	86.5	71.3	35.2	30
Middle	90.3	89.2	18	79.0	73.6	54.7	23.8	16
Fourth	73.6	73.6	14	85.3	83.7	77.8	22.2	14
Highest	100.0	100.0	8	100.0	97.9	68.1	30.8	8
Region								
Riyadh	85.5	85.5	12	83.6	64.1	38.8	10.9	11
Makkah	88.7	88.7	27	82.0	75.5	63.7	14.1	25
Madinah	84.4	84.4	9	88.3	65.6	65.6	39.4	9
Qasim			0					0
Eastem Province	100.0	100.0	7	100.0	100.0	67.4	0.0	7
Asir	74.9	71.1	19	89.8	89.8	80.7	69.4	18
Tabuk	100.0	100.0	4	100.0	100.0	100.0	29.0	4
Hail	100.0	100.0	1	100.0	100.0	16.4	16.4	1
Northern Borders	100.0	100.0	1	44.8	44.8	44.8	22.4	1
Jizan	89.8	89.8	7	97.3	83.4	83.4	38.6	10
Najran	90.5	81.1	2	90.5	20.2	20.2	20.2	2
Bahah	100.0	100.0	5	100.0	92.5	88.7	6.5	5
Jawf	100.0	100.0	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1
Total	87.5	86.5	94	89.3	79.5	68.0	28.8	93



وزارة الصحة
Ministry of Health