



Pacific Guide to Statistical Indicators for Human Rights Reporting

Prepared by the Regional Rights Resource Team of the Pacific Community

This publication has been produced with the assistance of the European Union. The contents of this publication are the sole responsibility of the Pacific Community (SPC) and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union.

Design and Layout by The Greenhouse Studio - www.greenhousefiji.com.

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Suva, Fiji, 2017

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Original text: English

Pacific Community Cataloguing-in-publication data

Pacific Guide to Statistical Indicators for Human Rights Reporting / prepared by the Regional Rights Resource Team of the Pacific Community

1. Human rights — Oceania.
2. Human rights— Oceania — Statistics.
3. Human rights — Law and legislation — Oceania.

I. Title II. Pacific Community

323.0995

AACR2

ISBN: 978-982-00-1056-7

Prepared for publication at SPC's Suva Regional Office, Private Mail Bag, Suva, Fiji, 2017

www.spc.int

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Regional Rights Resource Team (RRRT of the Pacific Community) acknowledges the individuals and Pacific government representatives, including representatives of national statistics offices, who have collaborated to get this first ever publication on statistical indicators for human rights finalised and launched. We acknowledge the generous support of the Government of Australia and the European Union in funding the two regional workshops and the writing of this statistical guidebook. In particular, a special thank you to Kim Robertson, who worked with RRRT and regional government human rights and statistical officers in tailoring this guide to capture human rights indicators that are relevant and useable for Pacific Island governments, national statistics offices, civil society organisations and development practitioners. Her meticulous work in compiling the core sections of this guide in a user-friendly way is much appreciated.

RRRT provides capacity building and technical assistance to SPC's 22 Pacific Island member countries and territories to observe regional and international human rights commitments. By providing these services, RRRT supports states to respond to priority human rights areas in the region, such as violence against women and children, discrimination against people with disabilities, and the elimination of all forms of discrimination, as well as human rights reporting. RRRT has built relationships of trust with governments, parliamentarians, judiciaries and civil society organisations throughout the region since its inception, and enjoys a comparative advantage in interpreting international human rights in the context of Pacific cultures and the Pacific way of life.

RRRT recognises that over the years, Pacific governments, like most governments of the world, have struggled to submit progress reports to international human rights treaty bodies in line with their legal obligations. Delay in reporting is often compounded by the lack of reliable and credible data as identified in most of the concluding comments made by human rights treaty bodies to Pacific states. At the same time, this lack of data also poses a significant challenge for Pacific governments in terms of effective national planning and monitoring of national implementation of agreed human rights obligations. It is for this reason, to assist Pacific states in meeting their reporting and human rights implementation obligations, that tools are required to guide both statistical staff and human rights focal personnel in-country in ensuring adequate and accurate information is provided in national human rights reports. This guide contextualises human rights indicators that are relevant for Pacific states and ensures that report writers capture the requisite information that will strengthen national reports and provide a realistic overview of the states' achievements in terms of the treaty provisions.

We would also like to thank the following individuals for their contributions to the development of this guide: Dr Jayshree Mangubhai, Senior Human Rights Adviser, for collating the necessary information and the write-up of part A of this guide; Romulo Nayacalevu, Senior Human Rights Adviser, for providing initial support and ongoing technical advice in the production of this guide; all RRRT staff and country focal officers for their contributions to this document; and SPC's Publishing Team.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome	ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
A-NER	adjusted net enrolment rate	MICS	multiple indicator cluster survey
BMI	body mass index	MMR	maternal mortality ratio
CEDAW	Convention to Eliminate Discrimination against Women	NCDs	non-communicable diseases
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child	NER	net enrolment rate
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	NGO	non-governmental organisation
CSO	civil society organisation	NMDI	National Minimum Development Indicator (SPC database)
DHS	demographic and health survey	NSO	national statistics office
ECCE	early childhood care and education	OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
EQAP	Educational Quality Assessment Programme (SPC)	PICTs	Pacific Island countries
FCTC	Framework Convention on Tobacco Control	PICTs	Pacific Island countries and territories
GBV	Gender-based violence	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
GER	gross enrolment rate	SOE	state-owned enterprise
HIES	household income and expenditure survey	SMAM	single mean age at marriage
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus	SPC	Pacific Community
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	STEPS	wise approach to surveillance of non-communicable diseases
ICD	International Classification of Diseases	TVET	technical vocational education and training
ICTs	information communication technologies	U-5MR	under-five mortality rate
ILO	International Labour Organisation	UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
ISCE	International Classification of Status in Employment	UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations	UPR	Universal Period Review
		WHO	World Health Organization

KEY TERMS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND STATISTICS

Civil and political rights	Rights relating to participation in public life, such as right to life, liberty and security; equality before the law; freedom of religion; freedom of speech; freedom from torture; juvenile justice; and right to vote and be elected.
Concluding observations	United Nations human rights treaties stipulate that States Parties submit periodic reports to the respective treaty monitoring bodies (or 'committees') on the implementation of their ratified treaty obligations. The treaty body issues a set of 'concluding observations', containing its assessment of the State's record and makes recommendations for further implementation of the rights in question.
Economic, social and cultural rights	Among other things, the right to health, food, education, and adequate housing, the right to preserve and develop one's cultural identity.
Equality and non-discrimination	<p>All persons within a society enjoy equal access to the available goods and services that are necessary to fulfil basic human needs. There is an important difference between 'equality of opportunity' and 'equality of result'.</p> <p>All individuals are equal as human beings; all human beings are entitled to their human rights without discrimination with respect to race, religion, political or other opinion, disability, property, birth or other status, as explained by the human rights treaty bodies.</p> <p>Non-discrimination applies to all state policies and practices, including health care, education, access to services, travel regulations.</p>
General Comments/Recommendations	The UN Human Rights Council issues documents known as General Comments or General Recommendations, which provide guidelines for States Parties on the interpretation of specific aspects of the human rights treaty of concern to the particular committee. Available at www.ohchr.ch .
Human rights	The rights that everyone has just by virtue of the fact they are a human being.
Human rights obligations	All governments are obligated to guarantee international human rights law. Most do so because they have ratified certain treaties. States that have not are still obligated to respect general principles of international customary law, e.g. the right not to be held in slavery or servitude.
Duty bearers	Those institutions in a country that ought to protect, respect and fulfil their human rights legal obligations.
Equality	Principle that no substantive or legally unfounded distinctions should come between individuals and groups with respect to access to services and public goods.

Fulfil	Obligation of duty bearers to take appropriate steps, through legislation, policies, budgetary allocations and other measures, to promote the realisation of the rights (within available resource constraints and ability). See also positive dimensions and progressive realisation.
Human rights categories	The main categories of human rights that follow from the treaties designed to protect them (see separate entries for civil and political rights, economic, social and cultural rights).
Human rights principles	A set of principles that when upheld will promote the full realisation of human rights. See also universality, inalienability, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness, equality, non-discrimination, participation, inclusion, and rule of law.
Inalienability	That which cannot be given or taken away, but that naturally inheres within an individual.
Inclusion	Principle that all individuals have a right to participate in the public affairs of the state, regardless of race, ethnicity, gender, religious affiliation, or other forms of individual identification. See also participation.
Indicator	Information that indicates a state or level of an object, event or activity. It provides an indication of prevailing circumstances at a given place and a given point in time. Often based on some form of quantification (e.g. proportion of children immunised) or qualitative categorisation (e.g. a treaty ratified/not ratified). In the context of this work, an indicator can be considered as a human rights indicator if it can be related to human rights norms and standards, addresses and reflects human rights principles and concerns, and is used to assess and monitor the promotion and implementation of human rights.
Indivisibility	There is no a priori hierarchy among human rights; all rights are necessary for the dignity of every human being.
Input indicators	Indicators that measure the investment of resources into a given programme, policy or project.
Interdependence and interrelatedness	The realisation of one right often depends on acknowledging and realisation of some other rights.
Non-discrimination	Principle of human rights that stipulates that no one can be denied their exercise of human rights on the basis of specific characteristics, such as race, religion, gender, nationality, birth, or other form of status.
Official statistics	Indicators produced by national statistics offices or recognised international governmental organisations.
Outcome indicators	Indicators that capture the degree to which targeted populations have benefited from a particular policy intervention.
Output indicators	Indicators that capture the achievement of particular policy aims or the attainment of goals as a result of a specific set of activities.

Participation (and Inclusion)	Every person is entitled to active, free and meaningful participation, contribution to, and enjoyment of civil, economic, social, cultural and political development in which human rights and fundamental freedoms can be realised.
Performance indicators	Indicators that capture the efficiency with which particular policies are pursued and the relative time it takes to achieve particular goals.
Process indicators	Indicators that capture the institutional and policy context in which desired achievements are pursued. Such indicators necessarily relate to the degree to which decision-making is participatory, accountable, and transparent, and whether the stated goals of any policy area reflect the needs and desires of the target population.
Progressive realisation	There is an obligation to move as expeditiously and effectively as possible towards that goal, with minimum core obligations, to ensure the minimum essential levels of each of the rights, including health, education, housing, etc.
Proportion	A ratio where the denominator is a quantity that represents the given population group and the numerator is only a subset of that population group. For example, the proportion of farmers availing themselves of extension services is calculated as the number of farmers availing themselves of extension services divided by the total number of farmers. Furthermore, if the proportion is multiplied by 100, it becomes a percentage.
Protect	Obligation of a duty bearer to ensure that non-state actors and other third parties are respecting the rights of others (through measures to prevent others from committing violations).
Proxy indicators (or indirect indicators)	These refer to the subject of interest in an indirect way, e.g. using statistics on the proportion of women in parliaments to assess women's participation in public affairs. There are several reasons for working with proxy indicators: the subject of interest cannot be measured directly, or it can but it is a sensitive issue, such as income or safe sex; and it may not be cost-effective to collect information on the actual indicator. A good proxy indicator has to weigh the reliability of the information against the efforts/resources needed to obtain the data.
Rate (see also ratio)	Change in the value or quantity of a variable, generally per unit of time or with reference to a population unit, e.g. change in the prison population at the end of the year compared to the prison population at the start of the year. Similarly, the crime rate is the number of crimes committed (or reported) in an area relative to the population of that area, usually expressed per 100,000 persons per year.

Ratified	A country officially decides that it wants to become a State Party to a treaty and legally bound by the treaty. It then ratifies the treaty.
Ratio	The relationship between two quantities measured in the same unit, so that the resulting number has no unit. For example, the ratio of girls to boys in primary schools, computed as the number of girls in primary schools divided by the number of boys in primary schools. Any change over time in the value of a ratio needs careful examination. It may be owing to changes either in the numerator or in the denominator or both. In addition, in this example, it may be necessary to also know the ratio of girls to boys of primary school age in the population to assess access or discrimination faced by girls.
Rights holders	All individuals and groups within a particular jurisdiction that are eligible to make a rights claim.
Respect	Obligation of the duty bearer to refrain from interfering with the exercise of the right (or refrain from committing violations).
Rule of law	The human rights principle that the law is absolute and must be obeyed by all members of a particular community.
Structural indicators	Particular set of indicators developed by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the legal framework in place within a country to protect human rights. Synonymous with rights in principle or formal commitment of states.
Survey-based indicators	Indicators on human rights derived from questions posed to random or non-random samples of a national population.
Treaty	An agreement under international law agreed between states and international organisations. UN covenants and conventions are treaties.
Treaty Monitoring Body	A committee of experts mandated by the UN to oversee and monitor the implementation of a specific treaty.
Universality	All people are born with human rights regardless of political, economic or cultural systems; Article 1 of UDHR: "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and in rights."
Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)	Adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10 December 1948, UDHR has increasingly been recognised as international customary law and all UN Member States have agreed to adopt its principles and standards.

Sources:

UNCT, 2009, *Toolkit: A human rights based approach: A user-friendly guide from UN staff in Viet Nam for UN staff in Viet Nam*. From www.hrbportal.org/wp-content/files/1265751171vnhrbafinaltoolkit.doc; Accessed 25/11/2016.

UN OHCHR, 2012, *Human rights indicators: A guide to measurement and implementation*, HR/PUB/12/5.

UNDP, 2006, *Indicators for human rights based approaches to development in UNDP Programming: A users' guide*. From <http://gaportal.org/sites/default/files/HRBA%20indicators%20guide.pdf>. Accessed 25/11/2016.

The subject of your work here, “Statistics, Development and Human Rights”, is nothing less than a quest for a science of human dignity. This is a vital endeavour. When the target is human suffering, and the cause human rights, mere rhetoric is not adequate to the task at hand. What are needed are solid methodologies, careful techniques, and effective mechanisms to get the job done.

Mary Robinson,
former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.

PART A

HUMAN RIGHTS INDICATORS AND REPORTING

Today, all Pacific Island states are implementing human rights obligations by virtue of the human rights mandated in their national constitutions and laws, as well as the international human rights treaties that they have ratified or acceded to.

Effective implementation necessarily involves the state being able to assess and measure the current status of human rights in the country and to systematically track progress over time in the fulfilment of human rights obligations to its citizens.

Effective implementation necessarily involves the state being able to assess and measure the current status of human rights in the country and to systematically track progress over time in the fulfilment of human rights obligations to its citizens. Effective implementation requires disaggregated information in order to facilitate examination of the progress being made by specific social groups requiring special protection, such as women, children, migrant workers and persons with disabilities, as well as vulnerable or disadvantaged groups, such as persons living in rural and remote areas.

Indicators are an essential tool for governments in ensuring the collection of suitable information in this regard, as well as in “informing public policy and programmes, monitoring progress and measuring performance and overall outcomes.”¹ These indicators may be in the form of statistical information, such as the youth literacy rate and the unmet need for family planning. Indicators may also require other information, such as the measures in place to ensure that women and men are paid equal remuneration for equal work. Indicators enable clear communication of information; support government transparency and accountability to citizens; and provide the evidence base for more efficient and effective decision-making on how to best use limited human, financial and other resources to maximise the welfare of citizens. Indicators, along with more in-depth and qualitative information, also promote

better understanding of the opportunities and constraints that governments operate under as they progressively implement human rights measures.²

In support of national processes to fully implement human rights standards, states periodically report under the international human rights system, either to human rights treaty bodies on specific human rights treaties or to the Human Rights Council under the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process. These reporting processes support states’ fulfilment of the human rights of their citizens by providing an opportunity to explain their common and unique challenges in complying with universal human rights standards, to share best practices, and, in the case of the treaty reporting processes, to ask for and receive technical, financial and other assistance. The treaty reporting process involves a constructive dialogue between state representatives and international human rights experts, based on the progress report submitted by the concerned state relating to a specific treaty to which the state is a party. It aims to foster “a dynamic force for change in-country as the reports [i.e. concluding observations of the treaty bodies] highlight areas that ‘still require work’”³ and suggest ways to move towards the full realisation of human rights. At the same time, the reporting process should encourage and facilitate national dialogue and constructive and mutually respectful engagement of governments with relevant members of civil society, with the aim of advancing the enjoyment of human rights protected under the relevant convention.⁴

Participation in these international processes has thrown up a number of challenges that Pacific states face in implementing human rights laws, as well as in reporting progress on implementation. These challenges include the ability to collect and collate adequate and up-to-date data incorporating all areas of human rights standards; the lack of adequate and resourced national data collection mechanisms; the lack of systematic and comprehensive collection of disaggregated data by sex, ethnicity, age, disability, and so on; and the absence of a national coordinating body to collate and systematically analyse the available data from a human rights perspective.⁵

¹OHCHR, 2012. *Human rights indicators: a guide for measurement and implementation*. Geneva: OHCHR, p. 1.

²Ibid.

³SPC RRRT, 2010. *Telling Pacific human rights stories to the world: A roadmap for reporting before the UN Human Rights Council’s UPR Process*. Suva: SPC RRRT, p. 13.

⁴United Nations, 2009. *Compilation of guidelines on the form and content of reports to be submitted by States Parties to the international human rights treaties*. UN Doc. HRI/GEN/2/Rev.6, para. 10.

⁵The outcomes statement of the Pacific Gender and Human Rights Statistical Indicators Workshop held between 4 and 8 August 2014 in Nadi, Fiji noted that most Pacific Island countries lack a national coordinating body to systematically coordinate and collect information that will form part of their state reports to the UN treaty bodies.

What are human rights indicators?

Human rights indicators are defined as “specific information on the state of an event, activity or an outcome that can be related to human rights, norms and standards; that address and reflect the human rights concerns and principles; and that are used to assess and monitor promotion and protection of human rights.”⁶

“A Human Rights Indicator is a piece of information used in measuring the extent to which a legal right is being fulfilled or enjoyed in a given situation.”⁷

States in the Pacific need to develop and use indicators to effectively monitor and evaluate progress achieved in the implementation of their human rights obligations and to assess the impact of policies and programmes on the realisation of the rights of their citizens.

As part of this reporting process, diverse stakeholders, including policy makers and civil society organisations, require reference guides that enable them to identify the relevant qualitative and quantitative indicators to undertake a comprehensive human rights assessment. To address this need, in 2012 the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights published an international toolkit titled *Human Rights Indicators: A Guide to Measurement and Implementation*. The guide highlights “human rights norms and principles, spells out the essential attributes of the rights enshrined in international instruments, and translates this narrative into contextually relevant indicators and benchmarks for implementing and measuring human rights at the country level.”⁸

The Pacific guide proposes a set of indicators that are contextually relevant and meaningful for the region, acknowledging the unique challenges and opportunities that Pacific Island countries experience in terms of data collection, national institutions and resources.

In line with this UN guide, this customised guide for the Pacific has been developed. The Pacific guide proposes a set of indicators that are contextually relevant and meaningful for the region, acknowledging the unique challenges and opportunities that Pacific Island countries experience in terms of data collection, national institutions and resources.

This guide emerged from and is informed by the discussions at two regional workshops held in Nadi, Fiji in 2014 and 2016,⁹ which brought together statisticians from the national statistics offices and government focal points on human rights and gender of countries across the Pacific region. The discussions reflected the reality of challenges and opportunities that governments in the region face in collecting adequate and reliable data, as well as in interpreting available data in the preparation of human rights implementation reports. This guide sets out practical information on both currently feasible and aspirational indicators, based on reliable data that can be systematically collected. It also shows how to interpret the data for reporting. We hope that this guide will encourage all stakeholders to engage in dialogue at the country level to facilitate the development of appropriate and relevant policies, processes and outcomes that are people-centred and human rights driven.

⁶2006. Report on indicators for monitoring compliance with international human rights instruments. UN Doc. HRI/Mc/2006/7, para. 7.

⁷Green, Maria, 2001. ‘What we talk about when we talk about indicators: Current approaches to human rights measurement’, *Human Rights Quarterly* 23: 1062-1097, at p. 1065.

⁸OHCHR, 2012. *Human rights indicators: A guide for measurement and implementation*. Geneva: OHCHR, p. iii.

⁹Organised by SPC’s Regional Rights Resource Team, the first workshop (4-8 August 2014) was held in partnership with SPC’s Social Development Programme, the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD) and the Asian Development Bank; and the second workshop (8-10 November 2016) in partnership with SPC’s Social Development Programme.

Why do statistical indicators matter for human rights?

The subject of your work here, "Statistics, Development and Human Rights", is nothing less than a quest for a science of human dignity. This is a vital endeavour. When the target is human suffering, and the cause human rights, mere rhetoric is not adequate to the task at hand. What are needed are solid methodologies, careful techniques, and effective mechanisms to get the job done.

Mary Robinson, former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights¹⁰

Statistical indicators make it possible to do many practical things for human rights and development, including: make better policies and monitor their progress; identify unintended impacts of laws and practices; identify actors and hold them accountable; give early warning of potential violations; inform social dialogue; and expose issues that are neglected or silenced for public debate.

Juan Somavia, former Director-General, International Labour Organisation

OVERVIEW OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Any discussion on human rights indicators as tools for measuring the implementation of human rights must be based on a sound understanding of human rights and the relevant standards. This section provides a brief overview of the core human rights standards that form the basis for this Pacific guide.

What are human rights?

By virtue of our humanity, we have human rights. In human rights discourse, human rights aim to protect individuals and groups against actions and omissions that interfere with fundamental freedoms and entitlements.

What are the characteristics of human rights?

Human rights are described as universal, inalienable, interrelated, interdependent and indivisible.¹¹

Characteristic	Definition
Universal	Human rights are universal, regardless of political, economic or cultural systems.
Inalienable	Human rights are inherent in all human beings and cannot be transferred from an individual or group except with due process and in specific circumstances.
Interrelated	The fulfilment of any one human right is a function of the realisation of the other human rights.
Interdependent	Human rights are interdependent, as the level of enjoyment of any one right is dependent on the level of realisation of the other rights.
Indivisible	All human rights are equally important and the improvement of any right cannot be at the expense of the realisation of any other right.

¹⁰OHCHR, 2012. *Human rights indicators: A guide for measurement and implementation*. Geneva: OHCHR, p. 1.

¹¹OHCHR, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Pages/WhatAreHumanRights.aspx>, accessed 04.12.2016.

What are key rights and obligations?

Human rights are expressed in two primary sources, international human rights treaties and national constitutions that may articulate citizens' rights. International human rights treaties lay down universal human rights for people and corresponding duties or obligations for governments of states that accede to be legally bound by the treaty. Specifically, governments have three types of obligations:

- i. Respect human rights:* state officials must refrain from interfering with or curtailing the enjoyment of human rights of people (e.g. must not torture anyone).
- ii. Protect human rights:* state officials must protect individuals and groups against human rights abuses from private actors or third parties (e.g. protect women from domestic violence).
- iii. Fulfil human rights:* state officials must take positive action to ensure the enjoyment of human rights (e.g. ensure that adequate measures, including appropriate legislation, policies, programmes and budgets, are in place so that people have access to good health services).

These obligations on states may be immediately applicable (e.g. the obligation not to discriminate between different social groups, obligations to respect and protect rights), while other obligations (e.g. obligation to fulfil rights, like the right to free and compulsory elementary education) may be *progressive* if resources are lacking.

At the individual level, while everyone is entitled to their human rights, everyone should also respect the human rights of others.¹²

Five of the nine¹³ core international human rights treaties are covered under this guide:

1. *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966 (ICCPR)*
2. *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966 (ICESCR)*
3. *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women 1979 (CEDAW)*
4. *Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989 (CRC)*
5. *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2006 (CRPD)*.

These five treaties have been chosen for two reasons. One is that ICCPR and ICESCR together form the International Bill of Rights, enunciating the broad spectrum of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights and freedoms that everyone should enjoy in order to lead a full life and fulfil their potential. Second, CEDAW, CRC and CRPD are the three most ratified international human rights treaties by Pacific states across the region and seek to protect three sizeable, socially vulnerable groups: women, children, and persons with disabilities respectively.

Table 1 indicates which Pacific states are a party (indicated by the date of ratification, accession or succession) or a signatory (indicated by an 's' and the date of signature) to the nine core human rights treaties and their accompanying optional protocols. Self-governing territories that have ratified any of the treaties are also included in the table.

¹² OHCHR, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Pages/WhatareHumanRights.aspx>, accessed 04.12.2016.

¹³Four treaties are not dealt with in this guide, namely the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 1965, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, the Convention against Torture and other Inhumane and Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and the Convention on the Protection of Persons from Forced Disappearances.

Table 1. Pacific Island table of treaty ratification as at December 2016

	Australia	Cook Islands	Fiji	Kiribati	Marshall Islands	Micronesia	Nauru	New Zealand	Niue	Palau	Papua New Guinea	Samoa	Solomon Island	Tonga	Tuvalu	Vanuatu
ICESCR	R 10/12/75							R 28/12/78	R 28/12/78	S 20/09/11	A 21/07/08		R 17/03/82			
ICCPR	R 13/08/80						S 12/11/01	R 28/12/78	R 28/12/78	S 20/09/11	A 21/07/08	A 15/02/08				R 21/11/08
ICERD	R 30/09/75		R 11/01/73				S 12/11/01	R 22/11/72	R 22/11/72	S 20/09/11	A 27/01/82		R 17/03/82	A 16/02/72		
CEDAW	R 28/07/83	A 11/08/06	A 28/08/95	A 17/03/04	A 2/03/06	A 01/09/04	A 23/06/11	R 10/01/85	A 10/01/85	S 20/09/11	A 12/01/95	A 25/09/92	A 06/05/02		A 06/10/99	A 08/09/95
CAT	R 08/08/89		R 14/3/16			S 15/09/15	R 23/09/12	R 10/12/89		S 20/09/11						A 12/07/11
CRC	R 17/12/90	A 06/06/97	R 13/08/93	A 11/12/95	R 04/10/93	A 05/05/93	A 27/07/94	R 06/04/93	A 10/12/95	A 04/08/95	R 02/03/93	R 29/11/94	A 10/04/95	A 06/11/95	A 22/09/95	R 07/07/93
CMW										S 20/09/11						
CRPD	R 17/07/08	A 08/05/09	S 02/06/10	A 27/09/13	A 17/03/15	R 07/12/16	A 27/06/12	R 25/09/08		R 11/06/13	R 26/09/13	R 02/12/16	S 23/09/08	S 15/11/07	A 18/12/13	R 23/10/08
CED										S 20/09/11		R 27/11/12				S 06/02/07
ICCPR-OP1	A 25/09/91						S 12/11/01	A 26/05/89								
ICCPR-OP2	A 02/10/90							R 22/02/90								
OP-IESCR													S 24/09/09			
OP-CAT	S 19/05/09						A 24/01/13	R 14/03/07								
OP-CEDAW	A 04/12/08	A 27/11/07						R 07/09/00				A 29/04/16	A 06/05/02			A 17/05/07
OP-CRC-IC																
OP-CRC-AC	R 26/09/06		S 16/09/05	A 16/09/05		R 26/10/15	S 08/09/00	R 12/11/01					S 24/09/09			
OP-CRC-SC	R 08/11/07		S 16/09/05	A 16/09/05		R 23/04/12	S 08/09/00	R 20/09/11				A 29/04/16	S 24/09/09			R 26/09/07
OP--CRP D	A 21/08/09	A 08/05/09	S 02/06/10							A 11/06/13			S 24/09/09			R 17/05/07

S= Signature	Blue
A= Accession	Purple
R= Ratification	Purple
Date = Day/Month/Year	
Source: UN Treaty website, http://treaties.un.org	

ICCPR=International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR=International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICERD=International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
CEDAW=Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CAT= Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
CRC=Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRMW=Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All
CPED=Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Migrant Workers and Members of their Families
CPED=International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
ICCPR-OP1=Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP2 = Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil Political Rights, Abolition of Death Penalty
OP-IESCR=Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-CAT = Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CEDAW = Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms against Women
OP-CRC-AC = Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict
OP-CRC-SC = Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography
OP-CRPD = Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Right of People with Disabilities

What are key rights and obligations?

The structure of the treaties can be summarised as each having the following four sections:

- i. Definitions* – what is discrimination and equality (for CEDAW, CRC and CRPD); what is ‘disability’ (CRPD)
- ii. General provisions* – what are core state obligations in implementing the treaty; what prevents discrimination and ensures equality
- iii. Substantive provisions* – what has been done by the State to guarantee that all persons enjoy their various categories of rights: economic, social, cultural, civil and political.
- iv. Reporting provisions* – establishment of a treaty body to monitor progress by states in fulfilling their treaty obligations; how and when the State has to report on its obligations under the treaty.

What are the substantive provisions of the five treaties?



International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)

ICCPR enunciates a range of civil and political rights and freedoms. The substantive provisions of ICCPR can be classified under four categories.

- 1. Life and security* – e.g. right to life and security of person, freedom from torture, freedom from slavery, right to nationality, rights of minorities
- 2. Procedural fairness* – e.g. right to fair trial, freedom from arbitrary arrest or detention, right to recognition before the law and equal protection of the law, right to effective legal remedy
- 3. Political* – e.g. right to vote, right to political participation
- 4. Autonomy and liberty* – e.g. freedom of movement; freedom of religion; freedom of speech and expression; freedom of assembly and of association; freedom from arbitrary interference or attacks on privacy, home or correspondence; right to marry and found a family.



Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

CRC establishes the blueprint for the protection of children’s rights, to help meet their basic needs and to ensure that they develop and reach their full potential as adults. CRC defines a child as anyone below the age of 18 years. General provisions guiding the implementation of CRC are “the best interests of the child” being a primary consideration and non-discrimination.

The substantive provisions of CRC can be classified under four categories.

- 1. Survival* – e.g. right to life, right to adequate standard of living, right to health
- 2. Protection* – e.g. protection against physical or sexual abuse, hazardous work and illicit drugs; freedom from slavery or trafficking; right to fair trial; freedom from arbitrary arrest or detention; right to asylum against persecution
- 3. Development* – e.g. right to education, right to rest and leisure, right to be part of family
- 4. Participation* – e.g. right to be heard and have a say in own development, freedom of speech and expression, freedom of association and of assembly, right to participate in cultural life.



*Convention on the
Elimination of All Forms
of Discrimination against
Women (CEDAW)*

CEDAW articulates women's equal rights in the economic, social, cultural, civil and political spheres. The convention aims to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women, including due to pregnancy or marital status, and ensure substantive equality – that is, equality of conditions and outcomes for women and men, and not just equality of opportunity – through the realisation of these rights by the state. In addition to agreeing to eliminate discrimination against women by any person, organisation or enterprise, states agree to take appropriate measures to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices that discriminate against women. Importantly, CEDAW recognises the lack of a level playing field for women and, therefore, prescribes temporary special measures (TSM) – e.g. quotas for women – as a means of correcting historical inequalities.

The substantive provisions of CEDAW can be classified under four categories.

1. *Protection* – e.g. protection against trafficking and exploitation, elimination of violence against women¹⁵
2. *Development* – e.g. right to education, health, work and decent working conditions, social security
3. *Participation* – e.g. right to participate in cultural life, right to political participation
4. *Autonomy* – e.g. right to own property, freedom of movement.



*International Covenant
on Economic, Social and
Cultural Rights (ICESCR)*

ICESCR enunciates a range of economic, social and cultural rights. The substantive provisions of ICESCR can be classified under three categories.

1. *Economic security* – right to work under decent working conditions and with fair wages, right to form trade unions, right to strike, right to social security
2. *Development* – right to an adequate standard of living, including adequate food, water and housing; right to education; right to health; right of mothers to special protection before and after birth; right of children to special protection against economic and social exploitation
3. *Cultural, scientific and creative* – right to participate in cultural life, freedom to undertake scientific research and creative activity.

These rights must be made available, be equally accessible by all, be of acceptable quality (e.g. decent work and health services) and often be adaptable to the changing local context.

'Progressive realisation' of these rights 'to the maximum of available resources'¹⁴ are guiding principles governing the implementation of these rights. However, states must demonstrate that concrete steps are being taken in good faith to implement the convention, despite resource constraints. Moreover, certain procedural rights, such as the right to non-discrimination and the right to legal remedies if one's rights are violated are all 'minimum core requirements' that are capable of immediate implementation.

¹⁴Article 1 CEDAW defining discrimination against women is interpreted to include violence against women as a manifestation of such discrimination; see also the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women 1994.

¹⁵Article 2(1) ICESCR; see OHCHR, Fact Sheet 2 (Rev.1), The International Bill of Human Rights.



Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)

CRPD protects the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities. Persons with disabilities are defined as those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which, in interaction with various barriers (e.g. physical or attitudinal barriers), hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.¹⁶ CRPD has served as the major catalyst in the global movement to shift perceptions from viewing persons with disabilities as objects of charity, medical treatment and social protection towards viewing them as full and equal members of society entitled to enjoyment of the same rights as others.

Guiding principles for the implementation of CRPD are respect for the inherent dignity, autonomy, own choices and development of persons with disabilities, ensuring their full and effective participation in society, respect for difference and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity, non-discrimination and equal opportunity, and accessibility – whether physical and technological – by persons with disabilities in order to live full lives. In addition, the principle of reasonable accommodation calls for an adjustment to be made wherever reasonable to accommodate or make the situation fair for a person with a disability based on a proven need (e.g. a wheelchair ramp up to a school door for a child with a physical disability, or a sign language translation of a public speech).

The main provisions of CRPD can be classified under four categories.

1. *Protection* – e.g. right to life, liberty and security; freedom from torture; right to equality before the law; right to privacy; freedom from exploitation, violence or abuse; respect for physical and mental integrity
2. *Development* – e.g. right to education, health, adequate standard of living, work and decent working conditions, habilitation and rehabilitation
3. *Participation* – e.g. right to participate in cultural life, right to political participation, freedom of expression and opinion
4. *Autonomy* – e.g. right to own property, freedom of movement.

¹⁶Article 1 CRPD.

Pacific regional declarations, strategies and frameworks that strengthen human rights commitments

In recent years a number of regional declarations, strategies and frameworks have emerged that signal the strong commitment of Pacific states to various human rights. Significant among the commitments of Pacific Island governments are those on gender, persons with disabilities, youth and culture.

<p>Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration 2012</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commits to renewed energy to implement the gender equality actions of CEDAW • Commits to incorporating CEDAW provisions into legislative and statutory reforms and policy initiative across government • Focuses on five key areas: gender responsive government programmes and policies; participation in decision making; economic empowerment; ending violence against women; health and education. • DATA: supports the production and use of sex disaggregated data and gender analysis. 	<p>Pacific Framework for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2012–2025</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defines disability in line with CRPD • Aims to support Pacific governments to promote, protect and fulfil the rights of persons with disabilities as outlined in CRPD • Focuses on five key areas: livelihood opportunities; mainstreaming rights of persons with disabilities in development strategies, national and local policies, and community services; develop leadership and enabling environment for rights-based and disability-inclusive development; disability-inclusive disaster risk management; disability research, statistics and analysis. • DATA: gather quantitative and qualitative data from persons with disabilities for national database. 	<p>Pacific Youth Development Framework 2014–2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commits to human rights providing the overall framework to support governments to deliver effective services for all young people and provide space for them to claim their rights to equitable development. • Uses strategic inclusive and rights-based approach to position youth as equal partners and stakeholders in their own development. • Focuses on four key areas: decent employment; improved health and well-being; participation in decision-making; environmental action increasingly led and influenced by youth. • DATA: create a regional baseline of youth data. 	<p>Pacific Regional Culture Strategy 2010–2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guiding values include respect for cultural human rights, cultural diversity and shared Pacific identities and values. • Focuses on nine key areas: mainstreaming culture into national development planning and policy; protecting and promoting cultural rights through the application of international conventions and development of national legislation; developing and maintaining cultural sites; expanding Pacific cultural industries; mainstreaming arts and culture into education and training; promoting funding and investment in the culture sector; mainstreaming culture in other social and economic sectors; strengthening the culture sector at the regional level; and developing culture standard-setting tools. • DATA: develop, collect and mainstream culture statistics and indicators.
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OVERVIEW OF HUMAN RIGHTS REPORTING

Today all Pacific states are familiar with reporting on the implementation of some of the above-mentioned human rights standards. States are undertaking the preparation of reports for two sets of review processes:

- i. Universal Periodic Review* – this is a peer-review process under the United Nations Human Rights Council¹⁷ where the human rights record of a state is examined and recommendations for improvements are made once every four-and-a-half years. The UPR process is mandatory for all United Nations Member States and they are required to participate in the review and implement the accepted recommendations.
- ii. United Nations Treaty Body Review* – this is a review process by a treaty body that specifically supports one of the core international human rights treaties on the progress made by the states in implementing the treaty. The monitoring of human rights treaties applies only to countries that have ratified the specific treaty.

In addition, Pacific states will soon be reporting on their progress towards achieving the *Sustainable Development Goals 2015–2030 (SDGs)*. The SDGs “seek to realise the human rights of all” and are “grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international human rights treaties”.¹⁸ Governments across the world having reaffirmed “the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as other international instruments relating to human rights at the international level” and emphasised “the responsibilities of all States, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, to respect, protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind...” as part of commitments to achieving the SDGs.¹⁹ In other words, all the SDGs have a connection to the promotion of human rights. A rights-based approach adds the requirement of indicators relating to non-discrimination, legal processes and the quality of services, alongside principles of empowerment, participation and accountability. This Pacific guide and the indicators detailed in the following sections will, therefore, also assist states in strengthening their reporting under the SDGs. See section (iii) for more information on the links between human rights conventions and the SDGs.

Reporting as a national stocktake for policy planning and implementation

States Parties should see the process of preparing their reports for the treaty bodies not only as an aspect of the fulfilment of their international obligations, but also as an opportunity to take stock of the state of human rights protection within their jurisdiction for the purpose of policy planning and implementation. The report preparation process thus offers an occasion for each State Party to:

- a. *conduct a comprehensive review of the measures it has taken to harmonise national law and policy with the provisions of the relevant international human rights treaties to which it is a party;*
- b. *monitor progress made in promoting the enjoyment of the rights set forth in the treaties in the context of the promotion of human rights in general;*
- c. *identify problems and shortcomings in its approach to the implementation of the treaties; and*
- d. *plan and develop appropriate policies to achieve these goals.*²⁰

More than an international obligation, the reporting process provides Pacific states with an opportunity to take stock of progress made in realising the rights of their citizens and publicise achievements and milestones. At the same time,

there is an emerging recognition of the importance of national human rights action plans, which can harmonise the obligations states have under the Sustainable Development Goals, their national development plans, and their human rights commitments.

¹⁷The UPR was created by a United Nations General Assembly resolution A/Res/60/251 in 2006.

¹⁸See http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/MDGs/Post2015/SDG_HR_Table.pdf, accessed 05.12.2016, which indicates the linkages between specific SDGs and human rights commitments.

¹⁹United Nations, 2015. *Sustainable Development Goals 2015-2030*, para. 19.

²⁰United Nations, 2009. *Compilation of guidelines on the form and content of reports to be submitted by States Parties to the international human rights treaties*. UN Doc. HRI/GEN/2/Rev.6, para. 9.

The result is greater government efficiency and effectiveness in terms of monitoring, reviewing and reporting progress being made on all three fronts. Tracking progress in the implementation of these national action plans, should they emerge in future, will necessarily involve a similar exercise of collating and analysing quantitative and qualitative data to be able to better inform government measures and their enforcement.

(i) UPR reporting guidelines

With all member states of the United Nations now having completed two cycles of the UPR process, the reports prepared by states are expected to be no longer than ten pages and focus on progress made since the previous review as follows:

- A. description of the methodology and the broad consultation process followed for the preparation of information provided;
- B. developments since the previous review in the background of the State under review and the normative and institutional framework (e.g. Constitution, legislation, policies, national jurisprudence, human rights infrastructure, including national human rights institutions) for the promotion and protection of human rights;
- C. implementation of international human rights obligations for the promotion and protection of human rights on the ground;
- D. presentation by the State of the follow-up to the previous review;
- E. identification of achievements, best practices, challenges and constraints in relation to the implementation of accepted recommendations and the development of human rights situations in the State;
- F. key national priorities, initiatives and commitments that the State has undertaken and intends to undertake to overcome those challenges and constraints and improve human rights situations on the ground; and
- G. expectations of the State concerned in terms of capacity-building and requests, if any, for technical assistance and support received.²¹

Tuvalu Human Rights National Action Plan 2016–2020

[The] National Action Plan (NAP)... has been designed to reflect Tuvalu's human rights commitment, priorities and concerted efforts towards building our nation where the rights of our people are safeguarded and protected. As a small island nation, we can be proud that we are also the first among the Pacific Island states and one of the few countries in the world to have a comprehensive National Action Plan for human rights...

*This National Action Plan is not drawn in isolation to Tuvalu's existing human rights obligations as it also draws from Tuvalu's Universal Periodic Review (UPR) commitments, treaty body recommendations and our own internal priorities as stipulated in our national development plan, the **Te Kakeega III**.*

When designing this National Action Plan, we were mindful of the challenges that come with implementing various commitments. Our main challenge is dealing with climate change and its adverse impact on the human rights of our people, but we are a resilient people and as a nation, we will continue to strive to better the lives of our people while raising our voices to highlight these impacts of climate change. We will call upon the donor communities and international communities, who demand so much of us, to also assist us in navigating through our challenges while continuing to improve the living conditions of our people. In doing so, no Tuvaluans will be left behind. Our development priorities will assist the marginalised, the old and the young, our men, women and children, our people with disabilities and all who call Tuvalu home. It is in realising our most basic and fundamental rights that we realise our basic dignity and worth as human beings.

Hon. Enele Sosene Sopoanga,
Prime Minister, Tuvalu ²²

²¹Adapted from UN General Assembly, 2011. Resolution 17/119: Follow-up to the Human Rights Council resolution 16/21 with regard to the universal periodic review, UN Doc. A/HRC/DEC/17/119, http://www.ipu.org/splz-e/montevideo14/17_119.pdf accessed on 03.11.2016

²²Foreword to the Tuvalu National Human Rights Action Plan 2016–2020.

(ii) Treaty body reporting guidelines

Since 2006, there has been a set of harmonised guidelines for reporting on the implementation of international human rights treaties.²³ The guidelines cover two parts to the treaty reporting process:

1. Common core document

This is a document of around 60–80 pages that will often remain valid for years, depending on whether any major political changes occur in the country. It contains all the general information related to the implementation of the treaties to which the reporting State is a Party. It can help all the treaty committees understand the political, legal, social, economic and cultural context in which human rights are being implemented.

The common core document should indicate the following:

- A. the demographic, economic, social and cultural characteristics of the country;
- B. the constitutional, political and legal structure of the country;
- C. the status of acceptance of international human rights standards by the country – ratification of treaties and any reservations, declarations, derogations, restrictions or limitations;
- D. the legal framework for the protection of human rights at the national level – extent of domestication of the international human rights treaty;
- E. the framework within which human rights are promoted at the national level – roles and activities of national and sub-national parliaments and assemblies, national human rights institutions, the dissemination of human rights instruments, the promotion of human rights awareness, budget allocations and trends, and so on;

- F. the reporting process at the national level – the existence of a national coordinating structure for human rights reporting, inter-ministry participation in reporting, extent of participation by entities outside of government in reporting, follow-up to the concluding observations of human rights treaty bodies;
- G. other related human rights information, such as the follow up to international conferences;
- H. implementation of obligations to guarantee equality before the law (non-discrimination) and equal protection of the law (access to effective remedies).

An accompanying document also specifies the indicators which can be used to frame information for the common core document.²⁴

Once States Parties have developed their common core document, it can be used across all treaty reports, which means that these can be much shorter as they do not have to cover the same information and can instead deal solely with the main provisions of each treaty.

2. Treaty-specific document

This is a document of around 60 pages for the initial report and thereafter around 40 pages for the periodic progress reports. This report should contain information relating to the State Party's implementation of the substantive provisions of each specific treaty. After a country has submitted an initial report to a treaty, all subsequent reports should aim to showcase the country's progress since the last report, especially by addressing the concluding observations of the treaty body to the previous State report. Each treaty body issues a set of guidelines for the preparation of reports.²⁵

²³See UN Secretary-General, 2009. Compilation of guidelines on the form and content of reports to be submitted by States Parties to the international human rights treaties, UN Doc. HRI/GEN/2/Rev.6, http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/icm-mc/docs/HRI.GEN.2.Rev.6_en.pdf accessed 04.12.2016. Note that the guidelines do not cover the CRPD. However, the CRPD Committee also uses the guidelines on the common core document.

²⁴See http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI/GEN/2/Rev.6_Lang=en, accessed 04.12.2016.

²⁵Current guidelines for the five treaties in this guide are found at:

i. ICCPR: http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/TBSearch.aspx?Lang=en&SymbolNo=CCPR/C/2009/1

ii. ICESCR: http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?key=92g0+9Fn15fX/ePqHxWOBPpm//kusKEXT+B4cp/uCKqWAFsFrDexWgk2iQgS46+H&Lang=en

iii. CEDAW: http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%20GEN%202%20Rev.6&Lang=en

iv. CRC: http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC/C/58/REV.3&Lang=en

v. CRPD: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRPD/Pages/Simplifiedreportingprocedure.aspx>

In addition, for ICCPR, CEDAW and CRPD, there are now optional simplified reporting procedures for periodic reporting to the three respective treaty bodies:

- For ICCPR, the Human Rights Committee will send State Parties a “list of issues prior to reporting” and consider their written replies in lieu of a periodic report.²⁶
- For CRPD, for periodic reports that are due in 2014 and beyond, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities will send State Parties “list of issues prior to reporting” and consider their written replies in lieu of a periodic report.²⁷
- For CEDAW, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women is piloting a simplified reporting procedure for State Parties with overdue reports from January 2015, provided that the State has an updated common core document that was produced no more than five years before. The committee will send States a list of issues and consider their written replies in lieu of a periodic report.²⁸

(iii) Human rights and the SDGs

We emphasize the responsibilities of all States, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, to respect, protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability or other status.²⁹

While the SDG agenda is very specific about protecting and promoting human rights, it is more challenging to link the goals, targets and indicators to specific human rights conventions and some of the indicators do not directly relate to the conventions. An example is SDG indicator ‘16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age’; however the Convention on the Rights of the Child requires States to implement measures to ensure the birth registration of all children aged under one year. However the SDG indicators provide a useful framework to think about statistical indicators and the statistical information available for human rights reporting. What must be borne in mind is that statistical information for human rights reporting must reflect actions taken for the progressive realisation of human rights and these are ‘beyond the scope’ of SDG indicators.

Table 2. The SDGs and human rights³⁰

SDGs and reference to articles in human rights conventions				
ICCPR	CEDAW	CRC	CRPD	ICESCR
SDG 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere.				
1.2 Self-determination 6.1 Right to life and survival	2 Non-discrimination 3 Equality 10 Education 11.2 Employment 12.1 Health 13 Economic and social life 14.2 Rural women	2.1 Non-discrimination 4 Protection of rights 19 Protection from all forms of violence 24.1 Health and health services 26.1 Social security 27.1, 27.2, 27.3 Adequate standard of living 28.1 Right to education	4.1, 4.2 General obligations 10 Right to life 11 Situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies 24.1, 24.2 Education 25 Health 28.1, 28.2 Adequate standard of living and social protection 32.1 International cooperation	1.2 Self-determination 2.1, 2.2 Non-discrimination 3 Equality 9 Social security 11.1, 11.2 Adequate standard of living 12.1, 12.2 Health 13.1 Education 15.1 Culture and intellectual property

²⁶See http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CCPR/C/99/4&Lang=en accessed 04.12.2016.

²⁷See <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRPD/Pages/Simplifiedreportingprocedure.aspx> accessed 04.12.2016.

²⁸See <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CEDAW/Pages/ReportingProcedures.aspx> accessed 04.12.2016.

²⁹UN General Assembly resolution adopting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, para 19; see <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/> accessed 04.12.2016.

³⁰Adapted from ‘The human rights guide to the SDGs’, The Danish Institute for Human Rights (at <http://sdg.humanrights.dk/en/targets2>).

PART A

Human Rights Indicators and Reporting

SDGs and reference to articles in human rights conventions				
ICCPR	CEDAW	CRC	CRPD	ICESCR
SDG 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.				
	12.2 Health	24.1, 24.2 Health and health services	28.1 Adequate standard of living and social protection	11.1, 11.2 Adequate standard of living
SDG 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.				
2.3 Non-discrimination 6.1 Right to life and survival 19.2 Right to hold opinions 25 Right to political participation	3 Equality 12.1, 12.2 Health 14.2 Rural women 16.1, 16.2 Marriage and family	2.1, 2.2 Non-discrimination 3.3 Best interests of the child 24.1, 24.2 Health and health services 33 Drug abuse	10 Right to life 11 Situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies 23.1 Respect for home and the family 25 Health 32.1 International cooperation	2.1 Non-discrimination 9 Social security 10 Marriage and family life 11.1 Adequate standard of living 12.1, 12.2 Health 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4 Culture and intellectual property
SDG 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.				
3 Equality 27 Minority protection	10 Education 14.2 Rural women	28.1, 28.2, 28.3 Education 29.1, 29.2 Goals of education	9.1 Accessibility 24 Education	2.2 Non-discrimination 3 Equality 6.2 Work 13.1, 13.2 Education 14 Education (free and compulsory)
SDG 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.				
3 Equality 7 Freedom from torture 17.1, 17.2 Freedom from arbitrary or unlawful interference 19.1, 19.2 Opinions without interference	2 Non-discrimination 3 Equality 6 Trafficking 7 Political and public life 12 Health 14 Rural women 15 Equality before the law. 16 Marriage and family	1 Non-discrimination 2.1, 2.2 Non-discrimination 19.1, 19.2 24.1, 24.2 Health and health services 34 Sexual exploitation 35 Abduction, sale and trafficking	9.2 Accessibility 16 Exploitation, violence and abuse 21 Expression and opinion, and access to information 23.1 Respect for home and the family 25 Health	2.2 Non-discrimination 3 Equality 7 Decent work 9 Social security 10 Protection of the family 12.1, 12.2 Health 15.1 Culture and intellectual property
SDG 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.				
25 Right to political participation	14.2 Rural women	4 Protection of rights 24.2, 24.4 Health and health services	28.2 Adequate standard of living and social protection 32.1 International cooperation	2.1 Non-discrimination 11.1 Adequate standard of living 12.1, 12.2 Health 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4 Culture and intellectual property

SDGs and reference to articles in human rights conventions				
ICCPR	CEDAW	CRC	CRPD	ICESCR
SDG 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.				
	13 Economic and social life 14.2 Rural women		28.1 Adequate standard of living and social protection	2.1 Non-discrimination 11.1 Adequate standard of living 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4 Culture and intellectual property
SDG 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.				
8.1, 8.2, 8.3 Right to not be enslaved	6 Trafficking 10 Education 11.1 Employment 13 Economic and social life 14.1, 14.2 Rural women	32.1, 32.2 Child labour 33 Drug abuse 34 Sexual exploitation 35 Abduction, sale and trafficking 38.2, 38.3 War and armed conflicts	16.1 Exploitation, violence and abuse 24.3 Education 27.1, 27.2 Work and employment	2.1, 2.2 Non-discrimination 3 Equality 6.1, 6.2 Work 7 Decent work 8.1 Trade unions, the right to strike 10.3 Protection of the family 13.2 Education 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4 Culture and intellectual property
SDG 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.				
19.2 Opinions without interference	13 Economic and social life 14.2 Rural women	4 Protection of rights	9.1 Accessibility 21 Expression and opinion, and access to information 32.1 International cooperation	2.1 Non-discrimination 11.1 Adequate standard of living 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4 Culture and intellectual property
SDG 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries.				
1.1 Self-determination 2.1, 2.2 Non-discrimination 6.1 Right to life and survival 7 Freedom from torture 8.1, 8.2, 8.3 Right to not be enslaved 9.1 Liberty and security of the person 25 Right to political participation	1 Definition of discrimination 2 Non-discrimination 3 Equality 6 Trafficking 7 Political and public life 11.1, 11.2 Employment 13 Economic and social life 14.2 Rural women	2.1 Non-discrimination 4 Protection of rights 6.1, 6.2 Survival and development 10.1, 10.2 Family reunification 19.1, 19.2 Protection from all forms of violence 22.1, 22.2 Refugee children 26.1, 26.2 33 Drug abuse 34 Sexual exploitation 35 Abduction, sale and trafficking 37 Detention and punishment	4.1, 4.2 General obligations 9.1, 9.2 Accessibility 10 Right to life 16.1 Exploitation, violence and abuse 27.1, 27.2 Work and employment 28.1, 28.2 Adequate standard of living and social protection	1.1 Self-determination 2.1, 2.2 Non-discrimination 3 Equality 7 Decent work 9 Social security 10.3 Protection of the family 11.1, 11.2 Adequate standard of living

PART A

Human Rights Indicators and Reporting

SDGs and reference to articles in human rights conventions				
ICCPR	CEDAW	CRC	CRPD	ICESCR
SDG 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.				
6.1 Right to life and survival 25 Right to political participation	7 Political and public life 13 Economic and social life 14.2 Rural women	6.1, 6.2 Survival and development 12.1 Views of the child 31.2 Leisure, play and culture 37 Detention and punishment	4.3 General obligations 9.1, 9.2 Accessibility 10 Right to life 11 Situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies 28.1 Adequate standard of living and social protection 30.1 Cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport	2.2 Non-discrimination 10.3 Protection of the family 11.1 Adequate standard of living 12.1, 12.2 Health 15.2 Culture and intellectual property
SDG 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.				
1.2 Self-determination 19.1, 19.2 Hold opinions without interference	10 Education 13 Economic and social life 14.2 Rural women		9.2 Accessibility 21 Expression and opinion, and access to information 24.3 Education	1.2 Self-determination 11.1, 11.2 Adequate standard of living 12.1, 12.2 Health 13.1 Education 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4 Culture and intellectual property
SDG 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.				
6.1 Right to life and survival 19.1, 19.2 Hold opinions without interference 25 Right to political participation	7 Political and public life 10 Education 13 Economic and social life 14.2 Rural women	6.1, 6.2 Survival and development 12.1 Views of the child 37 Detention and punishment	4.3 General obligations 9.2 Accessibility 10 Right to life 11 Situations of risk and humanitarian 21 Expression and opinion, and access to information 24.3 Education	2.2 Non-discrimination 3 Equality 11.1 Adequate standard of living 12.2 Health 13.1 Education 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4 Culture and intellectual property
SDG 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.				
1.2 Self-determination	11.1, 11.2 Employment 14.2 Rural women			1.2 Self-determination 12.1, 12.2 Health 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4 Culture and intellectual property

SDGs and reference to articles in human rights conventions				
ICCPR	CEDAW	CRC	CRPD	ICESCR
SDG 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.				
1.2 Self-determination	14.2 Rural women			1.2 Self-determination 2.1 Non-discrimination 11.1 Adequate standard of living 12.1, 12.2 Health 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4 Culture and intellectual property
SDG 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.				
1.1 Self-determination 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 Non-discrimination 6.1 Right to life and survival 7 Freedom from torture 8.1, 8.2, 8.3 Right to not be enslaved 9.1 Liberty and security of the person 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 14.4, 14.5, 14.6, 14.7 Equality before the courts 16 Recognition as a person before the law 19.1, 19.2 Hold opinions without interference 24.2, 24.3 Marriage 25 Right to political participation	1 Definition of discrimination 2 Non-discrimination 3 Equality 6 Trafficking 7 Political and public life 9.1, 9.2 Nationality 11.2 Employment 13 Economic and social life 14.2 Rural women 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4 Equality before the law	2.1, 2.2 Non-discrimination 4 Protection of rights 6.1, 6.2 Survival and development 7.1, 7.2 Registration 12.1, 12.2 Views of the child 13.1 Freedom of expression 14.1 Freedom of thought, conscience and religion 15.1 Freedom of association 16.1, 16.2 Privacy 17 Access to information 19.1, 19.2 Protection from all forms of violence 20.1 Children deprived of family environment 26.1, 26.2 Social security 33 Drug abuse 34 Sexual exploitation 35 Abduction, sale and trafficking 36 Other forms of exploitation 38.2, 38.3 War and armed conflicts	4.1, 4.2, 4.3 General obligations 10 Right to life 13.1, 13.2 Access to justice 14.1 Liberty and security of the person 15.1 Torture or degrading treatment 16.1, 16.2, 16.3 Exploitation, violence and abuse 18.1, 18.2 Liberty of movement and nationality 27.2 Work and employment 18.1, 18.2 Liberty of movement and nationality 27.2 Work and employment 28.2 Adequate standard of living and social protection	1.1 Self-determination 2.1, 2.2 Non-discrimination 9 Social security 10.3 Protection of the family 11.1, 11.2 Adequate standard of living
SDG 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.				
1.1 Self-determination 2.1, 2.2 Non-discrimination 19.1, 19.2 Hold opinions without interference	3 Equality 14.2 Rural women	2.1 Non-discrimination 4 Protection of rights	4.1 General obligations 9.1, 9.2 Accessibility 21 Expression and opinion, and access to information 31.1, 31.2, 31.3 Statistics and data collection 32.1 International cooperation	1.1 Self-determination 2.1, 2.2 Non-discrimination 11.1 Adequate standard of living 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4 Culture and intellectual property

*Only the substantive articles from the conventions covered in this guide have been included; general comments have not been included.

HOW TO USE THE GUIDE

Users of this guide

This guide is meant to assist the coordinating bodies within Pacific Island governments that are in charge of preparing initial and periodic reports on the country's progress regarding the implementation of ratified treaties, as well as those overseeing the implementation of national human rights action plans. The guide also helps national statistics offices in each country to better understand how the statistical data they collect, analyse and provide feeds into human rights reporting. The guide will also be useful for civil society organisations and development practitioners across the Pacific region to understand how to measure their government's progress on human rights implementation and to identify where future action needs to be concentrated to ensure positive developments and to close the gap between different sections of the country's population.

Structure of the guide

For any human rights report a Pacific state is preparing, the coordinating committee can refer to the following sections of the guide:

- i. **Part A** sets out a broad overview of human rights and the five human rights treaties that are mentioned in this guide. It also explains the range of human rights-linked reporting that states engage in, besides providing links to the relevant treaty reporting guidelines to refer to when engaging in human rights reporting.
- ii. **Part B** explains how to use the indicators and also provides practical guidance on the process of preparing human rights reports. It also explains the format for section C of the guide.
- iii. **Part C** explains in detail the standard set of statistical indicators which should be used in all or most human rights reports, including in creating a common core document, and how to interpret them.

iv. **Part D** contains a range of indicators that could be used for initial and progress reporting by convention article (or group of related articles) for the five human rights conventions (ICESCR, ICCPR, CEDAW, CRC, and CRPD), depending on law reform, strategies, programmes and policies being implemented for progressive realisation of human rights and compliance with the human rights obligations. While many of the indicators included in this section will be aspirational for Pacific states at present, they can serve to guide states as to how to progressively incorporate various data collection methods – national surveys, research, assessment, and so on – and new data sets (e.g. on persons with disabilities) in order to progressively build evidence of their implementation of human rights obligations at the national level.

Points to bear in mind when using the guide

(i) Reporting on progressive realisation

States need to show their progress in implementing their human rights obligations to citizens. This requires the consistent use of the same indicators and data sources in human rights reports over time in order to capture the progress a state is making in fulfilling its human rights obligations.

(ii) Common areas for reporting and value of disaggregated data

As the section of this chapter on the substantive provisions of the five treaties has shown, many of the areas where states have obligations under the different treaties overlap. For example, states will report on the right to education for children under CRC, under ICESCR and also under CRPD for children with disabilities; states will report on the right to political participation under ICCPR and specifically women's rights in this regard under CEDAW; states will report on their progress in implementing commitments made under CRPD, as well as the rights of women with disabilities with a gender lens as articulated under CEDAW; similarly, the right to a legal remedy will be reported against in all the treaty reports. What changes is often the social group that is the focus of attention – that is, the general population for ICCPR and ICESCR, children for CRC, women for CEDAW and persons with disabilities for CRPD. In other words, what is required is disaggregated data in order to be able to show what different sets of people within a state enjoy in terms of the specific right.³¹

³¹Green, Maria, 2001. 'What we talk about when we talk about indicators: Current approaches to human rights measurement', Human Rights Quarterly 23: 1062-1097, at p. 1085.

(iii) Cross-cutting human rights principles

There are a number of cross-cutting human rights principles against which states will report under all the treaty bodies. Examples are the right to non-discrimination and equality, participation, access to a remedy for human rights violations, access to information and accountability. For example, the right to education requires non-discrimination by educational institutions, access to information on education opportunities such as scholarships, access to remedies in case of any violation of a child's right to education, and participation in education policy-making and setting of priorities at both the community and national level.³²

(iv) Relevance of statistical information and analysis

The statistical indicators in the guide make no distinction as to whether the state report being drafted is an initial or periodic report, or a UPR report. In periodic reports, the state is usually requested to include statistical information and analysis relating to the implementation of measures directed by the treaty body in its concluding observations, which serve to guide states on how to implement specific treaty provisions. While the UPR reporting does not necessarily require states to provide statistical information, it does not prevent a state from doing so if the statistical evidence will strengthen the state's response regarding action it has taken to address a particular issue or human right.

(v) Non-exhaustive list of indicators

The indicators included in this guide are by no means meant to be all encompassing and universal. Rather, their purpose is to provide state reporting agencies with guidance and direction on the kind of statistical information and analysis to be included in reports on the implementation of human rights obligations at the national level. The guide should also assist national statistics offices to further develop contextually relevant human rights indicators that strengthen human rights reporting obligations.

³²OHCHR, 2012. Human Rights Indicators: A guide for measurement and implementation. Geneva: OHCHR, p. 13.

PART B

HOW TO USE THE INDICATORS – DEFINITIONS, TYPES OF INDICATORS, INTERPRETATION AND REPORTING

WHAT IS AN INDICATOR?

An indicator is a pointer. It can be a measurement, a number, a fact, an opinion or a perception that points at a specific condition or situation, and measures changes in that condition or situation over time. In other words, indicators provide a close look at the results of initiatives and actions. For this reason, they are important for reporting progress in the implementation of human rights obligations.

Social indicators have been described as “statistical series, and all other forms of evidence ... that enable us to assess where we stand and where we are going with respect to values and goals, and to evaluate specific programs and determine their impact.”³³ This definition is useful because it recognises the normative nature of indicators, in that a change in a particular direction can be interpreted as ‘good’ or ‘bad’. For example, a rising birth rate may be interpreted as good in one country but bad in another. It also recognises that indicators can come from all forms of evidence, both quantitative and qualitative; and that indicators must measure changes over time. Because of their normative nature, care must be taken in defining the norm or benchmark implicit in any indicator and against which change is measured. For example, in examining the status of women, is the norm against which you look at the status of women the situation of men in a particular country, the situation of women in other countries, or something different from either of these? Using existing ‘male yardsticks’ – i.e. assuming the universality of a particular (male) experience as a norm against which to measure the experiences of women – is often problematic as it does not allow space for ensuring a complete picture and understanding of the differing needs and experiences of women and men.

There is a large body of literature and discourse on what kinds of indicators are appropriate for human rights reporting, whether changes are *de jure* (in law) or *de facto* (in reality) in nature, and ultimately if statistical indicators should be used in human rights reporting at all. A comprehensive resource for more information about indicators is the 2012 OHCHR publication *Human Rights Indicators – A Guide to Measurement and Implementation* available at <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Indicators/Pages/HRIndicatorsIndex.aspx>.

The indicators included in this guide enable the state to show progress made in implementing the legislative, governance, policy and budgetary changes required to achieve compliance with its human rights agreements.

A “standard” set of indicators with detailed information about their compilation and analysis is included in Part C. General indicators to measure ‘implementation of human rights obligations’ have been included in Part C to be adapted to the specific human rights convention. Part D then contains a list of potential indicators across specific human rights treaties and articles (ICESCR, ICCPR, CEDAW, CRC and CRPD).

To keep this guide as simple and easy to use as possible the following kinds of indicators have been used.

- **Status** – typical statistical indicators like the under-five mortality rate, the labour force participation rate and so on, which provide supporting evidence on the outcomes of implementation measures. It is important that these indicators are presented in a time series format, that is, going back at least ten years to show trends – improving, worsening or remaining the same.
- **Compliance** – “yes” or “no” kinds of indicators to show if critical legislation, regulations or policy frameworks exist and for principles of equality and anti-discrimination. An example is: “Does a law providing for non-discrimination on the basis of disability exist?”
- **Policy** – many of the conventions have articles relating to implementation of general measures relating to policy frameworks, consultations, training and awareness-raising activities, and engagement with civil society by the state.
- **Budget and financing** – the amount of state funding for implementation activities, as well

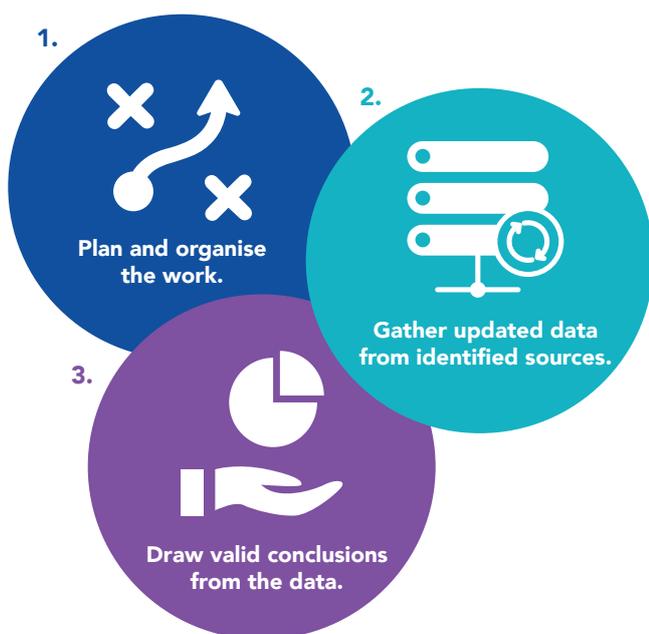
³³Bauer, Raymond A. (Ed.), 1966, *Social Indicators*. Cambridge, Mass./London: The M.I.T. Press.

as that from donor partners, shows the level of commitment towards implementation of human rights obligations. It is important that this information is presented going back over a number of years to show the trends and whether the annual percentage change has increased, decreased or stayed the same.

- **Civil society engagement** – human rights treaties recognise that implementation can be achieved only through partnerships between the state and civil society, as not all convention articles involve solely the work of the state.

REPORTING PROGRESS TOWARDS IMPLEMENTING HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES

There are three broad phases governments follow in the production of human rights statistical indicators and reports.



This guide has been developed to illustrate how to do most of the first two steps, explaining in detail what is involved. The third step must be taken through the ownership, initiative and direction of national stakeholders, although technical support and assistance from development partners might be needed.

Phase 1. Plan and organise the work

This first planning phase involves three broad steps for governments to provide a solid foundation for the ongoing monitoring of the implementation of human rights obligations. The three steps are described below.

1. **Decide which agency is responsible for drafting the report.** There are many stakeholders involved in reporting, as it requires inputs from legal experts, many government departments and CSO partners. Then there are the official procedures for government endorsement and submission to the UN treaty body concerned. This kind of reporting requires one lead agency within government to coordinate all the inputs and to make sure that the correct procedures are followed.

2. **Establish the advisory committee.** If there is no official committee for human rights reporting, the lead agency must assemble the key stakeholders in an advisory committee to manage the reporting process, and to oversee overall progress and the production of the report. This advisory committee will make the major decisions about the report, including the identification of pressing implementation problems. The advisory committee should have a diverse range of members who are representatives of a variety of organisations, across a broad range of fields with human rights concerns. Six to ten members can usually provide adequate diversity, while keeping the group small enough to work efficiently.

One of the first outputs of the advisory committee is the work plan for the human rights initial or progress report, with four major components:

- planning and management, including drafting, production and dissemination of the draft and the final report;
- data collection, research and analysis;
- data management, tabulating and charting; and
- re-writing and editing.

3. **Launch the report drafting process.** The official committee for human right reporting should hold one or more open forums and inform government officials, non-governmental organisations and other interested parties about what the committee is going to do and why. Ideally the committee will hold such forums in conjunction with other national stakeholder consultations, such as those for the review of national sustainable development strategies, to minimise costs and

attract a broad range of stakeholders. It is critical that such consultations involve not only people with direct human rights reporting mandates but also experts from central and line ministries who will be key partners both in the collection of necessary data and in the eventual development of budgets, policies and programmes required for human rights implementation.

The committee for human rights reporting must have the support of the national statistics office (NSO) as it will be one of the main sources of data for the report. In addition, the government statistician, or equivalent, usually has the legal right to access the statistics produced by other government agencies. The NSO therefore has the ability, and often the legal responsibility, to assist with the collection and coordination of data and their dissemination. The NSO can also provide help in setting up the administrative data systems required for reporting, such as registers for workshop participants and Excel templates for budget analysis.

Remember that the indicator framework will help to show the extent of progress in terms of implementation within broad areas, such as health, education and economic life, as well as highlight areas where there are 'data gaps' which need to be addressed.



Phase 2. Gather updated data from identified sources

Once the statistical framework for the human rights report or action plan has been finalised based on the national context, the responsible agency needs to work closely with the NSO, which will coordinate the efforts of the broader national statistical system. This process involves listing all statistics related to each article of a convention, irrespective of data availability or accessibility. The selection of the final indicators to be included in the reports will depend on the system of administration in each country, as well as the availability and suitability of the data.

There are four main sources of data generally used in human rights reporting. These are described below.

1. **National censuses** of population (people), housing, agriculture and businesses. These provide information on the demographic, social and economic characteristics of a nation's human resources. Every person in the country on census night completes a questionnaire, so information is available about the age, disability status, migration history, marital status, education, economic activity, occupation, income (in some countries), religion and ethnicity of women and men, girls and boys. The census also provides information about the households headed by women and men and the types of dwellings, or houses, these households live in and the amenities, such as safe drinking water and adequate sanitation, available to the household.

The **agriculture census** provides information about labour inputs and outputs for agricultural production for women and men.
2. **National sample surveys.** The NSO conducts a number of sample surveys on a range of subjects that are designed to complement the census, provide more up-to-date information or provide information about a specific activity or event. One such survey is the **household income and expenditure survey (HIES)**, or national equivalent, which provides information about the different incomes of women and men, and is commonly used in the Pacific region to define national poverty lines and associated incidence of poverty. **Demographic and health surveys (DHS)** have recently been conducted in a number of countries, providing information about fertility rates and contraceptive prevalence and a wide range of information on knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP). Many countries have completed national statistical surveys and qualitative research into gender-based violence typically called a **family health and safety survey**. Other sample surveys are conducted on subjects such as the informal sector, the labour market, business activity, informal and squatter settlements, and health and nutrition.
3. **Government budgets and donor partner funding.** The analysis of the financial resources available for human rights treaty implementation is imperative to show state commitment towards the treaty implementation. Often the national budget appropriation (or equivalent) will not provide the necessary detail required for treaty reporting, and the government finance system will have to be used to get the detail required. For example, CRPD requires information about state funding for culture, sports and recreation facilities and activities for persons with disability. This level of detail will not be in the national budget appropriation and will have to be obtained from the detailed budgets of the government agencies concerned.
4. **Registers or administrative records.** The registration of vital events, such as births, deaths and marriages, produces statistics. So does the record of arrivals and departures at international ports of entry, as do also other registers such as those on voters, social security contributors, welfare recipients, expatriates, land holdings, and

businesses registered for tax purposes. Some registers are completed at a single point in time, others are repeated periodically, and still others are 'cumulative'. Cumulative registers may be updated at any time through recording events such as death, migration, marriage or retirement.

Administrative data come from many sources. For example, hospital and clinic records can provide health related statistics, including data on contraceptive use. The ministry of education, or equivalent, collects and maintains statistics on student enrolment and exam pass rates. The national taxation authority collects and maintains statistics on taxes paid.

The source of the data for every indicator must be clearly stated. It is also important that the same source of data is used to update the indicator. Different data sources might not be comparable in one or more of the following ways:

- **coverage** – were the same 'units' included? For example, employment rates might differ if the unit of observation is the household or a business enterprise.
- **time period** – were the data collected over the same time period?
- **definitions and concepts** – one data source might use one definition for disability and another might use a different one.

Always record the source of data you have used in your report. You should also note the limitations and constraints associated with this source.

There are limits of some kind related to any source of data. Be honest; it is better to state that you have concerns about the validity of data and the conclusions drawn from them than to mislead. In addition, sometimes you might be concerned about the quality of the data but the trend shown in the data might be valid. For example, incomes from a sample survey might be lower than you expect, but the disparity between the incomes of women and men is clearly shown. Once again, the NSO can help here.

A common situation in which indicators are updated using different sources is where student enrolment figures from the ministry of education are used to derive enrolment rates

Statistics from the national statistics office and the SPC Statistics for Development Division

It is very important that the national statistics office (NSO) is represented in the report drafting team. The NSO is the government agency responsible for official national statistics and many of the 'standard indicators' in Part C are available from household and administrative data compiled by the NSO. In addition, the NSO will be able to assist government agencies to develop the statistical collection and compilation systems to produce indicators on service delivery, consultations, etc. All Pacific region NSO internet websites can be accessed at www.prism.spc.int, as can a wide range of statistical reports from the census of population and housing, household income and expenditure survey, demographic and health survey and family health and safety survey, as well as statistical reports using the Education Management Information System (EMIS) data.

The Statistics for Development Division (SDD) compiles statistics from NSOs in the National Minimum Development Indicator Database (NMDI) <http://www.spc.int/nmdi/>, a user-friendly, 'one-stop-shop' for almost 150 statistical indicators for 18 Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs) across 27 sustainable development theme areas with associated meta-data defining and describing the data. The NMDI has a reference library containing a wide range of statistical information and reports for PICTs (<http://www.spc.int/nmdi/references>). If an indicator in Part C is available in the NMDI, this is included in the source information.

It is very important that the NSO verify the statistical information in the report, regardless of where the statistical indicator was obtained, as some agencies adjust or estimate indicators which could be different from the statistics available from the NSO.

but when there has been a census, census data are used. For accuracy, however, only one of these sources should be used (or the census should be used to adjust ministry of education data or vice versa). It is essential that the NSO review all data to ensure the data are consistent and the scope, coverage, concepts and definitions are comparable over time. This process can be quite technical and complicated, so it is important that experts provide assistance in this area.



Phase 3. Draw valid conclusions from the data

Collecting the data and updating them is not even half the work; relating the data to treaty implementation is a large task. To make the link the responsible agency coordinating the report must be able to answer the following questions:

- Which studies have been conducted on the subject matter of interest? Is the indicator high or low based on past data or compared with other countries? Are there differences between geographic areas? Are there differences between different vulnerable groups?
- Are there differences based on age, urban and rural location, disability status and gender among women, girls, men and boys?
- If there are differentials, what are the implications and what are the reasons or causes?
- What changes in the indicators have occurred over time? Have all these changes been for the better or are some negative?
- What initiatives (legislative reform, awareness, advocacy, consultation, policy, programme, project, activities, etc.) have been implemented for treaty realisation and how do the statistics reflect this progress?

Ultimately you want your report to be useful so you must *clearly state what the indicators mean or imply*.

Remember you are providing the indicators to comply with state human rights reporting obligations, as well as ongoing planning and decision-making for human rights implementation. So you must, *wherever possible, draw policy conclusions from the data presented*. The gaps in legislation, policies and programmes should be highlighted so that they can be addressed by the appropriate agencies and government.

If you feel uncomfortable about making policy recommendations in areas with which you are not familiar, or where you could cause conflict, involve the specialists from that field to help you. Ask them what they think the data mean. Such specialists include:

- **policy analysts**, who are familiar with the issues and can draw valid conclusions from the statistical data;
- **lawyers**, who are familiar with the constitution (or equivalent) and national legislation relevant to the human rights treaty and associated 'progressive compliance' measures adopted;
- **statisticians**, who are involved with the collection and processing of data; and
- **researchers**, who are familiar with the topic or who have done studies on related issues.

Ideally, these specialists will be involved in commenting on drafts of the report so you are not faced with a full re-draft when you circulate a final copy. Ultimately, the advisory committee will have to exercise judgement, especially where there is disagreement among stakeholders.

PART C

STANDARD INDICATORS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS REPORTING

Each of the indicators in Part C has the same format, with six sub-headings as summarised below.

1 INDICATOR AND DEFINITION

In most cases both the actual number of observed events and the proportion are required to be part of the indicator. This is because if only the proportion is reported, and the number of events is low, the proportion can be misleading; or vice versa if the number is low and the proportion is high. For example, if there are five women in parliament in Cook Islands, they would constitute 20% of parliamentarians. This same proportion in Fiji is 13%, but there are 13 women in parliament.

There are two main methods for calculating indicators: proportion and ratio.

Proportion (rate) = the number of events per 100 people exposed to the event (such as birth rate, death rate). Note that rates can be per 100, per 1000 or per 10,000, depending on the number of people exposed to the event

$$\text{Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of events}}{\text{Number exposed to the event}} \times 100$$

Ratio = for example, the number of women per 100 men for the characteristic. It is calculated as:

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of women}}{\text{Number of men}} \times 100$$

2 DISAGGREGATE

Disaggregate means to separate into component parts. Human rights treaty reporting guidelines contain a number of recommendations about how the data or indicator should be disaggregated. For example, demographic indicators should be disaggregated by male and female, geographical area (e.g. urban and rural), age and main population groups according to the common core document reporting guidelines.

3 DATA TYPE AND SOURCE

This tells you whether the indicator is a percentage, proportion, number or a combination of these. It also tells you where you would find the data required to derive the indicator, and any alternative sources.

4 COMPILATION

This shows you how to derive the indicator from the data.

5 FREQUENCY

This shows how often you would compile the statistical data for the indicator, based on when the data source is updated.

6 INTERPRETATION

This section describes what the indicators say and mean, as well as their limitations. It also describes conclusions, implications and explanations, including:

- the general significance of the indicator;
- acceptable or expected levels of the indicator and any gender differentials shown by the data;
- specific types of change to look for and what a change might mean; and
- whether observed patterns are similar or differ markedly across all categories of the characteristics being analysed.

INDICATORS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS OBLIGATIONS

1. Committee's concluding observations disseminated to the public by central government

State implementation of each human rights treaty brings with it the requirement that the human rights treaty committee's concluding comments on the State Party report on the treaty implementation (initial or periodic) is disseminated to the public.

Disaggregate by	Urban and rural, means of dissemination (language used, report, summaries, media used)
Data type and source	Data type: Administrative records Source: State agency responsible for human rights treaty implementation Regional source: None
Compilation	The number of copies of the report of the human rights committee disseminated in original form or modified to summary or other formats.
Frequency	Annual
Interpretation	Each human rights treaty has a committee, which is the body of independent experts monitoring implementation of the human rights treaty by its State Parties. In ratifying a human rights treaty, the State Party accepted an obligation to respect, protect, promote and fulfil the rights as outlined in the treaty – including disseminating the committee's recommendations as contained in the concluding observations for implementation.

2. Government and donor budget allocated for human rights treaty implementation

The indicator shows the State Party's financial commitment to the human rights treaty implementation. It is measured on an annual basis as per the budget cycle.

Disaggregate by	Government and donor budget, capital and recurrent expenditure, name of donor and amount, purpose of funding, agency receiving funding
Data type and source	Data type: Monetary unit, annual per cent change Source: Budget appropriation or government finance system Regional source: None
Compilation	There is no compilation required for this indicator, the amount allocated for the human rights treaty implementation. If several government agencies are involved (for example welfare, health, education) some compilation will be required from the different budget areas.
Frequency	Annual
Interpretation	Is the State Party making sufficient financial resource available for the human rights treaty implementation? Has the allocation increased or decreased? What are the main expenditure types? How much of the budget is for operational activities compared with salaries?

3. Government and donor budget allocated for human rights treaty implementation to CSOs and NGOs

The indicator shows the State Party's financial commitment to the human rights treaty implementation through its support of stakeholders and implementing partners outside of government. It is measured on an annual basis as per the budget cycle.

Disaggregate by	Government and donor budget, name and purpose of CSO or NGO and amount, purpose of funding
Data type and source	Data type: Monetary unit, annual per cent change Source: Budget appropriation or government finance system Regional source: None
Compilation	Government funding is through the budget appropriation or the government finance system. In some countries the government funds are managed and disbursed by the national umbrella NGO association, in which case the association would provide the information. Some government funding is disbursed through line ministries working with CSOs, such as the ministries of internal affairs (or equivalent), education and health. There is considerable compilation required for this indicator, as not all donor funding for NGOs and CSOs is channelled through the government finance or aid coordination system. There will not necessarily be funding records available from government about donor funded bilateral or regional programmes implemented by NGOs and CSOs.
Frequency	Annual
Interpretation	Is the State Party making sufficient financial resource available for the human rights treaty implementation through non-government agencies? Has the allocation increased or decreased? Which NGOs/CSOs receive funding? Do the NGOs/CSOs provide reports on how the money was spent?

4. Number of strategic objectives/priorities in national human rights-related policies included in national sustainable development strategy

The indicator shows the state policy framework at the national level and commitment to human rights treaty realisation. It is measured when the national sustainable development strategy is reviewed or updated; typically every five to ten years.

Disaggregate by	Strategic objectives that refer to the human rights of children, women and girls, and persons with disability and associated sectors; the monitoring and evaluation framework for the strategic objectives.
Data type and source	Data type: Number Source: National sustainable development strategy Regional source: None
Compilation	There is no compilation required for this indicator, the number of strategic objectives for the human rights treaty.
Frequency	As per national sustainable development strategy review and revision
Interpretation	How is the government's commitment to human rights treaty realisation reflected in the national development strategy? Is there direct or indirect reference to children, women and persons with disability as beneficiaries of, and participants in, sustainable development?

5. Number of national meetings, workshops and/or consultations about national human rights-related policies or plans for human rights treaty implementation

The indicator shows the State Party's policy framework for human rights treaty implementation and how actively it is being implemented. It is measured on an annual basis.

Disaggregate by	Type of activity, whether activity occurred in rural or urban areas, funded source (government, donor), number of men and women participating, agencies represented, persons with disabilities attending
Data type and source	Data type: Number Source: Administrative records of the human rights treaty implementing agency Regional source: None
Compilation	There is no compilation required for this indicator, the number of events over one year. The human rights treaty implementing agency must keep records of its activities, locations, the participants and the organisations represented.
Frequency	Annual
Interpretation	How is the government engaging with stakeholders about policy priorities and programmes for children, women and persons with disabilities? What are the main kinds of activities? Are rural stakeholders involved? Are CSO and NGO partners involved?

6. Number of persons who were heard under judicial and administrative proceedings, by age group

The indicator shows the number of persons who came into contact with the law in a court of law or legal hearing of a tribunal.

Disaggregate by	Male and female, urban and rural, age group, disability status, type of proceeding, type of court or tribunal
Data type and source	<p>Data type: Number of persons appearing before the judiciary or other formal legal proceeding in a court of law or tribunal of the administrative justice system, including the areas of family law such as income maintenance, criminal law, health law, land laws, transport, constitutional law and human rights.</p> <p>Source: Court and hearing records (Judiciary and tribunals)</p> <p>Regional source: None</p>
Compilation	The indicator is compiled as the number of persons appearing before the judiciary or a tribunal in a formal legal proceedings. The number should be disaggregated by age group using groupings as appropriate for the minimum legal age at which children have participatory rights (usually 12 years).
Frequency	Annual
Interpretation	How does the national justice system measure up to the international obligation to include the participation of children and youth, persons with disability, and so on in decisions that affect them? How relevant is the court and administrative justice system in the lives of people protected by the human rights treaty? Is there an agency which is responsible for representing and advocating for the legal rights of people in the courts and before administrative decision makers in each of these areas? For CRC, are there clear guidelines for child participation and legal representation? For CRPD, are there clear guidelines for the participation and legal representation of persons with disability, including procedures for those with mental illness? Are these applied in all proceedings or in certain areas such as the criminal court or the family court? Do children over the age of 12 years have participatory rights in child protection proceedings?

DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

7. Number and proportion of the population included in the human rights treaty

The indicator shows the number and proportion of persons (as specified below) in the state who will benefit from the human rights treaty implementation:

- CRC: all persons aged below 18 years in the country
- CEDAW: all women and girls in the country
- CRPD: all persons with disabilities in the country

Disaggregate by Urban and rural residence, ethnic group, disability status, age group, male and female

Data type and source Data type: Number and total percentage of persons protected by the human rights treaty in the population of the state.

Source: Census or household survey data from the NSO

Regional source: None

Compilation The indicator is compiled as the number of persons protected by the human rights treaty as a percentage of the total population.

For example, for CRC the indicator is compiled as the number of children as a percentage of the total population.

$$\text{Proportion of children} = \frac{\text{Number of persons aged below 18 years}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Proportion of male children} = \frac{\text{Number of persons aged below 18 years}}{\text{Total male children}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Proportion of female children} = \frac{\text{Number of persons aged below 18 years}}{\text{Total female children}} \times 100$$

Preferably the data should be presented based on the population usually resident in the state and exclude any temporary visitors, such as tourists, to the state at the time of the survey.

Frequency As per census (every five or ten years) or household survey schedule. If population estimates are used it will be annual.

Interpretation Is the population protected by the human rights treaty increasing or decreasing in number? Is there the same increase in the proportion (percentage) of children, women and girls, and persons with disability in the population as for the general population? Are there more males than females? If there are significantly more males than females, what is most likely cause?

8. Number of children with births in official register before one month old

The indicator shows the number of children entered into official birth registration systems before they are one month of age.

Disaggregate by	Urban and rural, ethnic group, age group of mother, infants with disabilities, male and female
Data type and source	Data type: Number of live births registered before the baby is 30 days old. Source: Birth registration records Regional source: None
Compilation	The total number of live births registered according to the sex of the baby.
Frequency	Annual
Interpretation	<p>Official birth registration provides legal identity and is a fundamental human right. A birth certificate is required for welfare systems, school enrolment, social services such as health care, a marriage licence, a passport, opening a bank account, obtaining credit, and registering to vote, etc. In addition, it serves as proof of relationship to parents, which is required for child support services, inheritance, and eligibility for benefits. A legal birth record helps ensure that children in conflict with the law are given special protection, and not treated (legally and practically) as adults; and helps protect children from harassment by police or other law enforcement officials.</p> <p>Without identification, government officials have no documentation of a person's existence. As a result, it is difficult to protect the human rights of 'undocumented' persons.</p> <p>Are there penalties charged for late registration? Are unregistered children able to gain access to health care services such as vaccination or do they pay more for those services than a registered child? Are unregistered children from poor, marginalised or displaced families or do they live in parts of the country where systems of registration are not in place or functional? Are unregistered children required to be registered when they enrol in school? If a person does not have a legal birth registration record then how are laws relating to minimum age for employment and associated policies to prevent child labour enforced? How can government effectively counter the problem of girls forced into marriage before they are legally eligible, without proof of age?</p>

9. Estimated number of annual births not entered in official registers

The indicator shows the estimated number of children on an annual basis that should have been entered into official birth registration systems before they were one month of age but were not.

Disaggregate by	Urban and rural
Data type and source	<p>Data type: Number of registered births and birth rate estimates</p> <p>Source: Birth registration records and estimated annual number of births derived from census or other demographic survey provided by NSO</p> <p>Regional source: None</p>
Compilation	<p>The difference between the total number of estimated births in one year and the number of births in official registers over the same period</p> <p>In some cases the number of births estimated from the census and other demographic surveys is lower than the real or actual rate due to under-reporting of births in the survey or misreporting of age of babies and infants, as well as overall response rates, coverage and accuracy of the estimates.</p>
Frequency	As per estimates of annual number of births
Interpretation	<p>Most countries have a legal provision for registering births of children within a prescribed period. However, these laws are often not comprehensive enough, are not enforced or do not function. There are practical problems, such as births occurring away from registration locations. In some cases a lack of oversight or legal mandate might also be a cause.</p> <p>Particularly in remote areas, parents often do not see the benefits of their own citizenship, let alone the benefits that birth registration would confer on their children. Where registration facilities are difficult to access or have costs attached, parents may be reluctant to register their children. A lack of parental enthusiasm for birth registration can undermine efforts to improve birth registration systems. Sometimes there may be a deliberate element to a lack of birth registration, with particular groups being excluded due to discriminatory policies such as the requirement that the name of the father be entered into the record or fees charged to immigrants and so on.</p>

10. Average age at marriage (singulate mean age at marriage), men and women

The SMAM indicator shows the average age of marriage of men and women. In statistics terms, SMAM means the average age at first marriage (i.e. average number of years of single life) expressed in years among those who are born in the same year and who marry before the age of 50.

Disaggregate by	Urban and rural residence, ethnic group, disability status, highest level of education completed, labour force status, male and female
Data type and source	<p>Data type: Number and total percentage of persons who are currently not married or in a consensual union in the population of the state (indirect method of estimation).</p> <p>Source: Census, demographic and health survey or household survey data from NSO.</p> <p>Regional source: NMDI</p>
Compilation	<p>In PICTs the singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) is calculated from the proportion of the population of single (or never married and those currently not in a consensual union) by age. Women who have never married before their fiftieth birthday are typically excluded. The NSO derives the SMAM from census data.</p> <p>The estimates by age may be affected by misreporting of age in the census. Marital status may be misreported, particularly in societies where <i>de facto</i> marriage and divorce or separation are not socially acceptable.</p> <p>It might be difficult to compile this indicator for persons with disability if there is a small number of persons with disability in the population.</p>
Frequency	As per census (every five or ten years)
Interpretation	<p>In human rights reports SMAM is presented along with the minimum legal age for marriage for men and women for analysis of trends in SMAM, according to the legal minimum age of marriage. Marriage is defined in terms of the laws of the individual country or area.</p> <p>Is the SMAM for women different from that of men? Usually the SMAM for women is younger than for men as women tend to enter into marriage at an earlier age than men. Is the SMAM for persons with disability different from the general population? Is the SMAM the same across different population sub-groups – are ethnicity, poverty status, education status, geographic areas and main activity possible factors to explain varying rates of SMAM?</p> <p>Is the SMAM increasing or decreasing over time? If it is decreasing, what are the likely causes – are there arranged marriages, is it socially acceptable for pregnant teenage girls to get marry? Is delaying the transition to marriage and parenthood among young people a policy priority? What measures have been implemented to achieve this?</p>

11. Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in union before age 18

The indicator shows the number of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in union before age 18 years.

Disaggregate by Urban and rural residence, ethnic group, disability status, highest education level attained, poverty status, current marital status

Data type and source Data type: Number and total percentage of females aged 20–24 years who are currently, or have been previously, married or in a consensual union in the female population of the state aged 20–24 years.

Source: Demographic and household survey

Regional source: None

Compilation Number of women 20–24 years old who were first married or in union before they were 18 years old divided by the number of women 20–24 years old.

$$\text{Proportion of women aged 20-24 married before age 18} = \frac{\text{Number of women aged 20-24 married or in union before age 18}}{\text{Total women aged 20-24}} \times 100$$

The definition of union commonly used is *de facto* marriage.

Frequency As per survey cycle

Interpretation This indicator is commonly used to monitor the impacts of laws and interventions to reduce child marriage. If the proportion has not decreased it would suggest that early marriage with parental consent is still a generalised practice or that the implementation of existing laws on minimum age at marriage is weak.

The women most likely to marry before the age of 18 reside in rural and remote areas, have little or no education, and reside in the poorest households.³⁴ Is the legal minimum age of marriage 18 (or older) for both men and women? How is this enforced? Do programmes aimed at preventing child marriage target girls and their families? Are there parallel programmes to increase access to and quality of formal education for girls, especially the post-primary and secondary level; build up girls' economic, health and social assets, address underlying economic motivations; seek to change social norms that undervalue girls; and reduce the social pressures on families to marry off their girls at early ages, and so on.

³⁴<https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/MarryingTooYoung.pdf>.

12. Legal minimum age at marriage, by sex

The emerging consensus of international human rights standards is that the minimum age of marriage should be set at 18. Legislation contains the legal minimum age of marriage, with and without parental consent.

Disaggregate by	Not applicable
Data type and source	<p>Data type: The national legislation, regulations, etc. stipulating the legal minimum age for marriage without parental consent, and the legal minimum age with parental consent (or court order issued for 'exceptional circumstances')</p> <p>Source: Parliamentary library</p> <p>Regional source: None</p>
Compilation	There is no compilation required for this indicator as it is the legal minimum age for marriage for women and men without parental consent and the legal minimum age with parental consent
Frequency	Not applicable
Interpretation	<p>The analysis should focus on the presence or absence of legislation with the legal minimum age for marriage. Laws that set a minimum age of marriage are an important way to safeguard boys and girls from being married before they are ready. It is important that children are recognised in the law as being children and that they are accorded the full protection of the law. Governments need to have clear and consistent legislation that establishes 18 as the minimum age of marriage. Adequate safeguards must be in place to ensure that parental consent or other exceptions are not used to force girls into marriage. The existence of laws that set a minimum age for marriage is an important tool that helps those working to dissuade families and communities from marrying off their daughters as children.</p> <p>The analysis for this indicator should include a description of the enforcement mechanisms and remedies and whether any complaints have been lodged on the basis discrimination.</p>

13. Adolescent fertility rate

The indicator refers to the number of births to adolescent young women aged 15 to 19 years per 1,000 adolescent girls aged 15 to 19 per year. It is also referred to as the teenage fertility rate or the age-specific fertility rate for young women aged 15 to 19 years.

Disaggregate by Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, main activity (attending school, left school, etc.)

Data type and source Data type: Number of girls aged 19 years and younger who have ever been pregnant
Source: Census, DHS, Ministry of Health
Regional source: NMDI, SDG

Compilation The adolescent birth rate is generally computed as the ratio of the number of live births to young women aged 15–19 years to the number of young women aged 15–19 years.

$$\text{Adolescent birth rate} = \frac{\text{Number of live births to young women aged 15–19 years}}{\text{Total young women aged 15–19 years}} \times 100$$

Frequency Annual if from ministry of health records or birth registration (an average annual rate derived over four or more years of data), as per survey cycle if census or DHS is used.

Interpretation Early and repeated child-bearing affects women's health and often keeps them from obtaining the level of education or training needed to achieve a secure future for themselves and their children. It interferes with employment by limiting their education and thus skills and, if they have paid work, one or more prolonged absences from the labour force while they have children can impair their career development. By contrast, men's careers and educational opportunities are less affected by poorly planned child-bearing.

In many cases teenage mothers do not reach their full potential in economic and social spheres or are excluded to varying degrees in their communities. There are health (physical and psychological) risks to young mothers and their baby before, during and after delivery. Government policy influences the rate to some extent by the minimum age of consent, pregnant girls' and young mothers' access to education and training, and the provision of broader welfare and related social services.

Policies must address the reproductive health needs of adolescents, their knowledge of contraception and family planning services, and their access to them. Information and services should be made available to adolescents to help them understand their sexuality and protect them from unwanted pregnancies, sexually transmitted infections and the subsequent risk of infertility. This can be a very sensitive issue, especially in situations of incest, rape or other forms of coerced or forced sex with young women as well as with young women engaged in transactional sex.

What policies, programmes, support services and funding allocation ensures that young women who have given birth are able to complete their education and training? What reproductive health services are available to young women? What measures have been taken to make these accessible to all young women?

INDICATORS ON THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

14. Number of organisations supporting human rights implementation and the number of members they represent

The indicator shows the number of organisations outside of government and from civil society with programmes to support the progressive realisation of human rights treaties and the rights of children, women and persons with disability. Examples of these membership groups include scouts, guides, youth councils, councils of women, and societies for persons with disabilities.

Disaggregate by	Urban and rural, male and female, age group of members, main mandate of organisation, whether or not the organisation receives government or donor funding
Data type and source	Data type: Number of registered organisations with one or more activities that support human rights treaty realisation Source: Registration authority for CSOs and NGOs. In some countries the national umbrella NGO organisation will have this information. Regional source: None
Compilation	The indicator is compiled as the number of organisations outside of government supporting human rights and the number of members they represent. Some of these organisations have records about the number of members they have and others, with broader mandates and programs, do not. Some organisations might not be registered, such as those operating at the village or community level.
Frequency	Annual
Interpretation	How many organisations are working to support the human rights treaty? Is the number increasing or decreasing? Are most of them faith based or community based? How many of them work specifically on the rights of children, girls and women, and persons with disability? Are the intended beneficiaries (children, girls and women, and persons with disability) involved in developing programmes and setting priorities for activities?

15. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament

The proportion of seats held by women in parliament.

Disaggregate by	Constituency (urban and rural), political party, reserved seats
Data type and source	Data type: Number of men and women holding ministerial positions out of the total of men and women in ministerial positions Source: Parliament or national congress Regional source: NMDI, SDG (also includes local governments)
Compilation	<p>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 occupied in parliament.</p> $\text{Proportion of women aged 20-24 married before age 18} = \frac{\text{Number of women aged 20-24 married or in union before age 18}}{\text{Total women aged 20-24}} \times 100$ <p>‘Seats in parliament’ refers to the number of parliamentary mandates, or the number of members of parliament. 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.</p>
Frequency	Annual or as per election cycle
Interpretation	<p>“Women’s political representation in the Pacific Island region is the lowest of any global region ... Traditional beliefs about men’s and women’s roles, women’s limited social capital and a lack of support from political bodies explain the poor progress of women’s political representation in the region.”³⁵</p> <p>A stronger presence of women in parliament allows new concerns to be highlighted on political agendas and new priorities to be put into practice through the adoption and implementation of policies and laws. The inclusion of the perspectives and interests of women is a prerequisite for democracy and gender equality, and contributes to good governance. A representative parliament also allows the different experiences of men and women to affect the social, political and economic future of societies.</p> <p>To increase the number of women in parliament, some PICTs have introduced, or are attempting to introduce temporary special measures such as reserved seats, and some political parties have quotas on the proportion of female national election candidates they aim to nominate. The French law of parity applies in the French territories and requires that political parties put forward equal numbers of male and female candidates for legislative office. But very few PICTs have undertaken electoral reform to remove the barriers to women participating in elected bodies at all political levels.</p>

³⁵Beijing +20: Review of progress in implementing the Beijing Platform for Action in Pacific Island countries and territories. SPC, Noumea, New Caledonia, 2015, Page 69.

16. Presence of a gender quota for parliament (reserved seats and legal candidate quotas)

Article 7 of CEDAW commits States Parties to ensure equality between women and men in political and public life, including the right to vote, to be eligible for election, to participate in formulating government policy, to hold public office and to perform public functions.

Disaggregate by	Not applicable
Data type and source	<p>Data type: The title of the legislation that ensures a gender quota for parliament and the year the legislation came into effect.</p> <p>Source: Parliamentary library</p> <p>Regional source: None</p>
Compilation	<p>There is no compilation required for this indicator as it is whether or not there is legislation for a gender quota in parliament.</p> <p>Reserved seats set aside a certain number of seats for women among representatives in a legislature, specified either in the constitution or by legislation. Women can be elected or appointed to take up these seats, which can be part of the general electorate or special seats created for the gender quota.</p> <p>Legal candidate quotas legally oblige political parties to either ensure that a minimum number of candidates are female, or, if the quota is gender-neutral, the quota will demand, for example, no more than 60 per cent and no fewer than 40 per cent of either sex. Voluntary party quotas are adopted voluntarily by political parties (see next indicator).</p>
Frequency	Not applicable
Interpretation	<p>Quota systems aim at ensuring that women constitute at least a 'critical minority' of 30 or 40 per cent or aim for 'gender balance' as demanded in various international treaties and conventions. Quotas may be seen as a temporary measure, that is to say, until the barriers for women's entry into politics are removed.</p> <p>Gender quotas are introduced where women historically have been almost totally excluded from politics, providing a kick-start for women to gain entry to politics. In other cases, quotas are introduced to consolidate and further strengthen the gains women have made in accessing decision-making positions – or to prevent a backlash.</p> <p>Quotas are effective only if they are appropriate to the particular electoral system of a country (or the level of government to which they apply). Proportional representation systems offer a broader range of options for quotas than plurality/majority systems. Even so, a quota initiative may require constitutional change or sanction, and the opportunity to introduce a quota system would therefore only arrive in the context of larger reform processes in which broad public support for them has been mobilised.</p>

17. Presence of a gender quota for parliament (voluntary party quotas)

Article 7 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) commits States Parties to ensure equality between women and men in political and public life, including the right to vote, to be eligible for election, to participate in formulating government policy, to hold public office and to perform public functions.

Disaggregate by	Not applicable
Data type and source	Data type: Political party manifestos/policy statements Source: Political parties Regional source: None
Compilation	There is no compilation required for this indicator as it is whether or not political parties have voluntarily adopted gender quotas. Voluntary party quotas – political parties voluntarily adopt quotas to either ensure that a minimum number of candidates are female, or, if the quota is gender-neutral, the quota will demand, for example, no more than 60 per cent and no fewer than 40 per cent of either sex.
Frequency	Not applicable
Interpretation	Quota systems aim at ensuring that women constitute at least a ‘critical minority’ of 30 or 40 per cent or aim for ‘gender balance’ as demanded in various international treaties and conventions. Quotas may be seen as a temporary measure, that is to say, until the barriers for women’s entry into politics are removed. Quotas can also have a downside if the nature of the quota-based system results in women members being seen as having less legitimacy as elected representatives than their male peers. Voluntary party quota implementation is preferable to implementation under compulsion, and generally the political parties considering quotas seek to build broad public support at the stage of developing such provisions, which helps ensure implementation. Political parties play a key role in the electoral system. Some observers have suggested that not only are they the gatekeepers in women’s access to politics, but also that quotas have been most successful when they have been adopted on a voluntary basis by political parties who come to see this as being in their own interest.

18. Women's share of government ministerial positions

The proportion of government ministers who are female

Disaggregate by	Portfolio
Data type and source	Data type: Number of men and women holding ministerial positions out of the total of men and women in ministerial positions Source: Parliament or national congress Regional source: None

Compilation Women's share of ministerial positions is derived by dividing the total number of women occupying a ministerial position by the total number of men and women occupying a ministerial position.

$$\text{Women's share of ministerial positions} = \frac{\text{Women occupying ministerial positions}}{\text{Total number of men and women occupying a ministerial position}} \times 100$$

A man or woman at the head of two or more ministries or holding several ministerial positions is counted only once. The total includes deputy prime ministers and ministers. Prime ministers/heads of government are also included when they hold ministerial portfolios. Vice-Presidents and heads of governmental or public agencies are not included.

Frequency Annual or as per election cycle

Interpretation The proportion of women in decision-making positions is an indicator of the degree of gender-sensitivity of political processes and actors. When both women and men participate in the highest levels of decision making, more responsive decisions and improved distribution of services result. Recent efforts have focused more importantly on facilitating women's access to parliament because, in most PICTs, women need to be elected before they can be appointed as ministers. An analysis of the ministerial portfolios held by women provides insight into the scope women ministers have to resolve issues pertaining to gender equality and discrimination, bearing in mind that women often are appointed to 'social' portfolios like social affairs, education, family and women's affairs.

SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL INDICATORS

19. Labour force participation rate annual (adults aged 15–64 years), per cent

The labour force participation rate shows the proportion of the available 'working age' population that is willing and able to work and is either employed or actively seeking employment.

Disaggregate by Male and female, urban and rural, type of employment (pay or profit), age group, full- or part-time employed

Data type and source Data type: Number of persons working for pay and/or profit (including contributing family workers, which is considered to be a form of self-employment) and those who are unemployed as a proportion of those who are 'working age' or aged 15–64 years.

Source: Census, labour force survey or household survey data from NSO.

Regional source: NMDI

Compilation The labour force participation rate is calculated by expressing the number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of the working-age population. The labour force is the sum of the number of persons employed and the number of unemployed, so it requires measurement of both employment and unemployment.

$$\text{Labour force participation rate} = \frac{\text{Number of unemployed persons aged 15-64yrs}}{\text{Total aged persons aged 15-64 years}} \times 100$$

The resolution adopted by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, 2013 defines employment as persons engaged in work for pay or profit during the reference period, including contributing family workers in profit-oriented household enterprises. This includes those who are employees, employers and the self-employed if they are working for pay or profit, as well as unpaid family workers in household enterprises.

Persons are defined as unemployed if they do not have a job, were looking for a job and were available for work for pay or profit during the reference period.

The working-age population is the population above the legal working age – often aged 15 and older, but with variation from country to country based on national laws and practices.

Frequency As per census and/or labour force or household survey schedule (every five or ten years).

Interpretation The labour force participation rate plays a central role in the study of the factors that determine the size and composition of a country's human resources and in making projections about the future supply of labour. The information is also used to formulate employment policies, to determine training needs and to calculate the expected working lives of the male and female populations and the rates of accession to, and retirement from, economic activity – crucial information for the financial planning of social security systems.

The level and pattern of labour force participation depends on employment opportunities and the demand for income, which may differ for different groups of people. For example, studies have shown that the labour force participation rates of women vary systematically, at any given age, with their marital status and related fertility and level of education. There are also important differences in the participation rates of the urban and rural populations, and among different socio-economic groups.

Labour force participation rates for men and women are often shown by sex and age group. Labour force activity among the young (15 to 24 years) reflects the availability of educational opportunities, while labour force activity among older workers (55 to 64 years or 65 years and over) gives an indication of the attitude to retirement and the existence of social safety nets for the retired. Labour force participation is generally lower for women than for men in each age category. Among the prime working age, the female rates are not only lower than the corresponding male rates, but they also typically exhibit a somewhat different pattern. During this period of their life-cycle, women tend to leave the labour force to give birth to and raise children, returning – but at a lower rate – to economically active life when the children are older. In developed economies, the profile of female participation is, however, increasingly becoming similar to that of men.

Not all PICTs measure the labour force participation rate according to the 2013 Resolution criteria, and unpaid workers, including subsistence workers, are included in the economically active population. There are also differences in the age groups used for the working age population, with some PICTs having an upper age limit – 65 years for example – while others do not. Some PICTs include persons younger than 15 in the working age population.

The way the labour force questions are asked can have an effect on the inclusion of men and women in the labour force. Specific probing questions should be included in the survey questionnaire to make sure all workers are included – particularly the number of employed persons who: (a) work for only a few hours in the reference period, especially if they do not do so regularly; (b) are in unpaid employment; or (c) work near or in their home, thus mixing work and personal activities during the day. Since more women than men are found in these situations, it is to be expected that the number of women in employment (and thus the female labour force) will tend to be underestimated to a larger extent than the number of men.

20. Proportion of employed who are own-account workers

The indicator shows the proportion of employed people who are own-account workers.

Disaggregate by	Male and female, urban and rural, age group, hours worked, sector, full- or part-time employed, average hours worked
Data type and source	Data type: Number of persons working as own-account workers (or self-employed and not employing others) as a proportion of the total employed population Source: Census, labour force survey or household survey data from NSO. Regional source: None
Compilation	The proportion of employed who are own-account workers is calculated by expressing the number of persons who are own-account workers as a percentage of the employed population.

$$\text{Proportion of employed who are own-account workers} = \frac{\text{Number of own-account workers aged 15-64 years}}{\text{Total employed persons aged 15-64 years}} \times 100$$

The International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE), uses the type of economic risk as the main criterion to define the status groups. Economic risk includes whether or not the work arrangements are formal or informal. Own-account workers usually have informal work arrangements characterised by weak institutional employment arrangements, such as inadequate social security and limited authority over work conditions.

Own-account workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a 'self-employment jobs' (i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent on the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employees to work for them.³⁶

Total employed persons are all persons working for pay or profit during the reference period, including contributing family workers in household enterprises ('unpaid family worker').

The age group 15–64 years has been used for this indicator, but the national definition of the working age population should be applied. This is often reported as the population above the legal working age – often aged 15 and older, but with variation from country to country based on national laws and practices.

Frequency	As per census and/or labour force or household survey schedule (every five or ten years)
Interpretation	Analysing employment information by status in employment provides a statistical basis for describing workers' behaviour and conditions of work, and for defining an individual's socio-economic group. If the proportion of own-account workers (self-employed without hired employees) is sizeable, it may be an indication of a large agriculture sector and low growth in the formal economy. Own-account workers are considered vulnerable because of the relatively high degree of economic risk and weak institutional employment arrangements, as their employment is typically informal in nature and outside formal social protection systems, such as superannuation and labour laws and regulations.

³⁶From http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/publication/wcms_422401.pdf Accessed 12/01/2016.

The proportion of the employed who are own-account workers depends on employment opportunities and the demand for income, which may differ for different groups of people. For example, studies have shown that the own-account work is prevalent in many rural areas, where families rely on the sale of agricultural products for income. There are also important differences among different socio-economic groups.

Not all PICTs measure the employed population according to the 2013 Resolution criteria, and unpaid workers, including subsistence workers, are included in the employed population. There are also differences in the age groups used for the working age population, with some PICTs having an upper age limit – 65 years for example – while others do not. Some PICTs include persons younger than 15 in the working age population.

The way the labour force questions are asked can have an effect on the inclusion of men and women in the labour force, and in particular own-account workers. Specific probing questions should be included in the survey questionnaire to make sure all workers are included – particularly the number of employed persons who: (a) work for only a few hours in the reference period, especially if they do not do so regularly; (b) are in unpaid employment; or (c) work near or in their home, thus mixing work and personal activities during the day. Since more women than men are found in these situations, it is to be expected that the number of women in employment will tend to be underestimated to a larger extent than the number of men.

21. Proportion of employed who are contributing family workers

The indicator shows the proportion of employed who are contributing family workers or unpaid workers in a family enterprise such as retail store, plantation, etc.

Disaggregate by Male and female, urban and rural, age group, hours worked, sector, occupation, full- or part-time employed, average hours worked

Data type and source Data type: Number of persons working as contributing family workers (or those working in 'self-employment jobs' as own-account workers in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household) as a proportion of the total employed population.

Source: Census, labour force survey or household survey data from NSO.

Regional source: None

Compilation The proportion of employed who are contributing family workers is calculated by expressing the number of persons who are contributing family workers as a percentage of the employed population.

$$\text{Proportion of employed who are contributing family workers} = \frac{\text{Number of contributing family workers aged 15-64 years}}{\text{Total employed persons aged 15-64 years}} \times 100$$

The International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE) uses the type of economic risk as the main criterion to define the status groups. Economic risk includes whether or not the work arrangements are formal or informal, and contributing family workers usually have informal work arrangements characterised by weak institutional employment arrangements such as inadequate social security and limited authority over work conditions.

Contributing family workers are those workers who hold 'self-employment jobs' as own-account workers in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household.³⁷ In PICTs this is typically called 'unpaid family workers' in a profit-oriented enterprise such as a retail outlet, plantation or on a boat.

Total employed persons are all persons working for pay or profit during the reference period.

The age group 15–64 years has been used for this indicator, but the national definition of the working age population should be applied. This is often reported as the population above the legal working age – often aged 15 and older, but with variation from country to country based on national laws and practices.

Frequency As per census and/or labour force or household survey schedule (every five or ten years)

Interpretation Analysing employment information by status in employment provides a statistical basis for describing workers' behaviour and conditions of work, and for defining an individual's socio-economic group.

³⁷ From http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/publication/wcms_422401.pdf Accessed 12/01/2016.

Contributing family work is a form of labour – generally unpaid, although compensation might come indirectly in the form of family income – that supports production for the market. It is particularly common among women, especially women in households where other members engage in self-employment, specifically in running a family business or in farming. If there is a large proportion of people employed as contributing family workers, it is more likely that there will be slow economic growth, little job creation, poverty and often a large rural economy.

Contributing family workers have a lower likelihood of having formal work arrangements, and are therefore more likely to lack elements associated with decent employment, such as adequate social security and a voice at work.

Not all PICTs measure the employed population according to the 2013 Resolution criteria, and all unpaid workers, including subsistence workers, are included in the employed population. There are also differences in the age groups used for the working age population, with some PICTs having an upper age limit – 65 years for example – while others do not. Some PICTs include persons younger than 15 in the working age population.

The way the labour force questions are asked can have an effect on the inclusion of men and women in the labour force, and in particular contributing family workers. Specific probing questions should be included in the survey questionnaire to make sure all workers are included – particularly the number of employed persons who: (a) work for only a few hours in the reference period, especially if they do not do so regularly; (b) are in unpaid employment; or (c) work near or in their home, thus mixing work and personal activities during the day. Since more women than men are found in these situations, it is to be expected that the number of women in employment will tend to be underestimated to a larger extent than the number of men.

22. Proportion of employed who are employers

The indicator shows the proportion of employed who are employers of other people in a business enterprise.

Disaggregate by Male and female, urban and rural, age group, number of employees, sector, average hours worked

Data type and source Data type: Number of persons working as employers (or self-employed and employing others) in a business enterprise as a proportion of the total employed population.

Source: Census, labour force survey or household survey data from NSO

Regional source: None

Compilation The proportion of employed who are employers is calculated by expressing the number of persons who are employers as a percentage of the employed population.

$$\text{Proportion of employed who are employers} = \frac{\text{Number of employers aged 15-64 years}}{\text{Total employed persons aged 15-64 years}} \times 100$$

Employers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a 'self-employment jobs' (i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent on the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and, in this capacity, have engaged, on a continuous basis, one or more persons to work for them as employee(s).

Total employed persons are all persons working for pay or profit during the reference period.

The age group 15–64 years has been used for this indicator, but the national definition of the working age population should be applied. This is often reported as the population above the legal working age – often aged 15 and older, but with variation from country to country based on national laws and practices.

Frequency As per census and/or labour force or household survey schedule (every five or ten years).

Interpretation Many smaller PICT economies have a large public (government) sector and a much smaller private sector, so opportunities to operate successful businesses as employers are limited for both women and men. The barriers identified include the lack of opportunities for education and training, limited access to microfinance and revolving loans based on non-traditional forms of collateral, as well as obstacles regarding business registration and start up.

Women make up a minority of employers for many reasons, including occupational segregation in education, training and employment as well as persistent stereotyped attitudes about women in management roles. Women as employers typically operate very small or micro-enterprises with little potential for growth. Women entrepreneurs are under-represented in enterprises of all sizes, and the bigger the firm the less likely it is to be headed by a woman. In many countries, women's opportunities to participate in business is linked to the fact that a good number of enterprises are family owned. Research shows that: "additional income earned by women is more likely to be spent on family welfare, including education, health and better nutrition, than income earned by men."³⁸

³⁸http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_316450.pdf. Accessed 12/01/2016.

Not all PICTs measure the employed population according to the 2013 Resolution criteria, and all unpaid workers, including subsistence workers, are included in the employed population. There are also differences in the age groups used for the working age population, with some PICTs having an upper age limit – 65 years for example – while others do not. Some PICTs include persons younger than 15 in the working age population.

23. Percentage distribution of employed population by agriculture, industry and services sectors

The indicator shows the distribution of employed according to the sector of the economy the business enterprise they work in (agriculture, industry and services).

Disaggregate by Male and female, urban and rural, age group, employment status, sector, full- or part-time employed, average hours worked, occupation

Data type and source Data type: Number of employed persons working in the agriculture, industry and services sector as a proportion of the total employed population

Source: Census, labour force survey or household survey data from NSO

Regional source: None

Compilation The proportion of employed women/men in each sector is calculated by expressing the number employed in each of the three sectors as a percentage of the employed population. It is derived separately for men and women. The compilation example below is for women.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Proportion of employed women in agriculture} &= \frac{\text{Number of women employed in agriculture sector aged 15-64 years}}{\text{Total employed women aged 15-64 years}} \times 100 \\ \text{Proportion of employed women in industry} &= \frac{\text{Number of women employed in industry sector aged 15-64 years}}{\text{Total employed women aged 15-64 years}} \times 100 \\ \text{Proportion of employed women in services} &= \frac{\text{Number of women employed in services sector aged 15-64 years}}{\text{Total employed women aged 15-64 years}} \times 100 \end{aligned}$$

Agriculture, industry and services sectors are defined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). The agriculture sector comprises activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing. The industry sector comprises mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction and public utilities (electricity, gas and water). The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels, transport, storage and communications, finance, insurance, real estate and business services, and community, social and personal services.

Total employed persons are all persons working for pay or profit during the reference period.

The age group 15-64 years has been used for this indicator, but the national definition of the working age population should be applied. This is often reported as the population above the legal working age – often aged 15 and older, but with variation from country to country based on national laws and practices.

Frequency As per census and/or labour force or household survey schedule (every five or 10 years).

Interpretation This group of indicators show female and male participation rates and can be used to identify which industries are 'male-dominated' and which are 'female-dominated', or the degree to which the labour market is segmented, or the part(s) of the economy men and women work in. It is often used in conjunction with average or median hourly wages to examine gender wage gaps, and with education attainment to analyse skills. It can also be used to test the impact of equal employment efforts over time. The indicators can be used for analysis of women and men working in sectors with different kinds of vulnerabilities, such as agriculture with drought, flooding, commodity prices; services with informal employment and lack of worker's rights in retail trade outlets; industry with occupational health and safety concerns.

Not all PICTs measure the employed population according to the 2013 Resolution criteria, and all unpaid workers, including subsistence workers, are included in the employed population. There are also differences in the age groups used for the working age population, with some PICTs having an upper age limit – 65 years for example – while others do not. Some PICTs include persons younger than 15 in the working age population.

24. Proportion of women in managerial positions

The proportion of management positions held by women

Disaggregate by Urban and rural, average income, education attainment, sector (industry), employment status, type of management occupation, sector of employment (public, private, etc.)

Data type and source Data type: Number of employed women working as managers as a proportion of the total number of people employed working as managers.

Source: Census, and/or household survey data from NSO

Regional source: SDG

Compilation The number of managerial positions held by women as a proportion of all managerial positions held by women and men.

$$\text{Proportion of managerial positions held by women} = \frac{\text{Number of managerial positions held by women}}{\text{Total number of managerial positions}} \times 100$$

Managerial positions are defined as those in ISCO-88 categories 11: Legislators and Senior Officials and 12: Corporate Managers. There are some differences in the occupations included in these two categories, so it is important that the discussion about the indicator includes reference to the occupation classification used.

The **employed** comprise all persons of working age who, during a specified brief period such as one week or one day, were in the following categories: a) paid employment (whether at work or with a job but not at work); or b) self-employment (whether at work or with an enterprise but not at work).

Frequency As per census and/or household survey schedule (every five or ten years)

Interpretation This information on the proportion of women who are employed in decision-making and management roles in government, large enterprises and institutions provides some insight into women's power in decision-making and in the economy. Its principle limitation is that it does not reflect differences in the levels of responsibility of women in these high and middle level positions or the importance of the enterprises and organisations in which they are employed.

While women are gaining access to more and higher levels of management, there is a tendency for them to be clustered in particular managerial functions such as human resources, public relations, finance and administration.

25. Youth unemployment rate for persons aged 15–24

The youth unemployment rate shows the proportion of the available 'working age' youth population that is willing and able to work and is actively seeking employment as a proportion of the youth labour force.

Disaggregate by Male and female, urban and rural, age group, work history, length of unemployment, education qualifications, persons with disabilities

Data type and source Data type: Number of unemployed persons aged 15–24 years as a proportion of the labour force aged 15–24 years.

Source: Census, labour force survey or household survey data from NSO

Regional source: NMDI

Compilation The proportion of young people who are unemployed is calculated by expressing the number of unemployed as a percentage of the youth labour force.

$$\text{Proportion of youth unemployed} = \frac{\text{Number of unemployed aged 15-24 years}}{\text{Employed + unemployed aged 15-24 years}} \times 100$$

Unemployed youth comprises all persons aged 15–24 years who were: a) without work during the reference period, i.e. were not in paid employment or self-employment; b) currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period; and c) seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps in a specified recent period to seek paid employment or self-employment.

A **'relaxed' definition of unemployed** comprises all persons aged 15–24 years who were: a) without work during the reference period, i.e. were not in paid employment or self-employment; and b) currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid employment. It does not include the 'seeking work' criterion as people living in areas where there is little or no formal employment would not usually be classified as 'unemployed' even if they are without work and would accept a job if offered one (sometimes called 'discouraged workers').

Total employed persons are all persons aged 15–24 years working for pay or profit during the reference period, including contributing family workers in household enterprises ('unpaid family worker') and the unemployed aged 15–24 years.

Labour force comprises all persons working for pay or profit during the reference period, including contributing family workers in household enterprises ('unpaid family worker') and the unemployed.

Frequency As per census and/or labour force or household survey schedule (every five or ten years)

Interpretation There are a number of barriers and constraints in the transition young people make from education and training to employment, and youth unemployment rate is a measure of the young people who want to be in the labour force. Causes of youth unemployment include the size of the labour market and the types of jobs available, and the quality and relevance of education. As paid work is concentrated in the urban areas, the active job seekers are more likely to be found there. This is particularly the case for young people. Because they are not able to build up skills or experience during their first years in the workforce, unemployed youth see a decrease in lifetime earnings compared to those who had steady work or those who were unemployed as an adult.

Youth unemployment rates, however, do not show the true extent of young people without work, as those who are discouraged job seekers are not included. Many young people who would class themselves as unemployed if they thought they had a chance of securing employment turn to other kinds of work, typically unpaid, such as subsistence agriculture, or they give up looking for work and are therefore not part of the labour force.

Youth unemployment rates are often significantly higher than older age groups unemployment rates and young women typically have higher rates than young men, possibly because young men take up unpaid work alternatives. However, unemployment data do not adequately reflect the situation of young people in the labour market, especially where they are engaged in subsistence work and work in the informal sector. These young people are seldom employed, although they may often be underemployed.

Not all PICTs measure unemployment according to the official definition, mostly because the 'actively looking for work' criterion does not apply in small labour markets. Not all PICTs measure the employed population according to the 2013 Resolution criteria, and all unpaid workers, including subsistence workers, are included in the employed population.

26. Percentage of wages paid during maternity leave

If countries do not use the 'two thirds of previous earnings', they need to include information on how the cash payments during maternity leave are calculated.

Disaggregate by	Not applicable
Data type and source	Data type: The national maternity leave policy and supporting legislation, regulations etc. Source: Parliamentary library Regional source: None
Compilation	There is no compilation required for this indicator as it is how the cash payments during maternity leave are calculated. If cash payments during maternity leave are not universally applied for all female employees in the country, the coverage should be noted in, for example the public sector and private sectors. If corporations in the private sector use different cash payment calculations, the average should be used if possible.
Frequency	Not applicable
Interpretation	<p>The ILO Convention on Maternity Leave (183) recognises that countries use different methods to determine the amount of cash payments during maternity leave, including the 'not less than two thirds of previous earnings' as well as other methods providing these are comparable to the 'two thirds' average amount. Many countries provide maternity leave but do not provide cash payments, which means that women are obliged to return to work at the end of the leave period or, as is often the case, sooner because of the need for income.</p> <p>Cash payments are the maintenance of wages and benefits during maternity leave, providing economic security for women and their families. Cash benefits during the time off employment around childbirth (maternity leave) are one of the key elements of maternity protection. They are intended to replace a part or all of the income lost due to the interruption of the women's economic activity, so the woman can recover from pregnancy and childbirth. Without this key financial support, the income loss, combined with increased expenditures associated with pregnancy and birth, would pose economic hardship for many families.</p> <p>The analysis for this indicator should include a description of eligibility criteria (duration of employment, etc.), the duration of 'guaranteed' cash payments, the enforcement mechanisms and remedies, and whether any complaints have been lodged on the basis of discrimination.</p>

27. Proportion of individuals using the internet

This is the percentage of individuals using the Internet from any location over the last three months.

Disaggregate by Male and female, urban and rural, age group, place of access (location), Internet activities undertaken, frequency of use, education qualifications, means of access (fixed broadband, mobile telephone, games, digital TV, etc.), persons with disabilities

Data type and source Data type: Number of people using the internet as a proportion of the total population

Source: Census, labour force survey or household survey data from NSO.

Regional source: NMDI

Compilation The proportion of people who used the internet for any purpose in the last three months

$$\text{Proportion of people using the internet} = \frac{\text{Number of people using the internet}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$$

The **internet** is a world-wide public computer network. It provides access to a number of communication services, including the World Wide Web, and carries e-mail, news, entertainment and data files, irrespective of the device used (not assumed to be only via a computer; it may also be by mobile telephone, other wireless devices, games machine, digital TV, etc.).

There is no age group specified for this indicator, which is why it should be disaggregated by sex and age group. When information is collected from household surveys, however, it can be specified that only the population above a certain age (e.g. five, ten or 15 years) provides the information.

Frequency As per census and/or household survey schedule (every five or ten years)

Interpretation Having access to, and making use of, the internet allow citizens to benefit from the extensive services, applications and information available, which has the potential to empower them. The internet is transforming society and has become an indispensable tool for realising a range of human rights, combating inequality, accelerating development and human progress. Ensuring universal access to the internet should be a priority for all PICTs.

The internet allows people to exchange experiences and learn from each other, enabling higher returns on investment and avoiding problems of duplication or missing information. The use of the internet can make governments more transparent, thereby reducing corruption and leading to better governance. It can help people in rural areas find out about market prices and sell their products for a better price. It can also overcome traditional barriers to better education by making books available online and opening the door to e-learning.

Many communities are, however, not able to access the Internet. For many developing economies, there are socio-economic problems that create barriers to the use of ICT by individuals. These problems are diverse and broadly cover lack of opportunity and lack of ability. They include illiteracy and other linguistic limitations, socio-cultural barriers, lack of ICT and other skills, lack of confidence or awareness, and low income. In many PICTs the main barrier is the high cost of internet access, with fixed broadband services continuing to be expensive and prohibitive for many households. Instead, many people, especially young people, rely on internet cafes or access through their workplaces. It is for this reason that analysis and interpretation of this indicator is based on age groups, rural or urban location, and other socio-economic status variables.

28. Proportion of individuals using a mobile telephone

This is the percentage of individuals using a mobile telephone over the last three months.

Disaggregate by Male and female, urban and rural, age group, place of access (location), internet activities undertaken, frequency of use, education qualifications, means of access (fixed broadband, mobile-cellular telephone, games, digital TV, etc.), persons with disabilities

Data type and source Data type: Number of people using a mobile-cellular telephone as a proportion of the total population

Source: Census, labour force survey or household survey data from NSO

Regional source: NMDI

Compilation The proportion of people who used a reasonably available mobile phone for any purpose in the last three months

$$\text{Proportion of people using a mobile - cellular telephone} = \frac{\text{Number of people using mobile - cellular telephone}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$$

A **mobile telephone** refers to a portable telephone subscribing to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, which provides access to the public switched telephone network. This includes analogue and digital cellular systems, as well as IMT-2000 (3G) and IMT-Advanced (4G). Users of both post-paid subscriptions and pre-paid accounts are included.

Use of a mobile cellular telephone does not necessarily mean that the telephone is owned or paid for by the person; it may be reasonably available through work, a friend or family member, etc. It excludes occasional use, for instance, borrowing a mobile phone to make a call.

There is no age group specified for this indicator, which is why it should be disaggregated by sex and age group. When information is collected from household surveys, however, it can be specified that only the population above a certain age (e.g. five, ten or 15 years) provides the information.

Frequency As per census and/or household survey schedule (every five or ten years)

Interpretation The proportion of individuals who use a mobile telephone is an important indicator to measure the uptake of mobile cellular technology. Using mobile cellular technology allow citizens to benefit from the communications they both make and receive, as well as the extensive services, applications and information available, which have the potential to empower people. Mobile telephones have transformed society and have become an indispensable tool for realising a range of human rights, combating inequality, and accelerating development and human progress.

Mobile telephones allow people to exchange experiences and learn from each other, enabling higher returns on investment and avoiding problems of duplication or missing information. Simple text messaging can be used to help people in rural areas find out about market prices and sell their products for a better price, provide information about potential threats and disasters, and transfer money. Governments can use it to collect information such as school attendance.

Mobile telephone network coverage does not, however, necessarily include all remote communities. For many developing economies, there are socio-economic problems that create barriers to the use of ICT by individuals. These problems are diverse and broadly cover lack of opportunity and lack of ability. They include illiteracy and other linguistic limitations, sociocultural barriers, lack of ICT and other skills, lack of confidence or awareness and low income. But in many PICTs the main barrier is the high cost of access with mobile telephone services continuing to be expensive and prohibitive for many people. It is for this reason that analysis and interpretation of this indicator is based on age groups, rural or urban location and other socio-economic status variables.

29. Youth literacy rate of persons (15–24 years)

The percentage of the population aged 15–24 years who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on everyday life.

Disaggregate by Male and female, urban and rural, age group, education attainment, employment status, persons with disabilities

Data type and source Data type: Number of literate youth as a proportion all youth

Source: Census or household survey data from NSO

Regional source: NMDI

Compilation The usual method of computation is to divide the number of people aged 15–24 years who are literate by the total population in the same age group and to multiply the total by 100.

$$\text{Youth literacy rate} = \frac{\text{Number of people aged 15-24 years who can read and write}}{\text{Total population aged 15-24 years}} \times 100$$

Most of the available data on literacy are based on 'self-reported' literacy rather than on tested literacy, and in some cases are derived from other proxy information such as years of schooling. Testing of understanding is rarely undertaken. Instead, questions such as: 'Can you read and write?' are used, which do not provide accurate measures of literacy. Using proxy measures like years of schooling is also inaccurate as a measure of literacy.

Frequency As per census and/or household survey schedule (every five or ten years)

Interpretation The youth literacy rate reflects the outcomes of basic education over the previous ten years or so. As a measure of the effectiveness of the primary education system, it is often seen as a proxy measure of social progress and economic achievement. The literacy rate is not a measure of the quality and adequacy of the literacy level needed for individuals to function in a society. Reasons for failing to achieve the literacy standard may include low quality of schooling, difficulties in attending school or dropping out before completing the basic cycle of education.

30. Adjusted net intake rate to the first grade of primary education

The percentage of the population of the official entrance age to primary education who are enrolled in primary school (any grade).

Disaggregate by Male and female, urban and rural, ethnic group, persons with disabilities

Data type and source Data type: Number of children of official primary school entrance age who are attending primary school grade 1 (first year) or higher

Source: Census and/or household survey, ministry of education administrative data

Regional source: None

Compilation Enrolment in primary education of the population of the official entrance age is divided by the population of the same age. The result is then multiplied by 100.

$$\text{Adjusted net intake rate for the first grade of primary} = \frac{\text{Number of students of official entry age enrolled in primary}}{\text{Total population of official school entry age}} \times 100$$

The 'adjusted' net intake rate includes students of official school entry age enrolled in levels higher than the first grade.

Frequency Annual if using ministry of education administrative records and census population records; otherwise as per census or household survey cycle

Interpretation In situations where access to education is limited or there are limited resources, families may find it difficult to send their children to school. Late entry into primary school affects a child's ability to progress well in school and can encourage their early exit. Universal education might seem a relatively straightforward goal but it has proved difficult to achieve. Are children living in urban areas more likely to attend school at the correct age than in rural areas? Are there differences between girls and boys related to the perception that the education of boys is 'better value' than educating girls? Do both boys and girls not attend school because of the distance and/or costs of transportation to the school?

31. Adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education

The net enrolment rate (NER) is the percentage of children of official primary school age who are enrolled in primary school. The adjusted NER (A-NER) includes children of primary school age enrolled in secondary level education.

Disaggregate by Male and female, urban and rural, education authority (government or private school), persons with disabilities

Data type and source Data type: Number of children of official primary school age enrolled in school (primary or secondary) as a proportion all children of official primary school age

Source: Ministry of education administrative data for school enrolment, census and/or population projections for the estimates of all official primary school age children from the NSO. Where ministry of education data are not available the NSO can use the census and other household survey data to derive the A-NER.

Regional source: NMDI (NER primary, not A-NER primary)

Compilation The number of pupils enrolled in primary (or secondary) education who are of the official primary school age is divided by the total number of children of the official age group for primary education (of International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) Level 1). The result is then multiplied by 100 to derive the rate.

$$\text{Adjusted net enrollment rate for primary} = \frac{\text{Number of children of official primary school age group enrolled in primary or secondary education}}{\text{Total population of official primary school age group}} \times 100$$

In most PICTs the ministry of education and/or the NSO compile the A-NER on an annual basis so there is usually no need for it to be calculated and it can be obtained from the ministry of education and/or the NSO. It is important to know what data were used to derive the A-NER: administrative data and population estimates or household survey data only. It is also important to know if ISCED Level 1 is used, as some PICTs include the final year of the early childhood education 'kindergarten' year in primary education. It is good practice to include in the analysis the years of schooling included in the primary level. In some countries this is the first six years of schooling; in others it is the first eight. Not all countries use the ISCED definitions.

Frequency Annual or as per census and/or household survey schedule (every five or ten years)

Interpretation The indicator is used to monitor progress towards the goal of achieving universal primary education, identified in the Millennium Development Goals (and now the Sustainable Development Goals) and the Education for All initiative. It shows the proportion of children of primary school age who are enrolled in primary or secondary school. This is a very important indicator in measuring rates of access to education, and when considering gender inequality issues, as well as regional or rural/urban inequalities. It is important to show the A-NER over at least a five-year period to identify trends in the analysis.

The indicator attempts to capture the education system's coverage and efficiency, but it does not do so completely. Some children fall outside the official school age because of late or early entry rather than because of grade repetition.

32. Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in secondary education

The number of students enrolled in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the official age group for secondary level education.

Disaggregate by Male and female, urban and rural, education authority (government or private school), lower and upper secondary school levels, persons with disabilities

Data type and source Data type: Number of students enrolled in secondary school as a proportion of all children of official secondary school age.

Source: Ministry of education administrative data for school enrolment, census and/or population projections for the estimates of all official secondary school age children from the NSO. Where ministry of education data are not available the NSO can use the census and other household survey data to derive the GER.

Regional source: NMDI

Compilation The number of pupils enrolled in secondary education is divided by the total number of children of the official age group for secondary education (ISCED levels 2 and 3 for lower and upper secondary school). The result is then multiplied by 100 to derive the rate.

$$\text{Gross enrolment rate for secondary} = \frac{\text{Number of students enrolled in secondary education}}{\text{Total population in the official secondary school age group}} \times 100$$

In most PICTs the ministry of education and/or the NSO compile the GER for secondary education on an annual basis, so there is usually no need for it to be calculated and it can be obtained from the ministry of education and/or the NSO. It is important to know what data were used to derive the secondary GER: administrative data and population estimates or household survey data only. It is also important to know if ISCED levels 2 and 3 are used, as some PICTs include lower secondary in primary education. It is good practice to include in the analysis the years of schooling included in the secondary level: not all countries use the ISCED definitions.

Frequency Annual or as per census and/or household survey schedule (every five or ten years)

Interpretation Education is one of the most important aspects of human development: the better educated a person is the more likely they are to be self-reliant and not need financial help from family, unemployment benefits or welfare assistance. They also pay more tax when they enter the labour force as business operators and/or employees.

This is a very important indicator in measuring rates of access to, and participation in, higher levels of education in terms of education opportunity. Good education and skills are important requisites for finding a job or starting a business enterprise. In addition secondary school provides essential life skills to equip students to develop mentally, emotionally and physically. Young people who drop out of secondary school are most likely to be unemployed or out of the labour force.

The Sustainable Development Goals target is for free, equitable and good quality secondary education by 2030, so analysis should include any fees or charges for secondary education. In a number of PICTs the number of places in upper secondary education is limited and examination results determine the students who advance to this level, so transition rates from primary to secondary can show the 'unmet need' for secondary education. Analysis should discuss the measures taken to make secondary education, and in particular upper secondary education, equitable for all. This should include an analysis of examination pass rates as well as transition rates, bearing in mind that the location of senior secondary schools can be far from where the students' parental home is.

33. Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in tertiary education

The number of students enrolled in tertiary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the official age group for tertiary level education: the five years after the official age of completing secondary education.

Disaggregate by Male and female, urban and rural, tertiary institution (type of education/training), age group, distance tuition and local tuition students, persons with disabilities

Data type and source Data type: Number of students enrolled in tertiary education as a proportion all young people of official tertiary education age

Source: In a few PICTs the ministry of education is responsible for the governance of the tertiary sector; in others it is not. Where the ministry of education does not monitor tertiary enrolment, census and/or household survey data are used to derive the indicator. The census provides the population projections for the estimates of all official tertiary school age young people.

Regional source: NMDI (the gender parity index of the GER, not the actual GER)

Compilation The number of people enrolled in tertiary education is divided by the total number of people of the official age group for tertiary education (ISCED level 4). The result is then multiplied by 100 to derive the rate.

$$\text{Gross enrolment rate for tertiary} = \frac{\text{Number of students enrolled in tertiary education}}{\text{Total population in the official tertiary education school age group}} \times 100$$

Tertiary education, the fourth level of the ISCED, and post-secondary education, is the educational level following the completion of secondary education. It includes both higher education (including universities) and vocational education and training.

The population of the official age for tertiary education is the five-year age group immediately following the end of secondary education. This age group interval could be different for different PICTs, since the education systems of PICTs differ.

Frequency Annual or as per census and/or household survey schedule (every five or ten years)

Interpretation Tertiary education is increasingly seen by governments as a major contributor to national wealth and economic development. It provides not only the high-level skills necessary for every labour market but also the training essential for teachers, doctors, nurses, civil servants, engineers, entrepreneurs, scientists, and many other employees. It is these trained individuals who develop the capacity and analytical skills that drive local economies, support civil society, teach children, lead effective governments, and make important decisions that affect societies.

There is increasing demand for tertiary education across the Pacific region as an ever increasing number of students complete secondary school and want to continue their education to tertiary level. Many people value higher education for monetary reasons. They believe that a higher education will allow them to find more lucrative careers that have high salaries and opportunities for career advancement.

Higher education offers graduates more jobs to choose from than are open to those who do not pursue education beyond high school, and graduates typically earn more than non-graduates. "Higher education improves an individual's quality of life. Studies show that, compared to high school graduates, college graduates have longer life spans, better access to health care, better dietary and health practices, greater economic stability and security, more prestigious employment and greater

job satisfaction, less dependency on government assistance, greater knowledge of government, greater community service and leadership, more volunteer work, more self-confidence, and less criminal activity and incarceration.”³⁹

Analysis of this indicator should include a summary of the tertiary institutions operating in the country, including specialisations if any, such as secretarial, agriculture, fisheries or maritime training. The discussion should include a summary of the number of tertiary students studying on government scholarships, both in-country and overseas, along with graduation rates. At the same time, it is recognised that it is very difficult to capture information on transnational tertiary education – where learners are located in a country different from the one where the awarding institution is based – which is becoming common with internet-based tertiary education. As an alternative to this indicator, countries could report on in-country male and female enrolment in post-secondary training and education courses, by requesting enrolment statistics from regional tertiary institutions such as the University of the South Pacific.

34. Share of female science, engineering, manufacturing and construction graduates at tertiary level

Share of tertiary education graduates in science, engineering, manufacturing and construction who are women.

Disaggregate by Urban and rural, tertiary institution (type of education/training), age group, distance tuition and local tuition graduates, persons with disabilities

Data type and source Data type: Number of female students graduating in tertiary education in science, engineering, manufacturing and construction as a proportion all young people of official tertiary education age.

Source: In a few PICTs the ministry of education is responsible for the governance of the tertiary sector; in others it is not. Where the ministry of education does not monitor tertiary graduation, census and/or household survey data are used to derive the indicator, providing that the field of study and year of graduation are collected.

Regional source: None

Compilation The number of women graduating amongst tertiary graduates in the fields of science, engineering, manufacturing and construction is divided by the total number of people graduating in these fields of tertiary graduates. The result is then multiplied by 100 to derive the rate.

$$\text{Proportion of female graduates in science, engineering, manufacturing and construction} = \frac{\text{Number of women graduating in science, engineering, manufacturing and construction}}{\text{Total graduates in science, engineering, manufacturing and construction}} \times 100$$

Frequency Annual or as per census and/or household survey schedule (every five or ten years)

Interpretation Young women do not follow the same programmes, fields of study or subjects as young men. Beginning with secondary education, girls’ participation in science, mathematics and technological subjects is disproportionately low compared to that of boys. In many PICTs, young women are less likely than young men to enrol in vocational education and are therefore less likely to acquire the practical skills, know-how and understanding necessary for employment in particular occupations or trades (United Nations 2010; UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2011).

³⁹<http://www.crosswalk.com/family/homeschool/why-is-higher-education-important-1367463.html>. Accessed 17/01/16.

Women continue to be overrepresented as graduates in fields of study traditionally considered 'female', such as health, education, welfare, the arts and the humanities programmes, but underrepresented in programmes related to industrial production and engineering. This is clearly evident from the statistics available from universities in the region, such as the University of the South Pacific. There has, however, been an increase in the participation of women in the male-dominated fields of science, engineering, manufacturing and construction. Gender-stereotypical subject choice is a common phenomenon in tertiary education, even in countries where women have started outnumbering men at that level.

Analysis of this indicator should include a summary of the tertiary institutions operating in the country, including any specialisations, such as construction, agriculture, fisheries and maritime training. The discussion should include a summary of the number of graduates studying on government scholarships, both in-country and overseas. It is recognised, though, that it is difficult to capture information on transnational tertiary education graduates – where learners are located in a country different from the one where the awarding institution is based – as is becoming common with Internet based tertiary education.

35. Proportion of women among tertiary education teachers and professors

The proportion of women among tertiary education teachers and professors

Disaggregate by Urban and rural, tertiary institution (type of education/training), age group, field (arts, science, engineering, etc.), level of teaching (aid, associate, lecturer, senior lecturer, professor, etc.), gender pay gap, male and female

Data type and source Data type: Number of teachers in tertiary education by sex

Source: In a few PICTs, the ministry of education or a national qualifications authority is responsible for the governance of the tertiary sector; in others it is not. Where the ministry of education or the national qualifications authority does not monitor tertiary graduation, census and/or household survey data are used to derive the indicator, providing that the field of study and year of graduation are collected. Some universities, such as the University of the South Pacific, publish the sex of staff in their annual statistical publications.

Regional source: None

Compilation The number of female teachers in tertiary education is divided by the total number of teachers in tertiary education, multiplied by 100.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Proportion of} \\ \text{female teachers} \\ \text{in tertiary} \\ \text{education} \end{array} = \frac{\text{Number of female teachers in tertiary education}}{\text{Total teachers in tertiary education}} \times 100$$

A tertiary teacher is any person who has instructional hours with students – whether it be a teacher, lecturer or all grades of professor. Tertiary education is defined as any education or training undertaken after the official country definition of secondary school.

Frequency As per census and/or household survey schedule (every five or ten years)

Interpretation Typically, women are under-represented in senior academic posts in universities, institutes of technology and colleges. The reality is that higher education is male dominated. The absence of female lecturers and professors may have an adverse effect on the performance of female students at the tertiary level.

Analysis of this indicator should include a summary of the tertiary institutions operating in the country, and measures taken to ensure a gender balance in the teaching staff, noting the number of women teachers in construction, agriculture, fisheries or maritime training.

36. Primary education completion rate (proxy)

The proportion of students completing primary education.

Disaggregate by Male and female, urban and rural, ethnic group, disability status, education authority

Data type and source Data type: Number of new entrants in the last grade of primary as a proportion of the official age for the last year of primary school

Source: Census and/or household survey, ministry of education administrative data

Regional source: None (NMDI contains the proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary, which has a different compilation method)

Compilation

Primary completion measured by the gross intake ratio to last grade of primary education is the total number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education (according to the International Standard Classification of Education or ISCED), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of primary. The result is then multiplied by 100 to derive the rate.

$$\text{Primary completion rate} = \frac{\text{Number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education}}{\text{Total population of the official last grade of primary age}} \times 100$$

This method requires information on the structure of education (i.e. theoretical entrance age and duration of ISCED Level 1), enrolment and repeaters in the last grade of primary education, and population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of primary. Students repeating the last year of primary are excluded.

In most PICTs the ministry of education and/or the NSO compiles the primary education completion rate for primary education on an annual basis so there is usually no need for it to be calculated and it can be obtained from the ministry of education and/or the NSO. It is important to know what method was used to derive primary completion rate – the one described here or another method, such as the reconstructed cohort method. It is also important to know if ISCED Level 1 is used as some PICTs include lower secondary in primary education. It is good practice to include in the analysis the years of schooling included in the primary level: not all countries use the ISCED definitions.

Frequency

Annual or as per census and/or household survey schedule (every five or ten years)

Interpretation

The primary completion rate is the most direct measure used to monitor progress towards the goal of achieving universal primary education, identified in the Millennium Development Goals and the Education for All initiative. Countries that are experiencing rapid increases in enrolment at primary entry level as a result of universal primary education or similar policies can expect a considerable time lag between implementation of policy and measurable improvements in the completion rate. The interpretation should include a description of the policies implemented for universal primary education, such as removal of school fees and other education related expenses.

The indicator, which monitors education system coverage and student progression or attainment, is intended to measure school system quality and efficiency as well as human capital formation. If the rate is low it can reflect low quality of schooling, discouragement over poor performance and the direct and indirect costs of schooling. Students' progress to higher grades may also be limited by the availability of teachers, classrooms and educational materials, particularly in remote rural areas. This indicator does not capture any measure of actual student learning, or estimate how many graduating students master a minimum set of cognitive skills.

37. Gross graduation ratio from lower secondary education

The proportion of students completing lower secondary education.

Disaggregate by	Male and female, urban and rural, ethnic group, persons with disabilities
Data type and source	Data type: Number of graduates from lower secondary education as a proportion of the theoretical graduation age for lower secondary Source: Ministry of education, census, and/or household survey data from NSO Regional source: None
Compilation	The total number of graduates from the last grade of lower secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the theoretical graduation age for lower secondary.

$$\text{Gross graduation ratio from lower secondary education} = \frac{\text{Number of students graduating from lower secondary education}}{\text{Total population of the official lower secondary school graduation age}} \times 100$$

Lower secondary education (ISCED 2) is the last education cycle of what is usually called 'basic education'. It is considered to end after a cumulative eight to 11 years of education (including primary education). Nine years is the most common cumulative duration. In some countries, the end of lower secondary education marks the end of compulsory education.

In most PICTs the ministry of education and/or the NSO compiles the gross graduation ratio on an annual basis so there is usually no need for it to be calculated and it can be obtained from the ministry of education and/or the NSO.

Frequency Annual or as per Census and/or household survey schedule (every five or 10 years)

Interpretation In many PICTs the focus of education policies has moved from a focus solely on primary to a focus on the broader 'basic education' which encompasses early childhood development, primary and lower secondary education, particularly where universal primary education has been achieved. Basic education provides the foundation for further learning and skills development.

The most effective route for improving learning and acquiring skills is through universal lower secondary education. Access is about more than just getting children into school. Children need to be able to remain in school and benefit from their time there. The completion rate gives an insight into the efficiency of the education system (retention) and is usually considered as a proxy for measuring quality.

Access alone, however, does not explain education quality, participation or the level of learning. For example, the graduation rate does not show how many students progress to senior secondary education, whether a child attends school on a regular basis, how many students repeat years of schooling, whether there is a (trained) teacher in the classroom, whether the environment of the classroom and school infrastructure are conducive to learning, or whether the curriculum is inclusive.

38. Effective transition rate from primary to secondary education (general programmes)

The proportion of students enrolled in the first year of secondary as a proportion of the number of students enrolled in the last grade of primary education in the previous year.

Disaggregate by	Male and female, urban and rural, ethnic group, persons with disabilities
Data type and source	Data type: Number of students enrolled in the first year of secondary education from lower secondary education as a proportion of the number of students enrolled in the last year of primary in the previous year Source: Ministry of education, census, and/or household survey data from NSO. Regional source: None

Compilation The number of enrolments minus repeaters in grade 1 of secondary general education in year t divided by the number of enrolments in the last grade of primary education in year $t-1$ minus the repeaters in the last grade of primary education in year t . The result is multiplied by 100. Data are required for two consecutive years.

$$\text{Gross graduation ratio from lower secondary education} = \frac{\text{Number of students graduating from lower secondary education}}{\text{Total population of the official lower secondary school graduation age}} \times 100$$

Lower secondary education (ISCED 2) is the last education cycle of what is usually called 'basic education'. It is considered to end after a cumulative eight to 11 years of education (including primary education). Nine years is the most common cumulative duration. In some countries, the end of lower secondary education marks the end of compulsory education.

In most PICTs the ministry of education and/or the NSO compiles the gross graduation ratio on an annual basis so there is usually no need for it to be calculated and it can be obtained from the ministry of education and/or the NSO.

Frequency Annual or as per census and/or household survey schedule (every five or ten years)

Interpretation This indicator measures the probability that that a pupil in the last grade of primary education makes the transition to secondary general education. In many PICTs the focus of education policies has moved from a focus solely on primary to a focus on the broader 'basic education', which encompasses early childhood development, primary and lower secondary education, particularly where universal primary education has been achieved. Basic education provides the foundation for further learning and skills development.

The main reasons for non-transition are lack of funds to pay school fees and levies, as well as costs associated with secondary school, including transport, boarding fees, stationery, etc.; teenage pregnancy and/or early marriage in some PICTs; long distances to school; lack of interest in schooling; and whether the environment of the classroom and school infrastructure are conducive to learning.

39. Education attainment of the population aged 25 and older

The proportion of the population aged 25 and older who have completed primary, lower secondary, upper secondary, post-secondary and tertiary education as the highest level of education attained or completed.

Disaggregate by Male and female, urban and rural, ethnic group, labour force status, age group, persons with disabilities

Data type and source Data type: Number of adults by highest level of education attained or completed as a proportion of the adult population

Source: Census, and/or household survey data from NSO

Regional source: None

Compilation The number of adults aged 25 years and older are grouped according to their highest level of education. This is divided by the total number of adults aged 25 years and over and the result is multiplied by 100. The levels of education used for this indicator are those defined in the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED).

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Proportion of adults with primary education as highest attainment} \\ = \\ \frac{\text{Number of people with primary education as highest educational attainment aged 25 years and over}}{\text{Total number of people aged 25 years and over}} \times 100 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Proportion of adults with lower secondary education as highest attainment} \\ = \\ \frac{\text{Number of people with lower secondary education as highest educational attainment aged 25 years and over}}{\text{Total number of people aged 25 years and over}} \times 100 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Proportion of adults with upper secondary education as highest attainment} \\ = \\ \frac{\text{Number of people with upper secondary education as highest educational attainment aged 25 years and over}}{\text{Total number of people aged 25 years and over}} \times 100 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Proportion of adults with post-secondary education as highest attainment} \\ = \\ \frac{\text{Number of people with post-secondary education as highest educational attainment aged 25 years and over}}{\text{Total number of people aged 25 years and over}} \times 100 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Proportion of adults with tertiary education as highest attainment} \\ = \\ \frac{\text{Number of people with tertiary education as highest educational attainment aged 25 years and over}}{\text{Total number of people aged 25 years and over}} \times 100 \end{array}$$

Primary (ISCED Level 1) has programmes typically designed to provide students with fundamental skills in reading, writing and mathematics and to establish a solid foundation for learning. Age is typically the only entry requirement at this level.

Lower secondary (ISCED Level 2) is the first stage of secondary education, building on primary education, typically with a more subject-oriented curriculum.

Upper secondary (ISCED Level 3) is the second/final stage of secondary education preparing for tertiary education and/or providing skills relevant to employment. Upper secondary usually has an increased range of subject options and streams.

Post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED Level 4) has programmes providing learning experiences that build on secondary education and prepare students for labour market entry and/or tertiary education. The content is broader than secondary but not as complex as tertiary education.

Tertiary education (ISCED Levels 5, 6, 7, 8) includes short first tertiary programmes that are typically practical, occupationally-specific and prepare students for labour market entry or other tertiary programmes. Bachelors, masters and doctorate programmes.

Frequency

As per census and/or household survey schedule (every five or ten years)

Interpretation

Educational attainment is a powerful predictor of well-being. In addition to qualifying one for a broader range of jobs, completing more years of education also protects against unemployment and often leads to higher wages and incomes.

As the requirements for many jobs and the expectations of employers are rising, education that provides the necessary skills and knowledge has become essential for full participation in society and for a productive workforce. This indicator is often considered as a proxy for 'human capital', that is, the skills and knowledge in the core working-age population. Changes in educational attainment provide information about access to education and the equity of the education system, and serve as a backdrop to current participation and completion rates. Educational attainment of the population aged 25 years and older reflects access to primary, secondary and tertiary education over the previous decades.

40. Contraceptive prevalence among women who are married or in a union, aged 15–49

The proportion of women of reproductive age who are practising, or whose sexual partners are practising, any form of contraception.

Disaggregate by Urban and rural, age group, methods used, education attainment, labour force status

Data type and source Data type: Number of women aged 15–49 years married/in a union using any form of contraception (or partner using) as a proportion of the number of women aged 15–49 years

Source: Demographic and health survey, ministry of health.

Regional source: NMDI (SDG contraceptive prevalence indicator is for all women of reproductive age using modern methods only.)

Compilation The number of women of reproductive age (15–49 years) married or in a union who are currently using any form of contraception, divided by the total number of women aged 15–49 years. The result is multiplied by 100.

$$\text{Contraceptive prevalence rate} = \frac{\text{Number of women aged 15–49 years married or in union using contraception}}{\text{Total women aged 15–49 years}} \times 100$$

The contraceptive prevalence rate is a technical indicator derived as a core indicator from the demographic and health survey (DHS) and is included in the DHS report. There is no need to compile this indicator.

Contraceptive methods are often classified as either modern or traditional. Modern methods of contraception include female and male sterilisation, oral hormonal pills, the intra-uterine device (IUD), the male condom, injectables, the implant (including Norplant), vaginal barrier methods, the female condom and emergency contraception. Traditional methods of contraception include the rhythm (periodic abstinence), withdrawal, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) and folk methods.

Frequency As per demographic and health survey schedule (every five to ten years)

Interpretation Access to contraceptives and reproductive choice are considered basic human rights. Increased access to and use of contraceptives for family planning have been linked to improved economic growth and decreased maternal and child mortality. Planned pregnancies spaced two or more years apart result in healthier babies and fewer medical problems for the mother. Contraceptive use and unmet need for family planning are key to understanding changes in fertility and to improving reproductive health worldwide.

In recent years, PICTs and development partners have implemented national programmes to increase the availability and use of contraceptives through demand generation, improved service delivery, and supply chain strengthening. Women have increased access to a wider range of modern contraception and family planning services, a key contributing factor in the decline in fertility rates in PICTs. The discussion should include the number of sites where women and men can access contraception and family planning services and the number of family planning professionals, as well as specific initiatives and interventions to increase contraceptive use amongst young people and women with more than three children.

41. Under-five mortality rate

The under-five or child mortality rate (U-5MR) is the probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five years if subject to current age-specific mortality rates.

Disaggregate by Male and female, urban and rural, year, cause of death, age group of mother

Data type and source Data type: Number of deaths of children less than five years of age as a proportion of all children aged under five years.

Source: Ministry of health, census, DHS/ Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

Regional source: NMDI, SDG

Compilation

$$\text{Under-five mortality rate} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths of children aged 0-4 years in year } x}{\text{Total live births in year } x} \times 100$$

The officially published U-5MR from the NSO can be used, rather than calculating it. In some PICTs where vital registration systems are considered inadequate, the U-5MR is estimated from other sources, mostly household surveys (census, DHS, MICS) and again the U-5MR would be published in reports. PICTs are encouraged to use a U-5MR averaged over at least four years as a more accurate measure of the actual U-5MR than annual reporting.

Frequency Annual if from reliable birth and death registration or reporting or as per survey cycle in PICTs

Interpretation Infant and child mortality rates provide comprehensive measures of child well-being and trends. Trends in rates are the result of a wide variety of inputs: the nutritional health and the health knowledge of mothers, the level of immunisation and the use of oral rehydration therapy, the availability of maternal and child health services, income and food availability in the family, the availability of clean water and safe sanitation, and the overall safety of the child's environment.

Deaths among girls and boys aged from one to four years are largely preventable, so high mortality of young children is an indication of a significant health problem. In addition, there should not be significant differences in the mortality rates at these ages for girls and boys. Child mortality also reflects the social, economic and environmental conditions in which children (and others in society) live, including their health care. Since data on the incidence and prevalence of diseases (morbidity data) are frequently unavailable, mortality rates are often used to identify vulnerable populations. The under-five mortality rate captures more than 90 per cent of global mortality among children under the age of 18 years.

42. Maternal mortality ratio

The number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time-period

Disaggregate by	Urban and rural, year of age, cause of death, age group of mother
Data type and source	<p>Data type: Number of maternal deaths per year as a proportion of all live births, rated up to 100,000</p> <p>Source: Ministry of health, census</p> <p>Regional source: NMDI, SDG</p>
Compilation	<p>The maternal mortality ratio can be calculated by dividing the recorded (or estimated) number of maternal deaths by the total recorded (or estimated) number of live births in the same period and multiplying by 100,000. The officially published maternal mortality estimates from the NSO can be used rather than calculating it. These are usually derived from the census using complicated demographic methods. As almost all PICTs do not have anywhere near 100,000 live births a year, countries are encouraged to report the number of maternal deaths, if available, rather than the rate.</p> <p>In some PICTs the ministry of health will not have accurate records of the number of maternal deaths if these occur outside the health care system. There are concerns that maternal deaths are not accurately recorded in health information systems because deaths of all pregnant women are classified as maternal deaths, even if caused by accidents or incidental causes not directly related to the pregnancy.</p> <p>Maternal death is the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes.</p>
Frequency	Annual or as per census and/or household survey schedule (every five or ten years)
Interpretation	<p>Most maternal deaths are avoidable. Among the leading causes of death for women of reproductive age in developing countries are complications of pregnancy, severe bleeding (mostly after childbirth), infections (usually after childbirth), high blood pressure during pregnancy (pre-eclampsia and eclampsia), complications from delivery, and unsafe abortions. Globally each year an estimated half a million women die from pregnancy-related causes, including unsafe abortions. Maternal mortality is higher in women living in rural areas and among poorer communities. Young adolescents face a higher risk of complications and death as a result of pregnancy than do older women.</p> <p>Complications relating to pregnancy and childbirth still pose a threat to women's health and lives. In some PICTs, maternal mortality remains a leading cause of death for women. In many other PICTs, mothers' mortality risks have been reduced to insignificant proportions. The latter achievements reflect the high quality of maternal health services in terms of primary health care, including safe motherhood education, prenatal care, adequate delivery assistance and provision for obstetric emergencies (although women with complications due to pregnancy are referred to hospitals with the facilities either within the PICT or internationally).</p> <p>What are the main causes of maternal deaths? What is the coverage of prenatal care for pregnant women and early identification programmes for pregnancy related problems? How many pregnant women are referred to 'higher level' health facilities because of pregnancy related complications? Is financial support available for family members to accompany pregnant mothers referred to other, sometimes distant, health facilities?</p>

43. Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit

The indicator shows the number of pregnant women who attend at least one prenatal consultation with medical professionals.

Disaggregate by Urban and rural, number of prenatal clinics offered, age group of mother, number of visits: at least one, at least four

Data type and source Data type: Number of pregnant women attending at least one prenatal consultation as a proportion of all pregnant women during the time period

Source: Ministry of health, demographic and health survey

Regional source: NMDI

Compilation The number of women aged 15–49 with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care provided by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives) at least once during pregnancy, is expressed as a percentage of women aged 15–49 with a live birth in the same period. This is a technical indicator. A number of different data sources and methods can be used to derive it, with the choice depending on national policies and standards for prenatal care. As the process can be complicated, technical expertise in health statistics is required.

Prenatal care (also known as antenatal care) is simply the care (medical and other support) mothers receive before giving birth, from planning their pregnancy to delivery.

Frequency Annual

Interpretation The risks of child-bearing decrease with proper prenatal and maternity care and by the mother's general health status. Proper prenatal care provides an opportunity to screen for signs of illness or other complications that may occur during pregnancy, to treat diseases aggravated by pregnancy and to deliver preventive services, such as immunisation against tetanus and treatment of anaemia. Fatalities from complications are greatly reduced when births are attended by trained personnel and where there is access to emergency obstetric care.

Babies of mothers who do not get prenatal care are three times more likely to have a low birth weight and five times more likely to die than those born to mothers who get pre-natal care. Child malnutrition is linked to poverty, low levels of education and poor access to health services. Malnourishment in children, even where it is moderate, increases their risk of death, inhibits their cognitive development and affects their health status later in life. Sufficient and good quality nutrition is the cornerstone for development, health and survival of current and succeeding generations.

Are all pregnant women attending at least one or at least four antenatal clinics? Are women receiving weekly checks in the last month of pregnancy? What other services are provided through antenatal clinics, such as HIV and other STI screening? What is the ratio of trained medical professionals and pregnant women? What is the average distance and time taken for pregnant women to attend antenatal clinics? Are there programmes to increase access to antenatal services such as mobile clinics?

44. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

The indicator shows the number of babies born with assistance provided by skilled health personnel.

Disaggregate by Urban and rural, type of health facility, type of health professional, age group of mother

Data type and source Data type: Number of births attended by skilled health personnel. As a proportion, it is the number of births attended by skilled health personnel as a percentage of all births.

Source: Ministry of health, population estimates, birth registrations, DHS/MICS
Regional source: NMDI, SDG

Compilation

$$\text{Births attended by skilled health professional} = \frac{\text{Number of births to women aged 15-49 attended by skilled health professional in the year } x}{\text{Total women aged 15-49 with a live birth in the year } x} \times 100$$

The number of women aged 15–49 with a live birth attended by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives) during delivery is expressed as a percentage of women aged 15–49 with a live birth in the same period.

Skilled health personnel include only those who are properly trained and who have appropriate equipment and drugs. Traditional birth attendants, even if they have received a short training course, are not to be included.

The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel is the percentage of deliveries (or births if those are the only data available) attended by professionals trained to: give the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and the post-partum period; conduct deliveries on their own; and care for new-borns.

Frequency

Annual or as per estimates of total births in one year

Interpretation

The indicator is another measure of a health system's ability to provide adequate care for a pregnant woman and her baby. All women should have access to skilled care during pregnancy and at delivery to ensure detection and management of complications. Moreover, because it is difficult to measure accurately maternal mortality and the model-based maternal mortality ratio (MMR), estimates cannot be used for monitoring short-term trends. The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel is used as a proxy indicator for this purpose.

The main purpose of an indicator of the skilled attendant at delivery is to provide information on women's use of delivery care services. It helps indicate whether safe motherhood programmes are on target with making professional assistance at delivery available and used. Many argue that increasing the proportion of deliveries with a skilled attendant is the single most critical intervention for reducing maternal mortality. In general, births with a skilled attendant are associated with lower rates of maternal mortality. Related factors include the proportion of deliveries in a health facility.

What programmes or policies are in place to ensure women deliver at adequate health facilities or in the presence of a trained midwife? How many trained mid-wives are there per baby born each year? How many deliveries are attended by village health workers (not considered skilled in this definition) compared with traditional birth attendants? Is there a link between the use of health facilities and skilled delivery personnel and maternal or infant mortality?

45. Age-standardised prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 and over

The proportion of people aged 15 and over who smoke.

Disaggregate by	Male and female, urban and rural, labour force status, education attainment, persons with disabilities
Data type and source	Data type: Number of adults aged 15 years and over currently using tobacco as a proportion of the all adults aged 15 years and over Source: Ministry of health, census, and/or household survey data from NSO Regional source: SDG
Compilation	In order to produce an overall smoking prevalence rate for a country, the age-standardised prevalence rates for men and women must be combined to generate total prevalence. The resulting rates are comparable with those from other countries. This is a technical indicator and is typically derived by health statisticians. Current smoking of any tobacco product prevalence estimates, resulting from the latest adult tobacco use survey (or survey which asks tobacco use questions), which have been adjusted according to the WHO regression method for standardising described in the method of estimation below. 'Tobacco smoking' includes cigarettes, cigars, pipes or any other smoked tobacco products. 'Current smoking' includes both daily and non-daily or occasional smoking.
Frequency	Annual or as per census and/or household survey schedule (every five or ten years)
Interpretation	Smoking is the largest cause of preventable death in the world. Smoking is responsible for several diseases, such as cancer, long-term (chronic) respiratory diseases, and heart disease, as well as premature death. The timing, duration and magnitude of the smoking epidemic varies significantly from one country to another. Typically the smoking prevalence rate is higher for men than that for women. All countries have an obligation to protect the health of their people, and all Parties to the World Health Organisation (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) have made specific commitments to implement strong tobacco control policies as an important means of providing that protection. There has been progress in the implementation of tobacco control policies in the areas of raising levels of taxation, smoke-free laws covering all indoor public places and workplaces, large graphic pack warnings, and bans on all tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship activities. WHO reports "clear evidence that increasing taxes to a sufficiently high level is an extremely effective – including cost-effective – intervention; it reduces tobacco use, costs governments relatively little to implement, and increases government revenues, sometimes substantially." ⁴⁰

⁴⁰WHO Report on the global tobacco epidemic, 2015, Executive Summary, p. 4. From http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/178577/1/WHO_NMH_PND_15.5_eng.pdf?ua=1. Accessed 18/01/2016.

46. Prevalence of adults who are obese

The indicator shows the number of overweight adults as a proportion of all adults. It should be disaggregated by mild, moderate or severe overweight.

Disaggregate by Male and female, urban and rural, age group, labour force status, educational attainment, ethnic group, severity of obesity, persons with disabilities

Data type and source Data type: Number of overweight adults as a total percentage of all adults

Source: DHS/MICS, STEPS

Regional source: NMDI

Compilation The indicator on the proportion of adults who are obese is defined as the proportion of people who are aged 20 and over and who have a body mass index (BMI) of 30 kg/m² and over.

This is a technical indicator. A number of different methods can be used to derive it. As the process can be complicated, technical expertise in health statistics is required.

Overweight and obesity are defined as abnormal or excessive fat accumulation that may impair health. The body mass index (BMI) is a simple index of weight-for-height that is commonly used to classify overweight and obesity in adults. It is defined as a person's weight in kilograms divided by the square of his height in metres (kg/m).

The World Health Organisation (WHO) definition of overweight is a BMI greater than or equal to 25 and obesity is a BMI greater than or equal to 30. BMI provides the most useful population-level measure of overweight and obesity as it is the same for both sexes and for all ages of adults. However, it should be considered a general guide because it may not correspond to the same degree of fatness in different individuals.

Frequency As per survey cycle

Interpretation Experts believe that, globally, obesity is responsible for more ill health than smoking, and it is at epidemic levels in PICTs, which have some of the highest rates of obesity in the world.⁴¹ Obesity is a disease in which fat accumulates in the body, to the point where it is a threat to the person's health. Overweight is an increasingly important issue all over the world. Excess bodyweight is an important risk factor for mortality and morbidity from cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, cancers, and musculoskeletal disorders. Obesity is closely linked to the development of diabetes and is a risk factor in the development of heart and circulatory diseases.

Obesity is caused by a complex and multitude of inter-related causes, and has been linked with an increased intake of energy-dense foods that are high in fat (alternatively as dependence on a 'western' diet); and an increase in physical inactivity due to changing modes of transportation and increasing urbanisation. Changes in dietary and physical activity patterns are often the result of environmental and societal changes associated with development and lack of supportive policies in sectors such as health, agriculture, transport, urban planning, environment, food processing, distribution, marketing and education. The traditional foods of the islands such as fresh fish, meat and local fruits and vegetables have been replaced by rice, sugar, flour, canned meats, canned fruits and vegetables, soft drinks and so on.

⁴¹<http://www.globalissues.org/article/558/obesity>. Accessed 18/01/2016.

In many PICTs, obesity-related NCDs make up a significant proportion of the national health budget and comparatively little is spent on nutrition education and literacy. Progress in the health care sector is hindered by general under-funding, concentration in urban areas and on end-stage diseases, and by a dearth of adequately trained personnel, especially in health services planning, management and administration. Policies are necessary to encourage a movement away from western foods to a traditional diet low in fat and calories. Programmes are needed to reduce the level of physical inactivity by using a multi-strategy approach of building pathways; widening paths and removing obstacles; building walking or running tracks with shadow and hydration points; maintaining green areas and leisure spaces; promoting sporting clubs and associations; community-based sports and recreation facilities and activities, and so on.

47. Access to antiretroviral drugs

The percentage of adults and children currently receiving antiretroviral therapy according to nationally approved treatment protocols among the estimated number of people eligible for treatment.

Disaggregate by	Male and female, urban and rural, age group, labour force status, education attainment, marital status
Data type and source	<p>Data type: Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy as a proportion of the number of people eligible for the treatment</p> <p>Source: Ministry of health annual official reports submitted by countries to the UNAIDS Secretariat</p> <p>Regional source: NMDI</p>
Compilation	<p>This is a technical indicator, and subject to confidentiality concerns in PICTs with low rates of HIV incidence. It is derived by the ministry of health and included in official reports submitted by countries to the UNAIDS Secretariat as per the 2011 Political Declaration mandating UNAIDS to support countries in reporting back on progress made towards achieving the new commitments.</p> <p>The number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy is derived from national programme reporting systems, aggregated from health facilities or other service delivery sites. The total number of people eligible for antiretroviral therapy is generated using a standardised statistical modelling approach.</p> <p>The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a virus that weakens the immune system, ultimately leading to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).</p>
Frequency	Annual or as per ministry of health reports submitted to the UNAIDS Secretariat.
Interpretation	<p>Achieving the vision of zero new HIV infections, zero discrimination and zero AIDS-related deaths requires that everyone needing HIV treatment has access to life-saving medication and access to HIV prevention services. Antiretroviral therapy is one of the most effective tools available and it is an essential part of an efficient, sustainable AIDS response.</p> <p>There has been a significant increase in the roll-out and uptake of antiretroviral therapy since 2011 and people living with HIV now start antiretroviral therapy much earlier than in the past.</p> <p>There are strong indications that key populations face substantial barriers to access essential health services and have extremely low access to antiretroviral therapy. Considerable work remains to reach all people eligible for HIV treatment, especially children and adolescents, and relatively small groups in the population eligible for treatment such as men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs, sex workers or transgender individuals.</p>

UNAIDS notes that proven strategies can help retain people in HIV treatment and care. These include: (i) designing health care services for the people they are meant to serve – everything from the cleanliness of the clinic and the friendliness and non-judgmental attitude of the staff to a regular supply of medicines can help people be motivated to access and stay in care; (ii) accelerating the decentralisation of HIV services to bring them closer to people who need them and integrating community-centred approaches that promote treatment adherence and retention; (iii) building the capacity of health and community systems, including taking steps to ensure the availability of needed HIV testing, antiretroviral medicines and laboratory services (iv) strengthening human resources by implementing task-shifting policies, leveraging the critical role of community workers and investing in training programmes for health workers; and (v) most grounding the HIV response in human rights, enforcing strong anti-discrimination provisions, ensuring that people living with HIV and members of key populations have access to legal services and implementing robust anti-stigma efforts.⁴²

48. Life expectancy at age 60

The average number of remaining years of life expected by a group of men and women if they live to 60 years.

Disaggregate by	Male and female, urban and rural, ethnic group, persons with disabilities
Data type and source	Data type: Mortality life tables, from which life expectancies at specific ages are derived Source: Census from NSO Regional source: None
Compilation	This is a technical indicator typically derived from census data using demographic estimating and modelling techniques. Most PICTs publish age- and sex-specific mortality rates in census demographic profiles.
Frequency	Annual or as per census schedule (every five or ten years)
Interpretation	This is a better estimate of survival within the adult life course than life expectancy at birth because the latter is hugely influenced by high levels of infant mortality so does not tell us much about the survival of adults. Life expectancy changes over the course of a person's life because, as they survive the periods of birth, childhood and adolescence, their chance of reaching older age increases.

Age can be measured as the time already lived or it can be adjusted, taking into account the time left to live, and in this case it is adjusted to age 60. As life expectancy at birth is increasing in most PICTs, more attention is being paid to the increasing number of people of retirement age and how long they will live. Modern medicine, education and improvements in sanitation, living conditions, diet and lifestyle, have all helped increase life expectancy, while at the same time traditional social protection systems are under pressure, especially in urban areas. The indicator reflects possible gender differences in determinants of health and mortality at ages above 60, including prevalence of smoking, obesity, limited physical activity or ability of older women and men to access health care, among others.

As fertility rates in many PICTs decrease, the number of older persons is becoming a larger proportion of populations. Many older people lose their ability to live independently because of limited mobility, frailty or other physical or mental health problems. Many require some form of long-term care, which can include home nursing, community care and assisted living, residential care and long stays in hospitals. Some may require assistance in emergency situations when communities are displaced by natural disasters or armed conflict.

⁴²Access to antiretroviral therapy in Africa, status report on progress towards the 2015 targets, UNAIDS, Page 8. From http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/20131219_AccessARTAfricaStatusReportProgressTowards2015Targets_en_0.pdf. Accessed 18/01/2016.

49. Adult mortality by cause and age group

Adult mortality by cause and sex for two standardised age groups 15–34 and 35–59.

Disaggregate by	Male and female, urban and rural, persons with disabilities, main causes of death
Data type and source	<p>Data type: Number of deaths by cause by broad age group</p> <p>Source: Ministry of health annual reports on cause of death submitted to WHO and/or cause of death registration records</p> <p>Regional source: None</p>
Compilation	<p>At the international level this indicator is reported by age standardised rates. Given that most PICTs do not standardise by age, the cause of death by age and sex should be presented in a summary statistical cross tabulation. Cause of death is coded according to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), the standard diagnostic tool for epidemiology, health management and clinical purposes. There are concerns about the quality of the ICD cause of death coding in many PICTs, including problems associated with the medical diagnosis and a high proportion of 'not defined' cause of death. There are 22 category codes in the current ICD, which are clustered by three themes: non-communicable diseases; communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional disorders; and injuries. For the purposes of human rights reporting, the statistical cross tabulation should be included as the ten major leading causes of death over a series of years, preferably averaged over at least four-year periods. The full list of ICD categories is available at: http://www.who.int/classifications/icd/en/.</p>
Frequency	In many small PICTs there are significant annual variations in cause of death so these should be compiled into four-year (at least) averages.
Interpretation	<p>Information on the levels and patterns of mortality among different population groups is essential for public health authorities and for the effective allocation of resources to health care. Deaths data are useful for: (i) understanding death and the fatal burden of disease in the overall population at a point in time; (ii) monitoring trends in death, specific causes of death and life expectancy over time; (iii) investigating differences between population groups such as people living in areas of different remoteness and socio-economic status; (iv) informing health policy, planning, investment and administration of the health care system across all its tiers, including in relation to population health interventions and health system changes; and (v) informing the work of epidemiologists and other public health researchers.</p> <p>Understanding the impact of risk factors on the burden of disease and injury is essential for informing disease and injury prevention efforts by identifying the risk factors that can be lowered.</p> <p>While in many PICTs there have been steady decreases in mortality rates, there are differences within regions in countries across different groups. Many PICT health systems are facing the double burden of deaths from communicable and non-communicable diseases, although in many PICTs the main cause of death is now from non-communicable diseases.</p>

INDICATORS ON CRIME AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

50. Crime rate and type of criminal offence

The number of crimes known to the police during a given time period per 100,000 population, disaggregated by type of criminal offence.

Disaggregate by Geographic area in which the crime was committed (urban and rural), characteristics of victims (male and female, age, etc.), characteristics of perpetrators

Data type and source Data type: The number of crimes known to the police as a proportion of the total population, rated up to 100,000

Source: Police administrative records for crimes reported and recorded; NSO for estimates of the population; prevalence estimates from national victimisation surveys (not conducted in PICTs)

Regional source: None

Compilation The crime rate can be calculated by dividing criminal acts recorded by the police by the total (or estimated) population and multiplying by 100,000. As most PICTs have a population of less than 100,000, countries are encouraged to report the number of criminal acts recorded rather than the rate of crime.

Police crime statistics measure crimes reported to police and recorded by police. Their accuracy can be affected by factors such as the public's confidence in reporting crimes to police and the accuracy of the police in recording particular crimes. The level of reporting is low for certain types of crimes, such as sexual assault and hate crimes. In some PICTs, issues may be dealt with internally through traditional means and not reported to the police. Victims might consider that a criminal act is too trivial to bother the police with, or victims might fear reprisals if the criminal act is reported and investigated. On the other hand, people are more likely to report a crime if there is some benefit to themselves (such as an insurance claim) and they have faith in the police ability to achieve a positive result.

The International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) should be used to classify the criminal acts known to the police. The unit of classification of the ICCS is the act that constitutes a criminal offence; and a criminal offence is defined in terms of the behaviour shown by the perpetrator(s) of a crime. The 11 Level 1 categories in the ICCS are listed below.

- 1 Acts leading to death or intending to cause death
- 2 Acts leading to harm or intending to cause harm to the person
- 3 Injurious acts of a sexual nature
- 4 Acts against property involving violence or threat against a person
- 5 Acts against property only
- 6 Acts involving controlled psychoactive substances or other drugs
- 7 Acts involving fraud, deception or corruption
- 8 Acts against public order, authority and provisions of the State
- 9 Acts against public safety and state security
- 10 Acts against the natural environment
- 11 Other criminal acts not elsewhere classified

The level 1 groupings can be further grouped into two categories – violent and non-violent. Violent crimes involve harm to another person, generally done intentionally. The seriousness of the crime is determined by the amount of harm; use of a weapon also increases the seriousness. By contrast, non-violent crime involves harm to property and/or possessions. In fact non-violent crime is called property crime in some countries. Fraud and certain drug charges are examples of non-violent crimes.

In addition, the ICCS can be used to classify the criminal act in terms of the:

- **event:** degree of completion, type of weapon used, situational context, geographical location, date and time, type of location, motive, cybercrime-related, reporting entity;
- **victim descriptions:** sex, age, age status, citizenship, legal status, economic sector (of victimised businesses), intoxication status; and
- **perpetrator descriptions:** sex, age, age status, victim-perpetrator relationship, citizenship, legal status, intoxication status, repeat offender.

Frequency

Annual

Interpretation

Crime statistics seek to provide an indication of the levels of crime and victimisation within communities. Criminal acts constitute the violation of the basic human rights of victims. Over time, these statistics can be used to show trends in the incidence of certain offences. Reliable crime statistics are critical for measuring changes in crime levels, monitoring state responses to crime, evaluating policies and understanding the various facets of crime in different contexts. Crime statistics can be used to analyse the productivity and law enforcement activities of the police.

The crime rate and accompanying statistics serve as an important indicator of the 'health' of a society. A rising crime rates suggests that society is ailing. Unequal victimisation risk among groups of individuals suggests a societal ill in need of attention. Conversely, a reduction in crime is one indicator of an improved quality of life. Crime statistics are used by policymakers to design policies to further reduce crime, better assist crime victims, and effectively deal with offenders.

Crime places a heavy burden on national economies in terms of the direct cost of the public safety and criminal justice system, the implementation of prevention interventions and programmes, as well as the indirect costs of damages and losses incurred by victims and intangible losses, such as psychosocial well-being.

Crime does not rise or fall evenly; crime rates are affected by law changes (e.g. making domestic violence a crime), behavioural changes with people reporting more criminal acts because of increased awareness of their rights, better police response or practices, and so on.

51. Number of persons accessing legal aid and budget allocation for legal aid representatives

The number of persons accessing legal aid services (measured by the number of registered clients) during a given time period; additional information on government expenditure on legal aid as a percentage of all government expenditure.

Disaggregate by	Type of legal aid service (criminal, civil), nature of the offence, level of justice (police, courts), age group and sex of the recipient
Data type and source	<p>Data type: The number of clients accessing legal aid services. The budget allocation or actual expenditure by government on the provision of legal aid services.</p> <p>Source: Agency responsible for providing legal aid services. Ministry of finance for budget or expenditure on legal aid services.</p> <p>Regional source: None</p>
Compilation	<p>What constitutes legal aid, and who is eligible to receive legal aid, varies from country to country in terms of the scope of legal aid (what cases are covered or what laws to which legal aid applies, such as criminal cases, family law cases, probate and land cases); the level of justice available (free legal advice at the police station during questioning, criminal and/or civil court proceedings) and financial eligibility for legal aid (who is covered and what they have to contribute).</p> <p>Activity in the legal aid system can be expressed in terms of clients, workload and expenditure, depending on the statistical information available.</p>
Frequency	Annual
Interpretation	<p>No one should be denied the right to justice, nor should justice be delayed. Legal aid is an essential tool in achieving equality of access for members of society who cannot afford legal advice and representation; it increases access to legal advice and representation. Many events and issues in people's lives that are not associated with crime, but involve their rights and relations, can also require legal assistance, such as discrimination or a divorce.</p> <p>The legal aid system typically involves a diverse range of activities and services, from relatively quick, low-cost events, such as the provision of pre-charge advice in a police station to a complex, relatively high-cost court case. Legal aid services are typically available for many types of personal legal problems, including immigration, mental health, domestic violence, family mediation, divorce and child custody, employment, and landlord and tenant.</p> <p>Research has shown that where individuals fail to seek or receive legal advice and support they are a potential burden on health and social services. Financial, housing, and employment problems tend to be followed by poor mental and physical health. Dealing with a problem without legal advice may lead to 'unfair' outcomes in comparison to the outcome that may have been secured with advice because of a range of factors, including weak cases going to trial and poorly prepared self-representing litigants.⁴³</p> <p>What types of criminal proceedings involving the police and the courts have received legal aid? Is there a relationship between the crime rate and the number of people accessing legal aid services? What proportion of legal aid cases are pre-charge compared with legally-aided representation in the courts?</p>

⁴³ Cookson, G. D., 2011. Unintended consequences: the cost of the Government's Legal Aid Reforms. London: King's College London.

52. Number of individual complaints received by independent national human rights institutions from children, women and persons with disability or their representatives

The indicator shows the overall status of children, women and persons with disability in the state. It is also an indirect measure of public awareness about their human rights.

Disaggregate by	Type of complaint, profile of complainant (age group, sex, place of residence), proportion of submissions made by representatives, decision made on complaints
Data type and source	Data type: Number Source: Administrative records of the human rights commission Regional source: None
Compilation	There is no compilation required for this indicator, the number of complaints made
Frequency	Annual
Interpretation	Is the human rights treaty implementation resulting in complaints about human rights violations? What types of complaints are being made? Are complaints for older or younger persons? Are complaints made by persons living in remote or rural areas?

53. Number of annual meetings of independent national human rights institution reviewing human rights implementation

The indicator shows the effectiveness of the state official human rights body (human rights committee or taskforce) in the number of meetings conducted each year reviewing the human rights treaty implementation progress.

Disaggregate by	Specific agenda item topics, meeting resolutions, meeting participants and membership, agencies represented
Data type and source	Data type: Number Source: Administrative records Regional source: None
Compilation	There is no compilation required for this indicator, the number of meetings conducted.
Frequency	Annual
Interpretation	How is state commitment to the human rights treaty implementation reflected in official governance structures and their activities? How does the national human rights institution engage with the state on implementation of the human rights treaty through follow-up of recommended actions?

54. Existence of laws on domestic violence

Domestic violence law provides the criminal rules for punishing those who cause emotional or physical harm to others with whom they share a family or other close relationship. It also deals with the civil protections available to victims of this type of harm.

Disaggregate by	Not applicable
Data type and source	Data type: The national legislation, regulations, etc. enacted making domestic violence a crime, and the year these were enacted Source: Parliamentary library Regional source: None
Compilation	There is no compilation required for this indicator as it is the legal framework which makes domestic violence a crime.
Frequency	Not applicable
Interpretation	<p>CEDAW General Recommendation 19(24)(t) requires States Parties to institute effective legal measures, including penal sanctions to protect women against all forms of violence including violence and abuse in the family. The analysis should focus on the presence or absence of legislation for domestic violence, as well as how the law has been implemented and enforced.</p> <p>Domestic violence affects men, women and children. Domestic violence can take a number of forms, including physical, verbal, emotional, economic, religious and sexual abuse, which can range from subtle, coercive forms to marital rape and to violent physical abuse which can result in disability, disfigurement or death.</p> <p>The analysis for this indicator should include a description of the enforcement mechanisms and remedies and the number of complaints lodged under the domestic violence legislation or different legislation, such as the criminal offences act or code in the country. It should also include the number of protection orders issued, etc.</p>

55. Number of persons reported as victims of discrimination and harassment

The indicator shows the number of persons reported as victims of discrimination or harassment based on any ground, including actual or perceived identity or status.

Disaggregate by	Urban and rural, age group, male and female, persons with disabilities, complaint, ethnic group
Data type and source	Data type: Administrative records of welfare agencies, police complaints records Source: State agency responsible for human rights treaty implementation Regional source: None
Compilation	The number of complaints made to officials (police, human rights agencies) involving children, females and persons with disabilities as victims of discrimination or harassment Discrimination is defined as any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference which is based on any ground such as race, (skin) colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, and which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by all persons, on an equal footing, of all rights and freedoms. Victims of torture and ill treatment frequently do not report it to authorities as they cannot access the services or authorities because of their ill treatment.
Frequency	Annual
Interpretation	The prohibition of discrimination protects the essential right of every person to personal integrity and to dignity. As far as children and young people are concerned, it also protects their right to physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development. Discrimination and harassment involve actions or behaviours that offend an individual's dignity or unfairly penalises them. Some PICTs have laws relating to specific types of discrimination and harassment, such as disability, sex, race, marital status, age and religion. In the absence of such legislation, typically the constitution contains anti-discrimination and equality provisions and some provisions define the 'freedoms and rights' of people and citizens. Discrimination is the manifestation of negative attitudes and the barriers and disadvantages faced by people of different identities, such as disability and religion. These barriers occur in daily activities and interactions with people and also in access to services. Experiences of discrimination may have wide-ranging effects on a person's general well-being, including physical and mental health. Is information on discrimination and harassment part of the training of all public safety personnel, medical personnel and other government personnel involved with children, women and persons with disability? What mechanisms exist to investigate and punish complaints about discrimination and harassment and how transparent are they?

56. Number of persons reported as victims of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or other forms of punishment, including forced marriage

The indicator shows the number of persons reported as victims of torture or other punishment that is contrary to human dignity, including physical and psychological abuse, as well as forced marriage.

Disaggregate by	Urban and rural, age group, male and female, persons with disabilities, complaint, ethnic group
Data type and source	Data type: Administrative records of welfare agencies, police complaints records Source: State agency responsible for human rights treaty implementation Regional source: None
Compilation	The number of complaints made to officials (police, human rights agencies) involving children, females and persons with disabilities as victims of physical and psychological punishment Victims of torture and ill treatment frequently do not report it to authorities as they cannot access the services or authorities because of their ill treatment.
Frequency	Annual
Interpretation	The prohibition of torture and cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment protects the essential right of every person to personal integrity and to dignity. In so far as children and young people are concerned, it also protects their right to physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development. Is information on the subject of torture part of the training of all law enforcement personnel, medical personnel and other public officials involved with children, women and persons with disability? Are medical professionals and public safety personnel trained to recognise the physical and psychological symptoms of torture and ill-treatment, and to know their legal and ethical obligations with regard to victims of these practices? What mechanisms exist to investigate and punish torture and ill-treatment?

PART D

SPECIFIC INDICATORS AND CORRESPONDING HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES AND ARTICLES

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
ICESCR⁴⁴		
Article 1 - Self-determination		
Proportion distribution by mother tongue, religion and ethnicity	Urban and rural, age group, male and female	Census, HIES, DHS/MICS, other household surveys
Land titles registered	Type of title (lease, custom, etc.), region, sex and ethnicity of title holder	Land registrar (or equivalent)
Number of cases heard in the land tribunal/court (or land disputes settled by appropriate national body)	Region, type of dispute (boundary, ownership, etc.)	Judiciary
Number of complaints (court, tribunal, etc.) against government regarding sovereignty and/or custodianship of the land, sea and air space	Region, type of dispute (boundary, ownership, etc.)	Judiciary
Number of land title dispute petitions made by individuals in rural areas, males and females		Household income and expenditure survey, census, DHS/MICS
Number of villages or communities that do not recognise the government and the rule of law	Region, number of persons in village/ community, reason	Agency responsible for local government
Number of local consultations held with communities to obtain their prior informed consent regarding any decision-making processes affecting their rights and interests	Region, number of persons in village/ community, reason	Agency responsible for local government
Article 2 - Non-discrimination		
Number of complaints made based on discrimination (to human rights commission or equivalent tribunal)	Male and female, age group, urban and rural	Human rights commission (or equivalent)
Number of complaints about discrimination in the workplace on in recruitment procedures	Occupation, industry, age group, male and female, ethnic group	Labour commissioner (or equivalent labour complaints body)
Number of complaints about harassment in the workplace	Occupation, industry, age group, male and female, ethnic group	Labour commissioner (or equivalent labour complaints body)
Number of complaints processed by the authorities concerning alleged violations of their civil rights, year	Male and female	Human rights commissioner, office of the ombudsmen (or equivalent)



⁴⁴ Based on *Guidelines on treaty-specific documents to be submitted by States Parties under Articles 16 and 17 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/C.12/2008/2)*, 24 March 2009

PART D

Indicators and Corresponding
Human Rights Provisions

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Number of complaints made about racial discrimination made to human rights commissioner (or equivalent)	Male and female, urban and rural, age group, ethnic group	Human rights commissioner, office of the ombudsmen (or equivalent)
Article 3 - Gender equality		
Existence of laws to promote gender equality (e.g. domestic violence, legal age at marriage, citizenship, etc.)		State law office (or equivalent)
Number of strategic objectives/priorities in the national sustainable development strategy related to gender equality		National planning office (or equivalent)
Number of complaints made by female prostitutes or sex workers about physical or sexual assault	Urban/rural, ethnic group, age group, type of crime	Police
Number of cases prosecuted based on physical or sexual assault of a female prostitute or sex worker	Urban/rural, ethnic group, five-year age group, type of crime, single or multiple charges	Judiciary
Number of persons prosecuted for illegal prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation by sex	Urban/rural, age group, highest level of education, number of dependents, ethnic group, type of exploitation	Police and judiciary records
Number of persons prosecuted for illegal solicitation of prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation by sex	Urban/rural, age group, highest level of education, number of dependents, ethnic group, type of exploitation	Police and judiciary records, assumes there is a law criminalising the solicitation of prostitution
Incidence of physical and sexual assault in hospital cases	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, type of assault (rape, attempted rape, sexual assault, incest, domestic violence, physical and mental abuse)	Ministry of health
Number of female deaths caused by physical and sexual assault, murder, manslaughter and sorcery-related activities	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, type of crime	Ministry of health/police/ registrar
Number of police complaints related to physical and sexual assault	Male and female, urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, type of assault (rape, attempted rape, sexual assault, incest, domestic violence, physical and mental abuse)	Police

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Articles 4 and 5 - Limitations, inalienable rights		
Number of derogations, restrictions, or limitations by the state from the provisions of ICESCR		
Length of time of derogations, restrictions, or limitations by the state from the provisions of ICESCR		
Article 6 - Right to work		
Budget allocation for 'decent work' employment programmes	Urban and rural, economic sector	Ministry of finance
Number of persons engaged in, or supported by, government 'decent work' employment programmes	Male and female, urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, economic sector, persons with disabilities	Commissioner of labour (or equivalent)
Labour force participation rate	Male and female, urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, type of labour force activity (work), persons with disabilities	Census, household survey
Unemployment rate	Male and female, urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, type of labour force activity (work), persons with disabilities, short- and long-term unemployed	Census, household survey
Under-employment rate	Male and female, urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, type of labour force activity (work), persons with disabilities	Census, household survey
Number of workers made redundant in the public sector	Male and female, urban and rural, age group, persons with disabilities	
Number of workers made redundant in the private sector	Male and female, urban and rural, age group, persons with disabilities, industry	
Number of redundant people participating in re-employment programmes	Male and female, urban and rural, age group, persons with disabilities, programme provider	
Number of informal sector workers	Male and female, urban and rural, age group, persons with disabilities, industry, type of work	Census, household survey

PART D

Indicators and Corresponding Human Rights Provisions

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Number of people participating in technical and vocational training programmes	Male and female, urban and rural, age group, persons with disabilities, programme provider, type of training programme	Education qualifications authority (or equivalent)
Proportion of education budget allocated for vocational education and training, annual	Urban and rural, type of TVET	Budget
Article 7 - Decent work		
Minimum wage as a percentage of national basic needs poverty line	Industry (where different minimum wage rates exist)	Minimum wage legislation; household income and expenditure poverty analysis report for poverty line
Number of persons employed under special provisions/agreements below the minimum wage	Male and female, region, type of business activity, nationality of employees	Labour commissioner (or equivalent)
Gender wage gap	Industry, occupation, urban and rural, age group, hours worked, educational qualifications	HIES, household survey, census
Number of complaints about sexual harassment in the workplace	Male and female, industry, occupation, urban and rural, age group, sector (public, private)	Labour commissioner (or equivalent), public service commission
Number of sanctions issued for sexual harassment in the workplace	Male and female, industry, occupation, urban and rural, age group, sector (public, private)	Labour commissioner (or equivalent), public service commission
Number of workplace accidents	Male and female, industry, occupation, urban and rural, age group, sector (public, private)	Labour commissioner (or equivalent), public service commission
Article 8 - Form and join trade unions		
Number of members of trade or labour union	Male and female, type of labour union, age group, urban and rural, persons with disabilities, sector (public, private)	Labour unions registration
Number of executive members of trade or labour unions	Male and female, type of labour union, position, age group, urban and rural, persons with disabilities	Labour unions registration

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Number of workers protests (strike actions taken)	Type of business activity, estimated number of union members	
Number of dispute cases raised with employment tribunal (or equivalent) presented by trade unions	Type of business activity, number and sex of persons included in the case	
Article 9 - Social security		
Amount, number and proportion of social security payments made for family and child support	Male and female, urban and rural, income, age group	Benefit providers
Amount, number and proportion of social security payments made to older persons	Male and female, urban and rural, income, age group	Benefit providers
Amount, number and proportion of social security payments made for health care	Male and female, urban and rural, income, age group	Benefit providers
Amount, number and proportion of social security payments made for unemployment beneficiaries	Male and female, urban and rural, income, age group	Benefit providers
Amount, number and proportion of social security payments made for persons with disabilities	Urban and rural, income, age group, male and female	Benefit providers
Amount of population covered by private sector social security schemes	Type of scheme, male and female, age group, urban and rural	Benefit providers
Article 10 - Protection of the family		
Number of childcare facilities and services	Urban and rural, type of facility or service, number free of charge	Service providers
Number of children and families with access to child care facilities and services	Urban and rural, ethnic group	Service providers and Census or household survey estimates of children and families
Number of qualified child care workers, male and female	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group	Service providers
Number of children aged under three years per qualified child care worker	Urban and rural	Census or household survey
Amount and proportion of government recurrent budget allocated for support schemes, welfare payments or other special payments for social services	Type of payment (persons with disabilities, older persons, child care, family support, etc.)	Budget appropriation or finance statistics
Number of persons with disabilities receiving social services to remain in their normal living environment	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group	Service providers

PART DIndicators and Corresponding
Human Rights Provisions

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Number of older persons receiving social services to remain in their normal living environment	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group	Service providers
Number of children, male and female, below the minimum working age working for pay or profit	Urban and rural, occupation, industry, education level	Special survey
Percentage of wages paid during maternity, paternity or family leave	Sector (public, private), male and female	Labour commissioner (or equivalent), public service commission
Amount, number and proportion of state payments for paid parental leave	Male and female, government ministry, board, state-owned enterprise, occupation	Government salary/payroll
Number of complaints made of sexual abuse of women and children	Age group, male and female, urban and rural, type of abuse	Police records
Number of restraining orders or protection orders issued	Sex of person protected	Court or equivalent authority issuing protection orders
Number of trained counsellors, male and female, for victims of sexual abuse or exploitation	Urban and rural, qualifications	Welfare agencies
Number of victims of domestic violence accessing support services	Service provider, type of service, urban and rural, age group, male and female	Service providers
Number of police, legal officers and court officers trained in domestic violence	Male and female, occupation, agency	
Number and proportion of adult men and women agreeing with a statement that wife-beating is justified in certain circumstances	Urban/rural, age group, educational attainment, ethnic group, male and female	DHS, GBV survey (family health survey)
Number of advocacy or awareness raising campaigns for law enforcement officials and other professionals on the criminal nature of acts of domestic violence	Male and female, occupation, agency	
Number of investigations made into complaints against trafficking in persons	Male and female, urban and rural, age group	Police, border control authorities
Number of prosecutions against those involved in trafficking in persons	Male and female, urban and rural, age group	Judiciary

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Average length of sentencing for convictions for those involved in trafficking in persons	Male and female, age group	Judiciary
Number of victims of trafficking in persons receiving support (medical, social and legal assistance)	Type of support, male and female, age group	Ministry of justice (or equivalent agency)
Article 11 - Standard of living		
Proportion of the population below the national poverty line	Urban and rural, age group, male and female, ethnicity, religion	HIES, census (SDG)
Proportion of the population below the minimum level of dietary consumption	Urban and rural, age group, male and female, ethnicity, religion	DHS/MICS, HIES, nutrition survey (SDG)
Gini coefficient (relating to distribution of income or household consumption expenditure)	Urban and rural, age group, male and female, ethnicity, religion	HIES, census (SDG)
Average annual rate of inflation, by group	Location (if separate indexes for different geographic areas)	Consumer Price Index
Number of persons living in overcrowded housing	Urban and rural, ethnic group, sex of household head, poverty status of household	Census, household survey, DHS/MICS
Government budget allocation for public housing (number of separate accommodation units) with facilities or provisions for persons with mobility or vision impairment	Urban and rural, number with facilities or provisions for persons with disabilities or other mobility or vision impairment	Public housing authorities
Number of persons residing in public housing (number of separate accommodation units)	Urban and rural, persons with disabilities, age group, ethnic group	Public housing authorities
Number of families (households) and people affected and/or displaced by forced evictions	Land owner (private, government etc.), male and female, age group, ethnic group, persons with disabilities, urban and rural	Court or tribunal records
Funding allocated for remedial measures for persons affected by forced evictions		Ministry of finance
Proportion of population, male and female, using safely managed drinking water services	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, sex of household head, poverty status of household	Census, household survey, DHS/MICS (SDG)

PART DIndicators and Corresponding
Human Rights Provisions

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene for all [WASH] services)	Urban and rural, age, ethnic group, persons with disabilities	Ministry of health (SDG)
Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality		Agency/ies responsible for testing water quality (SDG)
Proportion of population using safely-managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, sex of household head, poverty status of household, persons with disabilities	Census, household survey, DHS/MICS (SDG)
Prevalence of underweight children aged five years and under	Urban and rural, age, ethnic group, male and female	DHS/MICS, STEPS (SDG)
Prevalence of malnourishment	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female	DHS/MICS, STEPS (SDG)
Prevalence of stunting (height for age ≤ 2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under five years of age		
Number of children treated for conditions related to undernutrition	Urban and rural, male and female	Ministry of health
Number of advocacy or awareness raising campaigns to disseminate knowledge of the principles of nutrition, including healthy diets	Type of campaign, coverage (estimated audience/recipients of the information)	Ministry of health
Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land	Male and female, land tenure, ethnic group, persons with disabilities	Land register, census, agriculture census (SDG)
Average size of agricultural land by sex of the holder/sub-holder	Type of agricultural activity, age group, land tenure, ethnic group, persons with disabilities	Agriculture census, census
Proportion of users of agricultural credit by sex (or sex of the title holder)	Type of loan, age group, marital status, loan amount, repayment amounts, interest charged, ethnic group, persons with disabilities	Commercial and development bank records
Article 12 - Physical and mental health		
Life expectancy at birth	Male and female	Census, DHS/MICS
Life expectancy at age 45 years	Male and female	Census, DHS/MICS

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Life expectancy at age 60 years	Male and female	Census, DHS/MICS
Adult morbidity by cause and age group	Male and female, urban and rural, persons with disabilities	Ministry of health
Adult mortality by cause and age group	Male and female, urban and rural, persons with disabilities	Ministry of health
Proportion of government and donor budget allocated for the national health system		Ministry of finance
Total net official development assistance to the medical research and basic health sectors		Ministry of finance (SDG)
Number of health insurance providers and policy holders	Urban and rural	Insurance providers
Government revenue from users of the national health system	Type of payment	Ministry of health
Number of people receiving free health care goods and services	Type of health care good (aids, pharmaceuticals, etc.) or service (immunisation, etc.), urban and rural, males and females, age group, persons with disabilities	Ministry of health
Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis	Urban and rural	Ministry of health, census (SDG)
Health worker density and distribution	Urban and rural, male and female, occupation	Ministry of health, census (SDG)
Number and proportions of persons affected by mental health (psychosocial) problems	Male and female, urban and rural, age group, ethnic group	Ministry of health, census, disability survey
Number of beds in mental health in-patient units	Urban and rural	Ministry of health
Number of psychiatrists working in public hospitals	Urban and rural, male and female	Ministry of health
Number of patients staying at least one night in mental health in-patient units	Male and female, urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, reason for admission	Ministry of health

PART DIndicators and Corresponding
Human Rights Provisions

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Under-five mortality rate	Urban and rural, neonatal, infant and child mortality, male and female	Ministry of health, census, DHS/MICS (SDG)
Proportion of births attended by skilled health professional	Urban and rural	Ministry of health, DHS/MICS (SDG)
Proportion of adult population with NCD risk factors (smoking, alcohol use, obesity, physical inactivity)	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, risk factor	DHS/MICS/STEPS
Number of persons with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female	Ministry of health (SDG)
Number and proportion of population with malaria	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female	Ministry of health (SDG)
Number and proportion of population with tuberculosis	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female	Ministry of health (SDG)
Number and proportion of adult population with hypertension	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female	STEPS/Ministry of health
Number and proportion of adult population with diabetes	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female	STEPS/Ministry of health
Number and proportion of adult population with high blood cholesterol	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female	STEPS/Ministry of health
Proportion of pregnant women attending at least three antenatal clinics	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group	Ministry of health
Number of new hepatitis B infections in a given year	Male and female, urban and rural, age group, ethnic group	Ministry of health (SDG)
Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	Male and female, urban and rural, age group, ethnic group	Ministry of health (SDG)
Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	Male and female, urban and rural, age group, ethnic group	STEPS/Ministry of health (SDG)

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	Male and female, urban and rural, age group, ethnic group	Ministry of health (SDG)
Percentage of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Urban and rural, age group, method	DHS, Ministry of health (SDG)
Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14; aged 15–19) per 1,000 women in that age group	Urban and rural	Census, DHS/MICS, Ministry of health (SDG)
Article 13 - Education		
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	Urban and rural, male and female, education authority (government (public) and private, etc.), persons with disabilities	Ministry of education, census (SDG)
Proportion of children under five years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being	Urban and rural, persons with disabilities, male and female	Ministry of education, DHS/MICS (SDG)
Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	Urban and rural, persons with disabilities, male and female	Ministry of education, census (SDG)
Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months	Urban and rural, persons with disabilities, male and female	Ministry of education, census (SDG)
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 that can be disaggregated		Ministry of education, census, DHS/MICS (SDG)
Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (i) literacy and (ii) numeracy skills	Urban and rural, education authority (government (public) and private, etc.), persons with disabilities, male and female	Ministry of education, census (SDG)
Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment		Ministry of education (SDG)

PART DIndicators and Corresponding
Human Rights Provisions

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)		Ministry of education (SDG)
Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organised teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training), pre-service or in-service, required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	Male and female, education authority (government (public) and private etc.)	Ministry of education (SDG)
Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	Male and female, persons with disabilities	National scholarships authority (SDG)
Government budget allocation for fee-free education by level of schooling		Ministry of finance, ministry of education
Estimated proportion of school population covered under fee-free education	Urban and rural	Ministry of education
Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	Male and female, urban and rural	Ministry of education, census, DHS/MICS (SDG)
Average household expenditure on education	Urban and rural, expenditure type (fees, books, uniforms, transport etc.), poverty status of household	HIES

Article 15 - Culture and intellectual property

Culture is mainstreamed into the government policy development and review process (Yes/No): staffing and budget as a proportion of national budget of monitoring body		Ministry of planning (or equivalent), ministry of finance
Percentage of government recurrent budget to cultural affairs department/agency		Ministry of finance
Percentage of donor funds (development budget) to cultural affairs/agency		Ministry of finance
Number of cultural heritage sites	Location, type	
Number of cultural organisations in the community	Location, type	
Proportion of the population literate in vernacular language(s)	Male and female, age group, level of literacy (reading, writing)	Census, DHS/MICS

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Proportion of the population taking part in cultural activities	Male and female, urban and rural, age group, type of activity (performer, composer, carver, weaver, traditional medicine etc.)	Census, household survey
Average household expenditure on custom events or community obligations	Urban and rural, type of event	HIES
Research and development expenditure as a percentage of GDP	Type of research (scientific, technical, traditional, etc.)	Ministry of finance (SDG)
Number of complaints about intellectual property misappropriation	Type of complaint	Agency responsible for intellectual property
Government expenditure to ensure the protection of the moral and material interests of indigenous peoples relating to their cultural heritage and traditional knowledge		Ministry of finance, agency responsible for cultural heritage and traditional knowledge
Number of information campaigns to discourage cultural practices based on the idea of inferiority, superiority, or a fundamental difference of either of the sexes	Media used for information campaign, estimated audience urban and rural, cultural practice (country specific – examples include son preference, domestic violence, bride price, facial scarring, dry sex, early and forced marriage, sexual slavery, or dowry-related crimes)	National women's machinery
Number of books, plays, films, television and radio programmes, news reports, and other forms of communication banned by the official censor or responsible agency	Type of material	Censor (or equivalent)

PART D

Indicators and Corresponding
Human Rights Provisions

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
ICCPR⁴⁵		
Article 1 - Self-determination		
Number of recognised political parties at the national level		
Number of candidates in national election	Male and female, region, age group	Electoral commissioner
Number of independent candidates in national election	Male and female, region, age group	Electoral commissioner
Number of complaints (court, tribunal, etc.) against government regarding sovereignty and/or custodianship of the land, sea and air space	Region, type of dispute (boundary, ownership, etc.)	Judiciary
Number of villages or communities that do not recognise the government and the rule of law	Region, number of persons in the village/ community, reason	Agency responsible for local government
Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	Region	National accounts (SDG)
Exports as a percentage of GDP		National accounts, trade
Ratio of household income to expenditure	Region, sex of household head	Household income and expenditure survey
Number of trade agreements country belongs to	Sub-regional country grouping	
Minimum wage as a percentage of national basic needs poverty line	Industry (where different minimum wage rates exist)	Minimum wage legislation; household income and expenditure poverty analysis report for poverty line
Article 2 - Legal remedies		
Number of laws introduced/amended to comply with ICCPR		Parliament records
Number of laws introduced to select committee process to comply with ICCPR		Select committee records
Number of laws reviewed by state law office (or equivalent) for ICCPR compliance		State law office records
Number of complaints processed by the authorities concerning alleged violations of their civil rights, year	Male and female	Human rights commissioner, office of the ombudsmen,
Number of complaints processed by the authorities concerning alleged violations of their political rights, year	Male and female	Human rights commissioner, office of the ombudsmen,



⁴⁵Based on *Guidelines on treaty-specific documents to be submitted by States Parties under Article 40 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR/C/2009/1)*, 2010

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Article 3 - Equal rights of men and women		
Number of sexual harassment complaints in court proceedings, year		
Number of sexual harassment complaints heard in the public service commission, year	Male and female	
Percentage of female candidates in national election	Constituency	Electoral commissioner
Percentage of female candidates in local government election	Constituency	Electoral commissioner
Number of cases presented involving miscarriage of justice claims		Court records
Amount of compensation for miscarriages of justice awarded by court		Court records
Article 4 - Non-discriminatory public emergency provisions		
Number of public emergency situations declared by national governments	Geographic location, type of emergency	Various – government decrees/announcements
Article 5 - Rights of the covenant		
Number of individual complaints registered for breach of ICCPR		
Number of appeal cases lodged		Court records
Average time (days) for a court case to be presented	Level/type of court	Court records
Number of persons representing themselves in trials	Level/type of court	Court records
Article 6 - Right to life		
Number of death penalty sentences	Male and female, region	Court records
Number of life sentences without parole issued	Male and female, region	Court records
Number of death penalty sentences for persons aged under 18 years	Male and female, region	Court records
Number of death penalty sentences for pregnant women		Court records
Number of persons killed by security forces		
Infant mortality rate	Male and female, region	
Life expectancy	Male and female, region	

PART D

Indicators and Corresponding
Human Rights Provisions

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Article 7 - Freedom from torture		
Number of deaths in custody (including at the time of arrest)	Cause of death (illness, suicide, manslaughter, intentional homicide etc.)	
Number of deaths in correctional facilities		
Number of persons reported as victims of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or other forms of punishment, including forced marriage	Urban and rural, age group, male and female, persons with disabilities, ethnic group, complaint	Police records, Human rights agency
Article 8 - Freedom from slavery		
Number of labour complaints raised	Male and female, region	
Number of employers investigated for unfair treatment of staff by labour commissioner (or equivalent)	Region, type of business activity	
Number of special economic zone licences issued	Region, type of business activity	
Number of persons employed under special provisions/agreements below the minimum wage	Male and female, region, type of business activity, nationality of employees	
Article 9 - Freedom from unlawful arrest and detention		
Average time (days) in police detention per person between arrest and appearing before a judge		
Average time (days) between date crime committed and court appearance	Level/type of court	Court records
Compensation awarded for unlawful arrest or detention		
Number of defendants using free legal counsel	Male and female, level/type of court, type of crime	
Number of cases with court appointed counsel	Male and female, level/type of court, type of crime	
Article 10 - Rights of persons deprived of their liberty		
Number of accused persons held in contact with convicted persons	Male and female, age group (juveniles separate category)	
Number of accused persons on home detention/ outside of places of police detention	Male and female, age group (juveniles separate category)	
Number of juvenile accused persons	Male and female, type of crime	

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Number of juvenile accused persons in custody in contact with older persons	Male and female, type of crime	
Average time (days) in police detention per juvenile person between arrest and appearing before a judge	Male and female, type of crime	
Average time (days) between date crime committed and court appearance for juveniles	Male and female, type of crime	
Number of cells in the penitentiary system	Type of facility (facilities for women and juveniles as separate category)	
Number of beds in the penitentiary system	Type of facility (facilities for women and juveniles as separate category)	
Number of inmates in the penitentiary system	Male and female, age group (juveniles separate category)	
Proportion of penitentiary system budget for reformation and social rehabilitation of prisoners	Type of facility (facilities for women and juveniles as separate category)	
Number of reformation and social rehabilitation programmes offered	Type of facility (facilities for women and juveniles as separate category)	
Number of inmates in the penitentiary system seeking medical treatment (number of cases)	Type of facility (facilities for women and juveniles as separate category), type of morbidity	
Article 11 - No imprisonment for debt		
Number of prison sentences for persons in debt		
Number of cases presented to the court dealing with debt		
Article 12 - Freedom of movement		
Number of citizens refused entry to his or her country of citizenship	Male and female	
Number of cases heard in the land tribunal/court (or land disputes settled by appropriate national body)	Region, type of dispute (boundary, ownership, etc.)	

PART D

Indicators and Corresponding
Human Rights Provisions

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Article 13 - Deportations		
Number of residents/non-citizens whose residency rights were revoked (or number of persons deported)	Male and female, citizenship, (reason for deportation – act committed)	
Number of appeal cases heard for deported persons	Male and female, citizenship, (reason for deportation – act committed)	
Proportion of appeal cases heard for deported persons upheld	Male and female, citizenship, (reason for deportation – act committed)	
Article 14 - Legal rights		
Number of court judges	Male and female, type of court (district, high, supreme, etc.)	
Number of cases presented before the court	Male and female, type of court (district, high, supreme, etc.)	
Number of cases presented before the court that were dismissed	Male and female, type of court (district, high, supreme, etc.), reason for dismissal (insufficient grounds, change of circumstance, etc.)	
Number of judges or lawyers excusing themselves from court	Male and female, type of court	
Number of closed court proceedings (excluding juveniles, matrimonial or guardianship cases)		
Number of court proceedings under matrimonial law	Male and female	
Number of court proceedings under guardianship law	Male and female	
Number of cases presented that include victim impact statements	Male and female, type of court (district, high, supreme, etc.)	
Number of cases presented that include juvenile or child witnesses	Male and female, type of court (district, high, supreme, etc.), age of child	

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Average number of court adjournments (days) due to person charged with criminal offence not having examined witnesses against him or her		
Average sentence (months) for juvenile offenders in penitentiary system	Male and female, type of crime	
Average sentence (months) for juvenile offenders outside the penitentiary system, type of programme (e.g. probation, home detention, suspended sentence, etc.)	Male and female, type of crime	
Number of appeal cases lodged	Male and female, type of crime (separate for juvenile offenders)	
Number of appeal cases upheld	Male and female, type of crime (separate for juvenile offenders)	
Number of convictions pardoned	Male and female, type of crime (separate for juvenile offenders)	
Article 15 - Current laws		
Number of cases presented before the court with the retrospective operation of criminal laws	Male and female, type of crime (separate for juvenile offenders)	
Number of cases dismissed by the court due to the retrospective operation of criminal laws	Male and female, type of crime (separate for juvenile offenders)	
Article 16 - Recognise everyone as a person		
Number of police, legal officers and court officers trained in human rights	Male and female, agency	
Proportion of cases of disappearance investigated and resolved	Male and female, age group of disappeared person	
Number of persons held in protective custody for more than 48 hours (or national maximum holding period)	Male and female, type of offence	
Number of persons displaced and affected by natural disasters	Male and female, region, reason for migration	Relevant authorities (SDG)
Number of migrants due to climate change, disaster risk reduction	Male and female, region, reason for migration	Relevant authorities (SDG)

PART D

Indicators and Corresponding
Human Rights Provisions

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Article 17 - Right to privacy		
Number of restraining orders or protection orders issued	Sex of person protected	
Number of complaints laid under attacks on honour and reputation (slander, libel, etc.)	Sex of claimant	
Number of court cases heard under attacks on honour and reputation (slander, libel, etc.)	Sex of claimant, sex of accused	
Percentage of court cases decisions in favour of the claimant under attacks on honour and reputation (slander, libel, etc.)	Sex of claimant, sex of accused	
Article 18 - Freedom of thought		
Percent of population practising customary religions or beliefs	Male and female, region, age group	Census, household survey
Number of religious organisations declined official registration or closed by officials		
Number of internet websites blocked by internet service providers	Type of information	
Article 19 - Freedom of expression and information		
Proportion of programming time on public radio and television for talkback		
Number of programming hours on public radio and television for talkback		
Population access to telephones (fixed land line or mobile cellular phone)		
Population access to library books (number of persons per book held in public libraries)		
Number of school books or readers per child enrolled	Male and female, region, level of schooling	Ministry of education administrative records
Number of human rights-related training workshops conducted for communities	Region, number of trainees, type of training, agency running training	
Number of requests made under official information legislation (or equivalent)	Type of information	
Number of requests approved under official information legislation (or equivalent)		
Article 20 - Prohibition of propaganda		
Number of complaints about war propaganda made	Region, type of propaganda	
Number of victims of religiously motivated attacks	Religion, male and female	
Number of victims of ethnic tension and violence between different communities or villages	Ethnicity, region, male and female	

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Article 21 - The right of peaceful assembly		
Proportion (or number) of mass rallies, public marches or gatherings in public spaces not approved by appropriate licencing authority	Reason	
Number of mass rallies, public marches or gatherings in public spaces; applications received by appropriate licencing authority		
Number of unlawful assemblies dealt with by authorities	Type of gathering	
Article 22 - Freedom of association		
Number of members of trade unions, private sector	Male and female, type of business activity	
Number of members of government workers union organisation	Male and female, function of government	
Number of workers protests (strike actions taken)	Type of business activity, estimated number of union members	
Number of dispute cases raised with employment tribunal (or equivalent) presented by trade unions	Type of business activity, number and sex of persons included in the case	
Number of new political parties formed		
Article 23 - Right to marry		
Singulate mean age at marriage, males and females	Urban and rural	Census, household survey
Average family size	Sex of household head, region	Census, household survey
Number of lone parent households	Sex of household head, region	Census, household survey
Number of bi-parental households	Region, average household size	Census, household survey
Number of men and women who are legally married	Region, marital status (legally married, <i>de facto</i>)	Census, household survey
Annual number of marriages	Region	Registrar
Annual number of separations	Region	Court records
Annual number of divorces (decree nisi)	Region	Court records
Number of legal marriages requiring parental consent	Age, male and female	Registrar
Annual birth rate		

PART DIndicators and Corresponding
Human Rights Provisions

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Article 24 - Rights and protection of children		
Number of child welfare benefit payment recipients (including one-off 'birth' payments)	Male and female, age	Child welfare agency
Number of children under state protection or under state financed care arrangements		Child welfare agency
Number of child abuse complaints	Male and female, region, type of abuse	Police complaints records
Number of child abuse investigations	Male and female, region, type of abuse	Police records
Number of persons found guilty of child abuse	Male and female, region, type of abuse	Court proceedings
Number of births registered	Male and female, region	
Number of births	Male and female, region	
Number of passports issued to children	Male and female, region	
Number of children granted citizenship	Male and female, region	
Number of children declined citizenship	Male and female, region	
Number of child dependents of workers on temporary labour contracts	Male and female, region, citizenship	
Article 25 - Public life		
Proportion of population eligible to vote	Male and female, region	Census, population estimates
Proportion of population registered to vote	Male and female, region	Census, population estimates, registrar of voters
Proportion of non-citizen adult population registered to vote	Male and female, region	Census, population estimates, registrar of voters
Number of persons disqualified for taking part in national elections (imprisoned, etc.)	Male and female, region, reason for disqualification	Registrar of voters
Voter turnout (number of persons casting votes at time of polling as a proportion of all registered voters)		Registrar of elections, registrar of voters
Proportion of ineligible votes cast	Region	Registrar of elections
Number of special or proxy votes cast	Region, type of special vote	Registrar of elections
Population living within reasonable access to transport (within one hour by any means of travel to nearest wharf, major road, and/or airstrip)	Region, urban/rural, type of transport	Census or household survey

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Article 26 - Equal protection of law		
Number of complaints made based on discrimination	Male and female, region	Human rights commission (or equivalent) (SDG)
Number of requests made for interpretation during legal proceedings	Male and female, civil/criminal, law	
Proportion of seats in national parliament held by women		Parliament records (SDG)
Proportion of senior government positions held by women: heads of ministries/constitutional agencies	Sector	Public service commission
Number of major cultural festivals	Region, type	
Culture is mainstreamed into the government policy development and review process (Yes/No): staffing and budget as proportion of national budget of monitoring body		
Percentage of government recurrent budget to cultural affairs department/agency		
Percentage of donor funds (development budget) to cultural affairs/agency		
Percentage of schools that are managed by religious organisations		
Number of cultural heritage sites		
Number of cultural organisations in the community	Region, type	

PART D

Indicators and Corresponding
Human Rights Provisions

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
CEDAW⁴⁶		
Article 1 - Non-discrimination		
Number of complaints laid by women to human rights commission and/or ombudsman (or equivalent official bodies) based on sexual discrimination	Agency, grounds for discrimination, urban and rural	Administrative records from human rights commission, ombudsman (SDG)
Number of investigations made into complaints made by women to official bodies based on discrimination	Agency, grounds for discrimination, urban and rural	Administrative records from human rights commission, ombudsman
Proportion of government recurrent budget to official bodies (HR commission and/or ombudsman, etc.)	Salary and operational budget	Budget appropriation act (or equivalent)
Number and percentage of female investigative/complaints case managers in official bodies (HR commission, ombudsman, etc.)	Age group, length of service, education qualifications	Administrative records from human rights commission, ombudsman
Average length of time (weeks) to investigate cases of sexual discrimination by HR commission and/or ombudsman	Agency, grounds for discrimination, urban/rural	Administrative records from human rights commission, ombudsman
Number of complaints made by women to public service commission (or equivalent agency responsible for employment of civil servants) about discrimination or harassment in government employment	Ministry/department, grounds for discrimination, grade/level of employment	Administrative records from public service commission
Number of complaints made by women to the commissioner for labour (or equivalent) about discrimination or harassment in employment	Industry, occupation, urban/rural, length of service, grounds for complaint	Administrative records from commissioner of labour
Number and percentage of female investigative/complaints case managers in labour commissioner's office (or equivalent)	Age group, length of service, education qualifications	Administrative records from commissioner of labour
Average length of time (weeks) to investigate cases of sexual discrimination by commissioner for labour	Industry, occupation, urban/rural, length of service, grounds for complaint	Administrative records from commissioner of labour
Number of recommendations from UN CEDAW Committee about legal reforms required to comply with discrimination provisions in CEDAW	Constitutional, legal	Note: for periodic reports only National CEDAW Committee administrative records



⁴⁶ Based on Compilation of Guidelines on the Form and Content of Reports to be submitted by States Parties to the International Human Rights Treaties: CEDAW (HRI/GEN/2/Rev.6), 2009

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Percentage of recommendations from UN CEDAW Committee about legal reforms required to comply with discrimination provisions in CEDAW where some action has been taken on compliance	Clauses, laws	Note: for periodic reports only National CEDAW Committee administrative records
Number and percentage of female police officers	Front line/clerical, age group, urban/rural	Police administrative data
Number and percentage of female members of the judiciary	Type of court, ethnic group	Justice administrative data
Proportion of women candidates in national elections with no political party affiliation (i.e. independent candidates) as a percentage of all female candidates standing	Urban/rural electorate, age group	Electoral commission
Proportion of government recurrent budget for gender equality (funding for national women's ministry or department)	Salary and operational budget	Budget appropriation act (or equivalent)
Proportion of annual increase or decrease in government recurrent budget for gender equality	Salary and operational budget	Budget appropriation act (or equivalent)
Number of staff in national women's machinery or department responsible for implementing, monitoring and evaluating the national gender equality policy (or equivalent)	Age group, length of service, education qualifications	Administrative records from national women's machinery
Proportion of government recurrent budget for national council of women (or equivalent national umbrella NGO)	Activities specified	Budget appropriation act (or equivalent)
Proportion of annual increase or decrease in government recurrent budget for national council of women	Activities specified	Budget appropriation act (or equivalent)
Female life expectancy as a percentage of male life expectancy	Region, urban and rural, ethnic group	Population census
Article 2 - Policy measures		
Number and percentage of sectoral national policies that include gender analysis	Sector, women beneficiaries as a percentage of male beneficiaries	National women's machinery
Number of national and sectoral policies reviewed by national women's machinery for inclusion of gender	Sector	National women's machinery
Number of national and sectoral policies that have specific objectives and sex disaggregated indicators	Sector	National planning office, national women's machinery
Number of cabinet submissions or policy papers reviewed using gender as a criterion	Sector	Cabinet secretariat
Number of official national reports reviewed by national women's machinery for inclusion of gender	Type of report (UN HRC, SDG, EFA)	Submitting agency (ministry of foreign affairs)

PART DIndicators and Corresponding
Human Rights Provisions

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Number of training programmes conducted or informative meetings held to educate judges and other legal professionals about CEDAW and relation to national law	Type of legal professional trained and court served	National women's machinery
Article 3 - Guarantee of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms		
Number of NGOs registered that promote women's basic human rights and fundamental freedoms		
Number of child care centres	Urban and rural, state and private	
Proportion of government recurrent budget allocated to providing free or low-cost child care for working parents		Ministry of finance
Average cost per child for attending child care	Urban and rural, state and private	
Proportion of female operators/drivers of public transport	Urban and rural, type of transport (taxi, mini-bus, bus, boat)	Licensing authorities
Proportion of women who use public transport more than once a week	Urban and rural, type of transport (taxi, mini-bus, bus, boat)	Census or household survey
Number of restraining or protection orders issued by female victims of violence	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group	Police records
Number of women requesting extensions or restraining or protection orders for the same person	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group	Police records
Number of CEDAW educational materials distributed to schools	Urban and rural, primary and secondary, language, type of material (poster, pamphlet, etc.)	National women's machinery
Article 4 - Special measures		
Number of women promoted in employment under provisions made by temporary special measures to promote women in senior positions	Sector (public, private, constitutional agency, state owned enterprise), industry, occupation	Labour commissioner
Number of temporary special measures in any area (politics, economic, social, cultural, civil) to promote anti-discrimination	Public orders, legislation, type of area (government, judiciary, national board, etc.)	Parliamentary records
Number of women elected to national parliament under provisions made by temporary special measures	Urban/rural electorate, age group, political party affiliation	Parliamentary records

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Number of women elected to provincial or local government under provisions made by temporary special measures	Urban/rural electorate, age group, political party affiliation	Provincial/local government records
Number of reserved seats for women on National Council of Chiefs (or equivalent)		National council of chiefs (or equivalent registration body)
Number of recognised (officially registered) political parties with quotas for women candidates	Type of quota	Political party manifestos
Number and percentage of women contesting reserved seats as a proportion of all female candidates: national election	Ward or constituency	Electoral commission
Article 5 - Sex role stereotyping and prejudice		
Proportion of women in national council of chiefs (or equivalent)	Matrilineal/patrilineal title, urban/rural	
Proportion of chiefly titles bestowed on women	Rank or type of title, urban/rural	National council of chiefs (or equivalent registration body)
Number and percentage of women contesting reserved seats as a proportion of all female candidates: local government election	Type of election (municipal, province, island council ward or constituency)	Electoral commission
Number and proportion of women serving in highest level in religious organisations	Position (clergy, elder, etc.), urban/rural	Religious bodies
Proportion of women serving on school management committees	Urban/rural, level (ECCE, primary, secondary)	Ministry of education
Ratio of hours spent by women in the upbringing and development of their children compared to that of men	Urban and rural, activity (play, reading, talking – definition of what is included as activities relevant for upbringing and development required.	Time use survey
Proportion of women on national scholarships committee	Length of service	Body administering scholarship allocation
Number and proportion of scholarships allocated to women	Type of scholarship (government, bilateral), institution, field of study, renewal or first year	Body administering scholarship allocation

PART DIndicators and Corresponding
Human Rights Provisions

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Number and proportion of first time scholarship applications made by women	Type of scholarship (government, bilateral), institution, field of study	Body administering scholarship allocation
Number and proportion of female scholarship recipients studying in science, technical or vocational fields	Field of study, institution, renewal or first year	Body administering scholarship allocation
Number of information campaigns to discourage cultural practices based on the idea of inferiority, superiority, or a fundamental difference of either of the sexes	Media used for information campaign, estimated audience urban and rural, cultural practice (country specific – examples include son preference, domestic violence, bride price, facial scarring, dry sex, early and forced marriage, sexual slavery, or dowry-related crimes)	National women's machinery
Number of information campaigns to encourage understanding of maternity as a social function, including joint responsibility of women and men in the upbringing and development of children	Media used for information campaign, estimated audience urban and rural	National women's machinery
Number of training workshops conducted or joint reviews to improve the quantity and quality of coverage of women in the media, with the aim of eliminating stereotyped portrayals of women	Type of media professionals, changes required and made	National women's machinery
Proportion and number of media outlets with a policy or programme to identify and discourage the use of gender stereotypes	Type of media outlet	National women's machinery
Number of complaints made against media outlets about discrimination based on sex	Type of discrimination (sex role stereotyping, prejudice), type of media outlet	National women's machinery
Proportion and number of women journalists or professionals in the media	Type of media outlet	National women's machinery
Primary school teaching hours allocated for family life education about discrimination and gender stereotypes	Level of schooling (primary, junior secondary, secondary)	Ministry of education

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Number and proportion of hours in family life syllabus allocated to understanding and eliminating sex role stereotyping	Level of schooling (primary and, junior secondary), public and private	Ministry of education
Proportion of school committees headed by women	Urban and rural, administration (government, church, private, etc.), level of schooling (primary, secondary)	Ministry of education
Number of government employees attending gender sensitisation training	Male and female, government ministry, board, state-owned enterprise	Department of women's affairs
Amount, number and proportion of state payments for paid parental leave to men	Government ministry, board, state-owned enterprise, occupation, length of leave	Government salary/payroll
Number and proportion of days taken for parental leave	Male and female, government ministry, board, state-owned enterprise, occupation, length of leave	Government salary/payroll
Number of community workshops conducted for gender sensitisation	Urban/rural, agency conducting workshop	Department of women's affairs
Number of male participants in community gender sensitisation workshops	Urban/rural, ministry agency conducting workshop	Department of women's affairs
Teenage fertility rate	Urban/rural, age in single years	Census, DHS (SDG)
Number of mothers completing secondary education	Urban/rural, age group	Ministry of education
Unmet need for family planning	Urban/rural, composition of unmet need (spacing, unplanned, etc.)	Census, DHS, (family health survey)
Percentage of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in union before age 18	Urban/rural, ethnic group	Census, DHS, (family health survey) (SDG)
Proportion of women aged 15–49 subjected to physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months	Urban/rural, ethnic group, five-year age group, whether woman has attained secondary or higher education	DHS, GBV survey (family health survey) (SDG)
Proportion of women aged 15–49 subjected to physical violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months	Urban/rural, ethnic group, five-year age group, whether woman has attained secondary or higher education	DHS, GBV survey (family health survey) (SDG)

PART D

Indicators and Corresponding Human Rights Provisions

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Proportion of women aged 15–49 subjected to physical or sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the last 12 months	Urban/rural, ethnic group, five-year age group, whether woman has attained secondary or higher education	DHS, GBV survey (family health survey) (SDG)
Proportion of women aged 15–49 subjected to physical violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the last 12 months	Urban/rural, ethnic group, five-year age group, whether woman has attained secondary or higher education	DHS, GBV survey (family health survey) (SDG)
Proportion of women aged 15–49 subjected to physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime	Urban/rural, ethnic group, five-year age group, whether woman has attained secondary or higher education	DHS, GBV survey (family health survey) (SDG)
Proportion of women aged 15–49 subjected to physical violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime	Urban/rural, ethnic group, five-year age group, whether woman has attained secondary or higher education	DHS, GBV survey (family health survey) (SDG)
Proportion of women aged 15–49 subjected to physical or sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in their lifetime	Urban/rural, ethnic group, five-year age group, whether woman has attained secondary or higher education	DHS, GBV survey (family health survey) (SDG)
Proportion of women aged 15–49 subjected to physical violence by persons other than an intimate partner in their lifetime	Urban/rural, ethnic group, five-year age group, whether woman has attained secondary or higher education	DHS, GBV Survey (family health survey) (SDG)
Number of cases of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls reported to the police	Urban/rural, age of complainant, relationship to perpetrator(s)	Police complaints records
Number of cases of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls investigated by the police	Urban/rural, age of complainant, relationship to perpetrator(s)	Police complaints records
Number of cases of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls heard by the judiciary	Urban/rural, age of complainant, relationship to accused person(s)	Judiciary records
Number of cases of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls dismissed by the judiciary	Urban/rural, age of complainant, relationship to accused person(s)	Judiciary records
Percentage of police officers who are women	Rank, unit within police, urban/rural	Police records
Number and proportion of police officers trained to respond to gender-based violence	Male and female, rank, unit within police, urban/rural	Police records

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Percentage of the national budget allocated to programmes to prevent and eliminate GBV	Type of activity funded, agency responsible	Budget appropriation, department of women's affairs
Number and proportion of adults agreeing with a statement that wife-beating is justified in certain circumstances	Male and female, urban/rural, age group, educational attainment, ethnic group	DHS, GBV survey (family health survey)
Number of women who have experienced violence in the past 12 months, by severity of violence	Urban/rural, age group, educational attainment, ethnic group	DHS, GBV survey (family health survey)
Number of women who have experienced violence in the past 12 months by type of services accessed	Urban/rural, age group, educational attainment, ethnic group	DHS, GBV survey (family health survey)
Number and proportion of female victims of psychological violence in the last 12 months	Urban/rural, age group, sex of the perpetrator, relationship with the perpetrator	DHS, GBV survey (family health survey) (SDG)
Number and proportion of female victims of economic violence in the last 12 months	Urban/rural, age group, sex of the perpetrator, relationship with the perpetrator	DHS, GBV survey (family health survey) (SDG)
Number and proportion of female victims of sexual harassment in the last 12 months	Urban/rural, age group, sex of the perpetrator, relationship with the perpetrator, place of harassment	DHS, GBV survey (family health survey)
Number and proportion of female victims of violence accessing medical treatment in health facilities	Urban/rural, age group, type of violence	Ministry of health
Number and proportion of female victims of violence accessing medical treatment in health facilities whose cases were investigated by the police	Urban/rural, age group, sex of the perpetrator, relationship with the perpetrator, type of violence	Ministry of health, police records
Number of cases investigated by sexual offences unit or GBV unit	Urban/rural, age group, sex of the perpetrator, relationship with the perpetrator, type of violence	Police (this indicator is for those countries with separate GBV units)
Article 6 - Trafficking and prostitution (assumes prostitution is a form of sexual exploitation)		
Number of investigations made into complaints against trafficking in women and girls	Urban/rural, age group	Police, border control authorities
Number of prosecutions against those involved in trafficking women and girls	Urban/rural, number of women and girls involved, age ethnic group of women and girls involved	Judiciary

PART DIndicators and Corresponding
Human Rights Provisions

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Number and proportion of women among identified victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation	Age group, ethnic group, type of sexual exploitation	Police records, labour and immigration records
Number and proportion of women among identified victims of human trafficking for forced labour	Age group, ethnic group, type of forced labour	Police records, labour and immigration records
Number of persons prosecuted for illegal prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation	Urban/rural, sex of owner(s), ethnic group of owner(s), type of exploitation	Police and judiciary records, assumes there is a law criminalising the exploitation of prostitution
Number of females aged under 18 years arrested for prostitution	Urban/rural, ethnic group, five-year age group	Police
Average age of prostitutes	Urban/rural, ethnic group	Special surveys
Number of complaints made by female prostitutes or sex workers about physical or sexual assault	Urban/rural, ethnic group, age group, type of crime	Police
Number of cases prosecuted based on physical or sexual assault of a female prostitute or sex worker	Urban/rural, ethnic group, five-year age group, type of crime, single or multiple charges	Judiciary
Number of persons prosecuted for illegal prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation by sex	Urban/rural, age group, highest level of education, number of dependents, ethnic group, type of exploitation	Police and judiciary records
Number of persons prosecuted for illegal solicitation of prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation by sex	Urban/rural, age group, highest level of education, number of dependents, ethnic group, type of exploitation	Police and judiciary records, assumes there is a law criminalising the solicitation of prostitution
Number of participants in training and reskilling programmes for alternative livelihoods for prostitutes	Urban/rural, percentage placed in employment, training provider	Department of women's affairs, NGOs
Article 7 - Political and public life		
Number of political education programmes conducted for women	As voters and as candidates, urban and rural, number of participants, provider (government, NGO), topic	National women's machinery
Number and proportion of proxy votes granted on behalf of women	Urban/rural, constituency	Electoral commission

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Amount of funds mobilised to encourage female candidates to run for office	Source of funds (government, NGO, donor programme), urban/rural	Department of women's affairs
Number of members of national network of women's NGOs	Type of NGO, urban/rural, sex of members	NGO records
Proportion of government NGO funding allocated to women's NGOs	Type of NGO, urban/rural, type of activities funded	Budget appropriation
Number and proportion of female members of trade or labour unions	Type of labour union	Labour unions registration
Number and proportion of female executive members of trade or labour unions	Type of labour union, position	Labour unions registration
Number and proportion of all legal professionals who are female	Legal occupation, educational qualifications	Census, household survey
Number and proportion of judges who are female	Court, expatriate	Judiciary records
Number and proportion of prosecutors who are female	Age group, proportion of cases allocated	Attorney general's office
Number and proportion of women elected or appointed to serve in government bodies	Type of body/committee	National women's machinery
Number of women standing for election in elected bodies	Type of body/committee	National women's machinery
Trends in voter turnout of women over last four national elections (number and proportion of female registered voters voting)	Urban and rural, constituency, age group	Electoral commission
Trends in female candidates over last four national elections (number and proportion of female candidates standing)	Urban and rural, constituency, age group, political party affiliation, seat status (reserved or open)	Electoral commission
Number and proportion of female candidates standing for election in reserved seats out of total women standing	Type of election (national or local government election), urban and rural, constituency, age group, political party affiliation, seat status (reserved or open)	Electoral commission

PART DIndicators and Corresponding
Human Rights Provisions

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Number and proportion of political party members who are women	Urban and rural, political party, constituency, age group	Political party records
Number and proportion of women in highest three levels of public service	Urban and rural, sector or ministry, length of service, education qualifications	Public service commission (or equivalent)
Number and proportion of women in clerical and related occupations in the public service	Urban and rural, sector or ministry, length of service, education qualifications	Public service commission (or equivalent)
Number of NGO consultations on government policy drafting or revision	Type of policy, type of NGO consulted	National women's machinery
Number of members of national council of women (or equivalent)	Urban and rural, island	National registration body
Article 8 - Representation at the international level		
Number and proportion of women appointed at the international level (in the foreign service)	Position, length of service, qualifications	Ministry of foreign affairs (or equivalent)
Number and proportion of women in senior positions in the foreign service (note senior position is above protocol officer or equivalent and performs some kind of policy analysis, implementation or development)	Type of position, length of service, qualifications	Ministry of foreign affairs (or equivalent)
Number and proportion of women participating in overseas meetings	Type of meeting (topic, regional or international), length of service, qualifications, position in delegation	Ministry of foreign affairs (or equivalent agency responsible for government employee travel)
Article 9 - Nationality		
Number and proportion of citizenship applications received for children of a female citizen and non-citizen father	Age group of child	Agency responsible for citizenship Depends; on national law – indicator might not apply
Number and proportion of citizenship applications received for children of a male citizen and non-citizen mother	Age group of child	Agency responsible for citizenship Depends; on national law – indicator might not apply
Number and proportion of citizenship cases granted for children of a female citizen and non-citizen father	Age group of child	Agency responsible for citizenship Depends; on national law – indicator might not apply
Number and proportion of citizenship cases granted for children of a male citizen and non-citizen mother	Age group of child	Agency responsible for citizenship Depends; on national law – indicator might not apply

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Article 10 - Education		
Net enrolment ratio in ECCE, girls and boys	Urban/rural, type of school authority (government, private, etc.)	Ministry of education, national statistics office
Net enrolment ratio in primary education, girls and boys	Urban/rural, type of school authority (government, private, etc.)	Ministry of education, national statistics office
Net enrolment ratio in secondary education, girls and boys	Urban/rural, type of school authority (government, private, etc.)	Ministry of education, national statistics office
Attendance rates in primary education, girls and boys	Urban/rural, type of school authority (government, private, etc.), school grade	Ministry of education
Attendance rates in secondary education, girls and boys	Urban/rural, type of school authority (government, private, etc.), school grade	Ministry of education
Drop-out rates in primary education, girls and boys	Urban/rural, type of school authority (government, private, etc.), school grade	Ministry of education
Drop-out rates in secondary education, girls and boys	Urban/rural, type of school authority (government, private, etc.), school grade	Ministry of education
Repeater rates in primary education, girls and boys	Urban/rural, type of school authority (government, private, etc.), school grade	Ministry of education
Repeater rates in secondary education, girls and boys	Urban/rural, type of school authority (government, private, etc.), school grade	Ministry of education
Number and proportion of female teachers, ECCE	Urban/rural, type of school authority (government, private, etc.), qualifications and certification	Ministry of education

PART DIndicators and Corresponding
Human Rights Provisions

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Number and proportion of female teachers, primary	Urban/rural, type of school authority (government, private, etc.), school grade, qualification and certification	Ministry of education
Number and proportion of female teachers, secondary	Urban/rural, type of school authority (government, private, etc.), school grade/subject, qualification and certification	Ministry of education
Number and proportion of female head teachers (principals), primary	Urban/rural, type of school authority (government, private, etc.), school grade, qualification and certification	Ministry of education
Number and proportion of female head teachers (principals), secondary	Urban/rural, type of school authority (government, private, etc.), school grade/subject, qualification and certification	Ministry of education
Literacy rate of girls and boys, primary	Urban/rural, level (depending on year used for assessment), type of school authority (government, private, etc.)	Ministry of education, Educational Quality and Assessment Programme (EQAP)
Literacy rate of girls and boys, secondary	Urban/rural, level (depending on year used for assessment), type of school authority (government, private, etc.)	Ministry of education, EQAP
Numeracy rate of girls and boys, primary	Urban/rural, level (depending on year used for assessment), type of school authority (government, private, etc.)	Ministry of education, EQAP

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Numeracy rate of girls and boys, secondary	Urban/rural, level (depending on year used for assessment), type of school authority (government, private, etc.)	Ministry of education, EQAP
Gross intake rate for girls and boys, Grade 1	Urban/rural	Ministry of education, national statistics office
Net intake rate for girls and boys, Grade 1	Urban/rural	Ministry of education, national statistics office
Ratio and number of toilets to students, girls and boys, ECCE	Urban/rural, type of school authority (government, private, etc.)	Ministry of education
Ratio and number of toilets to students, girls and boys, primary	Urban/rural, type of school authority (government, private, etc.)	Ministry of education
Ratio and number of toilets to students, girls and boys, secondary	Urban/rural, type of school authority (government, private, etc.)	Ministry of education
Number and proportion of female students graduating from secondary school	Urban/rural, type of school authority (government, private, etc.), wealth status of household	Ministry of education
Number and proportion of female students enrolled in in-country technical vocational education and training (TVET) programmes	Urban/rural, field of study, TVET training provider (government, private)	Registration body for TVET
Number and proportion of female students graduating from in-country TVET programmes	Urban/rural, field of study, TVET training provider (government, private)	Registration body for TVET
Primary education completion rate for girls and boys	Urban/rural, type of school authority (government, private, etc.)	Ministry of education
Transition rate from primary to secondary education for girls and boys	Urban/rural, type of school authority (government, private, etc.), wealth status of household	Ministry of education

PART DIndicators and Corresponding
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INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Share of women graduates in tertiary education	Field of study, age group	Ministry of education, special statistical survey
Share of women graduates in science, engineering, manufacturing and construction at tertiary level	Field of study, age group	Ministry of education, special statistical survey
Youth (15–24) literacy rate for women and men	Urban/rural	Census, DHS
Proportion of adult population (25+) with at least upper secondary education for women and men	Urban/rural, age group, wealth status	
Proportion of employed participating in the last 12 months in job-related training for women and men	Urban/rural, public/private sector, occupation, age group	Census, DHS, labour force survey
Share of women among users of agricultural extension services	Location, type of service (training, demonstration, model farmer, etc.), age group, type of activity (cash crops, livestock, vegetables, forestry, etc.)	Agriculture (or equivalent) administrative records
Proportion of girls and boys enrolled in co-educational primary schools	Urban/rural, type of school authority (government, private, etc.)	Ministry of education
Proportion of girls and boys enrolled in co-educational secondary schools	Urban/rural, type of school authority (government, private, etc.)	Ministry of education
Number and proportion of girls in registered secondary school sports teams	Urban/rural, type of school authority (government, private, etc.), type of sport (athletics, football, basketball, etc.)	Ministry of education
Number and proportion of girls participating in secondary school public debating competitions	Type of school authority (government, private, etc.)	Organising body if such contests are held
Number of girls and women who have left school prematurely who are enrolled in training programmes	Urban/rural, type of training, training provider, national definition of premature leavers	Ministry of education

Article 11 - Employment

Labour force participation rate of women and men aged 15 years and over	Urban/rural, age group, highest level of education, migrant workers, persons with disability	Census, DHS, household labour force survey
Unemployment rate for women and men aged 15 years and over	Urban/rural, age group, highest level of education	Census, DHS, household labour force survey (SDG)

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Employment to population ratio for women and men aged 15 years and over	Urban/rural, age group	Census, DHS, household labour force survey
Number and proportion of women aged 15 years and over among legislators, senior officials and managers	Age group, occupation group	Census, DHS, household labour force survey
Number and proportion of working women aged 15 years and over working in subsistence agriculture	Urban/rural, age group, average hours worked	Census, DHS, household labour force survey, agriculture census
Number and proportion of working women aged 15 years and over working in agriculture for sale of produce (commercial)	Urban/rural, age group, average hours worked	Census, DHS, household labour force survey, agriculture census
Number and proportion of working women aged 15 years and over working for wages or salary	Urban/rural, age group, occupation, industry, highest level of education, sector (public, private, not-for-profit, etc.), average hours worked	Census, DHS, household labour force survey
Number and proportion of working women aged 15 years and over self-employed and not employing others ('own account worker')	Urban/rural, age group, occupation, industry, highest level of education, sector (public, private, not-for-profit, etc.), average hours worked, average income	Census, DHS, household labour force survey, household income and expenditure survey
Number and proportion of working women aged 15 years and over self-employed and employing others	Urban/rural, age group, occupation, industry, highest level of education, sector (public, private, not-for-profit, etc.), average hours worked, average income	Census, DHS, household labour force survey, household income and expenditure survey
Number and proportion of working women aged 15 years and over engaged in unpaid family work ('contributing family members')	Urban/rural, age group, occupation, industry, highest level of education, sector (public, private, not-for-profit, etc.), average hours worked	Census, DHS, household labour force survey
Proportion of all employed women aged 15 years and over who are vulnerable workers (own account workers, unpaid workers in family enterprise, subsistence workers)	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, industry, occupation, average hours worked, average income	Census, DHS, household labour force survey, household income and expenditure survey

PART DIndicators and Corresponding
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INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Proportion of all employed women working in the informal sector	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, industry, occupation, average income	Census, DHS, household labour force survey, household income and expenditure survey
Ratio of female to male earnings	Urban and rural, age group, industry, occupation, average income, hours worked	Census, DHS, household labour force survey, household income and expenditure survey
Number and proportion of women working on apprenticeship or trainee programmes in their workplace	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, industry, occupation, average hours worked	Census, DHS, household labour force survey
Share of agricultural holdings that are female headed	Type of agricultural activity, age group, marital status, highest level of education	Agriculture census, census
Average size of agricultural land by sex of the holder/sub-holder	Type of agricultural activity, age group, marital status, highest level of education	Agriculture census, census
Proportion of users of agricultural credit by sex (or sex of the title holder)	Type of loan, age group, marital status, loan amount, repayment amounts, interest charged	Commercial and development bank records
Occupations/professions where more than 60% of workers are female	Urban/rural, age group, sector, industry	Census, DHS, household labour force survey, household income and expenditure survey
Occupations/professions where less than 30% of workers are female	Urban/rural, age group, sector, industry	Census, DHS, household labour force survey, household income and expenditure survey
Ratio of men's to women's hours in unpaid work in the home	Urban/rural, type of unpaid work	Time use survey or census
Ratio of men's to women's hours in unpaid work (excluding child care and other care work) in the home	Urban/rural, type of unpaid work	Time use survey or census
Average number of hours spent on paid and unpaid work combined (total work burden)	Urban/rural, age group, highest level of education, average income, male and female	Census, DHS, household labour force survey

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Employment rate of persons aged 25–49 with a child under age three living in a household and with no children living in the household	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, industry, occupation, average hours worked, male and female	Census, DHS, household labour force survey
Proportion of couples with children less than three years old where the woman is not working while the man is working full time	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, industry, occupation, average hours worked	Census, DHS, household labour force survey
Proportion of employed working part-time	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, industry, occupation, average hours worked, male and female	Census, DHS, household labour force survey
Number and proportion of women immigrant workers (non-citizens granted work permits)	Urban and rural, age group, citizenship, industry, occupation, average hours worked, length of contract	Census, DHS, household labour force survey, immigration and work permit records
Number and proportion of women emigrant workers	Urban and rural, age group, citizenship, industry, occupation, average hours worked, length of contract	Migrant labour scheme administrating body
Number and proportion of complaints made to the labour commissioner by women and men	Age group, occupation, industry, reason for complaint	Labour commissioner's office (or equivalent)
Number and proportion of women who are active members in microfinance schemes	Urban and rural, age group, type of scheme	Microfinance providers
Number and proportion of women who are members of trade unions	Urban and rural, age group, type of union	National umbrella trade union body
Amount, number and proportion of insurance payments paid to women	Urban and rural, type of insurance (medical, employment related, life etc.)	Insurance companies, household income and expenditure survey
Amount, number and proportion of provident or pension fund payments made by women	Urban and rural, income, age group	Provident / pension fund
Amount, number and proportion of provident or pension fund payments paid to women	Urban and rural, income, age group	Provident / pension fund
Amount, number and proportion of social security payments made to single parents	Urban and rural, income, age group, male and female	Benefit providers

PART D

Indicators and Corresponding
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INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Amount, number and proportion of social security payments made to widowers	Urban and rural, income, age group, male and female	Benefit providers
Amount, number and proportion of women in programmes to assist the unemployed	Urban and rural, income, age group, occupation, industry, hours worked	Department of labour
Number and proportion of government offices with adequate places for breastfeeding	Ministry/department	Public service commission (or equivalent)

Article 12 - Health

Five leading causes of morbidity	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female	Ministry of health
Five leading causes of mortality	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female	Ministry of health
Number of infant deaths (aged under 1 year)	Neonatal deaths, urban and rural, age group of mother, cause of death, male and female	Ministry of health, (DHS/census)
Number of child deaths (aged under 5 years)	Urban and rural, age group of mother, cause of death male and female	Ministry of health, (DHS/census)
Number of live births	Urban and rural, age group of mother, ethnic group of mother, male and female	Ministry of health/registrar, (DHS/census)
Number of deaths	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female	Ministry of health/registrar
Life expectancy at 65 years	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female	Census/DHS
Proportion of babies fully breastfed for the first six months	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group	DHS
Proportion of babies partially breastfed for the first six months	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group	DHS
Number and proportion of low birth weight babies	Urban and rural, age group of mother, ethnic group of mother, male and female	Ministry of health
Number and proportion of pregnant women with nutritional anaemia	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group	Ministry of health
Number and proportion of females with iodine deficiency disorders	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group	Ministry of health

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	Urban and rural, age, ethnic group, moderate/severe underweight, male and female	Ministry of health, DHS/MICS (SDG)
Prevalence of overweight children under-five years of age	Urban and rural, age, ethnic group, moderate/severe overweight (obese), male and female	Ministry of health, DHS/MICS
Number of maternal deaths	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, cause of maternal death	Ministry of health (SDG)
Number of births to women aged 15–19 years	Urban and rural, age, ethnic group	Ministry of health, DHS/MICS, census (SDG)
Age-specific fertility rate	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group	DHS/MICS, census
Average number of births per women	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group	DHS/MICS, census
Number and proportion of miscarriages and still births	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group	Ministry of health
Contraceptive prevalence rate	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, modern means of contraception	DHS/MICS, (SDG)
Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group	DHS/MICS, (SDG)
Number of abortions	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, reason	Ministry of health
Prevalence and number of reproductive tract infections, STIs and HIV/AIDS among women	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, type of infection	Ministry of health, census
HIV/AIDS positive persons	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female	Ministry of health
Prevalence and number of women with cancers of the breast, uterus, cervix and ovary	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, type of cancer	Ministry of health
Number of persons sterilised	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female	Ministry of health
Number of persons living in overcrowded housing	Urban and rural, ethnic group, sex of household head, poverty status of household, male and female	Census, household survey, DHS/MICS

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INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Number of persons without access to safe drinking water	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, sex of household head, poverty status of household, male and female	Census, household survey, DHS/MICS (SDG)
Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, sex of household head, poverty status of household, male and female	Census, household survey, DHS/MICS (SDG)
Number of persons without access to adequate sanitation	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, sex of household head, poverty status of household, male and female	Census, household survey, DHS/MICS (SDG)
Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, sex of household head, poverty status of household, persons with disabilities	Census, household survey, DHS/MICS (SDG)
Number of households where women and girls are mostly responsible for fetching water	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, sex of household head, poverty status of household, time taken to fetch water	Household income and expenditure survey, DHS/MICS
Incidence of physical and sexual assault in hospital cases	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, type of assault (rape, attempted rape, sexual assault, incest, domestic violence, physical and mental abuse)	Ministry of health
Average hospital length of stay for female victims of physical and sexual assault	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, type of assault (rape, attempted rape, sexual assault, incest, domestic violence, physical and mental abuse)	Ministry of health
Number of female deaths caused by physical and sexual assault, murder, manslaughter and sorcery-related activities	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, type of crime	Ministry of health/police/registrar
Number of suicides	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female	Ministry of health/police/registrar (SDG)
Number of persons affected by armed conflicts, displaced	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female	
Number of persons with disabilities	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, type of disability, male and female	Ministry of health, census, disability survey

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Number of persons under psychiatric care	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, type of disorder, male and female	Ministry of health
Number of persons residing in homes for the destitute and homeless	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, care provider, average length of stay, male and female	Welfare agencies/shelter providers
Number of persons residing in homes for the elderly	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, care provider, average length of stay, male and female	Providers, census
Number of health facilities with emergency obstetric care staff and equipment	Urban and rural, public and private	Ministry of health
Number of persons seeking medical attention from a health facility	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, attention required, male and female	Ministry of health
Proportion of pregnant women attending at least one antenatal clinic	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group	Ministry of health
Proportion of pregnant women attending at least three antenatal clinics	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group	Ministry of health
Number and proportion of deliveries performed by skilled health personnel	Urban and rural, age group of mother, ethnic group of mother	DHS/MICS (SDG)
Number of persons with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female	Ministry of health (SDG)
Proportion of adult population with NCD risk factors (smoking, alcohol use, obesity, physical inactivity)	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, risk factor	DHS/MICS/STEPS
Number and proportion of population with malaria, males and females	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group	Ministry of health (SDG)
Number and proportion of population with tuberculosis	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female	Ministry of health (SDG)
Number and proportion of adult population with hypertension	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female	STEPS/Ministry of health

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INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Number and proportion of adult population with diabetes	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female	STEPS/Ministry of health
Number and proportion of adult population with high blood cholesterol	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female	STEPS/Ministry of health
Article 13 - Economic and social benefits		
Number, amount and proportion of family allowances (child) paid to women in the public service	Level, Ministry/department	Public service commission (or equivalent)
Number, amount and proportion of housing allowances paid to women in the public service	Level, Ministry/department	Public service commission (or equivalent)
Number of complaints received by the labour commissioner (or equivalent) about breach of family allowance payments	Occupation, industry, age group, urban and rural, male and female	Labour commissioner (or equivalent)
Number, amount and proportion of tax or financial credits claimed	Type of tax credit (e.g. first home, child care), male and female	Taxation authority
Number of persons with health or medical insurance	Industry, age group, type of policy, male and female	Insurance providers survey
Number of persons with life insurance	Industry, age group, male and female	Insurance providers survey
Number of persons with a personal loan	Age group, urban and rural, type of financial institution (commercial bank, development bank, other type of lending agency), type of loan scheme, male and female and joint	Banking sector survey
Number and proportion of microfinance providers with specific lending schemes for women	Type of microfinance provider, geographic coverage, real rate of interest	Microfinance sector survey
Monetary value of microfinance loans and savings schemes for women	Type of microfinance provider, microfinance scheme	Microfinance sector survey
Number of persons with a housing mortgage or loan, males, females and joint	Age group, urban and rural	Banking sector survey

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Amount, number and proportion of social welfare benefits paid to women and men	Urban and rural, type of benefit payment (sickness, child, invalid, destitute, unemployment, old age), benefit provider (government, constitutional body)	Benefit providers, household income and expenditure survey (SDG)
Amount, number and proportion of child maintenance payments paid to women and men	Urban and rural, age group of recipient	Household income and expenditure survey, court records
Number of members of national Olympic committee (or governing sports body)	Position, male and female	Administrative records
Number of members of national team to Pacific Games, year	Age group, sporting code, male and female	Administrative records
Number of members of national culture council (or equivalent)	Position, male and female	Administrative records
Number of members of national delegation to Festival of Pacific Arts, by year	Age group, cultural activity, male and female	Administrative records
Number of persons registered in sports teams	Age group, sport, urban and rural, male and female	Administrative records
Article 14 - Rural women		
Rate of migration from rural to urban areas	Age group, lifetime or over specified time period, ethnic group, reason for migration, male and female	Census, household income and expenditure survey, DHS/MICS
Number of persons involved in consultations and discussions for rural development policies	Type of policy, agency represented, male and female	Administrative records
Number and proportion of members of village development committees (or equivalent) in rural areas	Position, male and female	Administrative records
Ratio of skilled health personnel in rural areas to population	Occupation of health personnel, male and female	Ministry of health records, population estimates
Ratio of village health workers (or equivalent) in rural areas to population	Age group, male and female	Ministry of health records, population estimates
Number of persons referred to higher level health facility	Condition, age group, male and female	Ministry of health records
Average time to get to nearest health facility in rural areas	Type of facility	Ministry of health records, household income and expenditure survey, DHS/MICS

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Indicators and Corresponding Human Rights Provisions

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Proportion of persons living in rural areas not seeking assistance for last illness because clinic too far or believed inadequate	Condition, age group, male and female	Household income and expenditure survey, DHS/MICS
Contraceptive prevalence rate in rural areas, modern methods	Age group, ethnic group, method	DHS/MICS, census (SDG)
Contraceptive prevalence rate in urban areas, any means	Age group, ethnic group, method	DHS/MICS, census (SDG)
Number of active users of family planning services in rural areas	Age group, ethnic group, method, male and female	Ministry of health records
Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group	DHS/MICS, (SDG)
Ratio of family planning counsellors in rural areas to population	Male and female	Ministry of health records, population estimates
Number and proportion of social security payments paid to residents in rural areas	Type of social security payment, income, age group	Benefit providers (SDG)
Ratio of employed persons aged 15 years and over to social security contributors in rural areas	Income, age group, sector of employment, hours worked, male and female	Household income and expenditure survey, census, DHS/MICS, benefit providers
Ratio of schools to population in rural areas	Level of school (ECCE, primary, secondary, senior secondary, etc.), age group, male and female	Ministry of education, population estimates
Ratio of gross intake rate at ECCE in rural areas to urban areas	Male and female	
Ratio of net intake rate at ECCE in rural areas to urban areas	Male and female	
Ratio of net intake rate at primary level in rural areas to urban areas	Male and female	
Ratio of primary completion rate in rural areas to urban areas	Male and female	
Ratio of secondary completion rate in rural areas to urban areas	Male and female	
Number and proportion of registered post-secondary training providers operating in rural areas	Type of training provider, type of training	
Number of persons enrolled in post-secondary training courses in rural areas	Type of training, length of training, male and female	
Number of persons graduating from post-secondary training courses in rural areas	Type of training, length of training, male and female	

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Number and proportion of members of active cooperatives in rural areas	Type of cooperative, male and female	
Number of courses and participants in small business development training in rural areas	Training provider, type of business, male and female	
Number and proportion of police officers posted in rural areas	Male and female	
Number and proportion of rural police officers who are female	Rank	
Number and proportion of agricultural extension officers	Male and female	Ministry of agriculture
Number and proportion of training recipients of agricultural extension programmes in rural areas	Training provider, type of training, male and female	
Number of persons in rural areas aged 15 years and over without access to a telephone for their own use	Age group, access (own house, mobile), male and female	Household income and expenditure survey, census, DHS/MICS, telco providers
Ratio of cash income of rural women aged 15 years and over to urban women	Age group, source of income	Household income and expenditure survey, census, DHS/MICS
Ratio of the number of rural women aged 15 years and over with no cash income to urban women	Age group	Household income and expenditure survey, census, DHS/MICS
Number and proportion of participants in renewable energy maintenance training	Type of renewable energy, male and female	National coordinating body, renewable energy household survey
Ratio of the number of restraining or protection orders issued by female victims of violence in rural areas to urban ones (victim's place of residence)	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group	Police records
Ratio of the percentage of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in union before age 18 in rural areas to urban ones	Ethnic group	Census, DHS, (family health survey)
Ratio of the proportion of women aged 15–49 subjected to physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months in rural areas to urban ones	Ethnic group, five-year age group, whether woman has attained secondary or higher education	DHS, GBV survey (family health survey)
Ratio of the proportion of women aged 15–49 subjected to physical violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months in rural areas to urban ones	Ethnic group, five-year age group, whether woman has attained secondary or higher education	DHS, GBV survey (family health survey)
Ratio of the proportion of women aged 15–49 subjected to physical or sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the last 12 months in rural areas to urban ones	Ethnic group, five-year age group, whether woman has attained secondary or higher education	DHS, GBV survey (family health survey)

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INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Ratio of the proportion of women aged 15–49 subjected to physical violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the last 12 months in rural areas to urban ones	Ethnic group, five-year age group, whether woman has attained secondary or higher education	DHS, GBV survey (family health survey)
Ratio of the proportion of women aged 15–49 subjected to physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime in rural areas to urban ones	Ethnic group, five-year age group, whether woman has attained secondary or higher education	DHS, GBV survey (family health survey)
Ratio of the proportion of women aged 15–49 subjected to physical violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime in rural areas to urban ones	Ethnic group, five-year age group, whether woman has attained secondary or higher education	DHS, GBV survey (family health survey)
Ratio of the proportion of women aged 15–49 subjected to physical or sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in their lifetime in rural areas to urban ones	Ethnic group, five-year age group, whether woman has attained secondary or higher education	DHS, GBV survey (family health survey)
Ratio of the proportion of women aged 15–49 subjected to physical violence by persons other than an intimate partner in their lifetime in rural areas to urban ones	Ethnic group, five-year age group, whether woman has attained secondary or higher education	DHS, GBV survey (family health survey)
Number and proportion of rural market vendors, male and female	Type of goods sold	Market survey
Number of land title dispute petitions made by individuals in rural areas	Male and female	Household income and expenditure survey, census, DHS/MICS
Number and proportion of rural women who do not have access to an improved drinking water supply	Sex of head of household, age group, ethnic group	Household income and expenditure survey, census, DHS/MICS (SDG)
Number and proportion of rural women who rely on rainwater (tanks) or wells for drinking water	Sex of head of household, age group, ethnic group	Household income and expenditure survey, census, DHS/MICS (SDG)
Number and proportion of rural women who live in households and have to travel more than ten minutes to collect drinking water	Sex of head of household, age group, ethnic group, household persons responsible for drinking water collection	Household income and expenditure survey, census, DHS/MICS (SDG)
Number and proportion of rural women who do not have access to an improved toilet	Sex of head of household, age group, ethnic group	Household income and expenditure survey, census, DHS/MICS (SDG)
Number and proportion of rural women who use shared toilets, unimproved pit toilets or have no toilet	Sex of head of household, age group, ethnic group, type of toilet	Household income and expenditure survey, census, DHS/MICS (SDG)
Number of computers with internet access per rural woman	Type of access (household, pay for use, work, free access)	Household income and expenditure survey, census, DHS/MICS (SDG)

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Article 15 - Equality before the law		
Number and proportion of land titles where a woman is the sole owner	Urban and rural, age group, marital status	
Number and proportion of businesses registered to women	Urban and rural, age group, industry	
Number and proportion of female members of tribunals	Type of tribunal (land, labour, arbitration, mediation, etc.)	Judiciary
Number and proportion of persons seeking advice or counselling about legal rights	Provider (legal aid, NGO, lawyer/solicitor, etc.), rights (matrimonial property, land, theft, etc.)	Providers
Article 16 - Marriage and family life		
Singulate mean age at marriage, males and females	Urban and rural, ethnic group	Census, DHS/MICS, household income and expenditure survey
Proportion of population aged 45 and over who are widows/widowers, males and females	Urban and rural, ethnic group	Census, DHS/MICS, household income and expenditure survey
Proportion of population aged 60 and over who are widows/widowers	Urban and rural, ethnic group, male and female	Census, DHS/MICS, household income and expenditure survey
Proportion of population who are divorced or separated	Urban and rural, ethnic group, male and female	Census, DHS/MICS, household income and expenditure survey
Number of births officially registered	Urban and rural, ethnic group, age group of mother, male and female	Birth registration records
Estimated number and proportion of births not officially registered	Urban and rural, ethnic group, age group of mother, male and female	Difference between census, DHS/MICS birth estimates and birth registration records
Number and proportion of persons aged 15 years and over working in family enterprises without pay	Urban and rural, ethnic group, industry, male and female	Census, DHS/MICS, household income and expenditure survey
Number of restraining (or protection) orders issued to married women in situations of sexual and domestic violence (against their spouse)	Urban and rural, ethnic group, age group, marital status (legally married, consensual union)	Police/issuing authority records
Unmet need for family planning, females who are married or in a consensual union	Urban and rural, ethnic group, age group, marital status (legally married, consensual union), unmet need is spacing or limiting	DHS/MICS

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INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Number and proportion of live births with an interval less than or equal to 12 months since last live birth (proportion of all live births)	Urban and rural, ethnic group, age group, marital status (legally married, consensual union), birth parity	DHS/MICS
Number and proportion of live births with an interval less than or equal to 24 months since last live birth (proportion of all live births)	Urban and rural, ethnic group, age group, marital status (legally married, consensual union), birth parity	DHS/MICS
Number of petitions regarding matrimonial property disputes on dissolution	Urban and rural, male and female	Judiciary

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
CRC⁴⁷		
Articles 4, 42 and 44(6) - General measures of implementation		
Government and donor budget allocated for CRC implementation, annual	Source of funds (government and donor); type of expenditure (remuneration, implementation and other)	Budget appropriation, aid coordination office records (or equivalent)
Number of annual meetings of independent national human rights institution reviewing CRC implementation	Members of institution	Administrative records
Number of individual complaints received by independent national human rights institution by children or their representatives	Age group, males and females, proportion submissions made by representatives	Administrative records
Proportion of government budget allocated for health, annual		Budget Ministry of finance
Proportion of health budget allocated for primary health care, annual	Urban and rural	Budget
Proportion of health budget allocated for child health care, annual	Urban and rural	Budget
Proportion of government budget allocated for education, annual		Budget
Proportion of education budget allocated for early childhood development (care and education), annual	Urban and rural	Budget
Proportion of education budget allocated for primary education, annual	Urban and rural	Budget
Proportion of education budget allocated for secondary education, annual	Urban and rural	Budget
Proportion of education budget allocated for vocational education and training, annual	Urban and rural, type of TVET	Budget
Proportion of education budget allocated for special education, annual	Urban and rural	Budget
Proportion of government budget allocated for child protection measures (including prevention of violence, child labour, sexual exploitation, rehabilitation programmes), annual	Urban and rural, type of child protection measure	Budget



⁴⁷Indicators from guidelines for the inclusion of statistical information and data in periodic reports to be submitted by States Parties under article 44, paragraph 1 (b), of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC/C/58/Rev.3)

PART D

Indicators and Corresponding Human Rights Provisions

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Number of professionals working with and for children trained on CRC, judicial personnel (including judges and magistrates)	Sex, urban and rural, type of training	CRC implementing agency
Number of professionals working with and for children trained on CRC, law enforcement personnel (including prison officers)	Male and female, urban and rural, type of training	CRC implementing agency
Number of professionals working with and for children trained on CRC, teachers	Male and female, urban and rural, type of training	CRC implementing agency
Number of professionals working with and for children trained on CRC, health care personnel	Male and female, urban and rural, type of training	CRC implementing agency
Number of professionals working with and for children trained on CRC, social workers	Male and female, urban and rural, type of training	CRC implementing agency
Proportion of government budget allocated for family and/or child allowances		Budget
Proportion of government budget allocated for conditional cash transfers (other welfare payments) for children	Type of cash transfer	Budget, welfare agency expenditure records
Percentage of annual change in recurrent and donor budget allocated for CRC implementation	Source of funds (government and donor); type of expenditure (remuneration, implementation and other)	Budget
Number of national meetings, workshops and/or consultations about national child policy	Type of meeting, urban and rural, number of participants	Administrative records
Number of advocacy or awareness raising campaigns about rights of the child	Sponsoring agency, geographic coverage, rights	Administrative records
Number of times CRC is referenced or referred to in national sustainable development policy		
Number of staff in local government responsible for CRC implementation	Location, sex, age group	Administrative records
Number of staff in non-governmental organisations working in fields related to CRC implementation	Location, sex, age group, type of organisation (children's groups, youth groups, civil society)	Administrative records

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Article 1 - Definition of the child		
Number and proportion of the population aged 18 years or younger	Urban and rural, ethnic group, disability status, male and female	Census, DHS, population projections
Singulate mean age at marriage	Urban and rural, ethnic group, male and female	Census, DHS/MICS, household income and expenditure survey
Proportion of population 20–24 years old married or in union before age 18	Urban and rural, ethnic group, male and female	Census, DHS/MICS (SDG)
Articles 2, 3, 6 and 12 - General principles, right to life and expression		
Number and proportion of children under 18 years who died as a result of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions	Male and female, urban and rural, ethnic group, age group	Police investigation records
Number and proportion of children under 18 years who died as a result of capital punishment	Male and female, urban and rural, ethnic group, age group, crime committed	Judiciary
Number and proportion of children under 18 years who died as a result of illness including HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, polio, hepatitis, diabetes and acute respiratory conditions	Male and female, urban and rural, ethnic group, age group, cause of death	Death registration, ministry of health records
Number and proportion of children under 18 years who died as a result of traffic or other accidents	Male and female, urban and rural, ethnic group, age group, type of accident	Death registration, ministry of health records (SDG)
Number and proportion of children under 18 years who died as a result of crime or other forms of violence	Sex, urban and rural, ethnic group, age group, crime committed	Death registration, ministry of health records, police
Number and proportion of children under 18 years who died due to suicide	Sex, urban and rural, ethnic group, age group	Death registration, ministry of health records, police (SDG)
Number of child and youth organisations and the number of members they represent	Urban and rural, sex of members, age group of members, type of organisation	Registration agency
Number of schools with independent student councils	Education authority, urban and rural, school level (primary or secondary)	Ministry of education
Number of children under 18 years who were heard under judicial and administrative proceedings	Sex, urban and rural, type of proceeding age group	Judiciary

PART D

Indicators and Corresponding
Human Rights Provisions

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Articles 7, 8, 13-17, 28(2), 37(a) and 39 - General principles, right to life and expression		
Number of children with births in official register before one month old	Urban and rural, ethnic group, age group of mother, male and female	Birth registration
Number of children with births in official register after one month of age but under five years of age	Urban and rural, ethnic group, age group of mother, male and female	Birth registration
Number of children with births in official register after 5 years of age	Urban and rural, ethnic group, age group of mother, male and female	Birth registration
Estimated number of annual births not entered in official registers	Urban and rural	Birth registration and birth rate estimates derived from census or other demographic survey
Amount and proportion of government recurrent budget for birth registration, including advocacy and awareness raising	Proportion for advocacy and awareness raising	Budget appropriation
Number of libraries accessible to children (including mobile libraries)	Urban and rural	
Number of primary schools equipped with information technologies		
Number of media items informing children of their rights	Type of media, frequency, geographic coverage	Administrative records
Number of children reported as victims of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or other forms of punishment, including forced marriage	Urban and rural, complaint, disability status, ethnic group	Police records
Number of incidents of corporal punishment in childcare facilities, schools, family and foster family and institutions and other places attended by children	Urban and rural, facility, ethnic group, disability status, whether injury resulted	Facility records, police records, welfare agencies
Number of incidents of mobbing and bullying involving children	Urban and rural, cause	Police records
Number of court cases resulting from torture, degrading treatment, corporal punishment, mobbing or bullying	Offence, male and female victim/plaintiff, age group of victim/plaintiff, ethnic group of victim/plaintiff	Court records
Number of programmes implemented for the prevention of institutional violence	Type of institution, training provided	Welfare agencies

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Number of staff working in institutions responsible for children receiving specialised training on prevention of violence against and between children	Type of institution, training provided, duration of training, male and female	Welfare agencies
Number of social impact assessments conducted for business enterprises or individuals which include CRC compliance criteria		
Proportion of primary school curriculum teaching hours relating specifically to CRC		
Proportion of secondary school curriculum teaching hours relating specifically to CRC		
Number of primary school teachers trained in CRC principles, provisions and optional protocols	Age group, male and female, urban and rural	Administrative records
Number of secondary school teachers trained in CRC principles, provisions and optional protocols	Age group, male and female, urban and rural	Administrative records
Number of copies of CRC Committee's concluding observations disseminated to the public by central government	Urban and rural, means of dissemination (report, summaries, media used)	Administrative records
Number of copies of CRC Committee's concluding observations disseminated to civil society by central government	Urban and rural, means of dissemination (report, summaries, media used)	Administrative records
Number of copies of CRC Committee's concluding observations disseminated to private businesses by central government	Urban and rural, means of dissemination (report, summaries, media used)	Administrative records
Number of copies of CRC Committee's concluding observations disseminated to labour unions by central government	Urban and rural, means of dissemination (report, summaries, media used)	Administrative records
Number of copies of CRC Committee's concluding observations disseminated to religious organisations by central government	Urban and rural	Administrative records
Number of copies of CRC Committee's concluding observations disseminated to the media by central government	Urban and rural	Administrative records
Number of copies of CRC Committee's concluding observations translated into vernacular or simplified English to increase accessibility		
Gross enrolment rate of children with disabilities of ECCE age in schools	Education authority, urban and rural, ethnic group, type of disability, male and female	Ministry of education, population estimates
Gross enrolment rate of children with disabilities of primary age in schools	Education authority, urban and rural, ethnic group, type of disability, male and female	Ministry of education
Gross enrolment rate of children with disabilities of secondary age in schools	Education authority, urban and rural, ethnic group, type of disability, male and female	Ministry of education
Infant mortality rate, girls and boys	Urban and rural, ethnic group	Ministry of Health, DHS/MICS, Census

PART DIndicators and Corresponding
Human Rights Provisions

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Neonatal mortality rate	Urban and rural, ethnic group, male and female	Ministry of health, DHS/MICS, Census
Under five mortality rate	Urban and rural, ethnic group, male and female	Ministry of health, DHS/MICS, Census
Gross enrolment rate of ethnic minority children of ECCE age in schools	Education authority, urban and rural, ethnic group, male and female	Ministry of education
Gross enrolment rate of ethnic minority children of primary age in schools	Education authority, urban and rural, ethnic group, male and female	Ministry of education
Gross enrolment rate of ethnic minority children of secondary age in schools	Education authority, urban and rural, ethnic group, male and female	Ministry of education
Suicide rate of persons aged under 18 years and under	Urban and rural, ethnic group, age group, male and female	Police, health authorities (SDG)
Number of persons aged 18 years and under convicted for criminal offences	Urban and rural, ethnic group, type of offence, age group, male and female	Judiciary
Number of persons aged 18 years and under committing a capital offence	Urban and rural, ethnic group, type of offence, age group, male and female	Police
Number of persons aged 18 years and under convicted for a capital offence	Urban and rural, ethnic group, type of offence, age group, male and female	Judiciary
Number of cases of infanticide	Urban and rural, age group of mother, ethnic group of mother, male and female	Police, judiciary
Death rate of persons aged 18 years and under	Urban and rural, ethnic group, age group, male and female	
Number of deaths officially registered for persons aged 18 years and under	Urban and rural, ethnic group, cause of death, male and female	
Average detention time in police holding cells for persons aged 18 years and under	Urban and rural, ethnic group, age group, male and female	Police

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Average duration of sentence of convicted persons aged 18 years and under	Urban and rural, ethnic group, age group, offence, male and female	
Number of training workshops/sessions provided on Article 12 and its application in practice, for all professionals working with, and for, children, including lawyers, judges, police, social workers, community workers, psychologists, caregivers, residential and prison officers, teachers at all levels of the educational system, medical doctors, nurses and other health professionals, civil servants and public officials, and traditional leaders	Urban and rural, type of training, target audience	Administrative records
Number of persons aged 18 years and under in juvenile detention facilities	Urban and rural, ethnic group, age group, offence, male and female	
Number and proportion of separation and divorce cases where a child or children are heard by decision makers and in mediation processes	Urban and rural, ethnic group	Judiciary
Number of children removed from her or his family because the child is a victim of abuse or neglect in the home	Urban and rural, ethnic group, male and female	Administrative records

Articles 5, 9-11, 18 (1 and 2), 19-21, 25, 27 (4) and 39 - Family environment and alternative care

Number of services and programmes for parents and legal guardians regarding their child-rearing responsibilities	Urban and rural, type of service or programme	Welfare agencies
Number of children and families involved with services and programmes for parents and legal guardians regarding their child-rearing responsibilities	Urban and rural, type of service or programme	Welfare agencies
Number of child-care facilities and services	Urban and rural, type of facility or service, number free of charge	Service providers
Number of children and families with access to child-care facilities and services	Urban and rural, ethnic group	Service providers and census or household survey estimates of children and families
Number of qualified child-care workers	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female	Service providers
Number of children aged under three years per qualified child-care worker	Urban and rural	Census or household survey
Number of children without parental care (separated from his or her parents) and cause of separation (e.g. abandonment, poverty, etc.)	Urban and rural, male and female, ethnic group, age group	Census or household survey, welfare agency records
Number of children separated from their parents as a result of court decisions	Reason (inter alia abuse or neglect, detention, imprisonment, labour migration, exile or deportation), age group, ethnic group, male and female	Court records
Number of institutions for children separated from their parents	Urban and rural, number of places available, ratio of caregivers to children, number of foster homes	Welfare agency records

PART D

Indicators and Corresponding Human Rights Provisions

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Number and proportion of children reunited with their parents after a placement	Urban and rural, age group, male and female, length of placement, reason for placement	Welfare agency records
Number of children in domestic and inter-country adoption programmes	Age group, male and female, ethnic group, country of adoption for inter-country	Court records, adoption agency records
Number of children who entered or left the country for family reunification	Refugee or asylum seeking, males and females, age group, national and ethnic origin	Immigration records, welfare agency records
Number of children abducted from and to the country	National origin, place of residence, family status, male and female, age group	Police records
Number of perpetrators arrested for child abduction	National origin, place of residence, family status, male and female	Police records
Number of cases involving child abduction heard in the courts		Court records
Number and proportion of children reported as victims of abuse and/or neglect by parents or other relatives or caregivers	Urban and rural, ethnic group, age group, relationship to offender, male and female	Police records
Number and proportion of cases involving child abuse and/or neglect that resulted in sanctions or other forms of follow-up with the perpetrators	Urban and rural, ethnic group, age group, offence, type of sanction imposed	Court records
Number and proportion of child victims of abuse and/or neglect receiving special care in terms of recovery and social integration	Urban and rural, ethnic group, age group, care provided	Welfare agencies, court records
Number of judges serving in the family court or resolving cases to do with family matters	Urban and rural, male and female	Judiciary
Number of children involved in cases of child maintenance disputes	Urban and rural, ethnic group, male and female	Judiciary
Number of children legally adopted to live within the country	Urban and rural, ethnic group, male and female	Judiciary
Number of children legally adopted to live in another country	Urban and rural, ethnic group, male and female	Judiciary

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Number of cases of child abuse and/or neglect investigated	Urban and rural, ethnic group, male and female	Police
Number of children receiving assistance for recovery or social reintegration	Urban and rural, ethnic group, male and female	Welfare agencies
Number of children aged 18 years and under with a disability	Urban and rural, ethnic group, age group, type of disability, severity of disability, male and female	Disability survey, census, DHS/MICS

Articles 6, 8(3), 23, 24, 26, 27(1-3) and 33 - Disability, basic health and welfare

Number of parents of children with disabilities who receive special material, psychological or other assistance	Urban and rural, type of assistance, age group of child, ethnic group of child	Welfare agencies
Number of children with disabilities living in institutions or outside their families	Urban and rural, type of care, age group, ethnic group, male and female	Welfare agencies
Number of children aged 18 years and under with a disability using health care services	Type of service, urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female	Ministry of health
Number of children with disabilities who are attending regular schools	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female, level attending, education authority, type of disability	Ministry of education
Number of children with disabilities who are attending special schools	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female, level attending, education authority, type of disability	Ministry of education
Number of children with disabilities who are of school age but are not attending school or a comparable facility	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female, type of disability	Disability survey, census, DHS/MICS
Infant mortality rate	Urban and rural, months of age, cause of death, male and female	Ministry of health, census, DHS/MICS
Under-five (child) mortality rate	Urban and rural, year of age, cause of death, male and female	Ministry of health, census, DHS/MICS

PART D

Indicators and Corresponding Human Rights Provisions

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Number and proportion of new-born babies weighing less than 2,500 grams	Urban and rural, age group of mother, ethnic group of mother, proportion preterm, male and female	Ministry of health, DHS/MICS
Prevalence of underweight children aged five years and under	Urban and rural, age, ethnic group, male and female	DHS/MICS, STEPS
Prevalence of stunting in children aged five years and under	Urban and rural, age, ethnic group, male and female	DHS/MICS, STEPS (SDG)
Prevalence of wasting in children aged five years and under	Urban and rural, age, ethnic group, male and female	DHS/MICS, STEPS (SDG)
Prevalence of obesity in children aged 5 years and under	Urban and rural, age, ethnic group, male and female	DHS/MICS, STEPS
Number of children treated for conditions related to under nutrition	Urban and rural, male and female	Ministry of health
Number and proportion of child deaths due to suicide	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female	Ministry of health, police records (SDG)
Number and proportion of children living in households without access to adequate sanitation	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, poverty status, average household size, tenure of housing	Census, DHS/MICS, HIES (SDG)
Number and proportion of children living in households without access to safe drinking water	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, poverty status, average household size, tenure of housing	Census, DHS/MICS, HIES (SDG)
Number and proportion of one-year-olds fully immunised for tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio and measles	Urban and rural, ethnic group, vaccination regime	Ministry of health, census (population estimates)
Number of maternal deaths (death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes)	Causes of maternal deaths, urban and rural, ethnic group	Ministry of health (SDG)
Number and proportion of pregnant women who have access to and benefit from prenatal and post-natal health care	Urban and rural, number of prenatal and post-natal clinics offered	Ministry of health
Number and proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Urban and rural, ethnic group, male and female	Ministry of health, population estimates, birth registrations, DHS/MICS (SDG)
Number and proportion of mothers who practice exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months	Urban and rural, age group, employment status	DHS/MICS
Average duration of exclusive breast feeding	Urban and rural, employment status	DHS/MICS

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Number and proportion of children infected by HIV/AIDS	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female	Ministry of health
Number and proportion of children living in a household where one or more persons has HIV/AIDS	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female	Ministry of health, DHS/MICS, special survey
Number and proportion of children infected by HIV/AIDS receiving assistance (medical treatment, counselling, care and support)	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female	Ministry of health
Number and proportion of children infected by HIV/AIDS living with relatives, in foster care or institutions, or on the streets	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female	Ministry of health, DHS/MICS, special survey
Number of child-headed households as a result of HIV/AIDS	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female	DHS/MICS, special survey
Number and proportion of adolescents (teenagers) affected by early pregnancy	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group	Census, ministry of health (SDG)
Number and proportions of adolescents affected by STIs	Urban and rural, male and female, age group, ethnic group	Ministry of health
Number and proportions of adolescents affected by mental health (psychosocial) problems	Urban and rural, male and female, age group, ethnic group	Ministry of health
Number and proportions of children and adolescents affected by drug and alcohol abuse	Urban and rural, male and female, age group, ethnic group	Ministry of health (SDG)
Number of programmes and services aimed at the prevention and treatment of adolescent health concerns	Type of programme or service; beneficiary age group, male and female, ethnic group, place of residence	Service providers
Number of programmes and services for child victims of drug and substance abuse	Type of programme or service; beneficiary age group, male and female, ethnic group, place of residence	Service providers
Number of children with incarcerated parents (one or both)	Urban and rural, ethnic group, average age, male and female	Correctional facilities
Number of children living in prisons with their mothers	Average age, male and female	Correctional facilities
Number of medical professionals providing specialised assistance to children with disabilities	Type (occupational therapy, physiotherapy, psychology, psychiatry, etc.), urban and rural, male and female	Ministry of health

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Indicators and Corresponding Human Rights Provisions

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Number of education and awareness campaigns for communicable and non-communicable disease prevention targeting children	Urban and rural, agency, type	Ministry of health
Number, type and frequency of child health clinics	Urban and rural	Ministry of health
Ten most common causes of morbidity in children aged 18 years and under	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female	Ministry of health
Ten most common causes of mortality in children aged 18 years and under	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female	Ministry of health
Number of births to women aged 18 years and under	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female	Ministry of health
Proportion of government budget allocated for regular social security payments to children	Type of social security payment	Social security agency
Amount paid and number of beneficiaries of regular social security payments to children	Type of social security payment, male and female	Social security agency
Proportion of government budget allocated for child nutrition programmes	Urban and rural	Ministry of health
Number and proportion of children aged 18 years and under living in households with per capita income / expenditure below the basic needs poverty line	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, disability status, male and female	National statistics office (SDG)
Number and proportion of children aged 18 years and under living in households with per capita income / expenditure below the food poverty line	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, disability status, male and female	National statistics office (SDG)
Number and proportion of children aged 18 years and under living in households with per capita income / expenditure below the median	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, disability status, male and female	National statistics office (SDG)
Number and proportion of children aged 18 years and under living in households with per capita income / expenditure in the lowest three deciles	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, disability status, male and female	National statistics office (SDG)

Articles 28, 29, 30 and 31 - Education, leisure and cultural activities

Literacy rate of children	Urban and rural, ethnic group, age group, male and female	Census, DHS/MICS
Literacy rate of adults	Urban and rural, ethnic group, age group, male and female	Census, DHS/MICS
Gross enrolment rate, primary level	Urban and rural, ethnic group, age group, male and female	Ministry of education, census, DHS/MICS
Gross enrolment rate, secondary level	Urban and rural, ethnic group, age group, male and female	Ministry of education, census, DHS/MICS

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Gross enrolment rate, vocational training centre level	Urban and rural, ethnic group, age group, male and female	Ministry of education, census, DHS/MICS
Net enrolment rate, primary level	Urban and rural, ethnic group, age group, male and female	Ministry of education, census, DHS/MICS
Net enrolment rate, secondary level	Urban and rural, ethnic group, age group, male and female	Ministry of education, census, DHS/MICS
Net enrolment rate, vocational training centre level	Urban and rural, ethnic group, age group, male and female	Ministry of education, census, DHS/MICS
Attendance rate, primary level	Urban and rural, ethnic group, age group, male and female	Ministry of education, census, DHS/MICS
Attendance rate, secondary level	Urban and rural, ethnic group, age group, male and female	Ministry of education, census, DHS/MICS
Attendance rate, vocational training centre level	Urban and rural, ethnic group, age group, male and female	Ministry of education, census, DHS/MICS
Average years of schooling	Urban and rural, ethnic group, disability status, male and female	Ministry of education, census
Primary level completion rate	Urban and rural, ethnic group, disability status, male and female	Ministry of Education, Census
Transition rate from primary to secondary school	Urban and rural, ethnic group, male and female	Ministry of Education
Secondary level completion rate	Urban and rural, ethnic group, disability status, male and female	Ministry of Education, Census
Transition rate from secondary to post-secondary education	Urban and rural, ethnic group, male and female	Ministry of education
Drop-out rate at primary level	Urban and rural, ethnic group, disability status, male and female	Ministry of education
Repeater rate at primary level	Urban and rural, ethnic group, disability status, male and female	Ministry of education

PART DIndicators and Corresponding
Human Rights Provisions

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Drop-out rate at secondary level	Urban and rural, ethnic group, disability status, male and female	Ministry of education
Repeater rate at secondary level	Urban and rural, ethnic group, disability status, male and female	Ministry of education
Teacher-pupil ratio, primary level	Urban and rural	Ministry of education
Ratio of certified teachers to pupils	Urban and rural	Ministry of education
Number of indigenous and minority children who receive state-funded education in their own language	Urban and rural, level of schooling, male and female	Ministry of education
Number and proportion of children in the non-formal education system	Urban and rural, male and female, age group, ethnic group, education being received	Special survey
Number and proportion of children who attend pre-school education and other early childhood development education facilities	Urban and rural, age, male and female, ethnic group, education authority	Ministry of education
Number and proportion of children in after-school programmes	Urban and rural, age group, male and female, ethnic group, type of programme	Ministry of education
Number of public playgrounds in communities	Urban and rural	Municipal authorities
Number and proportion of children participating in organised leisure, sports, cultural and artistic activities	Urban and rural, age group, male and female, ethnic group, type of activity	Association membership (e.g. guides), special survey (time use)
Number of students per computer connected to the internet, primary school level	Urban and rural, male and female	Ministry of education
Number of students per computer connected to the internet, secondary school level	Urban and rural, male and female	Ministry of education
Number of primary schools with computer laboratories for students' use (government schools only)	Urban and rural	Ministry of education
Number of schools for students with special needs or persons with disability	Urban and rural	Ministry of education

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Number of teachers providing specialised assistance to children with disabilities	Education authority, urban and rural, qualifications, age group, ethnic group, male and female	Ministry of education
Number of students with disabilities receiving specialised assistance to sit senior secondary school examinations	Education authority, urban and rural, age group, male and female, ethnic group, type of disability, type of assistance	Ministry of education / national examinations authority
Proportion of primary school age children with access to free primary education	Male and female, urban and rural	
Number and proportion of children of compulsory school age who are not attending school	Urban and rural, ethnic group, disability status, male and female	

Articles 22, 30, 32-36, 37 (b)-(d), 38, 39 and 40 - Special protection measures

Number of children seeking refugee protection	Urban and rural, country of origin, ethnic group, male and female	Immigration authorities
Number of internally displaced children	Urban and rural, ethnic group, male and female	Relief agency/social welfare
Number of non-citizen children residing in the country	Country of citizenship, urban and rural, male and female	Immigration authorities
Number of children affected by armed conflict	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female	Humanitarian response agencies
Number of children affected by armed conflict receiving assistance for their physical and psychological recovery	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, type of assistance, male and female	Humanitarian response agencies
Number of children below the minimum working age working for pay or profit	Urban and rural, occupation, industry, education level, male and female	Special survey
Number of children in street situations (homeless)	Urban and rural, age group, male and female, ethnic group	Census, welfare agencies
Number of reported cases of sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography and child sex tourism	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female, type of complaint	Police records

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Human Rights Provisions

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Number of reported cases of sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography and child sex tourism investigated and sanctioned	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female, crime	Police and court records
Number of child victims of sale, prostitution, pornography and sex tourism provided with recovery assistance or compensation in court rulings	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female, crime	Court records
Number of complaints made of sexual abuse of a child	Urban and rural, age group, type of abuse, male and female	Police records
Number of cases of child pornography investigated	Urban and rural, media used	Police records
Number of cases of child prostitution investigated	Urban and rural, male and female, ethnic group	Police records
Number of trained counsellors for victims of sexual abuse or exploitation	Urban and rural, qualifications, male and female	Welfare agencies
Number of court cases involving children heard in specialised and separate courts	Offence, age group, sex of plaintiff(s), ethnic group	
Number of children kept in police holding cells or custody for more than 24 hours	Complaint, age group, ethnic group, male and female	Police records
Average number of hours children kept in police custody	Offence, age group, ethnic group, male and female	Police records
Number of children incarcerated	Offence, age group, ethnic group, male and female	Court records
Number of correctional facilities with facilities for children	Number of cells, capacity	Correctional facility records
Number of children given alternative sentencing to incarceration	Urban and rural, crime, age group, offence, ethnic group, male and female	Court records
Number of babies born to incarcerated mothers	Offence	Correctional facility records
Number and proportion of persons under 18 who have been arrested by the police where legal aid or other assistance has been provided	Offence, urban and rural, male and female, age group, ethnic group	Police records, legal aid provider

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
The number and proportion of children who have been found guilty of a crime and referred to diversion programmes	Offence, urban and rural, male and female, age group, ethnic group	Court records
The number and proportion of children who have been found guilty of a crime and received alternative sanctions based on a restorative approach	Offence, urban and rural, male and female, age group, ethnic group	Court records
The number and proportion of children who have been found guilty of a crime on more than one occasion (recidivism)	Offence, urban and rural, male and female, age group, ethnic group	Court records
The number and proportion of children who have been found guilty of a crime and average length of sentencing	Offence, urban and rural, male and female, age group, ethnic group	Court records
The number of reported cases of abuse and maltreatment of children occurring during their arrest and detention or imprisonment	Offence, urban and rural, male and female, age group, ethnic group, type of abuse or maltreatment, agency accused (police, correctional etc.)	Welfare agencies, police records, correctional facility records

PART D

Indicators and Corresponding
Human Rights Provisions

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
CRPD⁴⁸		
Articles 1 to 5 - General provisions		
Definition of disability used in national policy		
Number of disability certificates issued	Male and female, age group, urban and rural, ethnic group	Disability agency
Amount and proportion of government recurrent budget allocated for support schemes, welfare payments or other special payments for persons with disabilities	Type of payment	Budget appropriation or finance statistics
Amount and proportion of development (donor) budget allocated for persons with disabilities	Type of project/funding, amount	Budget appropriation or development finance statistics
Disability related budget – total amount and as a percentage of GDP		
Number of recipients of state-funded disability-related benefits	Type of benefit, urban and rural, age group, male and female, ethnic group	Welfare agency
Number of government employees responsible for implementing CRPD	Urban and rural, agency	Government employment records
Number of laws reviewed in last 12 months for CRPD compliance		State law office (or equivalent agency responsible for law)
Number of persons consulted regarding legal review in last 12 months for CRPD compliance	Male and female, age group, ethnic group, urban and rural	State law office (or equivalent agency responsible for law)
Number of persons with disabilities consulted regarding national disability policy in last 12 months	Male and female, age group, ethnic group, urban and rural	Disability agency
Number and proportion of all persons with any form of disability	Urban and rural, ethnic group, age group, male and female	Census, disability survey/module

CRPD



⁴⁸Indicators based on the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities guidelines for initial (CRPD/C/2/3) and periodic (CRPD/C/3) reporting.

Number and proportion of all persons with disabilities because of vision impairment	Urban and rural, ethnic group, age group, male or female, type of vision impairment	Census, disability survey/module
Number and proportion of all persons with disabilities because of speech impairment	Urban and rural, ethnic group, age group, male or female, type of speech impairment	Census, disability survey/module
Number and proportion of all persons with disabilities because of hearing impairment	Urban and rural, ethnic group, age group, male or female, type of hearing impairment	Census, disability survey/module
Number and proportion of all persons with disabilities because of mental (psychosocial) impairment	Urban and rural, ethnic group, age group, male or female, type of mental disability	Census, disability survey/module
Number and proportion of all persons with disabilities because of mobility impairment	Urban and rural, ethnic group, age group, male or female, type of mobility disability	Census, disability survey/module
Number and proportion of all persons with disabilities with more than one disability	Urban and rural, ethnic group, age group, male or female	Census, disability survey/module
Number and proportion of all persons with disabilities in chronic health	Urban and rural, ethnic group, age group, male or female	Census, disability survey/module, ministry of health records
Number of organisations for persons with disabilities and the number of members they represent	Urban and rural, sex of members, age group of members, type of organisation	Registration agency
Proportion of government recurrent health care budget for persons with disabilities		
Number of laws reviewed by state law office (or equivalent) for CRPD compliance		State law office
Number of consultations with persons with disabilities for legislative drafting or review for CRPD compliance	Type of legislation	State law office
Number and proportion of government / public buildings with access for persons with disabilities (ramps, doors)		
Number and proportion of professionals participating CRPD training	Type of professional (judiciary, law enforcement, teachers, health-care personnel, social workers), age group, male and female, training provider	Disability department

PART DIndicators and Corresponding
Human Rights Provisions

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Number of complaints received by police where the victim was a person with a disability	Type of complaint, male and female, age group, ethnic group	
Number of complaints of discrimination made by persons with disabilities	Male and female, age group, barriers identified, sector in which discrimination occurred	Human rights commissioner (labour commissioner, ombudsman, welfare agencies)
Number and proportion of complaints of discrimination by persons with disabilities which resulted in sanctions	Male and female, age group, barriers identified, sector in which discrimination occurred	Human rights commissioner (labour commissioner, ombudsman, welfare agencies)
Number and proportion of respondents identifying persons with disabilities as being subject to some or a great deal of discrimination	Urban and rural, male and female, age group, ethnic group	Disability survey/module
Article 6 - Women with disabilities		
Number and proportion of women with disabilities aged 15 years and over with secondary level or higher education	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, type of disability, highest level of education	Census, disability survey/module
Number and proportion of women with disabilities aged 15 years and over working for pay or profit	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, type of disability, work status, occupation, industry	Census, disability survey/module
Number and proportion of unemployed women with disabilities aged 15 years and over	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, type of disability, length of unemployment, highest level of education	Census, disability survey/module (SDG)
Number and proportion of women with disabilities who are heads of households	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, poverty status	Census, disability survey/module
Number and proportion of women and girls with disabilities living in households with income below the basic needs poverty line	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, average per capita income	HIES, disability survey/module (SDG)
Number and proportion of women and girls with disabilities living in households with income in the lowest three deciles	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, average per capita income	HIES, disability survey/module (SDG)
Number and proportion of female victims of sexual violence with a disability or impairment	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group	Police records, health records
Number and proportion of female victims of violence with a disability or impairment	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group	Police records, health records

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Number of women with a disability or impairment seeking services from women's refuges or similar counselling and service providers	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group	Agency records
Number of women with disabilities in decision-making bodies	Decision making body, urban and rural, age group, ethnic group	Government agency responsible for appointments
Article 7 - Children with disabilities		
Number and proportion of children with disabilities aged 18 years and under who have ever attended school	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, type of disability, highest level of education	Census, disability survey/module
Number and proportion of children with disabilities of primary school age who are attending school	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, type of disability, mainstream or special school	Census, disability survey/module
Number and proportion of children with disabilities aged 18 years and under working for pay or profit	Urban and rural, age group, male or female, ethnic group, type of disability, work status, occupation, industry	Census, disability survey/module
Number and proportion of unemployed children with disabilities aged 18 years and under	Urban and rural, age group, male or female, ethnic group, type of disability, length of unemployment, highest level of education	Census, disability survey/module
Number and proportion of children with disabilities aged 18 years and under living in households with income below the basic needs poverty line	Urban and rural, age group, male or female, ethnic group, average per capita income	HIES, disability survey/module (SDG)
Number and proportion of children with disabilities aged 18 years and under living in households with income in the lowest three deciles	Urban and rural, age group, male or female, ethnic group, average per capita income	HIES, disability survey/module (SDG)
Number and proportion of children with disabilities aged 18 years and under victims of sexual violence	Urban and rural, age group, male or female, ethnic group	Police records, health records
Number and proportion of children with disabilities aged 18 years and under victims of violence	Urban and rural, age group, male or female, ethnic group	Police records, health records

PART D

Indicators and Corresponding
Human Rights Provisions

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Article 8 - Awareness-raising		
Number of awareness-raising activities conducted or public education programmes to foster respect for the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities	Urban and rural, media used	Disability department
Number of workshops conducted for the implementation of or awareness-raising about the national disability policy or strategy, national disability legislation or CRPD implementation	Number of participants, urban and rural	Disability department
Number of workshops conducted for the implementation of or awareness raising about the Pacific Regional Disability Strategy		
Article 9 - Accessibility		
Number of new buildings constructed to ensure accessibility for persons with disabilities (people who use wheelchairs or have limited vision)		Building consents authority
Number of workshops or guidance provided to the building industry and for government officials on access for persons with disabilities		
Number and proportion of local councils or governments with disability reference groups		Council or local government records
Proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transport	Male and female, urban and rural	Public transport licencing authority, Census, disability survey/module
Number and proportion of seats/places on public transport accessible to persons with disabilities	Urban and rural, type of public transport	Public transport licencing authority
Number and proportion of persons with disabilities identifying shortcomings in access to public transport	Urban and rural, male and female, age group, ethnic group	Disability survey/module
Number of public consultations with people with disabilities about public transport planning	Urban and rural	Transport authorities
Government information is provided in a number of formats accessible to persons with disabilities	Type of format (languages, including sign language videos, in Braille, large print, in easy to read formats, on audio tapes and DVDs)	Government agencies
Number of programmes aired on public broadcasting service with closed captions	Type of programme, frequency of programme, duration (minutes) of programme	Public broadcasting authority
The average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all	Persons with disability, age group, male and female	Municipal councils

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Articles 10 to 23 - Civil rights and freedoms		
Number and proportion of persons with disabilities citing negative social attitudes that view the lives of persons with disability as less valuable or less worth living than others	Urban and rural, male and female, age group, ethnic group	Disability survey/module
Number of persons with an intellectual disability participating in sexual and reproductive health services	Male and female, urban and rural, age group, ethnic group	Ministry of health, family planning associations
Number of complaints of neglect made on or behalf of persons with disabilities	Male and female, urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, type of neglect	Disability agency
Number of medical tests conducted for persons with disabilities who use mobility devices	Type of test, male and female, urban and rural, age group, ethnic group	Ministry of health
Number of guardianships, interdictions and/or curatorship issued systems and/or arrangements for persons with disabilities	Male and female, urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, type of disability	Justice and welfare agencies
Number of persons with disabilities who have regained legal capacity since ratification of CRPD	Male and female, urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, type of disability	Justice and welfare agencies
Proportion of persons with disabilities who were victims of physical or sexual harassment in the last 12 months		
Male and female, age, disability status, place of occurrence	Justice and welfare agencies	
Number of deaths within the first 12 months of life of babies born with disabilities	Male and female, urban and rural, ethnic group	Ministry of health
Number of deaths within the first five years of life of children born with disabilities	Male and female, urban and rural, ethnic group	Ministry of health
Number and proportion of children with disabilities under five years of age fully immunised	Male and female, urban and rural, ethnic group	Ministry of health, MICS
Number of disaster risk reduction policies or strategies that incorporate the needs of persons with disabilities	Urban and rural, provisions made	Disaster management agency (SDG)
Number of persons with disabilities relocated due to climate change or disasters	Urban and rural, reason for relocation	Relevant authorities (SDG)
Number of emergency or disaster response workers trained to respond to needs of persons with disabilities and CRPD implementation	Urban and rural, type of service, male and female	Relevant authorities (SDG)
Number and proportion of cases presented to the judiciary on or on behalf of persons with disabilities	Male and female, age group, type of disability, ethnic group, dispute	Judiciary

PART D

Indicators and Corresponding Human Rights Provisions

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Number of cases presented to the judiciary on or on behalf of persons with disabilities involving property inheritance disputes	Male and female, age group, type of disability, ethnic group	Judiciary
Number of cases presented to the judiciary on or on behalf of persons with disabilities involving disputes over financial affairs	Male and female, age group, type of disability, ethnic group	Judiciary
Number of people with disabilities with access to credit (bank loan or mortgage)	Urban and rural, age group, male and female, ethnic group, type of disability	Special survey
Proportion of public housing (number of separate accommodation units) with facilities or provisions for persons with mobility or vision impairments	Urban and rural, type of devices provided	Public housing authorities
Number of cases heard involving court appointed sign language interpreters		Judiciary
Number of court-appointed representatives for persons with disabilities, including children, who lack capacity to instruct a lawyer		Judiciary
Number of court houses accessible to persons with disabilities		Judiciary
Number of justice and security professionals (including police, prison staff and the judiciary), who have had training on the rights of persons with disabilities and CRPD implementation	Male and female, age group, occupation	Judiciary, disability agency
Number of persons with disabilities seeking legal aid services	Male and female, age group, complaint	Legal aid service providers
Number of persons with disabilities imprisoned, male and female	Age group, ethnic group, crime	Correctional services
Proportion of correctional facilities with facilities or provisions for persons with disabilities	Number of cells, urban and rural	Correctional services
Number of persons with disabilities given alternative sentencing to imprisonment	Type of disability, age group, ethnic group, type and duration of sentencing, male and female	Judiciary
Number of cases of compulsory mental health care treatment orders issued	Male and female, age group, ethnic group, length of treatment	Ministry of health
Number of orders for compulsory care of criminal offenders with severe intellectual disabilities	Type of disability, male and female, age group, ethnic group, crime, reason for issuing order	Judiciary
Number of beds in mental health in-patient units	Urban and rural	Ministry of health

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Number of psychiatrists working in public hospitals	Urban and rural	Ministry of health
Occupancy rate of beds in mental health in-patient units	Urban and rural	Ministry of health
Number of patients staying at least one night in mental health in-patient units	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, reason for admission, male and female	Ministry of health
Number of persons with disabilities subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, type of complaint	Human rights commissioner, welfare agencies, disability agency
Number of persons with disabilities subjected to physical violence	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female	Police
Number of persons with disabilities subjected to sexual violence	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female	Police
Number of persons with disabilities subjected to psychological violence	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female	Police
Number of cases of bullying of students with disabilities investigated	Urban and rural, male or female complainants, education authority	Ministry of education
Number of persons with disabilities participating in training programmes or workshops about domestic and family violence	Male and female, urban and rural, type of training	Welfare agencies
Number of awareness campaigns to address abuse and neglect prevention of persons with disabilities	Media	Disability agency
Number of police officers trained on general procedures and duties when dealing with people who have intellectual and physical disabilities	Urban and rural	Police, disability agency
Number of persons with disabilities subjected to compulsory medical assessment and treatment	Male and female, age group, ethnic group, urban and rural, type of treatment	Ministry of health
Number of teenage girls with intellectual disabilities giving birth	Age group, ethnic group, urban and rural,	Ministry of health
Number of women with intellectual disabilities sterilised	Age group, ethnic group, urban and rural	Ministry of health
Number of resident non-citizens with disabilities applying for citizenship	Age group, nationality	Immigration authorities
Amount and proportion of health budget allocated for services for persons with disabilities	Type of service, urban and rural	Ministry of health (SDG)
Amount of government funds allocated for persons with disabilities care to live at home, provision of necessary equipment and housing modifications, supported living, and transport assistance		Disability agency, budget appropriation
Number of properties provided by government to organisations that target their services to the needs of people with intellectual, physical and psychiatric disabilities	Urban and rural, type of organisation, type of disability	Housing authority

PART DIndicators and Corresponding
Human Rights Provisions

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Number and proportion of respondents with disabilities identifying lack of facilities and support services (home, residential and community based) as a major constraint	Urban and rural, male and female, age group, ethnic group	Disability survey/module
Number and proportion of respondents with disabilities who feel excluded from their community	Urban and rural, male and female, age group, ethnic group	Disability survey/module
Government expenditure on personal mobility devices and services for persons with disabilities	Type (wheelchairs, assistive devices such as canes and sonar devices, artificial limbs and vehicles etc.)	Disability agency (SDG)
Number of persons with disabilities receiving training in mobility skills	Urban and rural, male and female, age group, ethnic group, type of training	Disability agency
Number of specialist staff working with persons with disabilities receiving training in mobility skills	Urban and rural, male and female, age group, ethnic group, type of training	Disability agency
Amount of government subsidy or funding assistance provided for transport services for people with disabilities	Urban and rural	Disability agency (SDG)
Number of specified car parks for people with disabilities with a mobility permit in both public and private parking settings (e.g. supermarket car parks)	Setting	Disability agency, transport/permit agency
Number of persons able to interpret sign language	Male and female, urban and rural, age group, ethnic group	Disability survey/module, census
Amount and proportion of government recurrent budget allocated for NGOs working with persons with disabilities	Type of service provided	Disability agency, budget appropriation
Number and proportion of persons with disabilities aged 18 years and over who are legally married	Male and female, urban and rural, age group, ethnic group	Census, disability survey/module
Number of parents with disabilities with one or more child(ren)	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group	Census, disability survey/module

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Number of children with disabilities legally adopted	Male and female, urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, type of disability	Adoption authority, court records
Number of persons with disabilities who are active users of family planning	Male and female, urban and rural, age group, marital status, type of disability	Family planning agencies, DHS
Amount and proportion of government recurrent budget allocated for welfare payments to the parents or carers of persons with disabilities		Welfare agency, disability agency, budget appropriation
Number of cases of child neglect or abuse where the child has a disability	Urban and rural, age group, male and female, ethnic group	Welfare agencies, police
Number of children with disabilities in out-of-home placements	Urban and rural, male and female, age group, ethnic group	Disability agency, court records
Budget allocation for persons with disabilities to have personal mobility aids, devices and other assistive technologies		Ministry of finance
Budget allocation to promote the learning of sign language, the availability of qualified sign language interpreters and the use of sign language in education, the workplace and in community settings		Ministry of finance
Number of government internet website(s) compliant with Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0 principles		Government information/ internet agency
Percentage of first-time (live) broadcasts (hours) on public service television and private channels that are provided with subtitles/captioning/quality sign language interpretation/quality audio description	Type of broadcast	Television or broadcasting agency
Article 24 - Education		
Number of children with disabilities mainstreamed in schools through inclusive education policy	Level, urban and rural, male and female, type of disability	Ministry of education
Number of teachers with disabilities	Level, urban and rural, male and female, type of disability	Ministry of education
Proportion of government education budget allocated for inclusive education for children with disabilities	Type of expenditure	Ministry of education
Number of children and young people aged under 18 years receiving specialist education services	Male or female	Ministry of education

PART DIndicators and Corresponding
Human Rights Provisions

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Number of students with disabilities receiving funding for daily school transport assistance	Level of schooling, male or female,	Ministry of education
Number of children with high needs in ECCE schooling	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female	Ministry of education
Number of children with high needs in primary schooling	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female	Ministry of education
Number of children with high needs in secondary schooling	Urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, male and female	Ministry of education
Number of specialist schools and teachers for the deaf or hearing impaired	Urban and rural, level	Ministry of education
Number of deaf or hearing impaired children and young people receiving specialist education support at all levels of education	Male and female, urban and rural, age group, ethnic group, level	Ministry of education
Number and proportion of tertiary level students identifying themselves as having a disability	Male and female, age group, ethnic group, level of study	Tertiary education institutions
Number and proportion of TVET students identifying themselves as having a disability	Male and female, age group, ethnic group, field of study	TVET institutions
Number of qualified, experienced staff in early childhood education working with preschool children with special education needs	Male and female, urban and rural	Ministry of education
Amount and proportion of school building and maintenance funds used for improving accessibility for all students	Level of school, urban and rural	Ministry of education
Number and proportion of schools modified to enhance the accessibility for all students	Level of school, urban and rural	Ministry of education
Number of specialist education field staff working with and for children with specialist education needs and their families	Urban and rural, male and female, ethnic group, full or part time, age group, type of specialisation (speech language therapy, occupational therapy, physiotherapy, psychologists, resource teachers, teacher aides, etc.)	Ministry of education
Number of enrolment and suspension/exclusion decisions involving students with disabilities	Urban and rural, male and female, level of schooling, age group, ethnic group	Ministry of education

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Number and proportion of students with disabilities in comparison with the overall student population who are enrolled in regular inclusive education settings who have completed primary education	Urban and rural, male and female	Ministry of education
Percentage and proportion of students with disabilities in comparison with the overall student population enrolled in secondary and tertiary education	Urban and rural, male and female	Ministry of education, tertiary education regulatory agency
Percentage of women and girls with disabilities who have access to all levels of education and vocational learning	Urban and rural, age group, disability status	Ministry of education, tertiary and vocational education regulatory agency
Percentage of schools with adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities	Urban and rural, level of schooling, age group, education authority	Ministry of education
Proportion of teachers from regular and special education trained in inclusive education	Urban and rural, male and female, level of schooling, age group, education authority	Ministry of education
Budget allocation to ensure persons with disabilities have effective access to general tertiary education, vocational training, adult education and lifelong learning	Urban and rural, education level	Ministry of finance

Article 25 - Health

Proportion of government health expenditure for goods and services for persons with disabilities	Type of expenditure, urban and rural	Ministry of health (SDG)
Amount of subsidies or fee waivers provided to persons with disabilities to access primary health care services	Type of subsidy	Ministry of health
Amount of subsidies or fee waivers provided to persons with disabilities for drugs and pharmaceuticals	Type of subsidy	Ministry of health
Number of people with disabilities hospitalised (admissions), proportion of all hospitalisations	Male and female, urban and rural, reason/condition	Ministry of health
Number of people with disabilities with HIV/AIDS	Male and female, urban and rural	Ministry of health
Number of medical professionals with disabilities	Occupation, urban and rural, male and female, type of disability	Ministry of health
Number and proportion of health facilities to enhance the accessibility for persons with disabilities	Type of facility, urban and rural	Ministry of health
Main cause of inpatient admission (hospitalisation) for persons with disabilities: number of cases and proportion of admissions of all persons with disabilities	Male and female, age group, urban and rural, ethnic group	Ministry of health
Life expectancy of persons with disabilities as a proportion of life expectancy of all persons	Urban and rural, ethnic group, male and female	Census

PART D

Indicators and Corresponding
Human Rights Provisions

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Article 26 - Habilitation and rehabilitation		
Amount and proportion of health budget for health and disability support services that contribute to habilitation and rehabilitation	Type of service	Ministry of health
Number of professionals and staff working in habilitation and rehabilitation services	Type of service	Ministry of health
Number of professionals and staff working in habilitation and rehabilitation services attending ongoing training	Type of service	Ministry of health
Number and percentage of local-based habilitation and rehabilitation options available within the local community for persons with disabilities	Type of service, urban and rural	Service providers
Number and percentage of persons with disabilities that consider rehabilitation initiatives to be cross-sectoral and of sufficient quality	Age group, male and female, urban and rural, disability status	Disability survey/module
Article 27 - Work and employment		
Labour force participation rate of persons aged 15 years and over with disabilities	Type of disability, age group, male and female, ethnic group, urban and rural	Census, disability survey
Number of complaints made by persons with disabilities about discrimination in the workplace on in recruitment procedures	Occupation, industry, age group, male and female, ethnic group	Labour commissioner (or equivalent labour complaints body)
Number of complaints made by persons with disabilities about harassment in the workplace	Occupation, industry, age group, male and female, ethnic group	Labour commissioner (or equivalent labour complaints body)
Average hourly earnings of female and male employees with disabilities	Age group, occupation, persons with disability	HIES, LFS, disability survey
Number of persons with disabilities who are members of trade unions	Male and female, type of union	Trade unions
Number of persons with disabilities who are on government employment schemes or in subsidised employment	Male and female, occupation, industry, age group	Labour agency, welfare agency
Unemployment rate of persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over	Male and female, urban and rural, age group, highest qualification, persons with disability	Census, disability survey (SDG)
Government expenditure to assist persons with disabilities find work, including self-employment, as well as training	Type of expenditure	Employment agency, welfare agency, disability agency
Number of persons with disabilities receiving government assistance to find work, including self-employment, as well as training	Male and female, urban and rural, age group, type of assistance	Employment agency, welfare agency, disability agency
Number of persons with disabilities employed in the public sector	Age group, sector, male and female	Public service commission (or equivalent)
Number of persons with disabilities employed in the private sector	Age group, sector, male and female	Public service commission (or equivalent)

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Article 28 - Adequate standard of living and social protection		
Amount and proportion of government-funded income support benefits available for people who cannot work due to disability		Disability agency, budget appropriation
Amount paid and number of beneficiaries of government funded superannuation	Recipient age group, urban and rural, male and female, persons with disability	Superannuation agency, budget appropriation
Amount of government-funded specialised supplementary income assistance provided to assist persons with disabilities who face additional living costs of living		Disability agency, budget appropriation
Amount of government payments to principal caregivers of dependent children who have a serious disability	Type of disability	Disability agency
Number of persons with disabilities living in households below the basic needs poverty line	Urban and rural, male and female, age group, ethnic group	HIES, disability survey/module (SDG)
Number of persons with disabilities living in households with income in the lowest three deciles	Urban and rural, male and female, age group, ethnic group, average per capita income	HIES, disability survey/module (SDG)
Proportion of persons with disabilities living below 50 per cent of the median income	Age, male and female, persons with disability	HIES, disability survey/module (SDG)
Number of persons with disabilities living in public housing	Urban and rural, male and female, age group, ethnic group	Housing authority
Number and proportion of persons with disabilities living in households without access to safe drinking water	Urban and rural, male and female, age group, ethnic group	Census (SDG)
Number of persons with disabilities living in households without access to adequate sanitation	Urban and rural, male and female, age group, ethnic group	Census (SDG)
Number of persons with disabilities living in crowded households (more than two persons per room)	Urban and rural, male and female, age group, ethnic group	Census
Social security budget allocated to persons with disabilities in line with the convention as a percentage of the total social security budget		Ministry of finance, social security agency
Percentage of the population covered by social protection floors/systems	Male and female, age group (children, old-age persons), unemployed, persons with disabilities, pregnant women/newborns, work injury victims, the poor and the vulnerable	Social protection agency

PART D

Indicators and Corresponding
Human Rights Provisions

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Article 29 - Participation in political and public life		
Number of persons with disabilities eligible to vote	Urban and rural, male and female, age group, ethnic group	Census
Number of persons with disabilities registered to vote	Urban and rural, male and female, age group, ethnic group	Registrar of voters
Number of political or civic education programmes conducted for persons with disabilities	As voters and as candidates, urban and rural, number of participants, provider, topic	Disability agency
Number and proportion of proxy votes granted on behalf of persons with disabilities	Urban and rural, male and female, age group, ethnic group	Electoral commission
Number of persons with disabilities standing for election in national government	Male and female, age group, ethnic group	Electoral commission
Number of persons with disabilities standing for election in local government	Male and female, age group, ethnic group, government (province, municipal, etc.)	Electoral commission
Number of persons with disabilities standing for election in elected bodies	Male and female, age group, ethnic group, type of body/committee	Disability agency
Number of voting guides and resources for persons with disabilities	Type of guide	Disability agency, electoral commission
Number of election officials trained on how to assist persons with disabilities	Urban and rural, male and female, age group, occupation	Electoral commission
Proportion of government NGO funding allocated to NGOs serving persons with disabilities	Type of NGO, urban and rural	Budget appropriation
Number of members of national network or NGOs serving persons with disabilities	Type of NGO, urban and rural, male and female	NGO records
Proportion of population who believe decision making is inclusive and responsive	Male and female, age group, persons with disability	Disability survey/module
Proportion of positions in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service and judiciary) held by persons with disabilities compared to national distributions	Age group, male and female	Public service commission, legislature, judiciary

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Article 30 - Participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport		
Number of persons with disabilities who are members of performing arts or cultural groups	Type of arts or cultural group, urban and rural, male and female, age group	Disability agency
Amount and proportion of government expenditure for persons with disabilities to take part in cultural life	Type of expenditure	Disability agency, budget appropriation
Amount and proportion of government expenditure to ensure that cultural, leisure, tourism and sporting facilities are accessible to persons with disabilities	Type of expenditure and facility	Disability agency, budget appropriation
Number of persons with disabilities participating in sporting events	Urban and rural, type of sport, male and female, age group, ethnic group	Disability agency, Sports agency
Number of country participants in the Special Olympics Asia Pacific Games	Male and female, event, age group, ethnic group	National Olympic Committee
Number of materials held in public libraries for persons with disabilities (audio books, large print books, Braille books, etc.)		Libraries
Budget allocated for disability-specific sporting activities organised and developed by persons with disabilities as a percentage of total public budget for sport	Type of sporting activity	Agency responsible for sport
Article 31 - Statistics and data collection		
Number of household surveys conducted collecting information about persons with disabilities		National statistics office
Public consultations on statistical data and information needs for persons with disabilities		Disability agency, national statistics office
Number of statistical analysis reports disseminated by ministry of health with information about persons with disabilities		Ministry of health
Number of statistical analysis reports disseminated by ministry of education with information about persons with disabilities		Ministry of health

PART D

Indicators and Corresponding
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INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATE BY	SOURCE
Article 32 - International cooperation		
Amount and proportion of donor funds allocated for persons with disabilities	Type of funds/project	Ministry of finance (SDG)
Number of official statistical data collections and associated consultations, user groups, etc. providing information about persons with disabilities	Type of data collection	National statistics office
Number of beneficiaries of donor-funded projects for persons with disabilities	Urban and rural, type of project, male and female, age group, ethnic group	Aid coordination office, donor M&E reports
Number of persons with disabilities participating in the design, development and evaluation of programmes and projects	Urban and rural, type of project, male and female, age group, ethnic group	Aid coordination office, donor reports
Number of persons with disabilities participating in regional and international meetings, workshops, training, etc.	Type of meeting etc., location, age group, male and female, ethnic group	Foreign affairs
Number of focal points in government agencies outside disability agency for matters relating to the rights of persons with disabilities	Male and female, agency	Disability agency
Number of meetings held of CRPD focal points in all government agencies		Disability agency
Number of consultations held with civil society in the CRPD monitoring process, including CRPD reporting		Disability agency
Number of persons with disabilities contributing to the CRPD monitoring process, including CRPD reporting		Disability agency
Number of government departments implementing programmes and policies relating to persons with disabilities	Type of programme or policy, agency	Disability agency

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