



ILLUSTRATING THE FRAMEWORK INDICATORS FOR SOME RIGHTS



In today's world where we are continuously facing the challenge of investigating and analysing human rights abuses in complex contexts, statistics can help enormously towards an understanding of the scope and magnitude of these phenomena as well as, and this is very important, to prevent future atrocities. Without statistics, we will be condemned most probably to a partial vision and understanding of our reality."

Fernando Castañón Alvarez¹

The chapter illustrates the application of the conceptual and the methodological framework, outlined in the earlier chapters of the *Guide*, to draw up tables of indicators for different human rights. It focuses on the common considerations that have shaped the different tables and provides examples of the

reasoning behind the selection of attributes of a human right and the corresponding cluster of indicators. Since the procedure followed is identical for all civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights, only few representative tables of illustrative indicators are discussed in some detail.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1

What are the considerations in preparing the tables of indicators?

2

What are the steps in identifying attributes of a right or a theme of human rights relevance?

3

What are the steps in selecting the relevant indicators for each attribute of a right?

4

What are the preliminary steps in contextualizing and building ownership of the indicators at country level?

1. Director, International Judicial Support, United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo, and Executive Secretary, Guatemalan Commission for Historical Clarification, in his address at the Montreux Conference on "Statistics, Development and Human Rights", September 2000.

A. Considerations in preparing tables of indicators

1 Use of a standard format

Given the framework adopted for identifying indicators, the use of a standardized template is inevitable and also desirable. The indicators have been developed in a matrix format, where the normative standard as captured in the *attributes* of a right are placed on the horizontal axis and the different categories of indicators, namely the configuration of *structural*, *process* and *outcome* indicators (defined in chap. II, sect. B) on the vertical axis (under each attribute) to permit a more systematic coverage of the realization of the right.

For analytical convenience, in drawing up a table of indicators for a human right, the reference normative framework is the one directly related to that right. In other words, the attributes and indicators are anchored in the specific treaty provisions related to that right and the clarifications and elaboration of those provisions by the relevant treaty body and human rights mechanisms. For instance, for the right to life, indicators on the “health and nutrition” attribute (table 14) have been identified with reference to the normative content of the right to life and not in the light of the normative content of the right to health (table 3). Similarly, some aspects related to the entitlements of an individual to control one’s health and body and to be free from interference are developed as a part of the indicators on the right not to be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (table 4) and not in the context of the right to health. Some indicators appear in more than one table, because some human rights, such as the right to life, the right to health or the right to adequate food, share similar attributes. In each instance, the

selected indicators essentially capture the normative content of that right. Such an approach, which may be seen as conservative from a human rights perspective, apparently overlooking the notion of the indivisibility of rights, aims to avoid overlaps, repetition and reduce the number of indicators, generally a central concern in any initiative on indicators.

It could be argued that selecting structural, process and outcome indicators for the different attributes of a right may lead to a large number of indicators being identified. While this is potentially true, it can be overcome, firstly, by excluding indicators that do not rigorously meet the conceptual, methodological and empirical criteria outlined in chapters II and III, and, secondly, by applying some additional considerations in the final selection of indicators for each right. For instance, sometimes a single indicator may be adequate to cover more than one attribute of a right; in other cases several may be required to cover just one attribute. In such instances, to the extent that substantive conceptual requirements are met, indicators that capture more than one attribute of a right could be selected with a view to limiting their total number (e.g., the literacy rate will be relevant to more than one attribute of the right to education). Moreover, not all illustrative indicators developed for a right in this *Guide* need to be used. For example, the actual choice of indicators to monitor treaty compliance could be made by a State party in consultation with the treaty body concerned while taking into account the country’s context, its implementation priorities and statistical considerations on data availability.

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A generic formulation has been adopted for articulating indicators reflected in the tables. Where applicable, an alternative or a specific formulation relevant to a given context, such as the level of country development or for specific regions and demographic groups, has been indicated in the relevant metadata sheet for the indicator concerned (for details, see annex I). Similarly, a general terminology of “target group” has been adopted to refer to specific population groups, like women, children, ethnic or religious minorities or vulnerable and marginal segments of the population that the duty bearer may have to focus its attention on, in keeping with the country’s context, while implementing its human rights obligations.

Finally, the tabular format shows the range of indicators that are relevant to capturing the normative content and the corresponding obligations of human rights standards. At the same time, it enables stakeholders to select those indicators that they may like to monitor. In other words, the selection of a few indicators, at any given point in time, to monitor the implementation of human rights is more informed and likely to be more meaningful than would otherwise be the case.

2 Selection of human rights for developing indicators in this Guide

The selection of human rights for which indicators have been developed and reflected in this publication was guided by a panel of experts drawn from the treaty bodies and human rights practitioners who assisted in this work. The principal consideration was to have a set of rights that between them could cover a large number of provisions for most of the core human rights instruments (see chap. I). The

provisions laid out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights were a starting point in this choice. Care was also taken to select substantive, procedural (right to fair trial) and cross-cutting rights (right to non-discrimination and equality), as well as to include an equal number of rights from the two Covenants, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Such an approach enables an informed choice to be made in putting together the set of indicators to monitor a human rights treaty, for instance, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child or the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights or for that matter a human rights issue like violence against women. The indicators developed on different human rights can be brought together selectively, based on the provisions of a convention or the conceptualization of an issue, as well as country-specific considerations (sect. C below). While not all attributes of a right may find equal emphasis in the provisions of different conventions or in the conceptualization of a human rights issue, for those that are acknowledged, the relevant indicators can be selected from the tables to arrive at a basket of indicators. Furthermore, contextual considerations (sect. D below) also play an important role in the actual choice of indicators to monitor the issue at hand.

3 Relevance of common and background statistical information

In the case of compliance monitoring by treaty bodies, the human rights indicators have to be

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seen against the background statistical information that each State party to the international treaties is expected to provide as a part of the general reporting guidelines.² Such information is also relevant to human rights assessments undertaken in any other context. The background information reflected through appropriate statistical indicators covers population and general demographic trends, the social, economic and political situation, and general information on the administration of justice and the rule of law. The indicators have to be interpreted against this information. At the same time, information on certain structural indicators like the proportion of international human rights instruments ratified by the State (from a list of selected human rights treaties, protocols, relevant articles, conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO), etc.), the existence of a domestic bill of rights in the constitution or other forms of superior law, the type of accreditation of national human rights institutions by the rules of procedure of the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions, the number of NGOs and personnel (employees and volunteers) formally involved in the protection of human rights at the domestic level, is relevant to monitoring the implementation of all human rights. Some of these indicators have been reflected in the tables and metadata sheets provided in the *Guide* to provide a comprehensive and self-standing reference list. However, they need to be considered for monitoring the implementation of all human rights and related issues.

4 Importance attached to disaggregation of information

In general, it is essential for most indicators to go beyond national averages and seek disaggregated

information related to the human rights situation of the relevant target groups vis-à-vis the rest of the population. All tables include a reference to the need for disaggregating all indicators by prohibited grounds of discrimination consistent with the recommendations of the treaty bodies and other international human rights monitoring mechanisms (see also box 22).³ Moreover, in several instances, alternative formulations of indicators at the disaggregated level of information have been included in the metadata sheet on those indicators (see examples provided in annex I). Guidance for using and analysing trends and gaps reflected by disaggregated indicators is provided in chapter V (sect. B).

5 Focus on the role of primary duty bearer and indicators on remedies

In developing the indicators for human rights, the focus has been on identifying measures that the duty bearer needs to take in implementing its obligations to *respect*, *protect* and *fulfil* human rights (chap. I, sect. A). This is reflected in the choice of both structural as well as process indicators. In this context, besides indicators that reflect the scope and recourse to judicial remedy such as those related to access to legal aid and due process of law, the framework identifies indicators on the role of quasi-judicial (e.g., some national human rights institutions) and non-judicial (executive / administrative) actors and their activities in implementing human rights. An important structural indicator that appears in most tables relates to State policy and strategy on specific human rights attributes. A policy statement of the State on a given issue outlines its position on it and, in a sense, binds the State to undertake the measures outlined in its policy document or policy framework. It is an instrument for translating the

2. See "Compilation of guidelines on the form and content of reports to be submitted by States parties to the international human rights treaties" (HRI/GEN/2/Rev.6, paras. 12–15, 26 and appendix 3).
3. General comment No. 19 (2007) of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights provides an illustrative listing of prohibited grounds of discrimination which may require the disaggregation of data. The Covenant prohibits any discrimination, whether in law or in fact, whether direct or indirect, on the grounds of race, colour, sex, age, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, physical or mental disability, health status (including HIV/AIDS), sexual orientation, and civil, political or other status, which has the intention or effect of nullifying or impairing the equal enjoyment or exercise of a human right.

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normative standards into an operational framework of public policies and programmes. It helps in making the State accountable and constitutes an important reference for the justiciability of economic, social and cultural rights. The tables also reflect the role of non-State actors, including corporations

and NGOs, international cooperation (e.g., official development assistance (ODA)) and human rights mechanisms (e.g., communications with special procedures mandate holders) in furthering the implementation of human rights through suitable structural and process indicators.

Box 22 Statistics on gender and human rights of women

Gender statistics go beyond statistics disaggregated by sex. Sex relates to biological and physiological characteristics that define men and women. Gender refers to the relationship between women and men based on socially or culturally constructed and defined identities, status, roles and responsibilities that are assigned to one or the other sex. Gender is not static or innate but acquires socially and culturally constructed meaning over time.^a Gender is “the social meaning given to biological sex differences. It is an ideological and cultural construct, but is also reproduced within the realm of material practices; in turn it influences the outcomes of such practices. It affects the distribution of resources, wealth, work, decision-making and political power, and enjoyment of rights and entitlements within the family as well as public life. Despite variations across cultures and over time, gender relations throughout the world entail asymmetry of power between men and women as a pervasive trait. Thus, gender is a social stratifier, and in this sense it is similar to other stratifiers such as race, class, ethnicity, sexuality and age. It helps us understand the social construction of gender identities and the unequal structure of power that underlies the relationship between the sexes”.^b

The human rights normative framework, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the recommendations adopted by its Committee, provides the legal basis and practical guidance for promoting and developing gender statistics. In addition to disaggregating commonly compiled statistics by sex (e.g., proportion of women in senior civil servants positions), making women more visible in statistics and monitoring gender equality require women-specific statistics (e.g., maternal morbidity and mortality statistics), expanding statistics in critical areas, such as poverty (e.g., the distribution of resources within households or the amount of unpaid work carried out by women), access to assets (e.g., ownership of land, housing), exposure to violence (e.g., domestic violence, early or forced marriage) and harmful traditional practices (e.g., female genital mutilation, honour killings), empowerment and decision-making (e.g., proportion of women elected to parliament), and on societal attitudes (e.g., perceived role and contribution of women vis-à-vis men to family and social life). It also calls for the compilation of information on men that was traditionally collected only for women (e.g., contraceptive use).

All the indicators identified in the tables below can potentially be disaggregated by sex and are relevant to monitoring gender equality and the human rights of women. In addition, there are tables (on non-discrimination and equality, violence against women), attributes of rights (e.g., sexual and reproductive health in the table on the right to health) and several indicators (e.g., access of women and girls to adequate food within households) that address gender concerns more specifically.

a. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, “Guidelines on international protection: Gender-Related Persecution within the context of article 1A(2) of the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees” (HCR/GIP/02/01), para. 3.

b. 1999 *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development: Globalization, Gender and Work* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.99.IV.8), p. ix.

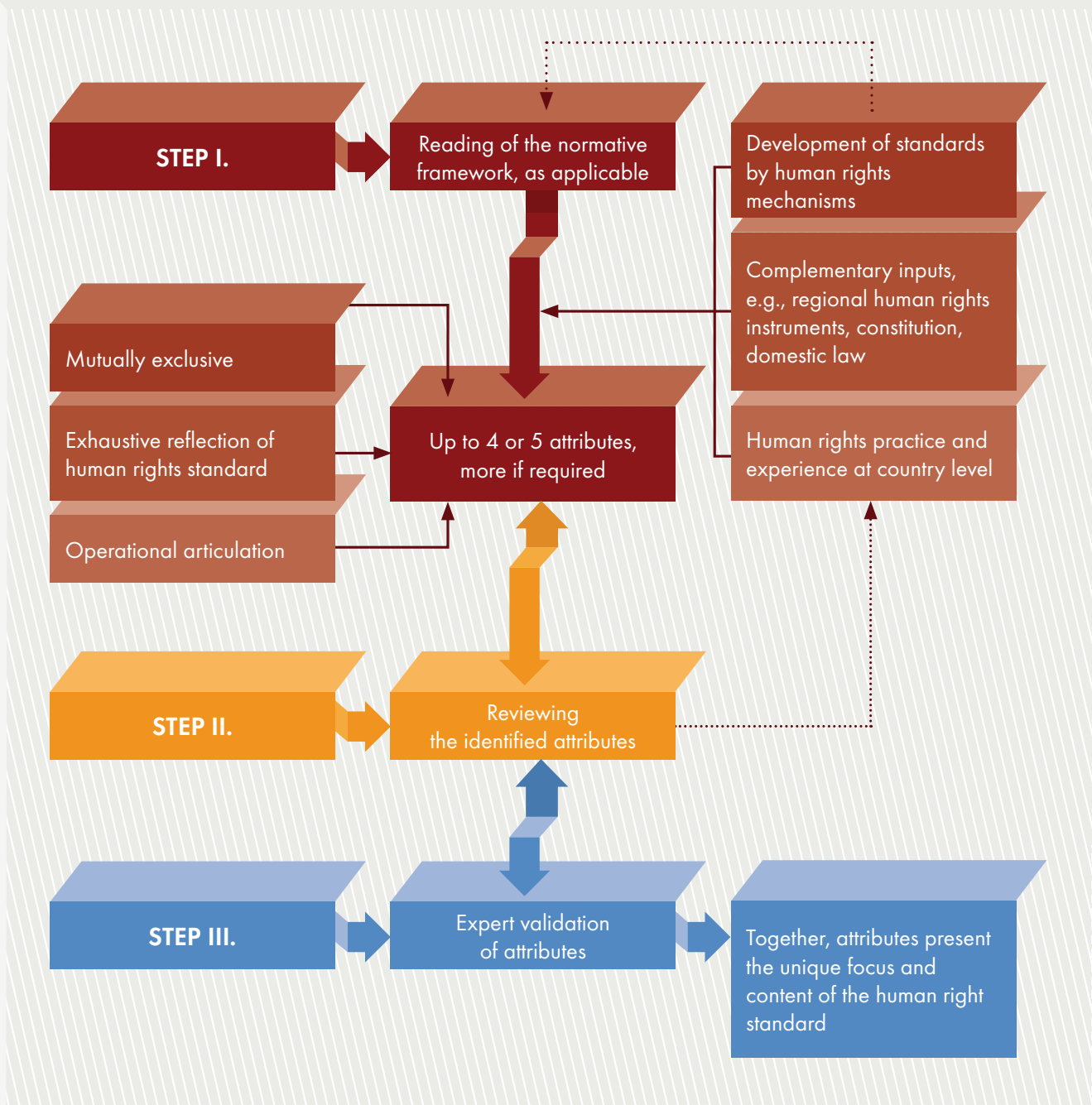
Sources: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and World Bank Institute, *Developing Gender Statistics: A Practical Tool* (United Nations, 2010). Available from www.unece.org. Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women, *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women*; and Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, general recommendations No. 9 (1989) on statistical data concerning the situation of women and No. 25 (2004) on temporary special measures.

B. Identifying the attributes

Attributes are identified for each human right with a view to making its normative content concrete, which then helps in identifying the relevant indicators for that right. Taken together the attributes are expected to present the essence of the standard fairly well. Thus, the selection of attributes is based on an exhaustive reading of the legal standard of the right. As described earlier in the *Guide* (chap. II, sect. B 1), since

attributes provide the link between the narrative of the legal standard on the one hand and indicators on the other, to the extent feasible, they have to be identified in a mutually exclusive (non-overlapping) manner. This ensures that the selected indicators are non-repetitive and limited in number. Ultimately, well-articulated attributes help towards the identification of relevant indicators.

Fig. VIII Identifying attributes



The development of attributes for human rights standards, such as the rights and themes included in this *Guide*, have been reviewed and validated by experts. Therefore, it may not be necessary to identify them afresh since, once identified, attributes of a right will be equally applicable to most contexts as the underlying human rights standards are universal. However, in those countries where domestic law improves on international human rights treaty provisions, it may be desirable to rework the attributes in conformity with the applicable national and inter-

national human rights standards. The contextualization of human rights standards should essentially be carried out in the selection of indicators for the attributes. The steps for identifying attributes are outlined in figure VIII. The steps are also relevant to identifying the attributes of a human rights issue, such as violence against women (see the next section for details). In that case, instead of the treaty provisions, the conceptualization of the issue along with the applicable human rights standards will guide the process of identifying the attributes.

C. Selecting the indicators

In selecting indicators, the conceptual link with human rights attributes or the human rights standards that these attributes reflect is of prime importance. At the same time, the available empirical evidence on the performance of the identified indicators is an equally important consideration in the selection. In the context of the *Guide*, the metadata sheet on an identified indicator helps in clarifying this selection. The metadata highlight key information on the indicator, including terminology and common formulation of the indicator, standard international or national definitions, data sources, availability, level of disaggregation, and information on other related and proxy indicators.

1 Steps in selecting structural, process and outcome indicators

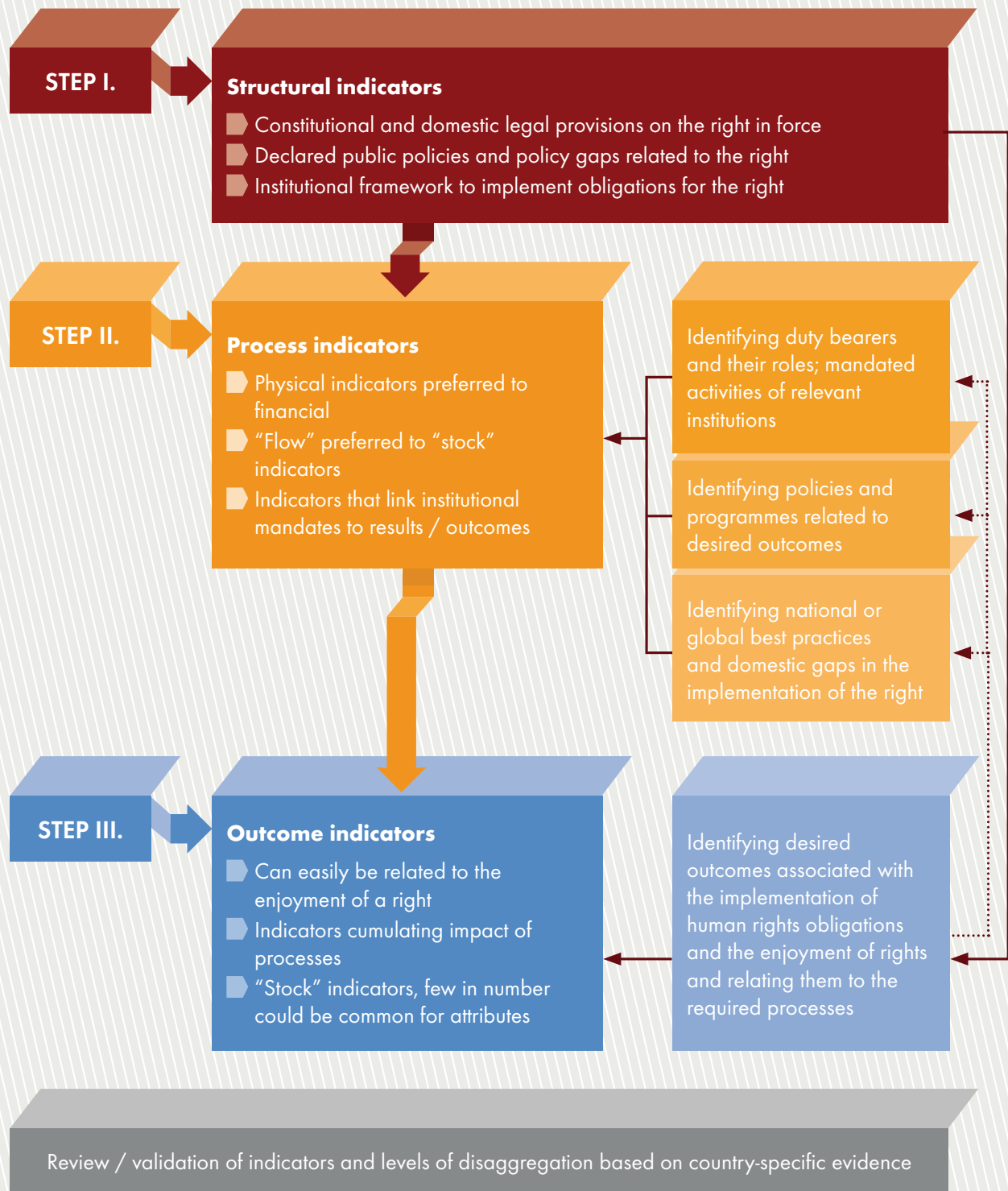
It is useful to keep the following considerations in mind when selecting indicators in each of the three categories (fig. IX). Given an attribute of a right, the *first step* is to identify a structural indicator. It is necessary

to study and compare the prevalent legal framework related to that right in the country with the corresponding international human rights standards. An indicator is then formulated to help monitor and in some cases even expedite the incorporation of relevant human rights provisions into the country's legal framework.⁴ Thus, an indicator like the "date of entry into force and coverage of the right to non-discrimination and equality, including the list of prohibited grounds of discrimination in the constitution or other forms of superior law" is useful in assessing a State party's commitment to meeting its obligations arising from having signed and ratified core international human rights treaties. The other important consideration in formulating a structural indicator is to seek information that shows how the State's commitment, as reflected in the enactment of domestic human rights law, is translated into an enforceable programme of action stemming from that standard. Such information is captured in structural indicators on public policy documentation, for instance, by the indicator "time frame and coverage of policy or programme against workplace harassment".

4. For States with *dualist* legal systems, international law is not directly applicable. It must be translated into national law and existing national law that contradicts international law must be modified or eliminated. However, for States that follow a *monist* legal system, ratification of international law immediately incorporates it into national law.

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Fig. IX Selecting indicators



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The *second step* relates to the selection of process indicators. It is vital as process indicators are a critical element of the framework for monitoring human rights. The basic objective here is to identify all the measures, by way of policies and programmes, to attain outcomes that can be related to the realization and enjoyment of rights. It helps therefore to keep such outcomes in mind, when identifying the duty bearers and their roles, the institutions and the activities that the State mandates them to carry out when accepting its human rights obligations, and the nature of ongoing public programmes (and their shortcomings), as well as gaps in public policy that if addressed could help in realizing human rights. Based on this analysis, a set of process indicators is identified. Ideally, good process indicators provide a link between the structural and outcome indicators, are “flow indicators” (see chap. II, sect. B 2) and relate to physical rather than financial variables (output from an activity or programme instead of the public resources spent on it, e.g., increase in immunization coverage instead of budgetary allocations to the immunization programme, or proportion of persons imprisoned in accommodation meeting legally stipulated requirements instead of the budget for prison upkeep). Detailed information on process indicators is provided in chapter II.

The *third step* involves the articulation of outcome indicators. It is important that the selected outcome indicators can be easily related to the enjoyment of the attribute of the right or the right in general and to the selected process indicators. Moreover, as outcome indicators are more like summary indicators (reflecting the cumulation of multiple processes, e.g., the overall or age-specific literacy rate is a summary measure of the process to improve school enrolment,

public incentives and support for attending schools for the target population groups), they could be few in number and common across several attributes of a right. Finally, the selection of indicators also involves a review and validation of the selected indicators and their levels of disaggregation based on country evidence.

2 **Some further considerations in selecting indicators**

The consideration of linkage or implicit causality between the structural-process-outcome categories of indicators is important in the selection of indicators. Once a structural indicator has been identified to capture a duty bearer’s human rights commitment, it is desirable to identify a process indicator that captures the efforts under way to meet that commitment and also an outcome indicator that consolidates the results of those efforts over time. Thus, for instance, a structural indicator on the right to education like “time frame and coverage of the plan of action adopted by the State to implement the principle of compulsory primary education free of charge for all” can be linked to a process indicator like “proportion of primary schoolteachers fully qualified and trained” and to an outcome indicator like “proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5” or “literacy rate”. Even a loose causality between the selected indicators, across the three categories, could make monitoring more effective and help in improving accountability of the duty bearer.

It is also possible that in certain instances there is no obvious link between different categories of indicators and yet they are included. This is true, for instance, for the right to health, where some

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outcome indicators may not be directly dependent on efforts within the framework of State obligations. Thus, improved longevity or lower infant mortality is known to be correlated with lifestyle practices, eating habits, education and some environmental parameters. It is worthwhile including indicators that reflect such concerns because of their importance to the realization of that right and to facilitate priority-setting and effort-targeting by the duty bearer.

The articulation of indicators, where feasible, is influenced by the need to highlight the “accessibility” rather than merely the “availability” dimension. Thus, for instance, for the right to adequate food, a process indicator has been formulated as “proportion of targeted population that was brought above the poverty line” and not in terms of the “public resources allocated to poverty alleviation”. Similarly, a right-to-fair-trial indicator seeks information on “the proportion of juveniles in custody receiving education / vocational training by trained teachers for the same number of hours as students of that age at liberty”.

In selecting and formulating the indicators, it is necessary to keep the State’s obligations to respect, protect and fulfil human rights in mind.⁵ An appropriate combination of structural, process and outcome indicators, along with the use of multiple data sources, helps in assessing the implementation of these three obligations. So while an outcome indicator like “infant mortality rate” based on administrative data may reveal an overall failure of the State party to meet the three obligations, it may not be able to distinguish which of the three are indeed violated. However, for the process indicators it may be easier to have a formulation that helps in identifying the specific obligations

that may or may not have been met. Moreover, the use of events-based data on human rights violations, given their nature and the methodology for collecting relevant information, makes it relatively easy to derive indicators that relate specifically to the obligations to respect, protect or fulfil.

The indicators identified in the tables are primarily based on two types of data-generating mechanisms: (a) indicators that are or can be compiled by official statistical systems using censuses, statistical surveys and/or administrative records; and (b) indicators or standardized information more generally compiled by national human rights institutions and civil society sources focusing on alleged violations reported by victims, witnesses or NGOs. The intention has been to explore and exhaust the use of commonly available information, particularly from objective data sets that can be easily quantified for tracking human rights implementation. Some examples for formulating the tables are set out below.

3 Some illustrations

Table on the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health

The attributes of the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health are primarily based on a reading of the normative content of the right, as enshrined in article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 12 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and reflected in general comment No. 14 (2000) of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.⁶ The five attributes

5. The three obligations are defined in chap. I, sect. A.

6. See also general recommendation No. 24 (1999) of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, and general comments Nos. 3 (2003) and 4 (2003) of the Committee on the Rights of the Child. Article 6 (1) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, article 5 (e) (iv) of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, articles 12 and 14 (2) (b) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

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are “sexual and reproductive health”, “child mortality and health care”, “natural and occupational environment”, “prevention, treatment and control of diseases”, and “accessibility to health facilities and essential medicines”. These attributes relate to provisions under article 12 (2) and the emphasis in general comment No. 14 (2000) on the need to address some topics of broad application. After ensuring that these attributes collectively reflect the normative content of the right, two types of structural indicators have been identified. These relate to the legal and the attendant institutional set-up and the relevant policy framework and policy statements for implementing the human rights obligations of the State. An indicator on civil society organizations has also been identified to reflect their important role in the implementation of the right to health. This is followed by the identification of process indicators principally covering the measures that could be taken by the State through its administrative agencies in fulfilling its obligations to implement the right to health. Thus, there are indicators related to the extension of medical services and essential medication, awareness-raising and providing public health services. There are also indicators identified on judicial and quasi-judicial remedies and the role of international cooperation in realizing the right. Finally, there are negative and positive outcome indicators that allow a summary assessment of the realization of the right to health, or its specific attributes. The normative as well as the empirical basis for including some of the indicators is developed in the corresponding meta-data sheet.

Table on the right to non-discrimination and equality

Non-discrimination and equality are cross-cutting human rights or principles which are invoked in all international human rights instruments, starting with articles 1, 2 and 7 of the Universal Declaration. There are difficulties in translating the normative narrative on the right to non-discrimination and equality into a set of mutually exclusive and exhaustive attributes and corresponding indicators. Discrimination or non-discrimination may often not be directly observable and may not be easily isolated from the realization of other human rights either. While different methods and sources can be used to measure discrimination (see box 23), common socioeconomic statistics that may reveal patterns of discrimination only indirectly are often relied upon. The realization of the right to non-discrimination may also be easier to define in the context of other human rights. For instance, appropriately disaggregated statistics on the labour markets (e.g., unemployment rates disaggregated by sex or ethnic origin and level of qualification) can provide useful information on possible discrimination in the realization of the right to work. Also, methods for directly measuring systemic discrimination, impairing population groups’ enjoyment of their right to work, have been developed and implemented in a number of countries (see box 24).

article 24 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, articles 28 and 43 (1) (e) of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, article 25 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and the work of the Special Rapporteur on the right to health, Paul Hunt, were also useful in identifying the attributes and the indicators on the right to health.

Box 23 Measuring discrimination

Measuring discrimination is not easy. A different treatment or outcome is not necessarily the result of clearly identified acts of discrimination, but the result of complex processes involving multiple and cumulative discrimination, or simply due to other factors. Moreover, victims are sometimes unable to identify the discrimination that they are subjected to. Certain social and cultural practices create high tolerance levels for discrimination among certain population groups, which results in the acts of discrimination being frequently overlooked. Also, they are often unaware of the available legal remedies or unable to use them. Thus, the number of convictions for discrimination in court is not a good indicator for assessing discrimination in a country. Given these limitations in using the events-based information in monitoring discrimination, statistical techniques, as well as direct surveys, are vital for assessing the prevalence of discriminatory practices in a country. Some useful statistical tools in this context are:

- Socioeconomic statistics disaggregated by prohibited grounds of discrimination (e.g., life expectancy, age-specific sex ratios and unemployment rates broken down by ethnic origin) measure disparities and differential outcomes that are often the result of multiple and accumulative discrimination;
- Econometric models based on multiple regression analysis help in estimating the portion of differences in outcomes attributable to discrimination as opposed to observable variables (e.g., percentage of the wage differential between women and men that cannot be explained by “observable” criteria, such as the number of working hours or socioprofessional characteristics, etc.);
- Population surveys measuring experiences, perceptions and attitudes regarding discrimination (e.g., percentage of members of ethnic minorities reporting racially motivated victimization and discrimination by public/private personnel);^a and
- Discrimination or situation-testing surveys to measure directly discrimination in specific instances, such as those related to access to work, housing, health care, private educational institutions or other public services (see box 24).

It may be desirable to use any of these procedures to assess periodically the extent of discrimination in a country, especially where multicultural, racial, religious and linguistic communities are seen to be competing for scarce resources and opportunities. Concrete evidence in support of discriminatory practices in different social spaces of human engagement, including the political space, could facilitate the strengthening of legal and administrative remedial measures in such instances.

a. See, for instance, European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, EU-MIDIS: European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey (2009). Available from www.fra.europa.eu/fraWebsite/minorities/minorities_en.htm.

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In selecting the attributes and indicators on this right, consideration has to be given to the form and manifestation of discrimination, the circumstances under which discrimination occurs, the consequences for the individual, and the availability and access to redress and compliance mechanisms. A starting point is the definition of discrimination. In general, the term “discrimination”, as used in various international human rights instruments, is understood to imply any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference or other differential

treatment that is directly or indirectly⁷ based on the prohibited grounds of discrimination and which has the intention or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by all persons, on an equal footing, of all civil, cultural, economic, political and social human rights.⁸ In identifying attributes and selecting indicators on non-discrimination and equality, it is therefore essential to adequately capture the elements highlighted in this definition.

Box 24 Measuring discrimination in access to work

In 2006, a discrimination survey on access to employment on grounds of foreign origin was carried out in several French cities under ILO guidance. The survey measured the discriminatory treatment by employers of two applications submitted for low-/medium-skilled job vacancies in several economic sectors. The profiles of the two applicants were rigorously equivalent (i.e., same educational background and working experience, both born in France and French citizens, etc.), except for one criterion: their North African, sub-Saharan or “metropolitan French” origin, as revealed by their first and family names. The surveys tested each of the three principal ways in which applicants make contact with employers: by telephone, by posting or e-mailing a CV, or by going to the place of work in person and leaving their CV. In all, 2,400 tests were undertaken. The employers selected the “metropolitan French” applicant nearly four times out of five.

Source: E. Cedey and F. Foroni, “Discrimination in access to employment on grounds of foreign origin in France: A national survey of discrimination based on the testing methodology of the International Labour Office” (Geneva, International Labour Office, 2008). Available from www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/migrant/download/imp/imp85e.pdf (accessed 30 May 2012).

7. *Direct discrimination* occurs where one person is treated less favourably than another for a reason related to one of the prohibited grounds and with no reasonable and objective justification (e.g., an individual with equal or superior qualifications was not interviewed because of her/his ethnic origins). *Indirect discrimination* occurs when a priori neutral laws, procedures, policies or programmes treat certain population groups less favourably with no reasonable justification (e.g., a minimum height criterion for joining the police force that excludes more individuals from one population group than from another).
8. See, for instance, article 1 in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and general comments No. 18 (1989) of the Human Rights Committee and No. 20 (2009) of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

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Furthermore, in terms of circumstances under which discrimination normally occurs, one could formulate attributes that reflect an individual's access to an adequate standard of living, health and education and to livelihood opportunities. Equal access to public services, including access to justice, and to relevant services provided by private actors is vital for undoing the injustice of historical inequalities and discrimination that some segments of the population, such as women, ethnic groups, minorities, migrants and persons with disabilities, may have been subjected to. Violence, whether physical, sexual or psychological, targeting specific population groups is an extreme form of discrimination and also needs to be measured in this context.

Moreover, the right to non-discrimination and equality recognizes the need for temporary special measures (sometimes referred to as affirmative action or positive discrimination) as enforcing the right in itself is not always sufficient to guarantee true equality.⁹ Temporary special measures may be needed to accelerate de facto equality. In women's employment, for instance, a number of government agencies have adopted administrative instructions on the recruitment, promotion and placement of women, aiming at achieving a better gender distribution at all levels, and particularly at the higher echelons.

Accordingly, four attributes have been identified: "equality before the law and protection of the person", "direct or indirect discrimination by public and private actors nullifying or impairing access to education and health services", "direct or indirect discrimination by public and private actors nullifying or impairing equality of livelihood opportunities" and "special measures including for participation in decision-making".

The use of the cluster of structural-process-outcome indicators for each of the identified attributes helps in reflecting the de jure and de facto aspects of the realization of the right. In selecting the indicators it is important for the information implicit in the indicator to be able to establish the fact that the treatment meted out to the discriminated person is different from that of others in a similar position (e.g., prevalence/incidence of crimes, including hate crime and domestic violence by target population groups), puts the person concerned at a disadvantage (e.g., proportion of public buildings with facilities for persons with disabilities), can be related to one or more of the identified prohibited grounds of discrimination and there are no valid reasons for such a differential treatment in the first place (e.g., time frame and coverage of policy or programme for equal access to education or the proportion of employers rejecting job applicants only on the grounds of their colour or ethnic origins). Given the cross-cutting nature of discrimination in the realization of all human rights, it is important to read and use the table of illustrative indicators on the right to non-discrimination in conjunction with the tables of indicators on the other human rights, as well as the table on violence against women.

Table on violence against women

Violence against women or gender-based violence is a form of discrimination that seriously inhibits women's ability to enjoy rights and freedoms on a basis of equality with men.¹⁰ Violence against women is a human rights issue cutting across civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights. Human rights mechanisms, including international¹¹ and regional ones,¹² have addressed it from a normative human rights perspective. Following the approach outlined in this *Guide*, a life cycle perspective is used to

9. The formulation "temporary special measures" is taken from article 4 (1) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and described in general recommendation No. 25 (2004) of its Committee.
10. See general recommendation No. 19 (1992) of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.
11. See, for instance, "In-depth study on all forms of violence against women: Report of the Secretary-General" (A/61/122/Add.1).
12. See, for instance, the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa.

identify the attributes of violence against women. The predominant phases, events and situations in the life of a woman during which she is more likely to experience violations of her physical or mental integrity are considered so as to identify the following attributes: “sexual and reproductive health and harmful traditional practices”, “domestic violence”, “violence at work, forced labour and trafficking”,

“community violence and abuse by law enforcement officials” and “violence in (post-)conflict and emergency situations”. Once the attributes have been identified, the relevant normative standards from the human rights instruments can also be invoked and applied to help select and formulate the required indicators.¹³

D. Putting indicators into context and building country ownership

Statistics and indicators have to meet national or local needs if they are to be accepted and used as effective tools in human rights assessment and monitoring. Moreover, good statistics are difficult to get and they cannot be simply imported and thrust in an alien context. Their use in any assessment process is optimized when they are meaningful for the context to which they are applied and when countries have ownership of their application. These considerations require local capacity for the adaptation and articulation of indicators, the collection of the required information and interpreting that information. While capacity-building for the use of indicators in human rights assessments is taken up in chapter V, this section outlines briefly some of the steps that need to be considered to put indicators into context and build country ownership.

There are three steps to putting indicators into a

national context (see fig. X), corresponding to each of the three categories of indicators. However, the need for contextualizing structural and outcome indicators is limited given their nature. For the structural indicators, the focus has to be on identifying the gaps in the domestic human rights framework in comparison to international standards. In doing so, observations made by human rights monitoring mechanisms, such as the treaty bodies, the special procedures mandate holders and the universal periodic review of the Human Rights Council, should be used.¹⁴ In putting the table of indicators into national context, the recommendations from these human rights mechanisms constitute an authoritative reference and direct source of information for identifying the human rights challenges, the populations concerned as well as possible indicators. Most of the recommendations contain underlying references to, but also often explicit mentions of, information that relates to structural, process and outcome

13. The table of illustrative indicators on violence against women was developed using the work on statistical indicators carried out by UNECE (<http://live.unece.org/stats/gender/vaw/about.html> (accessed 30 May 2012)), the former United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women ([www.unwomen.org/focus-areas/?show=Violence against Women](http://www.unwomen.org/focus-areas/?show=Violence%20against%20Women) (accessed 30 May 2012)), the United Nations Statistics Division (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/meetings/vaw/default.htm> (accessed 30 May 2012)) and the United Nations Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Yakin Ertürk (A/HRC/7/6).

14. The Universal Human Rights Index (www.universalhumanrightsindex.org/) is a database that has been developed by OHCHR to provide an easy access to all the recommendations from the United Nations human rights mechanisms. Following the inclusion of the recommendations from the treaty bodies and special procedures mandate holders, those from the universal periodic review are also being added.

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indicators.¹⁵ The focus also has to be on factoring in the customary practices and institutions unique to the country while formulating the structural indicators. Similarly, for the outcome indicators, the illustrative formulation may have to be customized to reflect the local focus on certain target population groups or overcome the capacity and data constraints. The main task of contextualization relates to the process indicators. For them, the country's level of socioeconomic development, its population groups identified as being vulnerable, marginalized or at risk of discrimination and, hence, targeted through public interventions, the nature of its public policies and programmes and its capacity constraints on data collection will determine the contextually appropriate formulation.

In using the framework of structural, process and outcome indicators, the objective has been to cover consistently and comprehensively indicators that can reflect the commitment-effort-result aspects of the

realization of human rights. In the final analysis, it may not matter if an indicator is identified as a process or outcome indicator so long as it captures relevant aspect(s) of an attribute of a right or the right in general. Working with such a configuration of indicators simplifies the selection of indicators, encourages the use of contextually relevant information, facilitates a more comprehensive coverage of the human rights standards, can help in organizing the collection of information among national stakeholders and minimize the overall number of indicators required to monitor the realization of a right in any context. Finally, the framework enables the potential users to make an informed choice on the type of indicator and level of disaggregation that best reflect the contextual requirements for implementing a human right or some attributes of a right, while recognizing the full scope of obligations on the relevant human right standards.

15. For instance, when the Human Rights Committee is concerned "about the low level of participation of women in public affairs, and that women continue to have a disproportionately low presence in the political and economic life of the State party, particularly in senior positions of public administration (arts. 2, 3 and 26)" and states that the "State party should take immediate steps to change public attitude towards the suitability of women for positions in public affairs and consider adopting a policy of positive action" and should take "appropriate measures to ensure the effective participation of women in political, public and other sectors of the State party" (CCPR/CO/82/ALB, para. 11), the use of some outcome indicators (e.g., proportion of relevant positions in the public and private sectors held by women), structural indicators (e.g., date of entry into force of special and temporary measures to ensure or accelerate equality in the enjoyment of rights by women) and process indicators (e.g., budget spent on an awareness campaign for promoting the participation of women in public affairs) becomes meaningful.

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Fig. X Contextualizing indicators



Table 1 Illustrative indicators on the right to liberty and security of person (Universal Declaration of Human Rights, art. 3)

	Arrest and detention based on criminal charges	Administrative deprivation of liberty	Effective review by court	Security from crime and abuse by law enforcement officials
Structural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International human rights treaties relevant to the right to liberty and security of person ratified by the State Date of entry into force and coverage of the right to liberty and security of person in the constitution or other forms of superior law Date of entry into force and coverage of domestic laws for implementing the right to liberty and security of person Time frame and coverage of policy and administrative framework against any arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether based on criminal charges, sentences or decisions by a court or administrative grounds (e.g., immigration, mental impairment, educational purposes, vagrancy) Type of accreditation of national human rights institutions by the rules of procedure of the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal time limits for an arrested or detained person before being informed of the reasons for the arrest or detention, before being brought to or having the case reviewed by an authority exercising judicial power, and for the trial duration of a person in detention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time frame and coverage of policy and administrative framework on security, handling of criminality and abuse by law enforcement officials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time frame and coverage of policy and administrative framework on security, handling of criminality and abuse by law enforcement officials
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number/proportion of arrests or entries into detention (pretrial and pending trial) on the basis of a court order or action taken directly by executive authorities in the reporting period Number/proportion of defendants released from pretrial and trial detention in exchange for bail or owing to non-filing of charges in the reporting period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number/proportion of arrests or entries into detention under national administrative provisions (e.g., security, immigration control, mental impairment and other medical grounds, educational purposes, drug addiction, financial obligations) in the reporting period Number/proportion of releases from administrative detention in the reporting period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of cases where the time for arrested or detained persons before being informed of the reasons for the arrest, before receiving notice of the charge (in a legal sense) or before being informed of the reasons for the administrative detention exceeded the legally stipulated time limit Number of habeas corpus and similar petitions filed in court in the reporting period Proportion of bail applications accepted by the court in the reporting period Proportion of arrested or detained persons given access to a lawyer or legal aid Proportion of cases subject to review by a higher court or appellate body Reported cases where pretrial and trial detentions exceeded the legally stipulated time limit in the reporting period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of law enforcement officials formally investigated for physical and non-physical abuse or crime, including arbitrary arrest and detention (based on criminal or administrative grounds) Proportion of formal investigations of law enforcement officials resulting in disciplinary action or prosecution in the reporting period Proportion of uniformed police and other law enforcement officials with visible Government-provided identification (e.g., name or number) Number of persons arrested, adjudicated, convicted or serving sentence for violent crime (including homicide, rape, assault) per 100,000 population in the reporting period Proportion of law enforcement officials killed in line of duty in the reporting period Firearm owners per 100,000 population / Number of firearm licences withdrawn in the reporting period Proportion of violent crimes with the use of firearms Proportion of violent crimes reported to the police (victimization survey) in the reporting period
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of detentions, per 100,000 population, on the basis of a court order or action by executive authorities at the end of the reporting period Reported cases of arbitrary, including posttrial, detention (e.g., as reported to the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention) in the reporting period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of arrests and detentions declared unlawful by national courts Proportion of victims released and compensated after arrest or detention declared unlawful by judicial authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of population feeling unsafe (e.g., walking alone after dark or being alone at home at night) Incidence and prevalence of physical and non-physical abuse or crime, including by law enforcement officials on duty, per 100,000 population, in the reporting period 	

All indicators should be disaggregated by prohibited grounds of discrimination, as applicable and reflected in metadata sheets

Table 2 Illustrative indicators on the right to adequate food (Universal Declaration of Human Rights, art. 25)

	Nutrition	Food safety and consumer protection	Food availability	Food accessibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International human rights treaties relevant to the right to adequate food ratified by the State Date of entry into force and coverage of the right to adequate food in the constitution or other forms of superior law Date of entry into force and coverage of domestic laws for implementing the right to adequate food Number of registered and/or active NGOs (per 100,000 persons) involved in the promotion and protection of the right to adequate food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time frame and coverage of national policy on food safety and consumer protection Number of registered and/or active civil society organizations working on food safety and consumer protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time frame and coverage of national policy on agricultural production and food availability Time frame and coverage of national policy on drought, crop failure and disaster management 	
Structural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time frame and coverage of national policy on nutrition and nutrition adequacy norms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of received complaints on the right to adequate food investigated and adjudicated by the national human rights institution, human rights ombudsperson or other mechanisms and the proportion of these responded to effectively by the Government Net official development assistance for food security received or provided as a proportion of public expenditure on food security or gross national income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of female-headed households or targeted population with legal title to agricultural land Arable irrigated land per person Proportion of farmers using extension services Share of public budget spent on strengthening domestic agricultural production (e.g., agricultural extension, irrigation, credit, marketing) Proportion of per capita availability of major food items sourced through domestic production, import and food aid Cereal import dependency ratio in the reporting period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share of household consumption of major food items for targeted population groups met through publicly assisted programmes Unemployment rate or average wage rate of targeted segments of labour force Proportion of targeted population that was brought above the poverty line in the reporting period Work participation rates, by sex and target group Estimated access of women and girls to adequate food within household Coverage of programmes to secure access to productive resources for target groups
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of targeted population that was brought above the minimum level of dietary energy consumption* in the reporting period Proportion of targeted population covered under public nutrition supplement programmes Coverage of targeted population under public programmes on nutrition education and awareness Proportion of targeted population that was extended access to an improved drinking water source* in the reporting period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disposal rate or average time to adjudicate a case registered in a consumer court Share of public social sector budget spent on food safety and consumer protection advocacy, education, research and implementation of laws and regulations relevant to the right to adequate food Proportion of food producing and distributing establishments inspected for food quality standards and frequency of inspections Proportion of cases adjudicated under food safety and consumer protection law in the reporting period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Per capita availability of major food items for local consumption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption* / proportion of undernourished population Average household expenditure on food for the bottom three deciles of population or targeted population
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevalence of underweight and stunted children under five years of age* Proportion of adults with body mass index (BMI) <18.5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of recorded deaths and incidence of food poisoning related to adulterated food 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Death rates, including infant and under-five mortality rates, associated with malnutrition and prevalence of malnutrition (including under-, overnutrition and inadequate intake of nutrients)

All indicators should be disaggregated by prohibited grounds of discrimination, as applicable and reflected in metadata sheets

* MDG-related indicators

Table 3

Illustrative indicators on the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (Universal Declaration of Human Rights, art. 25)

	Sexual and reproductive health	Child mortality and health care	Natural and occupational environment	Prevention, treatment and control of diseases	Accessibility to health facilities and essential medicines
Structural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International human rights treaties relevant to the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (right to health) ratified by the State Date of entry into force and coverage of the right to health in the constitution or other forms of superior law Date of entry into force and coverage of domestic laws for implementing the right to health, including a law prohibiting female genital mutilation Number of registered and/or active NGOs (per 100,000 persons) involved in the promotion and protection of the right to health Estimated proportions of births, deaths and marriages recorded through vital registration systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time frame and coverage of national policy on child health and nutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time frame and coverage of national policy on physical and mental health Time frame and coverage of national policy on persons with disabilities Time frame and coverage of national policy on medicines, including list of essential medicines, measures for generic substitution 		
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of received complaints on the right to health investigated and adjudicated by the national human rights institution, human rights ombudsperson or other mechanisms and the proportion of these responded to effectively by the Government Net official development assistance for the promotion of the health sector received or provided as a proportion of public expenditure on health or gross national income * Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel* Anenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) * Increase in proportion of women of reproductive age using, or whose partner is using, contraception (CPR) * Unmet need for family planning * Medical terminations of pregnancy as a proportion of live births Proportion of reported cases of genital mutilation, rape and other violence restricting women's sexual and reproductive freedom responded to effectively by the Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of schoolchildren educated on health and nutrition issues Proportion of children covered under programme for regular medical check-ups in the reporting period Proportion of infants exclusively breastfed during the first 6 months Proportion of children covered under public nutrition supplement programmes Proportion of children immunized against vaccine-preventable diseases (e.g., measles *) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of targeted population that was extended access to an improved drinking water source* Proportion of targeted population that was extended access to improved sanitation* CO₂ emissions per capita* Number of cases of deterioration of water sources brought to justice Proportion of population or households living or working in or near hazardous conditions rehabilitated Number of prosecutions under domestic law on natural or workplace environment Proportion of driving licences withdrawn for breaches of road rules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of population covered under awareness-raising programmes on transmission of diseases (e.g., HIV/AIDS *) Proportion of population (above age 1) immunized against vaccine-preventable diseases Proportion of population applying effective preventive measures against diseases (e.g., HIV/AIDS, malaria *) Proportion of disease cases detected and cured (e.g., tuberculosis *) Proportion of population abusing substances, such as drugs, chemical and psychoactive substances, brought under specialized treatment Proportion of mental health facilities inspected in the reporting period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Per capita government expenditure on primary health care and medicines (Improvement in) Density of medical and paramedical personnel, hospital beds and other primary health-care facilities Proportion of population that was extended access to affordable health care, including essential drugs, * on a sustainable basis Average availability and median consumer price ratio of 30 selected essential medicines in public and private health facilities Proportion of people covered by health insurance Rate of refusal of medical consultations, by target group (discrimination testing surveys) Proportion of persons with disabilities accessing assistive devices Share of public expenditure on essential medicines met through international aid
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of live births with low birthweight Perinatal mortality rate Maternal mortality ratio * 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infant and under-five mortality rates* Proportion of underweight children under five years of age * 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevalence of deaths, injuries, diseases and disabilities caused by unsafe natural and occupational environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Death rate associated with and prevalence of communicable and non-communicable diseases (e.g., HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis *) Proportion of persons abusing harmful substances Life expectancy at birth or age 1 and health-adjusted life expectancy Suicide rates 	

All indicators should be disaggregated by prohibited grounds of discrimination, as applicable and reflected in metadata sheets

* MDG-related indicators

Table 4

Illustrative indicators on the right not to be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (Universal Declaration of Human Rights, art. 5)

	Physical and mental integrity of detained or imprisoned persons	Conditions of detention	Use of force by law enforcement officials outside detention	Community and domestic violence
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International human rights treaties relevant to the right not to be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (right not to be tortured) ratified by the State Date of entry into force and coverage of the right not to be tortured in the constitution or other forms of superior law Date of entry into force and coverage of domestic laws for implementing the right not to be tortured, including code of conduct on medical trials and scientific experimentation on human beings Type of accreditation of national human rights institution by the rules of procedure of the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Date of entry into force of code of conduct for law enforcement officials, including rules of conduct for interrogation of arrested, detained and imprisoned persons Date of entry into force and coverage of formal procedure governing inspection of police cells, detention centres and prisons by independent inspection institutions Legal maxima for incommunicado detention Time frame and coverage of health policy for detention centres and prisons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Date of entry into force and coverage of specific legislation on community and domestic violence Number of rehabilitation centres for victims of domestic violence, including women and children 	
Structural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of received complaints on the right not to be tortured investigated and adjudicated by the national human rights institution, human rights ombudsperson or other mechanisms and the proportion of these responded to effectively by the Government Proportion of communications sent by the Special Rapporteurs on torture and on violence against women responded to effectively by the Government in the reporting period Proportion of law enforcement officials (including police, military, specialized investigation agencies and custodial staff) trained in rules of conduct concerning proportional use of force, arrest, detention, interrogation or punishment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actual prison occupancy as a proportion of prison capacity in accordance with relevant United Nations instruments on prison conditions Proportion of detained and imprisoned persons in accommodation meeting legally stipulated requirements (e.g., drinking water, cubic content of air, minimum floor space, heating) Number of custodial and other relevant staff per inmate Proportion of detention centres and prisons with facilities to segregate persons in custody (by sex, age, accused, sentenced, criminal cases, mental health, immigration-related or other) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of law enforcement officials formally investigated for physical and non-physical abuse or crime (including torture and disproportionate use of force) in the reporting period Proportion of formal investigations of law enforcement officials resulting in disciplinary action or prosecution Proportion of arrests and other acts of apprehending persons where a firearm was discharged by law enforcement officials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of public social expenditure on public awareness campaigns on violence against women and children (e.g., violence by intimate partners, genital mutilation, rape) Proportion of health-care and community welfare professionals trained in handling domestic violence issues Proportion of teaching staff trained against the use of physical violence against children Proportion of teaching staff subjected to disciplinary action, prosecuted for physical and non-physical abuse of children Proportion of women reporting forms of violence (physical, sexual or psychological) against themselves or their children initiating legal action or seeking help from police or counselling centres Number of persons arrested, adjudicated, convicted or serving sentence for violent crime (including homicide, rape, assault) per 100,000 population in the reporting period
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of detained or imprisoned persons in facilities inspected by an independent body in the reporting period Proportion of custodial staff formally investigated for physical and non-physical abuse or crime on detained or imprisoned persons (including torture and disproportionate use of force) in the reporting period Proportion of formal investigations of custodial staff resulting in disciplinary action or prosecution 			
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incidence and prevalence of death, physical injury and communicable and non-communicable diseases (e.g., HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, * mental impairment) in custody Proportion of detained or imprisoned persons held incommunicado or in prolonged solitary confinement Reported cases of inhuman methods of execution and treatment of persons sentenced to death/incarcerated in the reporting period Proportion of detained or imprisoned persons with BMI < 18.5 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incidence of death and physical injury resulting from arrests or other acts of apprehending persons by law enforcement officials in the reporting period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of children or pupils per 1000 enrolled and patients who experienced corporal punishment in schools and medical institutions Incidence and prevalence of deaths and crimes related to community and domestic violence (including homicide, rape, assault) in the reporting period
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported cases of torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment perpetrated by an agent of the State or any other person acting under its authority or with its complicity, tolerance or acquiescence, but without any or due judicial process (e.g., as reported to the Special Rapporteurs on torture/ violence against women), in the reporting period Proportion of victims of torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment who received compensation and rehabilitation, in the reporting period 			

All indicators should be disaggregated by prohibited grounds of discrimination, as applicable and reflected in metadata sheets

Table 5 Illustrative indicators on the right to participate in public affairs (Universal Declaration of Human Rights, art. 21)

	Exercise of legislative, executive and administrative powers	Universal and equal suffrage	Access to public service positions
Structural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International human rights treaties relevant to the right to participate in public affairs ratified by the State Date of entry into force and coverage of the right to participate in public affairs in the constitution or other forms of superior law Date of entry into force and coverage of domestic laws for implementing the right to participate in public affairs, including freedom of opinion, expression, information, media, association and assembly Date of entry into force of universal suffrage, right to stand for election, legal provisions defining citizenship and limitations (including age limits) on permanent residents with respect to the right to participate in public affairs at national and local levels Quota, time frame and coverage of temporary and special measures for targeted populations in legislative, executive, judicial and appointed bodies Type of accreditation of national human rights institutions by the rules of procedure of the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions Number of registered and/or active NGOs (per 100,000 persons) involved in the promotion and protection of the right to participate in public affairs Periodicity of executive and legislative elections at national and local level Date of entry into force and coverage of laws establishing an independent national electoral body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Date of entry into force and coverage of legal provisions guaranteeing access to public service positions without discrimination Date of entry into force and coverage of administrative tribunals or dedicated judicial redress mechanism for public service matters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of received complaints on the right to participate in public affairs investigated and adjudicated by the national human rights institution, human rights ombudsperson or other mechanisms and the proportion of these responded to effectively by the Government
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of national and local elections (election, referendum) held during the reporting period Number of laws adopted by national and subnational legislatures during the reporting period Proportion of elections and sessions of national and locally elected bodies held as per the schedule laid down by constitutional or statutory bodies Proportion of election campaign expenditure at national and subnational levels met through public funding Proportion of elected personnel whose term of service was interrupted, by type of interruption Proportion of women and target groups included in the membership of national political parties or presented as candidate for election 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of the voting-age population registered to vote Reported irregularities (intimidation, corruption or arbitrary interference) with registration, maintenance and review of electoral rolls Number of complaints per elected position recorded and addressed in the election process by national and subnational electoral authorities Share of public expenditure on national and subnational elections spent on voter education and registration campaigns Number of political parties registered or recognized at national level Proportion of voting-age population not affiliated to political parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of vacancies in (selected) public authorities at national and subnational levels filled through selection of women and candidates from target population groups Proportion of cases filed in administrative tribunals and dedicated judicial redress mechanism for public service matters adjudicated during the reporting period Proportion of positions in the public service reserved to nationals or citizens
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of seats in parliament,* elected and appointed bodies at subnational and local levels held by women and members of target groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average voter turnout in national and local elections, by sex and target group Proportion of invalid and blank votes in elections to national and subnational legislatures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported cases of denial of access to public service or position on account of discrimination Proportion of public service positions held by women and members of target groups

All indicators should be disaggregated by prohibited grounds of discrimination, as applicable and reflected in metadata sheets

* MDG-related indicators

Table 6

Illustrative indicators on the right to education (Universal Declaration of Human Rights, art. 26)

	Universal primary education	Accessibility to secondary and higher education	Curricula and educational resources	Educational opportunity and freedom
Structural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International human rights treaties relevant to the right to education ratified by the State Date of entry into force and coverage of the right to education in the constitution or other forms of superior law Date of entry into force and coverage of domestic laws for implementing the right to education, including prohibition of corporal punishment, discrimination in access to education, making educational institutions barrier-free and inclusive education (e.g., children with disabilities, children in detention, migrant children, indigenous children) Date of entry into force and coverage of domestic law on the freedom of individuals and groups (including minorities) to establish and direct educational institutions Number of registered and/or active NGOs (per 100,000 persons) involved in the promotion and protection of the right to education Time frame and coverage of the <i>plan or action</i> adopted by State party to implement the principle of compulsory primary education free of charge for all Stipulated duration of compulsory education and minimum age for school admission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time frame and coverage of national policy on education for all, including provision for temporary and special measures for target groups (e.g., working and street children) Time frame and coverage of national policy on vocational and technical education Date of entry into force and coverage of regulatory framework including standardized curricula for education at all levels Proportion of education institutions at all levels teaching human rights / number of hours in curricula on human rights education Proportion of education institutions with mechanisms (student council) for students to participate in matters affecting them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of schools or institutions conforming to national requirements on academic and physical facilities Periodicity of curricula revision at all levels Number of educational institutions by level recognized or derecognized by regulatory body during the reporting period Average salary of schoolteachers as percentage of regulated minimum wage Proportion of teachers at all levels completing mandatory in-service training during reporting period Ratio of pupils to teachers, in primary, secondary, public and private education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of education institutions engaged in "active learning" Proportion of adult population covered by basic education programmes Proportion of students, by level, enrolled in distance and continuing education programmes Number of institutions of ethnic, linguistic minority and religious population groups recognized or given public support Proportion of labour force retraining or enhancing skills at public or subsidized institutions Proportion of higher learning institutions enjoying managerial and academic autonomy Personal computers in use per 100 population*
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Net primary enrolment ratio* by target group, including children with disabilities Dropout rate for primary education by grade for target groups Proportion of enrolled children in public primary schools Proportion of pupils (by target group) covered under publicly supported programmes or incentives for primary education Proportion of public schools with user charges for services other than tuition fees Proportion of primary education teachers fully qualified and trained Proportion of children getting education in their mother tongue Proportion of pupils in grade 1 who attended preschool 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transition rate to secondary education by target group Gross enrolment ratio for secondary and higher education by target group Dropout rate for secondary education by grade for target groups Proportion of students enrolled in public secondary and higher education institutions Share of annual household expenditure on education per child enrolled in public secondary school or higher education Proportion of pupils (by target group) receiving public support or grant for secondary education Proportion of secondary or higher education teachers fully qualified and trained Proportion of students enrolled in vocational education programmes at secondary and post-secondary level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of schools or institutions conforming to national requirements on academic and physical facilities Periodicity of curricula revision at all levels Number of educational institutions by level recognized or derecognized by regulatory body during the reporting period Average salary of schoolteachers as percentage of regulated minimum wage Proportion of teachers at all levels completing mandatory in-service training during reporting period Ratio of pupils to teachers, in primary, secondary, public and private education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of women and targeted population with professional or university qualification
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ratio of girls to boys in primary education* by grade for target groups Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 (primary completion rate)* Proportion of school-age children not attending primary school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ratio of girls to boys in secondary or higher education* by grade Proportion of children completing secondary education (secondary completion rate) Number of graduates (first-level university degree) per 1000 population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Improvement in) Density of primary, secondary and higher education facilities in the reporting period 	

* Youth (15–24 years)* and adult (15+) literacy rates (i.e., reading, writing, arithmetic, problem-solving and other life skills)

All indicators should be disaggregated by prohibited grounds of discrimination, as applicable and reflected in metadata sheets

* MDG-related indicators

Table 7 Illustrative indicators on the right to adequate housing (Universal Declaration of Human Rights, art. 25)

	Habitability	Accessibility to services	Housing affordability	Security of tenure
Structural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International human rights treaties relevant to the right to adequate housing ratified by the State Date of entry into force and coverage of the right to adequate housing in the constitution or other forms of superior law Date of entry into force and coverage of domestic laws for implementing the right to adequate housing Type of accreditation of national human rights institutions by the rules of procedure of the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions Number of registered and/or active NGOs (per 100,000 persons) involved in the promotion and protection of the right to adequate housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time frame and coverage of national housing policy or strategy for the progressive implementation of measures, including special measures for target groups, for the right to adequate housing at different levels of government Time frame and coverage of national policy on rehabilitation, resettlement and management of natural disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of households that receive public housing assistance, including those living in subsidized rental and subsidized owner-occupied housing Proportion of targeted households living in squatter settlements rehabilitated in the reporting period Proportion of homeless population that used public or community-based shelters in the reporting period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Date of entry into force and coverage of legislation on security of tenure, equal inheritance and protection against forced eviction
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of received complaints on the right to adequate housing investigated and adjudicated by the national human rights institution, human rights ombudsperson or other mechanisms and the proportion of these responded effectively to by the Government Number of and total public expenditures on housing reconstruction and rehabilitation by evicted/displaced persons during the reporting period Net official development assistance for housing (including land and basic services) received or provided as proportion of public expenditure on housing or gross national income * Proportion of targeted residents reporting satisfaction with how involved they feel in decision-making affecting their enjoyment of the right to adequate housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share of public expenditure on provision and maintenance of sanitation, water supply, electricity and other services of homes Proportion of targeted population that was extended sustainable access to an improved water source, * improved sanitation, * electricity and waste disposal in the reporting period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average time taken to settle disputes related to housing and land rights in courts and tribunals Number/proportion of legal appeals aimed at preventing planned evictions or demolitions ordered by courts in the reporting period Number/proportion of legal procedures seeking compensation following evictions in the reporting period, by result after adjudication Number and proportion of displaced or evicted persons rehabilitated or resettled in the reporting period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported cases of "forced evictions" (e.g., as reported to the special procedures), in the reporting period Proportion of households with legally enforceable, contractual, statutory or other protection providing security of tenure or proportion of households with access to secure tenure Proportion of women with title to land or property
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of population with sufficient living space (persons per room or rooms per household) or average number of persons per room among target households Proportion of households living in permanent structure in compliance with building codes and by-laws Proportion of households living in or near hazardous conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of urban population living in slums* Proportion of population using an improved drinking water (public / private) source, sanitation facility, electricity and waste disposal Proportion of household budget of target population groups spent on water supply, sanitation, electricity and waste disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of households spending more than "X" per cent of their monthly income or expenditure on housing or average rent of bottom three income deciles as a proportion of the top three Annual average of homeless persons per 100,000 population ("X" being defined normatively for the national context) 	

All indicators should be disaggregated by prohibited grounds of discrimination, as applicable and reflected in metadata sheets

* MDG-related indicators

Table 8 Illustrative indicators on the right to work (Universal Declaration of Human Rights, art. 23)

	Access to decent and productive work	Just and safe working conditions	Training, skill upgrading and professional development	Protection from forced labour and unemployment
Structural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International human rights and ILO treaties relevant to the right to work ratified by the State Date of entry into force and coverage of the right to work in the constitution or other forms of superior law Date of entry into force and coverage of domestic laws for implementing the right to work, including regulations to ensure equal opportunities for all and eliminate employment-related discrimination as well as (temporary) special measures for target groups (e.g., women, children, indigenous persons, migrants) Number of registered and/or active NGOs (per 100,000 persons), including trade unions, involved in the promotion and protection of the right to work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time frame and coverage of a national policy for full and productive employment Date of entry into force and coverage of regulations and procedures to ensure safe and healthy working conditions, including an environment free of sexual harassment, and establishing an independent monitoring body Maximum number of working hours per week stipulated by law Minimum age for employment by occupation type Duration of maternity, paternity and parental leave and leave entitlements on medical grounds and proportion of wages paid in covered period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time frame and coverage of national policy on vocational education and skill upgrading Proportion of administrative regions with specialized public agencies to assist individuals in finding employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time frame and coverage of awareness-raising programme on labour standards Time frame and coverage of policy for the elimination of forced labour, including worst forms of child labour, domestic work and work of migrants and human trafficking
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of received complaints on the right to work, including just and safe working conditions, investigated and adjudicated by the national human rights institution, human rights ombudsperson or other mechanisms (e.g., ILO procedures, trade unions) and the proportion of these responded to effectively by the Government Proportion of target population receiving effective support to (re)enter the labour market Annual employment growth (job creation rates), by education level Average time spent on unpaid domestic or family care work as well as on unpaid work in family business by women, men and children Proportion of requests by parent or guardian for certified childcare arrangements (e.g., kindergarten) reviewed and met in the reporting period Average number of job applications before being invited to an interview, by target group (e.g., ILO discrimination testing surveys) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion and frequency of enterprises inspected for conformity with labour standards and proportion of inspections resulting in administrative action or prosecution Proportion of employees, including domestic workers, whose salary level is covered by legislation (e.g., minimum wage) and/or negotiation involving social partners (unions) Proportion of workers who moved from precarious to stable contracts during the reporting period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of employees with recent job training Proportion of unemployed persons involved in skill upgrading and other training programmes, including publicly financed jobs Improvement in secondary and tertiary enrolment ratios in the reporting period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of informal sector workers shifted to formal sector employment in the reporting period Proportion of children in productive activity Estimated number of labour force in the informal sector receiving some public support Proportion of targeted unemployed persons covered by unemployment / social security benefits
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment-to-population ratios,* by sex, target group and education level Proportion of voluntary part-time workers to total part-time employed population Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector* Proportion of workers in precarious employment (e.g., short-, fixed-term, casual, seasonal workers) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incidence of occupational accidents, including acts of violence, personal injury, disease or death Ratio of women's to men's wages (or other target groups), by sector Proportion of identified positions (e.g., senior officials, managerial positions in public/private service) held by women and members of other target groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of workers employed after skill upgrading and other training programmes, including publicly financed jobs Long-term unemployment rates (1 year or more of unemployment), by sex, target group or region Distribution of labour force by level of education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment rates, by sex, target group and level of education (labour force survey (LFS)/registered) Incidence of forced labour, including worst forms of child labour, domestic work and work of migrants and human trafficking Reported cases of violation of the right to work, including forced labour, discrimination and unlawful termination of employment and proportion of victims who received adequate compensation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gini indices and ratio of lowest/highest income quintiles or consumption expenditures (before and after taxes) 				

* MDG-related indicators
All indicators should be disaggregated by prohibited grounds of discrimination, as applicable and reflected in metadata sheets

Table 9 Illustrative indicators on the right to social security (Universal Declaration of Human Rights, art. 22)

	Income security for workers	Affordable access to health care	Family, child and dependent-adult support	Targeted social assistance schemes
Structural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International human rights and ILO treaties relevant to the right to social security ratified by the State Date of entry into force and coverage of the right to social security in the constitution or other forms of superior law Date of entry into force and coverage of domestic laws for implementing the right to social security, including in the event of sickness, old age, unemployment, employment-related injury, maternity, paternity, disability or invalidity, survivors and orphans, health care (including reproductive health care), and family and child support Time frame and coverage of policy for universal implementation of the right to social security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Date of entry into force and coverage of regulation on mandatory health insurance Time frame and coverage of national policy on health and access to health care, including for reproductive health and for persons with disabilities Time frame and coverage of national policy on drugs, including on generic drugs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Date of entry into force and coverage of public support for families, including single-parent families, children and dependent adults Legally prescribed qualifying period, rate of contribution, duration and rate of allowances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time frame and coverage of social assistance programmes and non-contributory schemes for persons in specific situations of need (e.g., IDPs, refugees, war victims, long-term unemployed persons, homeless persons) Time frame and coverage of national policy on unemployment
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of received complaints on the right to social security investigated and adjudicated by the national human rights institution, human rights ombudsperson or other relevant mechanisms and the proportion of these responded to effectively by the Government Proportion of targeted population appropriately informed of its entitlements and benefits (in cash or in kind) under the applicable social security schemes Net official development assistance for implementing this right, received or provided as a proportion of public expenditure on social security and gross national income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Per capita public expenditure on primary health facilities (including for reproductive health care) and essential medicines Number of targeted individuals newly registered as participant in the health insurance system in the reporting period Proportion of household expenditures on health goods and services covered by health insurance / public support Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel* Proportion of target population within X hour(s) of medical and paramedical personnel and relevant health-care facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public expenditure on family, children and dependent-adult allowance or benefit schemes per beneficiary Proportion of household expenditure (food, health, day care, education, housing) on children and dependent adults covered by public support (Improvement in) Density of nursery/childcare centres and nursing homes for the targeted population or regions in the reporting period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public expenditures for targeted social assistance schemes per beneficiary (Improvement in) Density of administrative offices and personnel providing targeted social assistance Proportion of requests for social assistance (e.g., income transfer, subsidized housing, disaster relief) reviewed and met
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of workers newly registered as participant in the social security scheme in the reporting period Proportion of requests for benefits (e.g., unemployment benefit, pension) reviewed and met in the reporting period Proportion of cases or complaints concerning social security obligations of enterprises effectively responded to by Government or relevant social security agency Proportion of enterprises covered under domestic social security regulations and proportion thereof subjected to administrative action or prosecution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of population covered by health insurance (public or private) Proportion of population that renounced health-care services during the past 12 months for economic reasons, by service (e.g., dental care, medical consultation, drugs, surgery) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportions of entitled families, children and dependent adults receiving public support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of population in specific situations of need receiving social assistance for food, housing, health care, education, emergency or relief services

* Proportion of individuals in the formal or informal economy below national poverty line before and after social transfers*

All indicators should be disaggregated by prohibited grounds of discrimination, as applicable and reflected in metadata sheets

* MDG-related indicators

Table 10 The right to freedom of opinion and expression (Universal Declaration of Human Rights, art. 19)

	Freedom of opinion and to impart information	Access to information	Special duties and responsibilities
Structural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International human rights treaties relevant to the right to freedom of opinion and expression (freedom of expression) ratified by the State Date of entry into force and coverage of the right to freedom of expression in the constitution or other forms of superior law Date of entry into force and coverage of domestic laws for implementing the right to freedom of expression, including availability of judicial review of any decision taken by the State to restrict it Number of registered and/or active NGOs (per 100,000 persons) involved in the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of expression Date of entry into force and coverage of code of conduct/ethics for journalists and other media persons Date of entry into force and coverage of legislation for the protection of the freedom of the media, including decriminalization of libel, defamation and slander Date of entry into force and coverage of domestic law for the protection and safety of journalists and any other media persons, including protection against disclosure of sources Date of entry into force and coverage of domestic law for equal opportunity of access to radio concessions and TV broadcast frequencies Time frame and coverage of national policy on education for all, including provisions for temporary special measures for target groups, human rights curricula and "active learning" Proportion of received complaints on the right to freedom of expression investigated and adjudicated by the national human rights institution, human rights ombudsperson or other mechanisms and the proportion of these responded to effectively by the Government Proportion of communications from the special rapporteurs (e.g., Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of expression) responded to effectively by the Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Date of entry into force and coverage of legislation on access to information Date of establishment of an independent monitoring mechanism (e.g., information commissioner) Date of entry into force and coverage of statistical official statistics Legislation to protect independence and quality of official statistics Time frame and coverage of national policy to promote access to information technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Date of entry into force and coverage of domestic law prohibiting propaganda for war Date of entry into force and coverage of domestic law(s) prohibiting advocacy of national, racial, religious or sexist hatred constituting incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of newspapers, magazines, radio stations, TV broadcasts, Internet sites by ownership (public or private) and audience figures Number of mergers or acquisitions by media companies investigated, adjudicated and refused by an independent competition commission in the reporting period Number of newspapers, articles, Internet sites and other media broadcasts closed or censored by regulatory authorities Proportion of complaints filed by journalists or any other media persons investigated, adjudicated and approved by courts or other competent mechanisms Number of media institutions of ethnic, linguistic minority and religious population groups recognized or given public support Proportion of requests for holding demonstrations accepted by administrative authorities Proportion of schools engaged in "active learning", giving children the opportunity to express themselves freely 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of information requests by the media responded to effectively by the Government Subscriptions and average daily sales of national and main regional newspapers Proportion of population with access to TV and radio broadcasts Number of personal computers in use with Internet access per 100 population* Number of Internet domains registered per 1000 population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of judicial actions on alleged libel, defamation and slander investigated and resulting in conviction Proportion of judicial actions against propaganda for war investigated and resulting in conviction Proportion of (quasi-)judicial actions against advocacy of national, racial, religious or sexist hatred investigated and resulting in conviction
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of journalists and any other media persons who reported sanctions, political or corporate pressure for the publication of information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported cases of non-disclosure of documents, archives and administrative or corporate data of public interest (e.g., justice records, arms exports, environmental data, asylum seekers) Proportion of different linguistic population groups having access to media broadcasts in their own language 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of victims of libel, defamation or slander who received compensation and rehabilitation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported cases of killing, disappearance, detention and torture against journalists, human rights defenders or any other persons who exercised their right to freedom of expression, perpetrated by an agent of the State or any other person acting under its authority or with its complicity, tolerance or acquiescence, but without any or due judicial process (e.g., reported to United Nations special procedures) 			

All indicators should be disaggregated by prohibited grounds of discrimination, as applicable and reflected in metadata sheets

* MDG-related indicators

Table 11 Illustrative indicators on the right to a fair trial (Universal Declaration of Human Rights, arts. 10-11)

	Access to and equality before courts and tribunals	Public hearing by competent and independent courts	Presumption of innocence and guarantees in the determination of criminal charges	Special protection for children	Review by a higher court
Structural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International human rights treaties relevant to the right to a fair trial ratified by the State Date of entry into force and coverage of the right to a fair trial in the constitution or other forms of superior law Date of entry into force and coverage of domestic laws for implementing the right to a fair trial, including on procedures for the appointment, remuneration, dismissal of persons exercising judicial functions Number of registered and/or active NGOs (per 100,000 persons) involved in the promotion and protection of the right to a fair trial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time frame and coverage of national policy on judicial services, including on strengthening courts, against extortion, bribery or corruption Date of entry into force and coverage of regulatory bodies for judicial and legal profession 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified/prescribed time limits to guide pretrial and trial stages in the determination of charges against a person Time frame and coverage of national policy on the provision of legal aid to specific population groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Date of entry into force and coverage of juvenile court Date of entry into force and coverage of rehabilitation systems for children involved in crime Legal age of criminal responsibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Date of entry into force and coverage of the right to appeal to a higher court and full review of legal and material aspects of person's conviction and sentence
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of received complaints concerning the right to a fair trial investigated and adjudicated by the national human rights institution, human rights ombudsperson or other mechanisms and proportion of these responded to effectively by the Government Number of communications from the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers and proportion responded to effectively by the Government Proportion of judges, prosecutors and lawyers trained on human rights and related standards for the administration of justice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of persons with judicial functions (e.g., judges and prosecutors) formally investigated for breach of duty, irregularity, abuse (e.g., corruption) Proportion of formal investigations of persons with judicial functions resulting in disciplinary action or prosecution Number/proportion of civilians tried by military courts or special courts Average number of cases assigned/completed by person with judicial functions at different levels of judiciary Share of public expenditure on courts and prosecution system Average salary of persons with judicial functions as percentage of regulated minimum wages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of cases where the time for arrested persons before receiving notice of the charge (in a legal sense and in language they understand) exceeded statutory or mandated limit Proportion of public attendees at court who rate services and court as highly accessible in their own language (court user survey) Proportion of defendants with access to adequate facilities, a lawyer or legal aid for their defence Proportion of pending cases and average duration of criminal trials Proportion of cases where time between arrest and trial exceeded statutory or mandated limit Reported cases of killing, assault, threat and arbitrary dismissal of persons with judicial functions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of prosecutors and defence lawyers working on juvenile cases with specialized training in juvenile justice Proportion of juvenile detainees provided with free legal assistance within 24 hours of the start of custody Proportion of juveniles in custody receiving education/vocational training by trained teachers for same hours as students that age at liberty Proportion of convicted juveniles sentenced to imprisonment Proportion of juveniles accessing rehabilitation services after release 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of convictions for serious offences in which the person convicted received legal assistance to consider seeking review by higher court/tribunal Proportion of cases appealed by defendants or by prosecutors Proportion of cases where the right to appeal is excluded or restricted to specific issues of law
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conviction rates for indigent defendants provided with legal representation as a proportion of conviction rates for defendants with lawyer of their own choice Proportion of crimes (e.g., rape, physical assaults) brought before judicial authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of total hearings opened to general public Proportion of adjudicated cases for which at least one irregularity in the pretrial determination of charges was noted by the courts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of convictions obtained in absentia (in whole or in part) Reported cases of presumption of guilt and prejudgement by a court or public authorities (e.g., adverse public statements) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of children arrested/detained per 100,000 child population Recidivism rates of juveniles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of criminal convictions in which sentence was reduced or a criminal conviction vacated or returned for retrial or resentencing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conviction rates by type of adjudicated crime (e.g., rape, homicide, physical assaults) and characteristics of victims and perpetrators (e.g., sex, juvenile) Reported cases of arbitrary detention in the reporting period Reported cases of miscarriage of justice and proportion of victims who received compensation within a reasonable time 				

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Table 12

Illustrative indicators on violence against women (Universal Declaration of Human Rights, arts. 1-5 and 16)

	Sexual and reproductive health and harmful traditional practices	Domestic violence	Violence at work, forced labour and trafficking	Community violence and abuse by law enforcement officials	Violence and (post-)conflict and emergency situations
Structural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International human rights treaties relevant to the elimination of discrimination against women, including all forms of violence against women, ratified by the State without reservations Date of entry into force and coverage of the principle of non-discrimination between men and women and prohibition of all forms of violence against women in the constitution or other forms of superior law Date of entry into force and coverage of domestic law(s) criminalizing violence against women, including rape, domestic violence, trafficking, traditional harmful practices, stalking and sexual abuse of children Date of entry into force and coverage of legal act instituting an independent oversight body with specific mandate to protect women against violence (e.g., accredited NHR) Time frame and coverage of policy or action plan for the elimination of discrimination and all forms of violence against women and including data collection and dissemination programme Number of registered or active NGOs and full-time equivalent employment (per 100,000 persons) involved in the protection of women against violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Date of entry into force and coverage of legislation criminalizing marital rape and incest Date of entry into force and coverage of legislation protecting gender equality and women's ability to leave abusive relationships (e.g., equal inheritance, asset ownership, divorce) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time frame and coverage of policy or programme against sexual harassment in the workplace Time frame and coverage of policy to combat trafficking, sexual exploitation and forced labour and provide protection and access to remedy for victims 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Date of entry into force and coverage of legislation defining rape in relation to a lack of consent rather than use of force Time frame and coverage of policy to combat community violence and abuse by police forces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time frame and coverage of policy or programme to prevent or address sexual violence in conflict, post-conflict or emergency situations Time frame and coverage of special measures for participation of women in peace processes
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of received complaints on all forms of violence against women investigated and adjudicated by the national human rights institution, human rights ombudsperson or other mechanisms and the proportion of these responded to effectively by the Government Proportion of public social sector expenditure on national awareness-raising campaign on all forms of violence against women (including harmful traditional practices) and on national prevention programme integrated into school curriculum Number of perpetrators of violence against women (including harmful traditional practices, domestic violence, trafficking, sexual exploitation and forced labour) arrested, adjudicated, convicted and serving sentences (by type of sentence) Proportion of women of reproductive age using or whose partner is using contraception and effective preventive measures against sexually transmitted diseases (e.g., HIV/AIDS)* Unmet need for family planning* Number of safe and unsafe abortions per 1,000 women of reproductive age Proportion of women whose age at marriage is below 18 years** Proportion of managerial and other leader positions (e.g., religious leader) occupied by women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of women reporting forms of domestic violence to law enforcement officials or initiating legal action Number of available places in shelters and refugees per 1000 population (urban and rural) Number of adopted restraining orders Proportion of men and women who think that abuse or violence against women is acceptable or tolerable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of and frequency of business organizations inspected for conformity with labour standards Proportion of migrants working in the sex industry Proportion of informal sector workers (e.g., domestic workers) shifted to formal sector employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of new recruits to police, social work, psychology, health (doctors, nurses and others), education (teachers) completing a core curriculum on all forms of violence against women Proportion of victims of rape who had access to emergency contraception or safe abortion, prophylaxis for sexually transmitted infections/HIV Proportion of sexual crimes (e.g., rape) reported to the police (population survey) Proportion of formal investigations of law enforcement officials for cases of violence against women resulting in disciplinary action or prosecution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of health staff trained in medical management and support for victims of sexual and other violence Proportion of victims of sexual and other violence accessing appropriate medical, psychosocial and legal services Proportion of reported cases of sexual or other violence where victims (or related third parties) initiated legal action Proportion of expenditure on relief and emergency assistance devoted to women and child welfare
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of women subjected to female genital mutilation** Sex ratio at birth and age 5-9 years Maternal mortality ratio* and proportion of deaths due to unsafe abortions Femicide rates (e.g., murder by intimate partner, sexual murder, killing of prostitutes, honour killing, female infanticide, dowry deaths) Proportion of women who have experienced physical, sexual and psychological violence during the past year [lifetime], by severity of violence, relationship to the perpetrator and frequency** Proportion of victim-survivors of physical, sexual or mental violence, included trafficking and forced labour, who received assistance, compensation and rehabilitation services Suicide rates by sex 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of women who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by current or former partner in the past 12 months / during lifetime** Proportion of women subjected to psychological and/or economic violence by their intimate partner** 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported cases of women/men reporting unsafe in public places or limiting their activities because of safety or harassment Proportion of women who have experienced physical violence or rape / sexual assault during the past year [lifetime]** 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported cases of death, rape (attempted or completed) and other incidents of violence against women that occurred in conflict, post-conflict or emergency situations 	

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* MDG-related indicators
** UNECE indicator

Table 13

Illustrative indicators on the right to non-discrimination and equality (Universal Declaration of Human Rights, arts. 1, 2 and 7)

	Equality before the law and protection of person	Direct or indirect discrimination by public and private actors nullifying or impairing access to an adequate standard of living, health and education	Special measures, including for participation in decision-making
Structural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International human rights treaties relevant to the right to non-discrimination and equality (right to non-discrimination) ratified by the State Date of entry into force and coverage of the right to non-discrimination, including the list of prohibited grounds of discrimination, in the constitution or other forms of superior law Date of entry into force and coverage of domestic laws for implementing the right to non-discrimination, including on the prohibition of advocacy constituting incitement to discrimination and hatred Date of entry into force and coverage of legal act constituting a body responsible for promoting and protecting the right to non-discrimination Periodicity and coverage of the collection and dissemination of data relevant to assessing the implementation of the right to non-discrimination Number of registered or active NGOs and full-time equivalent employment (per 100,000 persons) involved in the promotion and protection of the right to non-discrimination Time frame and coverage of policy or programmes to ensure equal protection, security and handling of crimes (including hate crimes and abuse by law enforcement officials) Date of entry into force and coverage of domestic laws ensuring equal access to justice and treatment including for married, unmarried couples, single parents and other target groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time frame and coverage of policy or programme for equal access to education at all levels Time frame and coverage of policy and programmes to provide protection from discriminatory practices interfering with access to food, health, social security and housing Time frame and coverage of policies for equal access to decent work Time frame and coverage of policy for the elimination of forced labour and other abuse at work, including domestic work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time frame and coverage of policy to implement special and temporary measures to ensure or accelerate equality in the enjoyment of human rights Date of entry into force and coverage of quotas or other special measures for targeted populations in legislative, executive, judicial and other appointed bodies
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of received complaints on cases of <i>direct</i> and <i>indirect</i> discrimination investigated and adjudicated by the national human rights institution, human rights ombudsperson or other mechanisms (e.g. equal opportunity commission) and the proportion responded to effectively by the Government Proportion of targeted population (e.g. law enforcement officials) trained on implementing a code of conduct for the elimination of discriminatory practices Proportion of victims of discrimination and bias-driven violence provided with legal aid Number of persons (including law enforcement officials) arrested, adjudicated, convicted or serving sentence for discrimination and bias-driven violence per 100,000 population Proportion of women reporting forms of violence against themselves or their children initiating legal action or seeking help from police or counselling centres Proportion of requests for legal assistance and free interpreters being met (criminal and civil proceedings) Proportion of lawsuits related to property where women appear in person or through counsel as plaintiff or respondent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ratio of targeted population (e.g. girls) in the relevant population group in primary and higher education* and by kind of school (e.g. public, private, special school)* Proportion of health-care professionals (landlords) handling requests from potential patients (tenants) in a non-discriminatory manner (source: discrimination testing survey) Proportion of public buildings with facilities for persons with physical disabilities Proportion of targeted populations that was extended sustainable access to an improved water source, sanitation,* electricity and waste disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of enterprises (e.g. government contractors) that conform with certified discrimination-free business and workplace practices (e.g. no HIV test requirements) Proportion of job vacancy announcements stipulating that among equally qualified (or comparable) candidates a person from a targeted population group will be selected (e.g. women, minority) Proportion of employers handling applications of candidates in a non-discriminatory manner (e.g. ILO discrimination testing survey) Proportion of employees (e.g. migrant workers) reporting discrimination and abuse at work who initiated legal or administrative action Proportion of time dedicated to unpaid domestic work and caregiving by women
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevalence/incidence of crimes, including hate crime and domestic violence, by target population group Reported cases of arbitrary killing, detention, disappearance and torture from population groups ordinarily subject to risk of discriminatory treatment Conviction rates for indigent defendants provided with legal representation as a proportion of conviction rates for defendants with lawyer of their own choice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment-to-population ratios* by targeted population group Wage gap ratios for targeted population groups Proportion of targeted populations below national poverty line (and Gini indices) before and after social transfers* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of relevant positions (e.g. managerial) in the public and private sectors held by targeted population groups Proportion of seats in elected and appointed bodies at subnational and local level held by targeted population groups*
<p>Reported number of victims of <i>direct</i> and <i>indirect</i> discrimination and hate crimes and proportion of victims (or relatives) who received compensation and rehabilitation in the reporting period</p> <p><i>All indicators should be disaggregated by prohibited grounds of discrimination, as applicable and reflected in metadata sheets</i></p>			

* MDG-related indicators

Table 14

Illustrative indicators on the right to life (Universal Declaration of Human Rights, art. 3)

	Arbitrary deprivation of life	Disappearances of individuals	Health and nutrition	Death penalty
Structural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International human rights treaties relevant to the right to life ratified by the State Date of entry into force and coverage of the right to life in the constitution or other forms of superior law Date of entry into force and coverage of domestic laws for implementing the right to life Type of accreditation of national human rights institutions by the rules of procedure of the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions Date of entry into force and coverage of a coroner (forensics examiner) and cause of death certification system Date of entry into force and coverage of formal procedure governing inspection of police cells, detention centres and prisons by independent inspection agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Date of entry into force and coverage of habeas corpus provision in the constitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time frame and coverage of national policy on health and nutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of subnational administrative entities that have abolished death penalty Date of entry into force and coverage of safeguards for those facing death penalty (including minimum age, pregnancy, mother of young children, disabilities)
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of received complaints on the right to life investigated and adjudicated by the national human rights institution, human rights ombudsman or other mechanisms and the proportion of these responded to effectively by the Government Proportion of communications from the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions responded to effectively by the Government in the reporting period Proportion of law enforcement officials and custodial staff trained in rules of conduct concerning proportional use of force, arrest, detention, investigation and treatment of persons in custody Proportion of law enforcement officials formally investigated for physical or non-physical abuse or crime that caused death or threatened life in the reporting period Proportion of formal investigations of law enforcement officials resulting in disciplinary action or prosecution in the reporting period Ratio of persons brought into formal contact with law enforcement authorities (i.e., suspected, arrested or cautioned) for alleged arbitrary deprivation of life / homicides (intentional and non-intentional) to number of reported cases Proportion of persons brought into formal contact with law enforcement authorities for alleged deprivation of life / homicides (intentional and non-intentional) who are convicted Proportion of identified perpetrators of reported cases of arbitrary deprivation of life prosecuted, arrested, adjudicated, convicted or serving sentence in the reporting period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of communications from the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances responded to effectively by the Government in the reporting period Proportion of cases where pretrial detention exceeded the legally stipulated time limit Number of habeas corpus and similar petitions filed in courts in the reporting period, per 1000 persons detained Ratio of persons brought into formal contact with law enforcement authorities for alleged disappearance / abduction to number of reported cases Proportion of persons brought into formal contact with law enforcement authorities for alleged disappearance / abduction who are convicted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source* Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel* Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption* Proportion of targeted population covered by public nutrition supplement programmes Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility* Proportion of one-year-olds immunized against vaccine-preventable diseases (e.g., measles*) Proportion of disease cases detected and cured (e.g., tuberculosis*) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of convicted persons on death row in the reporting period, on a specified date, including by age, sex (pregnancy, motherhood status) and nationality Average time spent by convicted persons on death row Proportion of accused persons facing capital punishment provided with access to a lawyer or legal aid Proportion of convicted persons facing capital punishment exercising the right to have their sentence reviewed by a higher court Reported cases of expulsion or imminent expulsion of persons to a country where they may face the death penalty
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homicides (intentional and non-intentional) rate per 100,000 population Number of deaths in custody per 1,000 detained or imprisoned persons, by cause of death (e.g., illness, suicide, homicide) Reported cases of arbitrary deprivation of life and death threats (e.g., as reported to the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported cases of disappearance (e.g., as reported to the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances) Proportion of cases of disappearance clarified, by status of person at the date of clarification (at liberty, in detention or dead) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infant and under-five mortality rates* Maternal mortality ratio* Life expectancy at birth or age 1 Prevalence of and death rates associated with communicable and non-communicable diseases (e.g., HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis*) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of death sentences commuted Number of executions (under death penalty)

All indicators should be disaggregated by prohibited grounds of discrimination, as applicable and reflected in metadata sheets

* MDG-related indicators

