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Statistical Committee
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Item 4 (e) of the provisional agenda

**Activities implemented in the field of statistics****Activities of the Technical Advisory Group on Demographic and Social Statistics****Note by the secretariat**

The secretariat of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) is referring to the Statistical Committee the report of the second meeting of the Technical Advisory Group on Demographic and Social Statistics for Arab countries, held in Beirut on 18 and 19 December 2018.

The meeting aimed to provide recommendations and guidelines to advance demographic and social statistics as part of efforts to achieve sustainable development in Arab countries. The meeting also developed a strategy to bridge gaps in data series under the core indicators agreed at the first meeting of the Technical Advisory Group on Demographic and Social Statistics, held in Tunis on 17 and 18 October 2016.

The meeting concluded with a set of recommendations, notably adopting draft metadata for indicators proposed at the first meeting of the Technical Advisory Group, adding a list of sustainable development indicators related to the proposed indicators on demographic and social statistics in Arab countries, and establishing a regional strategic framework to improve the collection and dissemination of demographic and social data in Arab countries.

The Statistical Committee is invited to take note of the meeting report and to adopt the recommendations therein.

Note: The annexes are issued as submitted.

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Introduction

1. The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) organized the second meeting of the Technical Advisory Group on Demographic and Social Statistics for Arab countries, which was held at the United Nations House in Beirut on 18 and 19 December 2018. The meeting was attended by representatives of national statistical offices from 10 ESCWA member States, a representative of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and a statistical consultant.

I. OUTCOMES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

2. Participants reached a set of outcomes and presented recommendations, notably adopting the draft metadata for indicators on demographic and social statistics in Arab countries (in Arabic and English; the English draft is set out in annex II to the present report). Those indicators were agreed at the first meeting of the Technical Advisory Group on Demographic and Social Statistics, held in Tunis on 17 and 18 October 2016.

3. Participants discussed adding a list of sustainable development indicators related to the indicators on demographic and social statistics. They amended the list of indicators and identified core indicators that should be periodically provided to the ESCWA secretariat. They also considered the outline of a strategic framework aimed at improving the collection and dissemination of demographic and social data in Arab countries.

4. Participants expressed their support for establishing a regional working group on labour statistics in Arab countries, under ILO supervision. They also made the following recommendations:

(a) Continue providing data for core indicators identified at the previous meeting, and provide data for the proposed list of related sustainable development indicators;

(b) Communicate with the ESCWA secretariat on revising the Arabic translation of indicator metadata, and request technical assistance in that area;

(c) Request the secretariat to continue preparing a strategy and workplan to bridge gaps in data series, taking into account disparities between countries and considering countries whose circumstances are unfavourable for data production; promote technology use and the transfer of statistical experience; and build statistical capacity in calculating composite and emerging indicators, in coordination and collaboration with the Technical Advisory Group;

(d) Request the secretariat to continue preparing a guide on indicator metadata that covers concepts, definitions, mechanisms to calculate indicators, their level of disaggregation and ways to disseminate them; add a list of sustainable development indicators related to demographic and social statistics and align them with the core indicators; identify a set of core indicators, in coordination with statistical offices; and add metadata elements such as bodies responsible for producing indicators, when they should be produced, their availability and unit of measurement;

(e) Conduct studies on statistical methodologies; consider necessary measures to guarantee data quality; provide processed metadata and ways to analyse and disseminate them, using emerging methods; and transfer regional experiences;

(f) Present the outcomes of discussions on metadata for the agreed indicator list to the ESCWA Statistical Committee at its thirteenth session to take appropriate steps in that regard;

(g) Involve other international organizations concerned with the work of the Technical Advisory Group on Demographic and Social Statistics in its next meeting.

II. TOPICS OF DISCUSSION

5. Two presentations were made at the first session of the meeting, moderated by Mr. Marwan Khawaja, Chief of the Demographic and Social Statistics Section of the ESCWA Statistics Division. The first presentation was on progress in applying the recommendations made by the Technical Advisory Group on Demographic and Social Statistics at its first meeting; and the second was on metadata for the list of core indicators agreed at that meeting.

6. In the first presentation, Mr. Khawaja reviewed progress in formulating a proposed strategy to bridge gaps in data series, and in preparing a guide on metadata for the list of core indicators. He said that ESCWA was continuing its coordination role and work in its capacity as secretariat of the Technical Advisory Group, and that it was necessary to involve other relevant international organizations in the Technical Advisory Group's work.

7. Mr. Jawad al-Saleh, representative of the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, presented the proposed guide on metadata for the list of core indicators. He discussed their classification by thematic area, their definitions and level of disaggregation, and favoured data sources. He said that some indicators intersected with sustainable development indicators, and could be classified under tiers I, II or III of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators depending on their availability and on whether an international methodology existed for their production.

8. The session concluded with a discussion of the following key issues:

- Revising the guide on indicator metadata;
- Challenges faced by countries in identifying urban and rural areas;
- Indicator availability in the core list;
- Disparate definitions of refugee groups;
- The importance of crime statistics and the lack of data in the region for their production.

9. At the second and third sessions, moderated by Mr. Ismail Lubbad, Statistical Expert at ESCWA, Mr. Nathan Reece, Assistant Statistical Expert at ESCWA, gave a presentation on the proposed SDG indicators to be added to the list of core indicators. Participants discussed those additions in view of the viability of data collection and disaggregation by age and sex, and considered potential challenges and indicator relevance to national contexts and priorities.

10. Participants endorsed the addition of some proposed indicators to the core list and agreed to omit others or delay their adoption, as shown in annexes III and IV to the present report.

11. Mr. Bahjat Achikbache, statistics consultant, presented an overview of the proposed regional strategic framework for building national capacity to collect and disseminate demographic and social statistics in Arab countries. He discussed challenges faced by Arab countries in producing and disseminating demographic and social data. He reviewed the results of a survey sent to statistical apparatuses to gauge the availability of demographic and social statistics in the Arab region. Results focused on data gaps, the absence of data time series and its causes, and indicators that some Arab countries were yet to produce or disseminate.

12. The fourth session, moderated by Mr. Lotfi Harizi, Director of Demographic and Social Statistics at the National Institute of Statistics in Tunisia, began with a discussion of the presentation given by Mr. Achikbache. Participants noted the compatibility between existing national strategies and the proposed regional plan. They stressed the importance of preparing plans to build statistical capacity to bridge gaps in collecting and disseminating demographic and social statistics in Arab countries, and of focusing efforts on countries that face data collection difficulties because of conflict and instability. They also indicated the adopted mechanism for requesting support or guidance from ESCWA in the field of statistics.

13. Mr. Lubbad gave a presentation on activities undertaken by the ESCWA secretariat in the field of statistics since the first meeting of the Technical Advisory Group, including organizing workshops, training sessions, expert group meetings and advisory missions to support countries, in addition to preparing publications and studies on statistical methodologies. He also noted available sources for financing technical assistance and national capacity-building.

14. At the fifth session, moderated by Mr. Harizi, Mr. Reece gave a presentation on the ESCWA secretariat's action plan in the field of statistics. He reviewed activities undertaken in 2018 and discussed those planned for 2019, including preparing publications, holding meetings and workshops, and implementing national capacity-building activities and projects on poverty, civil registration and vital statistics and population censuses. He also reviewed projects that the secretariat was expected to implement in the coming years.

15. Mr. Nader Keyrouz, Statistical Coordinator for the ILO Regional Office for Arab States, gave a presentation on a proposal to form a working group concerned with labour statistics in the Arab region. He stressed the importance of forming the working group and indicated the issues that it would tackle. Participants discussed the expected accomplishments of the working group and the importance of coordinating its work with that of other working groups in the region, including those in Gulf Cooperation Council countries and the group of Mediterranean countries headed by Tunisia. Participants praised the idea of establishing the working group, and stressed the importance of statistical cooperation and the exchange of ideas between statistical apparatuses.

16. Mr. Harizi moderated the last session. Participants were requested to summarize the main challenges facing their countries in improving data availability for demographic and social indicators. They agreed on the importance of continuing the work of the Technical Advisory Group, and of the secretariat providing technical assistance to member States in preparing the list of core indicators.

III. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

A. PARTICIPANTS

17. The second meeting of the Technical Advisory Group on Demographic and Social Statistics was attended by participants with practical and applied experience in demographic and social statistics in their capacity as representatives of 10 ESCWA member States and their respective national statistical offices. The meeting was also attended by an ILO representative and a statistical consultant. The list of participants is present in annex 1 to the present report.

B. OPENING

18. In his opening statement, Mr. Khawaja welcomed participants and commended efforts in the field of statistics. He reviewed the meeting's goals, recalling the terms of reference of the Technical Advisory Group and its work objectives. He said that one of the motivations for holding the current meeting was the challenges faced by ESCWA in providing data for demographic and social indicators, especially time series data, and noted that significant disparities existed between countries in that regard. He added that participants' recommendations would be presented to the heads of national statistical offices for adoption at the thirteenth session of the ESCWA Statistical Committee.

19. Mr. Harizi, who chaired the second meeting of the Technical Advisory Group, made a statement in which he welcomed participants. He stressed the importance of the Technical Advisory Group, especially in stimulating cooperation between all statistical stakeholders. He concluded by wishing the Technical Advisory Group success in its work.

Annex I
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Annex II

METADATA FOR THE LIST OF CORE INDICATORS

	Indicator	Definition	Disaggregation	Source of data
1. Population				
1	Population size	De facto population in a country as of 1 July of the year indicated. [DESA]	Nationality, Age, Sex, Urban/Rural	Census and Estimates, Administrative Records
2	Annual population growth rate	Average exponential rate of growth of the population over a given period. It is calculated as $\ln(P_t/P_0)/t$ where t is the length of the period. It is expressed as a percentage. [DESA]	Nationality, Age, Sex, Urban/Rural	Census and Estimates, Administrative Records
3	Sex ratio	Number of males per 100 females in the population. [DESA]	Nationality, Age, Urban/Rural	Census and Estimates, Administrative Records
4	Percent urban	Urban population as a percentage of the total population. [DESA]	Nationality, Age, Sex, Urban/Rural	Census and Estimates, Administrative Records
5	Average household size	The average number of persons residing within a household in a particular area. It is computed by dividing the total population in households (excluding group quarters such as correctional facilities, nursing homes and college dormitories) by the total number of occupied housing units in that area. [DESA]	Nationality, Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys, Administrative Records
6	Average number of persons per room (occupancy rate)	The average number of persons per room is obtained by dividing the total population in occupied housing units by the total number of rooms as reported by countries. If the total number of occupants, i.e., total population occupying housing units, is not available, the total population figure is used in the numerator. [DESA]	Nationality, Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys, Administrative Records
7	Percentage of households headed by women	Female headed households shows the percentage of households with a female head. [DESA]	Nationality, Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys, Administrative Records
8	Household composition (type)	The types of household to be distinguished could be: (a) One-person household; (b) Nuclear household, defined as a household consisting entirely of a single family nucleus. It may be classified into: (i) Married couple family: a. With child(ren);	Nationality, Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys, Administrative Records

Indicator	Definition	Disaggregation	Source of data
	<p>b. Without child(ren);</p> <p>(ii) Partner in consensual union (cohabiting partner):</p> <p>a. With child(ren);</p> <p>b. Without child(ren);</p> <p>(iii) Father with child(ren);</p> <p>(iv) Mother with child(ren);</p> <p>(c) Extended household, defined as a household consisting of any one of the following:</p> <p>(i) A single family nucleus and other persons related to the nucleus, for example, a father with child(ren) and other relative(s) or a married couple with other relative(s) only;</p> <p>(ii) Two or more family nuclei related to each other without any other persons, for example, two or more married couples with (or without) child(ren) only;</p> <p>(iii) Two or more family nuclei related to each other plus other persons related to at least one of the nuclei, for example, two or more married couples with other relative(s) only;</p> <p>(iv) Two or more persons related to each other, none of whom constitutes a family nucleus;</p> <p>(d) Composite household, defined as a household consisting of any of the following:</p> <p>(i) A single family nucleus plus other persons, some of whom are related to the nucleus and some of whom are not, for example, mother with child(ren) and other relatives and non-relatives;</p> <p>(ii) A single family nucleus plus other persons, none of whom is related to the nucleus, for example, father with child(ren) and non-relatives;</p> <p>(iii) Two or more family nuclei related to each other plus other persons, some of whom are related to at least one of the nuclei and some of whom are not related to any of the nuclei, for example, two or more couples with other relatives and non-relatives only;</p> <p>(iv) Two or more family nuclei related to each other plus other persons,</p>		

	Indicator	Definition	Disaggregation	Source of data
		<p>none of whom is related to any of the nuclei, for example, two or more married couples one or more of which has child(ren) and non-relatives;</p> <p>(v) Two or more family nuclei not related to each other, with or without any other persons;</p> <p>(vi) Two or more persons related to each other but none of whom constitute a family nucleus, plus other unrelated persons;</p> <p>(vii) Non-related persons only.</p>		
9	Elderly population (60+) per household type	Average number of elderly population (60+) per household type.	Nationality, Urban/Rural	Census and Estimates, Administrative Records
10	Mean age at first marriage	Average age at first marriage. [DESA]	Nationality, Sex, Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys, Administrative Records
11	Percentage of early marriages SDG Indicator 5.3.1	This indicator provides the proportion of women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married by age 18. It is calculated by dividing the number of women aged 20-24 who were first married or in union by age 18 by the total number of women aged 20-24 in the population. [UNICEF]	Nationality, Age	Census, Household Surveys, Administrative Records
12	Registered marriages	Number of marriages registered in a current year.	Nationality, Sex, Urban/Rural	Administrative Records
13	Registered divorces	Number of divorces registered in a current year.	Nationality, Sex, Urban/Rural	Administrative Records
14	Population Distribution by Marital status	Population distribution by marital status is the percentage distribution of the population (15+) in a given age group by the different marital status categories. Marital status is the personal status of each individual in relation to the marriage laws or customs of a country. The categories of marital status presented in World Marriage Data 2008 are: (1) single (never married); (2) married; (3) widowed; (4) divorced; and (5) married but separated. [DESA]	Nationality, Sex, Age, Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys, Administrative Records
15*	Consanguineous marriage	Marriages between blood relatives [DHS Survey definition]	Nationality, Urban/Rural	Household Surveys
16*	Polygyny marriage rate	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years in a polygynous union [UNICEF]	Nationality, Urban/Rural	Household Surveys
17	Registered births	Average annual number of births over a given period. Refers to five-year periods running from 1 July to 30 June of the initial and final years. Data are presented in thousands. [DESA]	Nationality, Sex, Urban/Rural	Administrative Records

	Indicator	Definition	Disaggregation	Source of data
18	Registered deaths	Number of deaths over a given period. Refers to five-year periods running from 1 July to 30 June of the initial and final years. Data are presented in thousands. [DESA]	Nationality, Sex, Age, Urban/Rural	Administrative Records
19	Crude birth rate	Number of births over a given period divided by the person-years lived by the population over that period. It is expressed as number of births per 1,000 population. [DESA]	Nationality, Urban/Rural	Census, Administrative Records
20	Adolescent fertility rate SDG Indicator 3.7.2	Annual number of births to women aged 15-19 years per 1000 women in that age group. It is also referred to as the age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19 years. [WHO]	Nationality, Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys, Administrative Records
21	Total fertility rate	The average number of live births a hypothetical cohort of women would have at the end of their reproductive period if they were subject during their whole lives to the fertility rates of a given period and if they were not subject to mortality. It is expressed as live births per woman. [WHO]	Nationality, Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys, Administrative Records
22	Infant mortality rate SDG Indicator 3.2.2	The probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of one, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period. [UNICEF]	Nationality, Sex, Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys, Administrative Records
23	Mortality rate for children between the ages of 1 and 4	The probability of dying between the ages of 1 and 4, expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births. [UNICEF]	Nationality, Sex, Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys, Administrative Records
24	Under-5 mortality rate SDG Indicator 3.2.1	The probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of five, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period. [UNICEF]	Nationality, Sex, Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys, Administrative Records
25	Life expectancy at birth	The average number of years that a newborn could expect to live if he or she were to pass through life exposed to the sex- and age-specific death rates prevailing at the time of his or her birth, for a specific year, in a given country, territory or geographical area. [DESA]	Nationality, Sex, Urban/Rural	Estimates
26	Causes of death	Number of deaths due to a specific cause. [WHO]	Nationality, Sex, Urban/Rural	Household Surveys, Administrative Records
27*	Refugee Population	Persons who are recognized as refugees under the <i>1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees</i> and its 1967 Protocol or under the <i>1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific</i>	Nationality, Age, Sex	Census, Household Surveys, Administrative Records

	Indicator	Definition	Disaggregation	Source of data
		<i>Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa</i> ; those granted refugee status in accordance with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Statute; those granted humanitarian status or temporary protection by the State in which they find themselves; those in refugee-like situations; and Palestinian refugees registered with UNRWA. [UNHCR]		
28*	International Migrant Stock	The mid-year (1 July) estimate of the number of people living in a country or area other than that in which they were born. If the number of foreign-born was not available, the estimate refers to the number of people living in a country other than that of their citizenship. [DESA]	Nationality, Age, Sex	Census and Estimates, Administrative Records

2. Health

1	Maternal mortality ratio, per 100,000 livebirths SDG Indicator 3.1.1	The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is the annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, per 100,000 live births, for a specified year. [WHO]	Nationality, Age, Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys, Administrative Records
2	Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel SDG Indicator 3.1.2	Percentage of live births attended by skilled health personnel during a specified time period. [WHO]	Nationality, Age, Urban/Rural	Household Surveys, Administrative Records
3	Antenatal care	The percentage of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care four or more times. [WHO]	Nationality, Age, Urban/Rural	Household Surveys, Administrative Records
4*	Post-natal health care	No official metadata available; WHO has drafted 12 recommendations on postnatal care, the second of which concerns visits: If birth is in a health facility, mothers and newborns should receive postnatal care in the facility for at least 24 hours after birth. If birth is at home, the first postnatal contact should be as early as possible within 24 hours of birth. At least three additional postnatal contacts are recommended for all mothers and newborns, on day 3 (48-72 hours) and between days 7-14 after birth, and six weeks after birth. [WHO]	Nationality, Age, Urban/Rural	Household Surveys, Administrative Records

	Indicator	Definition	Disaggregation	Source of data
5	Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods SDG Indicator 3.7.1	Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who are sexually active and who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods. [WHO]	Age, marital status, Urban/Rural	Household Surveys
6	Immunization coverage rate by vaccine for each vaccine in the national schedule SDG Indicator 3.b.1	Percentage of the target population that has received the last recommended dose for each vaccine recommended in the national schedule by vaccine. This should include all vaccines within a country's routine immunization schedule (e.g., Bacillus Calmette–Guérin (BCG); polio; pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV); rotavirus; diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis-Hepatitis B-Haemophilus influenzae type B vaccine (DTP-HepBHib); measles (MCV); rubella; human papilloma virus (HPV); tetanus toxoid (TT); influenza; and others as determined by the national schedule). [WHO]	Nationality, Sex, Age, Urban/Rural	Household Surveys, Administrative Records
7	Percentage of stunted children aged <5 years SDG Indicator 2.2.1	Percentage of stunting (height-for-age less than -2 standard deviations of the WHO Child Growth Standards median) among children aged 0-5 years. [WHO]	Nationality, Sex, Urban/Rural	Household Surveys, Administrative Records
8	Percentage of wasted children aged <5 years SDG Indicator 2.2.2	Percentage of (weight-for-height less than -2 standard deviations of the WHO Child Growth Standards median) among children aged 0-5 years. [WHO]	Nationality, Sex, Urban/Rural	Household Surveys, Administrative Records
9	Percentage of underweight of children aged < 5 years	Percentage of underweight (weight-for-age less than -2 standard deviations of the WHO Child Growth Standards median) among children aged 0-5 years. [WHO]	Nationality, Sex, Urban/Rural	Household Surveys, Administrative Records
10	Prevalence of tuberculosis SDG Indicator 3.3.2	Number of cases of tuberculosis (all forms) in a population at a given point in time (the middle of the calendar year), expressed as a rate per 100 000 population. [WHO]	Nationality, Sex, Age	Household Surveys, Administrative Records
11	Prevalence of malaria SDG Indicator 3.3.3	The estimated number of malaria cases per 1000 population. [WHO]	Nationality, Age, Urban/Rural	Surveillance systems
12	Prevalence of hepatitis B surface antigen SDG Indicator 3.3.4	Prevalence of hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg)-positive, adjusted for sampling design, per 100 000 population. [WHO]	Nationality, Urban/Rural	SeroSurveys
13	Prevalence of hypertension	Percent of defined population with raised blood pressure (systolic blood pressure \geq 140 OR diastolic blood pressure \geq 90. [WHO]	Nationality, Age, Sex	Surveys

	Indicator	Definition	Disaggregation	Source of data
14	Prevalence of heart disease	Percent of defined population with heart disease.	Nationality, Age, Sex	Surveys
15	Raised blood glucose/diabetes among adults	Age-standardized prevalence of raised blood glucose/diabetes among persons aged 18+ years or on medication for raised blood glucose (defined as fasting plasma glucose value ≥ 7.0 mmol/L (126 mg/dL) or on medication for raised blood glucose among adults aged 18+ years). [WHO]	Nationality, Age, Sex	Surveys
16	Cancer incidence, by type of cancer	Number of new cancers of a specific site/type occurring per 100,000 population. [WHO]	Nationality, Age, Sex, Type	Administrative Records
17	Prevalence of respiratory diseases	Percent of defined population with respiratory disease.	Nationality, Age, Sex	Surveys
18*	Incidence of AIDS per 1,000 people SDG Indicator 3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 person-years among the uninfected population. The incidence rate is the number of new cases per population at risk in a given time period. [WHO]	Nationality, Age, Sex, Urban/Rural	Household Surveys
19	Disability prevalence	Disability prevalence rate across population. Disability prevalence rate across population by type of disability. Persons with disabilities are defined as those persons who are at greater risk than the general population for experiencing restrictions in performing specific tasks or participating in role activities due to limitations in basic activity functioning, such as walking, seeing, hearing, or remembering, selfcare and communication.	Nationality, Age, Sex, Type of Disability	Census, Surveys, Administrative Records
20	Estimated number of road traffic deaths SDG Indicator 3.6.1	Estimated number and rate of deaths due to road traffic fatal injury in the specified year. [WHO]	Nationality, Age, Sex	Administrative Records
21	War injuries	Number of injuries due to war in a current year. The number of war injuries in the total population divided by the total number of this population, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area. [WHO]	Nationality	
22	Deaths from conflict per 100 000 people SDG Indicator 16.1.2	In a narrow sense, conflict-related deaths refer to those deaths caused by warring parties directly related to combat, such as traditional battlefield fighting and bombardments. In a broader sense, conflict-related deaths also include killings that amount to war crimes, such as targeting of civilians or of military 'hors combat'. The rates are defined as the total count of intentional homicides and	Nationality, Sex, Age, Urban/Rural	Estimates

	Indicator	Definition	Disaggregation	Source of data
		conflict-related deaths, respectively, divided by the total resident population, expressed per 100,000 population. [OHCHR]		
23	Density of physicians SDG Indicator 3.c.1	Number of medical doctors (physicians), including generalist and specialist medical practitioners, per 1 000 population. [WHO]	Nationality, Sex, Urban/Rural	Administrative Records
24	Density of nursing and midwifery personnel SDG Indicator 3.c.1	Number of nursing and midwifery personnel per 1 000 population. [WHO]	Nationality, Sex, Urban/Rural	Administrative Records
25	Density of pharmacists SDG Indicator 3.c.1	Number of pharmacists per 1,000 population. [WHO]	Nationality, Sex, Urban/Rural	Administrative Records
26	Density of hospitals	Number of hospitals (including rural, district, provincial, specialized, teaching and research hospitals), from the public and private sectors, per 100,000 population. [WHO]	Urban/Rural, Provider type (public/private)	Administrative Records
27	Density of hospital beds	The number of hospital beds available per every 10,000 inhabitants in a population. [WHO]	Urban/Rural, Provider type (public/private)	Administrative Records
28	Percentage of population with health insurance	Percentage of population who have health insurance.	Nationality, Age, Sex, Urban/Rural, Provider type (public/private)	Household Surveys
29	Smoking prevalence rate SDG Indicator 3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15+ years. "Smoked tobacco products" include the consumption of cigarettes, bidis, cigars, cheroots, pipes, shisha (water pipes), fine-cut smoking articles (roll-your-own), krekets, and any other form of smoked tobacco. "Smokeless tobacco" includes moist snuff, plug, creamy snuff, dissolvables, dry snuff, gul, loose leaf, red tooth powder, snus, chimo, gutkha, khaini, gudakhu, zarda, quiwam, dohra, tuibur, nasway, naas/naswar, shammah, betel quid, toombak, pan (betel quid), iq'mik, mishri, tapkeer, tombol and any other tobacco product that is sniffed, held in the mouth, or chewed. [WHO]	Nationality, Age, Sex, Urban/Rural	Household Surveys
30	Obesity	Percentage of defined population (18+) with a body mass index (BMI) of 30 kg/m ² or higher. [WHO]	Nationality, Age, Sex	Household Surveys, Administrative Records

	Indicator	Definition	Disaggregation	Source of data
31	General government expenditure on health as a percentage of total government expenditure SDG Indicator 1.a.2	Level of general government expenditure on health (GGHE) expressed as a percentage of total government expenditure. [WHO]		National Health Accounts, Administrative reporting system
32	Per capita government expenditure on health	Per capita general government expenditure on health (GGHE) expressed at average exchange rate for that year in US dollar. Current prices. [WHO]		National Health Accounts, Administrative reporting system
33	Total expenditure on health as a percentage of GDP	Level of total expenditure on health (THE) expressed as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP). [WHO]		Administrative reporting systems

3. Housing

1	Type of living quarters	Living quarters are structurally separate and independent places of abode. They (a) may have been constructed, built, converted or arranged for human habitation, provided that they are not at the time of the census used wholly for other purposes and that, in the case of non-conventional housing units and collective living quarters, they are occupied at the time of the census; or (b) though not intended for habitation, were in use for such a purpose at the time of the census [DESA]	Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys
2	Tenure of housing unit	Tenure refers to the arrangements under which the household occupies all or part of a housing unit. The unit of enumeration is a household occupying a housing unit. [DESA]	Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys
3	Source of water supply	Basic information to be obtained in the census is whether housing units have or do not have a piped water installation, in other words, whether or not water is provided to the housing unit by pipes from a community-wide system or a private installation, such as a pressure tank or pump. The unit of enumeration for this topic is a housing unit. It is also recommended that countries should indicate whether the unit has tap water inside or, if not, whether it is within a certain distance from the door. [DESA]	Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys
4	Main source of drinking water	For those countries wishing to collect this information, the following categories of main source of drinking water are recommended:	Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys

	Indicator	Definition	Disaggregation	Source of data
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Piped water inside the unit. 2. Piped water outside the unit but within 200 metres. 3. Other [DESA]. 		
5	Existence of flush toilet in the housing unit or the building	A toilet may be defined as an installation for the disposal of human excreta. A flush toilet is an installation provided with piped water that permits humans to discharge their wastes and from which the wastes are flushed by water. The unit of enumeration for this topic is a housing unit. [DESA]	Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys
6	Types of sewage disposal system	<p>The information on housing units by type of sewage disposal system may be classified as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Empties into a piped system connected to a public sewage disposal plant. 2. Empties into a piped system connected to an individual sewage disposal system (septic tank, cesspool). 3. Other—toilet empties into an open ditch, a pit, a river, the sea, and so forth. 4. No disposal system. [DESA]. 	Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys
7*	Solid waste disposal means	<p>The classification of housing units by type of solid waste disposal is according to the following guidelines:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Solid waste collected on a regular basis by authorized collectors. 2. Solid waste collected on an irregular basis by authorized collectors. 3. Solid waste collected by self-appointed collectors. 4. Occupants dispose of solid waste in a local dump supervised by authorities. 5. Occupants dispose of solid waste in a local dump not supervised by authorities. 6. Occupants burn solid waste. 7. Occupants bury solid waste. 8. Occupants dispose solid waste into river, sea, creek, pond. 9. Occupants compost solid waste. 10. Other arrangement. [DESA] 	Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys
8	Percentage of population with access to electricity SDG Indicator 7.1.1	The percentage of the population that has access to electricity, based on national household surveys. [WB]	Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys

	Indicator	Definition	Disaggregation	Source of data
9	Type of bathing facilities	The recommended classification of housing units by availability and type of bathing facilities is as follows: 1. With fixed bath or shower within housing unit. 2. Without fixed bath or shower within housing unit. [DESA]	Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys
10	Availability of kitchen	A kitchen is defined as a space that conforms in all respects to the criteria for a room, and is equipped for the preparation of the principal meals of the day and intended primarily for that purpose. [DESA]	Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys
11*	Construction material of outer walls	The following classification of construction materials is recommended: 1. Burnt clay (bricks, blocks, panels), stone, concrete. 2. Unburnt clay, mud, earth. 3. Wood. 4. Bamboo. 5. Corrugated sheets. 6. Prefabricated units. 7. Other materials. [DESA]	Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys
12	Average number of rooms	Average number of rooms per household. A room is defined as a space in a housing unit enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering, or to a height of at least 2 metres, of an area large enough to hold a bed for an adult, that is, at least 4 square metres. [DESA]	Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys

4. Employment

1	Labour force participation rate	The labour force participation rate is calculated by expressing the number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of the working-age population. The labour force is the sum of the number of persons employed and the number of persons unemployed. Thus, the measurement of the labour force participation rate requires the measurement of both employment and unemployment. Employment comprises all persons of working age who during a specified brief period, such as one week or one day, were in the following categories: (a) paid employment (whether at work or with a job but not at work); or (b) self-employment (whether at work or with an enterprise but not at work). The unemployed comprise all persons of working age who were: (a) without work during the reference period, i.e. were not in	Nationality, Age, Sex, Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys
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	Indicator	Definition	Disaggregation	Source of data
		<p>paid employment or self-employment; (b) currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period; and (c) seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps in a specified recent period to seek paid employment or self-employment.</p> <p>The working- age population is the population above the legal working age, but for statistical purposes it comprises all persons above a specified minimum age threshold for which an inquiry on economic activity is made. To favour international comparability, the working-age population is often defined as all persons aged 15 and older, but this may vary from country to country based on national laws and practices (some countries also apply an upper age limit).</p>		
2	Percentage of young people (aged 15-24) outside education, training, and work SDG Indicator 8.6.1	<p>This proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training, also known as "the NEET rate", conveys the number of young persons not in education, employment or training as a percentage of the total youth population. [ILO]</p>	Nationality, Age, Sex, Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys
3	Persons outside the labour force	<p>Persons outside the labour force comprise all persons of working age who, during the specified reference period, were not in the labour force (that is, were not employed or unemployed). The working age population is commonly defined as persons aged 15 years and older, but this varies from country to country. In addition to using a minimum age threshold, certain countries also apply a maximum age limit. [ILO]</p>	Nationality, Age, Sex, Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys
4	Employment status	<p>The classification by status in a refers to inherent characteristics of the jobs held by the employed population. Jobs can be classified with respect to the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment the person has with other persons or organizations. The ICSE-93 classifies jobs into five main categories, which can be grouped under two main types of jobs: paid employment jobs (employees) and self-employment jobs (employers, own-account workers, contributing family workers and members of producers' cooperatives). [ILO]</p>	Nationality, Age, Sex, Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys
5	Employment by economic activity	<p>The classification by economic activity refers to the main activity of the establishment in which a person worked</p>	Nationality, Age, Sex, Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys

	Indicator	Definition	Disaggregation	Source of data
		during the reference period. The branch of economic activity of a person does not depend on the specific duties or functions of the person's job, but on the characteristics of the economic unit in which this person works. [ILO]		
6	Employment by occupation	Information on occupation provides a description of the set of tasks and duties which are carried out by, or can be assigned to, one person. Employed persons are classified by occupations through their relationship to a present job. [ILO]	Nationality, Age, Sex, Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys
7	Employment by sector	Number of employed persons in the public sector, private sector, non-governmental organizations, international organizations and other sectors. [ILO]	Nationality, Age, Sex, Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys
8	Employment to population ratio	The employment-to-population ratio expresses the number of persons who are employed as a percent of the total working age population. [ILO]	Nationality, Age, Sex, Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys
9	Unemployment rate SDG Indicator 8.5.2	The unemployment rate expresses the number of unemployed as a percent of the labour force. [ILO]	Nationality, Age, Sex, Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys
10*	Average duration of unemployment	Duration of unemployment refers to the duration of the period during which the person recorded as unemployed was seeking or available for work. The reported duration should consist of a continuous period of time up to the reference period. [ILO]	Nationality, Age, Sex, Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys
11	Mean hours worked per week	Mean hours actually worked per week are calculated by dividing the total number of hours actually worked per week by: (a) the total number of employee-held jobs during the same period, if the estimates are derived from an establishment survey; or (b) the total number of persons in employment (or employees) if the statistics are derived from a labour force survey. [ILO]	Nationality, Sector, Sex, Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys
12*	Percentage of children aged 5-17 engaged in child labour SDG Indicator 8.7.1	This indicator provides the proportion of children aged 5-17 years who are engaged in child labour. It is calculated by dividing the number of children aged 5-17 years who are reported to have been engaged in child labour in the past week by the total number of children aged 5-17 in the population. [ILO]	Nationality, Age, Sex, Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys
13*	Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment	Informal employment comprises persons who in their main job were: (a) own-account workers, employers or members of producers cooperatives employed in their own informal sector enterprises; (b) own-account workers engaged in the production	Nationality, Age, Sex, Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys

	Indicator	Definition	Disaggregation	Source of data
	SDG Indicator 8.3.1	of goods exclusively for own final use by their household; (c) contributing family workers, irrespective of whether they work in formal or informal sector enterprises; or (d) employees holding informal jobs, whether employed by formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises, or as paid domestic workers by households. [ILO]		

5. Education

1	Net enrollment ratio	Enrolment of the official age group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population. [UNESCO]	Nationality, Sex, Urban/Rural, Level (primary/secondary/tertiary)	Census, Household Surveys, Administrative Records
2	Gross enrollment ratio	Number of students enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education. For the tertiary level, the population used is the 5-year age group starting from the official secondary school graduation age. [UNESCO]	Nationality, Sex, Urban/Rural, Level (primary/secondary/tertiary)	Census, Household Surveys, Administrative Records
3	Pupil-Teacher Ratio	Average number of pupils (students) per teacher at a specific level of education in a given school year. [UNESCO]	Nationality, Sex, Urban/Rural, Level (primary/secondary/tertiary)	Census, Household Surveys, Administrative Records
4	Distribution of education institutions	Total number of educational institutions.	Sector (public/private), Level (primary/secondary/tertiary)	Census, Household Surveys, Administrative Records
5	Adult Literacy rate	Percentage of population aged 15 years and over who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on his/her everyday life. [UNESCO]	Nationality, Sex, Age	Census, Household Surveys, Administrative Records
6	Youth Literacy rate	Percentage of people aged 15 to 24 years who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on their everyday life. [UNESCO]	Nationality, Sex, Age	Census, Household Surveys, Administrative Records
7	Educational attainment - highest degree	Percentage distribution of population aged 25 years and above according to the highest level of education attained or completed with reference to ISCED. [UNESCO]	Nationality, Sex, Age	Census, Household Surveys, Administrative Records
8	Public expenditure on education	Total public expenditure on education (current and capital) expressed as a percentage of total government expenditure in a given financial year. [UNESCO]		UNESCO

	Indicator	Definition	Disaggregation	Source of data
9	Public expenditure on education	Total public expenditure on education (current and capital) expressed as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in a given financial year. [UNESCO]		UNESCO

6. Poverty and living standards

1	Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line SDG Indicator 1.2.1	This indicator provides the proportion of the total population and the proportion of the employed population living in households with per-capita consumption or income that is below the national poverty line. It is calculated by dividing the number of persons living in households below the poverty line (disaggregated by sex, age and employment status) by the total number of persons (disaggregated by the same sex, age and employment status groups). [ILO]	Nationality, Sex, Age, Urban/Rural, Employment Status	Household Surveys
2	GINI Index	Measure of the deviation of the distribution of income among individuals or households within a country from a perfectly equal distribution. A value of 0 represents absolute equality, a value of 100 absolute inequality. [UNDP]		Household Surveys
3	Poverty gap at national poverty line	Poverty gap ratio is the mean distance separating the population from the poverty line (with the non-poor being given a distance of zero), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. [UNSD]	Nationality, Urban/Rural	Household Surveys
4	Expenditure shares	Expenditure shares held by the poorest and richest 10, 20, and 40 percent of the population	Nationality, Urban/Rural	Household Surveys
5	Share of consumption expenditure	Share of total consumption expenditure for the poorest and richest 10, 20, and 40 percent of the population on: Food and Beverages, Clothes, Housing, Water, Electricity, and Gas, Health, and Education	Nationality, Urban/Rural	Household Surveys
6*	Multidimensional Poverty Index SDG Indicator 1.2.2	The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) identifies multiple deprivations at the household level in education, health and standard of living. It uses micro data from household surveys, and—unlike the Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index—all the indicators needed to construct the measure must come from the same survey. [UNDP]	Nationality, Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys

7. Culture

1	Number of visitors to museums and historical sites	A non-profit, permanent institution in the service of society and open to the public, which acquires, conserves, researches, communicates and exhibits sets and collections of historical, artistic, scientific and technical value or of any other cultural		Household Surveys, Administrative Records
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	Indicator	Definition	Disaggregation	Source of data
		nature for the purposes of education, study and enjoyment. [UNESCO]		
2	Number of Public libraries	Organization, or part of an organization, whose main aims are to build and maintain a collection and to facilitate the use of such information resources and facilities as are required to meet the informational, research, educational, cultural or recreational needs of its users; these are the basic requirements for a library and do not exclude any additional resources and services incidental to its main purpose (ISO, 2006). It includes any organized collection of books and periodicals in electronic or in printed form or of any other graphic or audio-visual materials (based on UNESCO, 1970). It includes virtual libraries, digital catalogues. [UNESCO]	Urban/Rural	Household Surveys, Administrative Records
3	Number of visitors to public libraries	Total number of visitors to public libraries.	Sex, Urban/Rural	Administrative Records
4	Number of books in public libraries	Total number of books in public libraries		Administrative Records
5	Internet Users per 100 inhabitants SDG Indicator 17.8.1	The indicator proportion of individuals using the Internet is defined as the proportion of individuals who used the Internet from any location in the last three months. [ITU]	Nationality, Age, Sex, Urban/Rural	Census, Household Surveys, ITU
6	Active mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants SDG Indicator 17.6.2	The indicator active mobile broadband subscriptions refers to the sum of mobile-broadband and dedicated mobile broadband subscriptions to the public Internet. [ITU]	Nationality, Speed	Census, Household Surveys, ITU
7*	Cinema attendance frequency	Average number of cinema visits per capita (population aged between 5 and 79 years old) in the last 12 months. [UNESCO]		Household Surveys, UNESCO
8*	Average number of theatre visits	Percentage of persons who went to the theatre (e.g. theatre, cabaret, opera, puppets shows, tale telling) or to a dance show (e.g. ballet, contemporary dance, traditional dance) in the last 12 months. [UNESCO]		Household Surveys, UNESCO

Note: Secondary indicators, which are not fully available in all countries, are marked with an asterisk.

Annex III**ADDITIONS TO THE LIST OF CORE INDICATORS**

Indicator	Disaggregation	Notes
1. Demographic indicators		
1. Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Age, Sex, Urban/Rural	
2. Health indicators		
1. Prevalence of undernourishment		
2. Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	Sex, Urban/Rural	
3. Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Age, Urban/Rural, Marital Status	
4. Proportion of young women aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	Age, Urban/Rural	
3. Housing indicators		
1. Proportion of population with access to electricity	Urban/Rural	
2. Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Urban/Rural	
4. Labour force indicators		
1. Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Sex	
6. Poverty and standard of living indicators		
1. Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	Age, Sex, Urban/Rural, Disability	
2. Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income	Age, Sex, Urban/Rural, Disability	
7. Cultural indicators		
1. Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone	Age, Sex, Urban/Rural	

Annex IV**ADDITIONS TO THE LIST OF SECONDARY INDICATORS**

Indicator	Disaggregation	Notes
2. Health indicators		
1. Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Country, Event, Hazard Type	
2. Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment in the previous 12 months	Age, Urban/Rural	
3. Suicide mortality rate	Nationality, Sex, Age, Urban/Rural	
3. Housing indicators		
1. Proportion of wastewater safely treated	Urban/Rural	
5. Education indicators		
1. Proportion of teachers in (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (i.e. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	Sex	
8. Crime indicators		
1. Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population	Age, Sex	
2. Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population	Age, Sex	
