

**SPECIALIST CONSULTATION ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS MEASUREMENT
FRAMEWORK**

**PANELS AND THE PROVISIONAL SHORTLIST OF
INDICATORS AND MEASURES**

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Table1: The right to life

Illustrative indicators of the right to life (HRA Article 2)						
	Use of unlawful / arbitrary force by the state, its agents or bodies fulfilling a public function		Other action / inaction by the by the state, its agents or bodies fulfilling a public function		Effective protection within society, community and family	Effective investigation of all deaths covered by Article 2
	Non-institutional context	Institutional context (covers prisons, police stations, secure units, detention centres, schools, health and social care settings, etc)	Non-institutional context	Institutional context (covers police stations, secure units, detention centres, schools, health and social care settings, etc)		
<p>Structural Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicators capturing domestic / international constitutional and legal framework Indicators of gaps in protection Indicators that capture the establishment of a regulatory framework for monitoring implementation of human rights duties (e.g. in frameworks for public service regulation used by inspectorates, audit bodies etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ratification of relevant treaties Date of entry into force and coverage of the right to life in the Constitution or other forms of superior law Relevant case law List of relevant inspectorates and regulators Key concerns raised by domestic/ international human rights bodies, inspectorates, regulators etc <p>Effective investigations and redress into the Right to Life by relevant authorities</p>					
<p>Process Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicators capturing 	<p>Complaints handling by regulatory bodies and inspectorates: Complaints that engage Article 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Independent Police Complaints Commission: Complaints that Engage the Right to Life 					

<p>policies, programs, plans, targets, goals, resources, indicators of progress over time \ benchmark results</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Care Quality Commission: Complaints that Engage the Right to Life • The Care Quality Commission: The nature and scope of complaints following a death • OFSTED: Complaints that Engage the Right to Life • HMI: Complaints that Engage the Right to Life • Complaints handled by relevant Ombudsman service <p>National plans of action, strategies, targets, DSOs, PSAs etc</p> <p>Preventative elements of Safeguarding adult and children plans / procedures</p> <p>Resource indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of GDP spent on protecting under 1 year olds from homicide • Percentage of GDP spent on child protection 					
<p>Outcome Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators capturing individual violations (case law) • Indicators highlighting human rights concerns used by regulation and inspection bodies, redress mechanisms (complaints mechanisms, ombudsman etc) • Administrative data capturing human rights concerns • Specialist and general population survey data capturing human rights concerns 		<p>Deaths during or following contact with the police</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of deaths during or following police contact (IPCC report), with separate reporting for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road traffic fatalities • Fatal shootings • Deaths following police contact (excluding deaths in or following custody) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of preventable child deaths 	<p>Deaths from non-natural causes for people resident or detained in health, social care or secure establishments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deaths from non-natural causes during or following police custody • Deaths from non-natural causes and self-inflicted deaths in prison, secure units, immigration and asylum detention centers etc 	<p>Premature mortality: Variations and gaps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variations in infant mortality rates and life expectancy • Variations in the suicide rate • Variations in the homicide rate • Domestic homicide rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Other measures to capture protection from the threat of homicide 	<p>Investigative mechanisms and their outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With respect to coroners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of inquests ○ Number of appeals ○ Timings ○ Number of cases / families granted legal aid for involvement • Serious case reviews for safeguarding adults • Serious case reviews for child

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-reported information regarding treatment (discrimination, dignity and respect, autonomy, respect for rights etc) • Public attitudes and evidence of the development of a human rights culture • Indicators of progress over time \ benchmark results 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deaths from non-natural causes for people resident in health or social care establishments 	<p>where there is a known risk (to measure positive obligation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gypsies and travelers – accidental deaths • Actions taken to prevent death where threats have been made • Number of prisoners in protected witness units • Number of witnesses provided with special measures in court cases because of threat to life • Number of applications by hospitals / state to administer life-saving treatment (separated for people with and without 	<p>protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic homicide review (established under Article 9 (1) Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004)
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					capacity)	
Indicators should be systematically disaggregated						
Disaggregation should be based on (1) the list of disaggregation characteristics and (2) the list of vulnerable groups						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaggregation characteristics: Ethnicity, gender, disability, sexual orientation, transgender, religion and belief, age, social class, etc • List of vulnerable groups: Individuals resident / detained in public and private institutions; individuals living in poverty; refugees / asylum seekers, vulnerable children and young people, Gypsies and Travellers, etc 						

Table 2: The right to freedom from torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

Illustrative indicators of the right to freedom from torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (HRA Article 3)					
	Use of unlawful / arbitrary force by the state, its agents or bodies fulfilling a public function		Other actions / inactions by the state, its agents or bodies fulfilling a public function		Effective investigations of allegations of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
	Non-institutional context	Institutional context (covers prisons, police stations, secure units, detention centres, schools, health and social care settings, etc)	Treatment and conditions which infringe dignity and respect		
			Non-institutional context	Institutional context	
<p>Structural Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicators capturing domestic / international constitutional and legal framework Indicators of gaps in protection Indicators that capture the establishment of a regulatory framework for monitoring implementation of human rights duties (e.g. in frameworks for public service regulation used by inspectorates, audit bodies etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ratification of relevant treaties Date of entry into force and coverage of the right to freedom from torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in the Constitution or other forms of superior law Relevant case law List of relevant inspectorates and regulators Key concerns raised by domestic/ international human rights bodies, inspectorates, regulators etc 				
<p>Process Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicators capturing policies, programs, plans, targets, goals, resources, indicators of progress over time \ benchmark results 	<p>Complaints handling by regulatory bodies and inspectorates: Complaints that engage Article 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complaints handling by the Independent Police Complaints Commission that engage article 3 Complaints handled by the relevant Ombudsman service that engage article 3 Complaints handled by Care Quality Commission that engage article 3 Complaints handled by OFSTED that engage article 3 Complaints handled by HMI that engage article 3 <p>National plans of action, strategies, targets, DSOs, PSAs etc</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Violence against women strategy 				

	<p>Safeguarding adult and children plans / procedures</p> <p>Resource indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support services for victims of domestic violence • Percentage of GDP spent on child protection
<p>Outcome Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators capturing individual violations (case law) • Indicators highlighting human rights concerns used by regulation and inspection bodies, redress mechanisms (complaints mechanisms, ombudsman etc) • Administrative data capturing human rights concerns • Specialist and general population survey data capturing human rights concerns • Self-reported information regarding treatment (discrimination, dignity and respect, autonomy, respect for rights etc) • Public attitudes and evidence of the development of a human rights culture • Indicators of progress over time \ benchmark results 	<p>The use of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment by the state and its officials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alleged use or involvement in extraordinary rendition ('... the deliberate transfer of detainees to foreign countries for interrogation, in the knowledge that that they may be tortured.' <i>Liberty</i> website. This should include, for example, use of UK airspace and territory, and compliance by UK security forces.) • Alleged deportation of individuals to countries where they face the risk of torture, including additional reporting on cases where the UK government has gained diplomatic assurances from states known to use torture that the individual can be returned safely (a Memoranda of Understanding). • Alleged number of cases that use evidence derived through torture <p>Experiences of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment by those resident or detained in public or private institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of those who are detained who have been physically or sexually abused by <i>other detainees</i>. Separate surveys for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Open prisons ○ Young Offenders Institution, secure children's home, secure training centre (15-18 years old) ○ Immigration detention centres (does not include sexual abuse) • Percentage of those who are detained who have been physically or sexually abused by <i>members of staff</i>. Separate surveys for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Open prisons ○ Young Offenders Institution, secure children's home, secure training centre (15-18 years old) ○ Immigration detention centres (does not include sexual abuse) • Percentage of those detained in custody who were physically or sexually abused by another detainee or member of staff while in custody (survey only those who were in police custody who were then transferred to prison) • Percentage of adults with very low perceptions of treatment with dignity and respect in healthcare • Percentage reporting lack of support for individual nutritional needs during hospital stays <p>Effective protection within society, community and family</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage that are victims of sexual violence (with separate reporting of rape and assault by

penetration, including attempts, and other sexual violence)

- Percentage that are victims of domestic violence (with reporting of relationship of victim to principal suspect, including partner violence)
- Percentage of those who have experienced physical abuse when resident or detained in medical establishments
- Elder abuse and other abuse of the non-private household population
- Prevalence of bullying amongst children
- Percentage that are victims of hate crime (split by: race / religion / age / gender / disability / sexual orientation / transgender) (general population survey source)
- Percentage of children and young people who reported that they have been bullied at least twice at school in the past couple of months
- Racially and religiously aggravated crime (police recorded crime statistics)
- Use of MAPPA arrangements (arrangements among local agencies to assess and manage the risk of serious sexual and violent offenders)
- Violation of positive obligations – such as if an official makes a decision which leaves a person with no food, shelter or means of subsistence
- Percentage of asylum-seekers experiencing destitution
- Special measures for those who the state has control over, such as ensuring access to medical treatment and ensure that conditions of detention do not violate Article 3 (for example, prisoners with disabilities in the same conditions as prisoners but experiencing these conditions with a different impact)

Indicators should be systematically disaggregated

Disaggregation should be based on (1) the list of disaggregation characteristics and (2) the list of vulnerable groups

- **Disaggregation characteristics:** Ethnicity, gender, disability, sexual orientation, transgender, religion and belief, age, social class, etc
- **List of vulnerable groups:** Individuals resident / detained in public and private institutions; individuals living in poverty; refugees / asylum seekers, vulnerable children and young people, Gypsies and Travellers, etc

Table 3: The right to liberty and security of the person

Illustrative indicators of the right to liberty and security of the person (HRA Article 5)					
	Actions / inactions by the state, its agents or bodies fulfilling a public function				
	Exercise of powers of arrest and or detention		Effective review by court	Security from force, abuse and arbitrary deprivation of liberty	Other
	Criminal	Administrative			
<p>Structural Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicators capturing domestic / international constitutional and legal framework Indicators of gaps in protection Indicators that capture the establishment of a regulatory framework for monitoring implementation of human rights duties (e.g. in frameworks for public service regulation used by inspectorates, audit bodies etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ratification of relevant treaties Date of entry into force and coverage of the right to liberty and security of the person in the Constitution or other forms of superior law Relevant case law List of relevant inspectorates and regulators Key concerns raised by domestic/ international human rights bodies, inspectorates, regulators etc 				
<p>Process Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicators capturing policies, programs, plans, targets, goals, resources, indicators of progress over time \ benchmark results 	<p>Complaints handling by regulatory bodies and inspectorates: Complaints that engage Article 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of substantiated complaints made to the Independent Police Complaints Commission under the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oppressive behaviour Malpractice Breach of PACE Lack of fairness and impartiality Discriminatory behaviour Other neglect of duty Incivility Traffic 				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Other ● Percentage of those who have lodged an official complaint against the police in past 12 months who are fairly or very satisfied with the handling of the complaint ● Complaints handled by the relevant Ombudsman service ● Percentage of people in detention who have made a complaint, who feel that it was not sorted out fairly. Split by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Open prisons / Young Offenders Institution, secure children’s home, secure training centre (15-18 years old) / Immigration detention centres <p>National plans of action, strategies, targets, DSOs, PSAs etc</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Percentage of prisons inspected by HMI Prisons in the last year who are underperforming with regard to: safety, respect, purposeful activity and resettlement. Separate reporting for each of these areas. Underperforming classified as scoring a 1 or 2. ● Percentage of recommendations made to prisons by HMI Prisons that have been achieved in the last year <p>Resource indicators</p>			
<p>Outcome Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indicators capturing individual violations (case law) ● Indicators highlighting human rights concerns used by regulation and inspection 	<p>Use of restraint in mental health institutions and in detention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use of restraints in mental health institutions (Count Me In survey) ● Percentage of people in detention who have been physically restrained. Split by: 	<p>Judicial review of deprivation of liberty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The number of cases where the right of appeal has overturned a decision to detain using Deprivation 		

<p>bodies, redress mechanisms (complaints mechanisms, ombudsman etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative data capturing human rights concerns • Specialist and general population survey data capturing human rights concerns • Self-reported information regarding treatment (discrimination, dignity and respect, autonomy, respect for rights etc) • Public attitudes and evidence of the development of a human rights culture • Indicators of progress over time \ benchmark results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Police custody (only those who were in police custody who were then transferred to prison) ○ Open prisons (in the last six months) ○ Young Offenders Institution, secure children’s home, secure training centre (15-18 years old) ○ Immigration detention centres (in the last six months) <p>Use of detention in mental health services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people detained or sectioned under the Mental Health Act • Number of people resident in a care home or hospital as a result of the Deprivation Of Liberty Safeguards • Variations in the routes to mental health institutions <p>Numbers of children entering and leaving immigration and asylum detention centres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of children and young people entering immigration and asylum detention centres • Number of children and young people leaving immigration and asylum detention centres <p>Use of non-custodial detention methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of control orders and house detention <p>Perceptions of fair treatment by criminal justice system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage who are confident that the criminal justice system (police, CPS, courts, 	<p>of Liberty Safeguards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal cases – decisions on bail / remand: timings, number of applications granted / refused • Administrative – availability of legal representation • Number of reviews of deprivation of liberty and outcomes for other bodies e.g. parole board, mental health review tribunals, asylum and immigration tribunals • Number of applications and percentage of success for application for compensation for deprivation of liberty 		
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	<p>prison and probation service) (a) meets the needs of victims (b) respects the rights of those accused of an offence and treats them fairly</p> <p>Perceptions of rights / evidence of a human rights culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of who think that the right to liberty is a (a) right they <i>should</i> have (b) a right they <i>actually</i> have 			
<p style="text-align: center;">Indicators should be systematically disaggregated</p> <p>Disaggregation should be based on (1) the list of disaggregation characteristics and (2) the list of vulnerable groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaggregation characteristics: Ethnicity, gender, disability, sexual orientation, transgender, religion and belief, age, social class, etc List of vulnerable groups: Individuals resident / detained in public and private institutions; individuals living in poverty; refugees / asylum seekers, vulnerable children and young people, Gypsies and Travellers, etc 				

Table 4: The right to a fair trial

Illustrative indicators of the right to a fair trial (HRA Article 6)								
Actions / inactions by the state, its agents or bodies fulfilling a public function								
	Timely access to hearing by an impartial and independent court		Public hearings and public pronouncements (note both may be limited, e.g. for national security or to protect young people's privacy)		Nature of the hearing / overall fairness; effective participation in hearing; equality of arms; representation		Specific to criminal proceedings: presumption of innocence; information on charge; time and resources to prepare defence; legal aid; examination of witness; interpretation	Responsiveness of the criminal justice system and the civil justice system to all complainants
	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil		
<p>Structural Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicators capturing domestic / international constitutional and legal framework Indicators of gaps in protection Indicators that capture the establishment of a regulatory framework for monitoring implementation of human rights duties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant ratification of treaties Date of entry into force and coverage of the right to a fair trial in the Constitution or other forms of superior law Relevant case law List of inspectorates, regulators and other relevant bodies Key concerns raised by domestic/ international bodies 							

<p>(e.g. in frameworks for public service regulation used by inspectorates, audit bodies etc)</p>	
<p>Process Indicators (capturing state “effort”)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators capturing policies, programs, plans, targets, goals, resources, indicators of progress over time \ benchmark results 	<p>Complaints handling by regulatory bodies and inspectorates: Complaints that engage Article 6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complaints handled by the relevant inspectorate / regulator • Complaints handled by the relevant Ombudsman service • Percentage of those who have reported an incident to the police who are very dissatisfied with the way that the police handled the matter • Policies relating to special measures for vulnerable and intimidated witnesses • Policies and guidance on the publication of family / civil judgements (these are not routinely published but can be when they raise important issues)
<p>Outcome Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators capturing individual violations (case law) • Indicators highlighting human rights 	<p>Legal capacity and support services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Legal Aid • Provision of interpreters • Percentage of those who were dissatisfied by the information they received before their visit regarding court procedures and facilities, and what to expect (HM Courts Service User Survey) • Percentage of witnesses or victims who were dissatisfied with how much they were kept informed about the progress of their case (Witness and Victim Experience Survey) • Number of cases taken by the official solicitor on behalf of those deemed to not have capacity <p>Offences brought to justice</p>

<p>concerns used by regulation and inspection bodies, redress mechanisms (complaints mechanisms, ombudsman etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative data capturing human rights concerns • Specialist and general population survey data capturing human rights concerns • Self-reported information regarding treatment (discrimination, dignity and respect, autonomy, respect for rights etc) • Public attitudes and evidence of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of cases of rape estimated from general population survey sources, compared with the number of cases reported to and recorded by the police, and the number of legal cases successfully prosecuted • The number of cases of domestic violence estimated from general population survey sources, compared with the number of cases reported to and recorded by the police, and the number of legal cases successfully prosecuted • The number of cases of hate crime estimated from general population survey sources, compared with the number of cases reported to and recorded by the police, and the number of legal cases successfully prosecuted <p>Offences brought to justice (Scottish measures)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage who are confident that the Scottish criminal justice system provides (a) equal access to the legal system for all (b) serves all communities of Scotland equally and fairly (c) provides an appropriately high standard of service for victims of crime (d) provides an appropriately high standard of service for witnesses <p>Effective justice and special measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The average number of days taken from offence to completion of a criminal case in the magistrates' courts, with separate reporting for all defendants and youth defendants • Remand • Use of ASBOs <p>Appropriate justice for children and young people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of children whose case proceeds in an adult court rather than a youth court • Number of under 18s in adult prisons <p>Perceptions of rights / human rights culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of who think that the right to be protected from crime is a (a) right they <i>should</i> have (b) a right they <i>actually</i> have • Percentage of who think that the right to a fair trial is a (a) right they <i>should</i> have (b) a right they <i>actually</i> have • Percentage of those who are detained who find it difficult or very difficult to communicate with their solicitor or legal representative <p>Separate surveys for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Open prisons ○ Immigration detention centres <p>Civil justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number/outcome of civil cases involving the Human Rights Act (HM Court Services – self-reported N1 form) (note: the positioning of this measure is unclear because it is a count of the number of cases where individuals think their case
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<p>development of a human rights culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators of progress over time \ benchmark results 	<p>raises issues under the HRA, and therefore not necessarily only about this Article. However, the measure could be used to explore access to court for determination of civil obligations in relation to the HRA).</p> <p>Terrorism and special prosecution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of special advocates when an individual is charged with terrorism-related offences • Number of closed cases (where the public is excluded, with separate report for why it was a closed case, i.e. for reasons of protection of young people, national security etc) • Use control orders • Consideration of evidence not put before jury e.g. intercept evidence
<p style="text-align: center;">Indicators should be systematically disaggregated</p> <p>Disaggregation should be based on (1) the list of disaggregation characteristics and (2) the list of vulnerable groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaggregation characteristics: Ethnicity, gender, disability, sexual orientation, transgender, religion and belief, age, social class, etc • List of vulnerable groups: Individuals resident / detained in public and private institutions; individuals living in poverty; refugees / asylum seekers, vulnerable children and young people, Gypsies and Travellers, etc 	

Table 5: The right to private and family life

Illustrative indicators of the right to private and family life (HRA Article 8)							
	Actions / inactions by the state, its agents or bodies fulfilling a public function						
	Privacy				Family life	Home¹	Correspondence
	Physical and physiological integrity	Personal information and surveillance.	Personal, social and sexual identity	Personal development, autonomy and participation			
<p>Structural Indicators (capturing state “commitment in principle”)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicators capturing domestic / international constitutional and legal framework Indicators of gaps in protection Indicators that capture the establishment of a regulatory framework for monitoring implementation of human rights duties (e.g. in frameworks for public service regulation used by inspectorates, audit bodies etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ratification of relevant treaties Date of entry into force and coverage of the right to private and family life in the Constitution or other forms of superior law Relevant case law List of relevant inspectorates and regulators Key concerns raised by domestic/ international human rights bodies, inspectorates, regulators etc 						
<p>Process Indicators (capturing state “effort”)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicators capturing policies, programs, 	<p>Complaints handling by regulatory bodies and inspectorates:</p> <p>Complaints that engage Article 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complaints handled by the 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anti-bullying strategies 	

¹ Under the Human Rights Act this is generally a negative right which protects your enjoyment of the home you already have. It does not create a general obligation to provide housing.

<p>plans, targets, goals, resources, indicators of progress over time \ benchmark results</p>	<p>relevant inspectorate / regulator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complaints handled by the relevant Ombudsman service • Resources for disabled children to be supported in mainstream schools • Proportion of LA budget spent on support for children with SEN • Unrecognised / unsupported need in education • Upheld complaints <p>National plans of action, strategies, targets, DSOs, PSAs etc</p> <p>Resource indicators</p>				
<p>Outcome Indicators (capturing results, attainments, prevalence, self-reported treatment, etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators capturing individual violations (case law) • Indicators highlighting human rights concerns used by regulation and inspection bodies, redress mechanisms (complaints mechanisms, ombudsman etc) • Administrative data capturing human rights concerns 	<p>Interference in private life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number and characteristics of people recorded on the DNA database • Percentage (a) stopped on foot or in vehicles (b) stopped and searched • Percentage who had contact with police because they were stopped in a car, on a motorcycle or on foot, to be asked questions or searched • How much information people know is recorded about themselves / whether people know where or how to find out data that is held against them (MoJ HR and Information Tracker surveys) • Use of CCTV (proportionate and necessary) • Use of Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) (for example, the tracking of products bought, use of travel cards and in some cases, tracing individuals) • Public bodies' use of targeted surveillance under the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000, including: interception of communications, intrusive surveillance (use of bugs and filming in private places), directed surveillance (covertly monitoring specific people in public places), use of covert human intelligence sources, and accessing communications data (assessing the record but not the content of emails, telephone calls and websites visited). (Detail taken from the <i>Liberty</i> website) <p>Individual life and personal autonomy (covers the need to capture failure of public bodies to facilitate choice and autonomy)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage who feel able to be themselves (a) with their family, (b) with friends, and (c) in public (<i>under</i> 				

- Specialist and general population survey data capturing human rights concerns
- Self-reported information regarding treatment (discrimination, dignity and respect, autonomy, respect for rights etc)
- Public attitudes and evidence of the development of a human rights culture
- Indicators of progress over time \ benchmark results

development)

- Percentage who feel able to form and maintain the relationships they want (*under development*)
- Percentage who feel able to practice their religion or beliefs freely (general population)
- Mean accumulation humiliation score (*under development*)

Unmet basic needs where these have been identified as necessary for the enjoyment of Article 8 rights

- Percentage of disabled people (including older people) who do not receive practical support that meets their needs

Conditions of detention in prisons, asylum and immigration centres, secure hospitals

- Percentage of detained people who feel their religious beliefs are not respected. Split by:
 - open prisons
 - Young Offenders Institution, secure children’s home, secure training centre (15-18 years old)
 - Immigration detention centres
- Percentage of those who are detained who have been victimised by a member of staff or group of staff, because of:
 - you or your family or friends - insulting remarks
 - race or ethnic origin
 - sexuality (not included in the children and young people survey)
 - disability
 - religion/religious beliefs
 - age (not included in police custody, children and young people, and immigration detainee surveys)
 - being from a different part of the country than others (not included in the immigration detainee survey)
 - your nationality (immigration detainee survey only)

Separate surveys for:

- police custody (only those who were in police custody who were then transferred to prison)
- open prisons
- Young Offenders Institution, secure children’s home, secure training centre (15-18 years old)
- Immigration detention centres
- Percentage of those who are detained who have been victimised by another prisoner/detainee , because of:
 - you or your family or friends - insulting remarks
 - race or ethnic origin
 - sexuality (not included in the children and young people survey)
 - disability
 - religion/religious beliefs

- age (not included in police custody, children and young people, and immigration detainee surveys)
- being from a different part of the country than others (not included in the immigration detainee survey)
- your nationality (immigration detainee survey only)

Separate surveys for:

- open prisons
- Young Offenders Institution, secure children's home, secure training centre (15-18 years old)
- Immigration detention centres

- Percentage of those who are detained who have problems accessing the phone or sending or receiving mail.

Separate surveys for:

- open prisons
- Young Offenders Institution, secure children's home, secure training centre (15-18 years old)
- immigration detention centres

- Percentage of people in prison who are not normally able to have a shower every day if s/he wants

Separate surveys for:

- open prisons
- Young Offenders Institution, secure children's home, secure training centre (15-18 years old)
- Immigration detention centres

- Percentage of detained people who feel that most staff treat them with respect. Split by:

- open prisons
- Young Offenders Institution, secure children's home, secure training centre (15-18 years old)
- Immigration detention centres

- Percentage of those who are detained who have ever felt unsafe in their institution. Separate surveys for:

- police custody (only those who were in police custody who were then transferred to prison)
- open prisons
- Young Offenders Institution, secure children's home, secure training centre (15-18 years old)

Respect for the family life for individuals resident or detained in public and private institutions

- Number of prisoners who are transferred between countries in the UK (thus resulting in them not living in their previous country of residence) [alternatively, Wales only: percentage of children and young people in custody or prison who are resident in institutions in England]
- Support for family life for individuals resident or detained in public or private institutions
- Support for individuals to remain in their homes (rather than be moved to a private institution, for example to receive healthcare)
- The number of women who have been refused a place at a mother and baby unit in prison (or alternatively the availability of unit places compared to the demand)

	<p>Protection from identity-based crime and bullying</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage that are victims of hate crime (split by: race / religion / age / gender / disability / sexual orientation / transgender) (general population survey source) • Percentage of children and young people who reported that they have been bullied at least twice at school in the past couple of months • Racially and religiously aggravated crime (police recorded crime statistics) <p>Effective protection within society, community and the family</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targets met in National Indicators / Public Service Agreements / Department Strategy Objectives • Percentage who report being treated unfairly by financial institutions, utility companies, housing officials or private landlords, social services, JobCentre Plus or the Pension Service, or who have avoided contacting them for fear of being treated unfairly (to be developed) • Percentage with experience of unfair treatment, harassment or bullying at work in the last two years
<p style="text-align: center;">Indicators should be systematically disaggregated</p> <p>Disaggregation should be based on (1) the list of disaggregation characteristics and (2) the list of vulnerable groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaggregation characteristics: Ethnicity, gender, disability, sexual orientation, transgender, religion and belief, age, social class, etc • List of vulnerable groups: Individuals resident / detained in public and private institutions; individuals living in poverty; refugees / asylum seekers, vulnerable children and young people, Gypsies and Travellers, etc 	

Table 6: The right to adequate food

Illustrative indicators of the right to adequate food (UDHR A25)				
	Nutrition	Food Safety and Consumer Protection	Food Availability	Food accessibility
Structural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant ratification of treaties • Date of entry into force and coverage of the right to adequate food in the Constitution or other forms of superior law • Relevant case law • List of inspectorates, regulators and other relevant bodies • Key concerns raised by domestic/ international bodies 			
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complaints handled by the relevant inspectorate / regulator • Complaints handled by the relevant Ombudsman service 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of students eligible for free school meals who do not accept the meals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of GDP spent on food safety and consumer protection advocacy, education, research and implementation of law and regulations relevant to the right • Proportion of food producing and distributing establishments inspected for food quality standards and frequency of inspections 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of children living in households below 60 per cent of contemporary median income, before housing costs (can be disaggregated by: gender, ethnicity, disability, age, social class) • Percentage of children living in households below 60 per cent of contemporary median income, after housing costs (can be disaggregated by: gender, ethnicity, disability, age, social class) • The number of children living in relative low-income households and in material deprivation (can be disaggregated by: gender, ethnicity, disability, age, social class) • Percentage of children living in absolute income poverty (can be disaggregated by: gender, ethnicity, disability, age, social class) • Percentage of children living in households experiencing persistent income poverty (i.e. living below the relative poverty line in at least three out of four consecutive years) • Percentage of working age population in paid employment • Median hourly earnings of employees (excluding unpaid overtime) (pay gaps)
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of underweight and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of recorded deaths 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average household expenditure on food for the bottom three deciles of population or targeted population

	<p>stunting children under-five years of age</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of adults with a body-mass index of less than 18.5 • Percentage who are consuming the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables 	<p>and incidence of food poisoning related to unadulterated food</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death rates, including infant and under five mortality rates, associated with and prevalence of malnutrition (including under-, overnutrition and inadequate intake of nutrients) 				
<p><i>All indicators should be disaggregated by prohibited grounds of discrimination, as applicable and reflected in metasheets</i></p>				

Table 7: The right to health

Illustrative indicators of the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (UDHR A25, ICESCR Article 12, etc)					
	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"> • Relevant ratification of treaties • Date of entry into force and coverage of the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health in the Constitution or other forms of superior law • Relevant case law • List of inspectorates, regulators and other relevant bodies • Key concerns raised by domestic/ international bodies 				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time frame and coverage of national policy on sexual and reproductive health • Time frame and coverage of national policy on abortion and foetal sex-determination 	<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 for 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"> • Complaints handled by the relevant Ombudsman service • Care Quality Commission – the nature and scope of complaints related to healthcare • Care Quality Commission – the percentage of complaints effectively handled • Public expenditure on healthcare as a proportion of GDP • Discrimination in access to health care (such as non-registration or discrimination at GPs which is particularly important for Gypsies and Travellers and transgender groups) 				
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emotional health gaps experienced by looked after children (analysing emotions, conduct, hyperactivity, friendships). This is compares the DCSF SSDA903 return on looked after children with the Heath Survey for England. The looked after children data can be disaggregated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gender, ethnicity, age ○ Free school meals eligibility ○ Special Educational Needs ○ Gypsy/Roma or Traveller of Irish Heritage ○ Asylum-seeking children ○ Resident in looked after and places in a secure unit ○ Resident in homes and hostels subject to <i>Children’s Homes Regulations</i> 				

- Resident in other hostels and supportive residential settings
- Resident in residential care home
- Resident in NHS/Health Trust or other establishment providing medical or nursing care
- Resident in family centre of mother and baby unit
- Resident in Young Offender Institution or prison
- Resident in all Residential schools except where dual-registered as a school and a children's home.

The Health Survey for England can be disaggregated by: gender, ethnicity, disability, age, social class.

- Health gaps experienced by looked after children (those who have not received an annual health check, an annual dental check, do not have up to date immunisations or who have been identified as having a substance misuse problem who have not received an intervention):
 - Gender, ethnicity, age
 - Free school meals eligibility
 - Special Educational Needs
 - Gypsy/Roma or Traveller of Irish Heritage
 - Asylum-seeking children
 - Resident in looked after and places in a secure unit
 - Resident in homes and hostels subject to *Children's Homes Regulations*
 - Resident in other hostels and supportive residential settings
 - Resident in residential care home
 - Resident in NHS/Health Trust or other establishment providing medical or nursing care
 - Resident in family centre of mother and baby unit
 - Resident in Young Offender Institution or prison
 - Resident in all Residential schools except where dual-registered as a school
- Percentage of those in prison who have self-harmed, with additional reporting on how long the individual had been in custody
- Percentage of detained people who have not received any help with their alcohol or drug problem, or who rate the overall quality of the healthcare as 'bad' or 'very bad'. Split by:
 - open prisons
 - Young Offenders Institution, secure children's home, secure training centre (15-18 years old)
 - immigration detention centres (asks only about the overall quality of the healthcare)
- Accident rates for Gypsy and Travellers (possible source Accident and Emergency accident and injury rate, by location; under development)
- Percentage of adults with very low perceptions of treatment with dignity and respect in healthcare
- Percentage reporting lack of support for individual nutritional needs during hospital stays
- Percentage who did not have choice and control over their health care. Those who answered negatively to at least two of the

following questions:

- When you were referred to see a specialist, were you offered a choice of hospital for your first appointment?
- Were you given a choice of admission dates?
- Were you involved as much as you wanted to be in decisions about your care and treatment?
- Were you offered a choice of food?
- When you had important questions to ask a (doctor/nurse) did you get answers you could understand?
- Did the doctors/nurses talk in front of you as if you weren't there?
- Percentage who think that right to health is a right they (a) *should* have (b) *actually* have
- Targets met in National Indicators / Public Service Agreements / Department Strategy Objectives

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

Source: OHCHR (2008:25)

Table 8: The right to education

Illustrative indicators of the right to education (HRA Protocol 1 Article 2, UDHR Article 26, ICESCR Article 13,14, CRC Article 28, etc)				
	Universal Primary Education	Accessibility to Secondary and Higher Education	Curricula and Educational Resources	Educational Opportunity and Freedom
Structural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant ratification of treaties • Date of entry into force and coverage of the right to education in the Constitution or other forms of superior law • Relevant case law • List of inspectorates, regulators and other relevant bodies • Key concerns raised by domestic/ international bodies 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time frame and coverage of the <i>plan of 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 admission into school 	<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 standardised curricula for education at all levels • Proportion of education institutions at all level 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 		
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complaints handled by the relevant Ombudsman service • OFSTED – the nature and scope of complaints related to education • OFSTED – the percentage of complaints effectively handled • Public expenditure on early years, primary, secondary and higher education as proportion of GDP 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of students who are persistently absent from school who have not received an intervention (source not defined) • Percentage of students who have been expelled from school without provision of a suitable alternative (source not defined) • Gypsy and Traveller drop-out rates from school (source not yet defined) • Proportion of students with special educational needs who are not satisfied with the education or support they receive 			
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in educational achievement by vulnerable groups (at Key Stage 2 and GCSE). Includes separate reporting for the following groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Free school meals eligibility ○ Special Educational Needs ○ Gypsy / Roma or Traveller of Irish Heritage 			

- Children In Need (this group can be further disaggregated by those who are: young carers and asylum-seekers)
- Looked After Children (this group can be further disaggregated by those who are: asylum-seekers and what type of residential accommodation they are in).
- Percentage of children and young people who reported that they have been bullied at least twice at school in the past couple of months
- Highest educational achievement of children leaving care (who are over the age of 16 when leaving care)
- Includes separate reporting for:
 - Gender, ethnicity, age
 - Free school meals eligibility
 - Special Educational Needs
 - Gypsy/Roma or Traveller of Irish Heritage
 - Asylum-seeking children
- Percentage of children leaving care who do not have any qualifications (who are over the age of 16 when leaving care, are not due to sit an exam later in the school year after leaving care and do not have a health condition or disability that prevents them from sitting an exam). Includes separate reporting for:
 - Gender, ethnicity, age
 - Free school meals eligibility
 - Special Educational Needs
 - Gypsy/Roma or Traveller of Irish Heritage
 - Asylum-seeking children
- Percentage of looked after children, 16 years old, not involved in employment, education or training (NEET), compared to the national percentage of NEETs. Includes separate reporting for:
 - Gender, ethnicity, age
 - Free school meals eligibility
 - Special Educational Needs
 - Gypsy/Roma or Traveller of Irish Heritage
 - Asylum-seeking children
 - Resident in looked after and places in a secure unit
 - Resident in homes and hostels subject to *Children's Homes Regulations*
 - Resident in other hostels and supportive residential settings
 - Resident in residential care home
 - Resident in NHS/Health Trust or other establishment providing medical or nursing care
 - Resident in family centre of mother and baby unit
 - Resident in Young Offender Institution or prison
 - Resident in all Residential schools except where dual-registered as a school

- Percentage of those who are detained who are participating in either a job, vocational or skills training, education, or offending behaviour programmes

Separate surveys for:

- Police custody (only those who were in police custody who were then transferred to prison)
- Open prisons
- Young Offenders Institution, secure children's home, secure training centre (15-18 years old)
- Immigration detention centres (does not include offending behaviour programmes)
- Percentage of vulnerable groups who attend university (source not defined)
- Availability of education and training in detention institutions (source not defined)
- Percentage of who think that access to free education for children is a (a) right they *should* have (b) a right they *actually* have
- Percentage of those attending school or college who say they are not treated with respect
- Targets met in National Indicators / Public Service Agreements / Department Strategy Objectives

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

Source: OHCHR (2008:28)

Table 9: The right to adequate housing

Illustrative indicators of the right to adequate housing (UDHR A25)				
	Habitability	Accessibility to Services	Housing Affordability	Security of Tenure
Structural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant ratification of treaties • Date of entry into force and coverage of the right to adequate housing in the Constitution or other forms of superior law • Relevant case law • List of inspectorates, regulators and other relevant bodies • Key concerns raised by domestic/ international bodies 			
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complaints handled by the relevant inspectorate / regulator • Complaints handled by the relevant Ombudsman service • Proportion of GDP spent on provision and maintenance of sanitation, water supply, electricity and physical connectivity of habitations • Proportion of households that receive public housing assistance, including those living in subsidised rented housing and households subsidised for ownership 			
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of individuals living in sub-standard, unadapted or overcrowded accommodation • Percentage of care leavers aged 19 who will not be going into suitable accommodation • Percentage of children living in Bed and Breakfast accommodation as allocated by the local authority • Percentage living in poor environmental conditions • Proportion of population with sufficient living space (persons per room or rooms per household) or average number of persons per room among target households • Annual average homeless persons per 100,000 population • Reported cases of “forced evictions” (e.g. as reported to UN special procedures), in the reporting period 			
<i>All indicators should be disaggregated by prohibited grounds of discrimination, as applicable and reflected in metasheets</i>				

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