

Motu Working Paper 21-11

Finding the Gaps: Monitoring Economic and Social Rights in the Pacific

Motu economic & public policy research

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August 2021

**HRMI**
Human Rights Measurement Initiative

ECONOMIC & SOCIAL RIGHTS 
Empowerment Initiative

Document information

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Acknowledgements

We would like to thank all those at the Pacific Community (SPC) as well as attendees of the Human Rights Measurement Initiative's (HRMI's) 2019 Co-Design Workshop in Auckland who so generously gave of their time and ideas. Special thanks go to David Abbott, Nilima Lal, Alison Culpin, Michael Sharp, Scott Pontifex, Ashley Bowe, and Kaobari Matikarai at SPC. We also thank the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade for its generous funding of this project.

Disclaimer

While we acknowledge the contributions of individuals at SPC, MFAT and attendees at HRMI's 2019 Workshop, the views expressed, and conclusions reached herein are those of the authors alone.

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Abstract

This study identifies the data gaps in the Human Rights Measurement Initiative's (HRMI's) standard international data sources limiting the full integration of the 21 Pacific countries into its economic and social rights (ESR) metrics, seeks out alternative data sources and indicators that would enable their fuller integration, and identifies the remaining gaps preventing the full integration of the Pacific countries into HRMI's ESR data base. The report finds: (1) the key constraint to broadly expanding the coverage of HRMI's ESR metrics in the Pacific is the lack of constant PPP\$ GDP per capita data—nine of the Pacific countries are missing this data, (2) coverage of Pacific countries and territories with constant PPP\$ GDP per capita data can be expanded provided funding is available to search alternative data bases, and (3) some expansion of coverage of HRMI's ESR metrics in the Pacific can be made by substituting net primary school enrolment for adjusted net primary school enrolment and the adult (15-60) survival rate for the Age 65 survival rate for all countries.

JEL codes

D63 (Equity, Justice, inequality, and other Normative Criteria and Measurement); I: Health, Education, and Welfare (I3: Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty); K38 (Human Rights Law); O: Economic Development, Innovation, Technological change, and Growth (O1: Economic Development, O5: Economywide Country Studies); Y: Miscellaneous Categories (Y1 Data: Tables and Charts).

Keywords

Economic and social rights, economic and social rights performance, economic welfare, efficiency equity, human rights, international law, Pacific countries, Oceania, country studies, economic development, economic and social rights data, well-being.

Summary haiku

Pacific coverage

In HRMI's ESR scores

Needs PPP facts

Summary of gaps identified

Summarised below is a list of recommendations that will improve data collection and overall rights coverage, with the goal of helping to improve people's lives around the Pacific region. If these recommendations are implemented, all Pacific countries and territories can be fully integrated into HRMI's ESR dataset over time. It should be noted that many of these investments would simultaneously support the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals.

PPP\$ GDP per capita

Benchmarking of effective resource use cannot be undertaken without a constant price PPP\$ GDP per capita data series. This has already been produced using 2011 PPP\$ for 12 of the 21 countries and territories, and if it is extended to the other 9, we will be able to make massive progress in measuring effective use of resources for rights outcomes in the Pacific region. This PPP\$ series will need to be extended into the future and once the new International Comparison Project data are out, the series will need to be keyed to 2017 prices. SPC, the Asian Development Bank, or the World Bank are the most likely actors to be equipped to undertake this work.

Right to Education

Data on the number of children of primary/secondary school age are required to compute net enrolment rates. These data are lacking in several Pacific countries. Efforts to support this via collection or reanalysis of census or vital statistics data would enable us to compute HRMI's right to education metrics for all the Pacific countries and territories (as long as the appropriate GDP/capita data are also available – see above). Pacific country statistical offices individually or in collaboration with SPC are likely to be equipped to undertake this work.

We urge the higher-income Pacific countries and territories to participate in the International Program for Student Assessments (PISA) testing program, so that our right to education metrics using the high-income assessment standard can be computed for the Pacific countries. Pacific country education ministries or statistical offices individually or in collaboration with SPC are likely to be equipped to undertake this work.

Right to Food

We strongly urge the support of efforts to administer the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) module with reasonable frequency in all the Pacific countries. Such a module can be added to any regularly administered survey.

Data on the child stunting rate, our right to food indicator using the low-and-middle income assessment standard, are compiled in the Demographic and Health Surveys as well as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys. The latter, in particular, are designed to provide disaggregated data for a wide range of population subgroups. We urge more frequent administration of these surveys in all Pacific countries and territories.

SPC's SDD is in the optimal position to support Pacific countries in administering these surveys.

Right to Health

Data on the contraceptive use rate are similarly compiled in the Demographic and Health Surveys as well as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and for this reason as well we urge more frequent administration of these surveys in all Pacific countries and territories.

Right to Housing

Expanding coverage of our indicator of the right to housing enjoyment for the high-income assessment standard requires adapting ongoing surveys covering housing issues, making it possible to determine whether excreta is safely treated. This is also required as part of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) monitoring efforts and, accordingly, is to be encouraged. Pacific country statistical offices individually or in collaboration with SPC's SDD are likely equipped to undertake this work.

If affordable housing is considered a serious problem in urban areas for the high-income Pacific countries, one avenue to investigate is the potential to calculate a housing affordability indicator comparable to the OECD's housing "Overburden" rate—the percentage of the population in households spending 40% or more of their income on rent or mortgage overall and by income quintile. It might be possible to do so via a reanalysis of data in countries' Household Income and Expenditure surveys. If it is feasible, we recommend doing so. Pacific country statistical offices individually or in collaboration with SPC's SDD and possibly OECD are likely to be equipped undertake this work.

Right to Work

We recommend existing and future Labour Force surveys be reanalysed to calculate the long-term unemployment rate, the more frequent administration of these surveys, and ensuring that they collect the necessary information to calculate the long-term (>12 months) unemployment rate. Pacific country statistical offices individually or in collaboration with SPC's SDD are likely equipped to undertake this work.

We recommend that existing and future Household Income and Expenditure surveys be reanalysed to calculate the relative poverty rate (% population spending/earning < 50% of median spending/income), the more frequent administration of these surveys, and ensuring they collect the necessary information to enable calculation of the absolute poverty rate (income < 3.20PPP\$ per day) when combined with PPP\$ data. Pacific country statistical offices individually or in collaboration with SPC's SDD and the World Bank's Povcalnet staff should be equipped to undertake this work.

Next Steps:

We have been able to substantially expand the coverage of HRMI's economic and social rights metrics in the Pacific this year by searching additional international data bases, Pacific specific data bases, and Pacific country and territory reports and websites, as detailed in the sections that follow. Over the course of the coming year, additional data will become available as surveys are published that were or are in the field or being analysed. With continued funding, HRMI will be able to:

- Continue to incorporate these new data into our database, as they come available. This will not only enable us to increase the number of Pacific countries/territories with data on a particular rights enjoyment indicator, but will also enable us to expand the number of right aspects covered in the Pacific. Notably, we will be able to assess country performance in ensuring the right to food as assessed by the Food Insecurity Experience Scale for those countries being administered the FIES survey module this year.
- Produce the “sister ESR metrics” for the Pacific countries/territories.
- Explore the opportunities to compute HRMI’s metrics disaggregated by rural versus urban areas (if of interest).
- Explore the potential for applying our economic and social rights methodology to additional indicators that are relevant globally, or specifically for the Pacific.
- Continue to update and evolve our [Rights Tracker](#), in order to present the data in a way that is most useful for users. Please note that this year’s update of the Rights Tracker (taking on board feedback from participants at our 2019 co-design workshop) is still under development, and will be launched over the coming months.

We are also very interested in exploring possibilities for partnering with MFAT and/or any civil society organisations doing advocacy work in the Pacific, to collaborate on the best ways to ensure that HRMI data are used effectively to support and enhance existing work programmes and advocacy.

Of all our recommendations, the one that will be of greatest consequence to HRMI’s ability to broaden and deepen our coverage next year and into the future, is the expansion of the GDP per capita data measured in constant PPP\$ to all Pacific countries and territories.

1. Introduction

This report summarises efforts to more fully integrate the 21 Pacific countries and territories into the 2020 update of the Human Right Measurement Initiative's (HRMI's) economic and social rights (ESR) database as commissioned by New Zealand's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT).

HRMI's ESR metrics evaluate countries' performance on five economic and social rights articulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), and the International Covenant for Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), among other treaties. Specifically, these include the rights to: food, health, housing, education, and work.

HRMI evaluates country performance using two benchmarks. The first is the 'income adjusted' benchmark, which operationalises the ICESCR's requirement that countries use the 'maximum of [their] available resources' (Article 2) to progressively realise the rights enumerated in the Covenant. It does so by evaluating country performance relative to what historical evidence shows is feasible for a country given their level of economic resources. This is, in fact, the same as the award-winning SERF Index.¹ The second benchmark is the 'global best'. This benchmark evaluates a country's performance relative to the best performing countries at any resource level. Given differences in the data available for low- and middle-income versus high-income countries, as well as differences in the most relevant ESR challenges, both benchmarks utilise the two assessment standards when evaluating country performance. To the extent the requisite data are available, countries are evaluated on both assessment standards.

A. Evaluating country performance using the income adjusted benchmark

The size of a country's overall economy, or resources, is commonly measured using its Gross Domestic Product (GDP). HRMI's standard approach is to use GDP per capita (2011 PPP\$) as our proxy measure of the per person resources available in a country to ensure economic and social rights. Accordingly, to evaluate a country's achievement on a particular aspect of an economic or social right using the income adjusted benchmark, the relevant indicator value for the country needs to be compared with the benchmark value at the country's per capita GDP level measured in PPP\$ (or so-called international \$) so as to be comparable across countries and over time. The constant PPP\$ series available at this time is the 2011 PPP\$ series, and HRMI extracts these from the World Bank's World Development Indicators (WDI) database. **Data on GDP per capita measured in 2011 PPP\$ are only available for 12 of the 21 Pacific countries and territories.**

In our efforts to fill this data gap, we first searched alternative data sources. In particular, we looked at data available from the International Monetary Fund, the UNDP's Human Development Report's statistical tables, the Asian Development Bank, Penn World Tables, and Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) data from

¹ The book popularizing this methodology, *Fulfilling Social and Economic Rights* by Fukuda-Parr, Sakiko, Terra Lawson-Remer, and Susan Randolph, (New York: Oxford University press, 2015) was the winner of the 2019 prestigious Grawemeyer Award for Ideas Improving World Order, as well as the American Political Science Association's Human Rights Sections' 2016 Best Book in Human Rights Scholarship Award.

indexmundi.com, and the World Fact Book.² With the exception of the CIA data, none of these sources have GDP per capita PPP\$ data either in 2011 prices or current prices for any of the nine countries and territories missing this data in the WDI database. The GDP per capita data from the UNDP's Human Development Report's statistical tables does, however, enable us to extend the incomplete GDP per capita (2011 PPP\$) series for Marshall Islands to include the years 2000, 2016, and 2017. Although the CIA data cover additional Pacific countries, they do not produce a consistent constant or current price PPP\$ series. Discussions with staff at the Secretariat of the Pacific Community and the Asian Development Bank did not enable us to identify other sources of PPP\$ GDP data for the Pacific countries and territories.

World Bank documents summarising the results of the 2011 round of the International Comparison Program (ICP), from which the 2011 PPP\$ GDP per capita series are derived, indicate that while for the 21 Pacific countries and territories the full set of surveys was only administered to Fiji, the Individual Consumption by Households survey was administered to all 20 other Pacific countries and territories. A special methodology that linked information from the Fiji and New Zealand surveys covering the full set of five ICP surveys was reportedly used to construct the PPP\$ GDP series available for the 11 other Pacific countries. In principle this methodology could also be applied to the nine Pacific countries and territories missing PPP\$ GDP data. **Funding the application of the methodology to estimate the PPP\$ GDP per capita series for the nine Pacific countries by those knowledgeable of the procedures is a first order priority for enabling the calculation of HRMI's income adjusted ESR metrics for these countries.**

In addition to GDP, an alternative measure of the size of a country's overall economy is its Gross National Income (GNI). For most countries, there is little difference between GDP and GNI. However, for some countries, several of the Pacific countries among them, there is a sizable difference between the two measures. When a country's GNI per capita (2011 PPP\$) is significantly higher than its GDP per capita (2011 PPP\$), the country's scores on our economic and social rights metrics will be biased upward since the resources they can potentially tap to ensure economic and social rights exceed their per capita GDP (2011 PPP\$). We were able to either identify data sources providing GNI per capita (2011 PPP\$), or a methodology to estimate it, for all 12 countries that have GDP per capita (2011 PPP\$) data. **As a result, we will be able to provide 'sister' estimates using GNI per capita (2011 PPP\$) of our income adjusted ESR metrics for the 12 countries with the PPP\$ data.**

B. Evaluating country performance using the global best benchmark

Computing HRMI's ESR metrics using the global best benchmark can be closely approximated using GDP per capita data measured in constant (2011) US\$ and this is available or can be calculated for at least some years for the nine countries missing PPP\$ data. However, as is the case for HRMI's metrics using the

² Purchasing Power Parity per capita income data from the International Monetary Fund can be found at <https://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/PPP@WEO/THA>, from the United Nations' *Human Development Report* databank can be found at <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>, from the Asian Development Bank can be found at <https://www.adb.org/data/statistics>, from *Penn World Tables* at <https://www.google.com/search?q=penn+world+tables&og=Penn+World+Tables&ags=chrome.0.0l6.4710j0j4&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8>, and from *The World Fact Book* at <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>.

income adjusted benchmark, our ability to compute these metrics depends on the availability of data on the rights enjoyment indicators.

C. Identifying additional data on rights enjoyment indicators

Data for many of the Pacific countries and territories either are not readily available from the major international databases that we have used to compile our rights enjoyment indicators, are significantly out of date, or are so limited as to frustrate comparisons over time.

In order to improve our coverage of the Pacific countries and territories in our metrics, we expanded the databases searched to include: 1) a more extensive set of international databases; 2) databases focused on the Pacific countries and territories (in particular those compiled by the Pacific Community, such as their [Pacific Sustainable Development Goals dashboard](#),³ the [National Minimum Development Indicators database](#),⁴ and [statistics by topic](#)⁵); and 3) searched various publications, reports, and documents reporting survey findings and administrative statistics released by the Pacific countries and territories, as well as databases available from Pacific countries' websites. We also sought to identify alternative indicators that meet our criteria, and may be more widely available for the Pacific countries and territories, with the objective of either substituting these rights enjoyment indicators for all countries, or compiling a so-called 'sister' set of rights metrics just for the Pacific countries and territories. While doing so, we have also sought to take advantage of the enhanced global efforts to compile data for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

Our efforts to improve the coverage of our rights enjoyment indicators substantially increased the number of Pacific countries and territories we are able to include among HRMI's ESR metrics. We also identified two substitute indicators that we propose to use for all countries in the world. First, we will substitute the 'net primary school enrolment rate' for the 'adjusted net primary school enrolment rate'. The net primary school enrolment rate is more widely available for the Pacific countries and territories. The difference between the two indicators is slight. The adjusted net primary school enrolment rate includes primary school aged children that are in secondary school in its numerator, whereas the net primary school enrolment rate does not. Second, we will substitute the 'adult (15-60) survival rate' (100 – the adult percentage mortality rate) for the 'Age65 survival rate'. The former is not only more readily available for the Pacific countries and territories, but we also think it is a better indicator of adult health since it doesn't incorporate child survival.

The results of our expanded data search and indicator substitutions are detailed in the table on the following page. Under each right, we specify the countries that have sufficient data to be tested against the global best benchmark and/or against the income adjusted benchmark using our low-and-middle-income assessment standard. 'Standard' refers to HRMI's standard metrics while 'sister' refers to a set of metrics that substitutes alternative indicators for some of the standard ones. The 'sister' estimates for the

³ See <https://pacificdata.org/content/17-goals-transform-pacific>.

⁴ See <https://www.spc.int/nmdi/>.

⁵ See <https://sdd.spc.int/>.

Right to Food substitute the “percent population NOT undernourished” (that is, 100% - the “population undernourished percent”) for the “percent children (under 5) NOT stunted (that is, 100% - % child stunting rate). The ‘sister’ estimates for the Right to Health substitute “% births attended by skilled health personnel” for the “modern contraceptive prevalence rate among women (15-49) married or in union”.

Table 1: Summary of Pacific Country Rights Scores that can be Produced Using the Low-and-Middle-Income Assessment Standard

Right	Using standard HRMI assessment indicators								Using the sister series					
	Food		Health		Housing		Education		Work		Food		Health	
Benchmark	Income-adj	Global best	Income-adj	Global best	Income-adj	Global best	Income-adj	Global best	Income-adj	Global best	Income-adj	Global best	Income-adj	Global best
American Samoa	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓
Cook Islands	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	✓
Fiji	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
French Polynesia	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	✓
Guam	x	x	x	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓
Kiribati	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓
Marshall Is.	✓	✓	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x
Mic. Fed. Sts.	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nauru	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Caledonia	x	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	✓
Niue	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	✓
Northern Mariana Is.	x	x	x	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓
Palau	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓	✓	x	x
Papua New Guinea	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Samoa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Solomon Is.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tokelau	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x
Tonga	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tuvalu	✓	✓	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x
Vanuatu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wallis and Futuna	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓
Total count	8	9	9	12	12	21	12	14	9	9	12	16	9	17

Beyond expanding the PPP\$ data to enable greater coverage of the Pacific countries and territories on our income adjusted metrics, **there are a number of other efforts that could enable us to further expand our coverage of our standard metrics under the low-and-middle-income assessment standard.** Data on the child stunting rate and contraceptive use rates are compiled in the Demographic and Health surveys as well as the Multiple Indicator Cluster surveys. The latter, in particular, are designed to provide disaggregated data by a wide range of population subgroups. Both indicators are SDG indicators. **We would urge the funding of more frequent administration of these surveys in all the Pacific countries and territories.**

There are a couple of factors limiting data availability for monitoring the right to education using our low-and-middle-income assessment standard. A number of the Pacific countries and territories (American Samoa, French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, and Wallis and Futuna) only appear to collect data on the gross primary and gross secondary enrolment rates, or simply on the number of students enrolled in primary and secondary school. **The challenge appears to be determining the number of children of primary and secondary school age. Efforts to support this through collection or reanalysis of census or vital statistics data would enable us to compute HRMI's right to education metrics for all the Pacific countries and territories.**

Our low-and-middle-income assessment standard uses the so-called '\$2 a day' poverty line (\$3.20 2011 PPP\$ adjusted for inflation and comparable across countries). This can only be calculated for countries that have PPP\$ data and income distribution data. **Expanding the PPP\$ data has already been mentioned as a priority. Data on income distribution are typically compiled in the Household Income and Expenditure survey. As an additional priority we advocate for the more frequent administration of these surveys, while ensuring that they do provide the necessary information on the income/expenditure distribution to calculate the absolute and relative poverty rates as an additional priority.**

Our efforts to identify more data on the right enjoyment indicators used by our high-income assessment standard for the Pacific countries were less successful. The results of our expanded data search and indicator substitutions enable us to calculate HRMI's metrics using both the **global best benchmark** and **income adjusted benchmarks** for the **high-income assessment standard** are shown below. 'Standard' refers to HRMI's standard metrics while 'sister' refers to a set of metrics that substitutes alternative indicators for some of the standard ones. In the case of the high-income assessment standard, we can compute a sister series for the Right to Housing that substitutes a different definition of 'safely managed sanitation' for the definition used by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) that we use for our standard metrics.

Table 2: Summary of Pacific Country Rights Scores that can be Produced Using the High-Income Assessment Standard

Right	Using standard HRMI assessment indicators										Using the sister series	
	Food		Health		Housing		Education		Work		Housing	
Benchmark	Income-adj	Global best	Income-adj	Global best	Income-adj	Global best	Income-adj	Global best	Income-adj	Global best	Income-adj	Global best
American Samoa	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cook Islands	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Fiji	x	x	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓
French Polynesia	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓
Guam	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Kiribati	x	x	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓
Marshall Is.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓
Mic. Fed. Sts.	x	xx	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓
Nauru	x	x	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓
New Caledonia	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓
Niue	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓
Northern Mariana Is.	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓
Palau	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓
Papua New Guinea	x	x	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓
Samoa	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	✓	✓
Solomon Is.	x	x	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓
Tokelau	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Tonga	x	x	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓
Tuvalu	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	✓	✓
Vanuatu	x	x	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓
Wallis and Futuna	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Total count	0	0	9	17	2	2	0	0	0	0	12	16

Although currently we are unable to assess any Pacific country or territory's compliance with their right to food obligations under the high-income assessment standard, we should be able to do so in the future. The indicator used to assess enjoyment of the right to food for the high-income assessment standard is the percentage of the population that is not moderately or severely food insecure according to the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES). This is also an SDG indicator and the FIES survey module is or will be in the field for five of the Pacific countries over the next year. This indicator can be compiled from a very short module that can be added on to practically any regularly administered survey. **We strongly urge support of the administration of the FIES module with reasonable frequency in the Pacific.**

Expanding the coverage of our indicator of the right to housing enjoyment is mostly a matter of adapting ongoing surveys covering housing issues to determine whether excreta is safely treated. **This is also required as part of the SDG monitoring efforts and accordingly is to be encouraged.**

We are unable to rate any of the Pacific countries on the right to education using our high-income assessment standard because none of the Pacific countries or territories participate in the Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) testing program. Most of the Pacific countries and territories participate in an alternative survey of school learning, namely the PILNA survey. However, we cannot construct sister metrics using this data for two reasons: 1) at this time, the survey has not been in place a long enough period nor across enough countries to construct sufficient benchmarks; and 2) the participating countries have an agreement not to compare one country's scores with another's. Ultimately, however, if the Pacific countries and territories are to be included in HRMI's metrics on the right to education using the high-income assessment standard, they will need to participate in the PISA test. **We urge the Pacific countries and territories to participate in the PISA testing program.**

The right to work enjoyment indicators used for our high-income assessment standard are the percentage of the unemployed that are long-term (> 12 months) unemployed, and the relative poverty rate (< 50% of median income). Neither of these indicators is available for any of the Pacific countries or territories. However, it is likely the former can be calculated from existing Labour Force surveys and certainly could be calculated with small adaptations of the Labour Force surveys. Similarly, SPC staff indicate the relative poverty rate could be calculated from the existing Pacific country Household Income and Expenditure surveys. **We recommend reanalysis of the existing Labor Force and Household Income and Expenditure surveys to calculate both the long-term unemployment rate and relative poverty rate.**

As highlighted above, there are two key challenges in calculating HRMI's Quality of Life and underlying Rights metrics for the Pacific countries and territories: 1) Annual data on per capita income measured in units that are comparable across time and across countries and that adequately reflect country resource capacity are not readily available for all of the Pacific countries, and 2) The indicators used to measure the various aspects of rights enjoyment are not readily available from the international data bases we have used, are significantly out of date, or are so limited as to frustrate comparisons over time. Below we describe these challenges in greater detail and the progress made in overcoming them.

2. Benchmarking Performance and Measuring Country Resources: The Income Adjusted Benchmark

As noted above, HRMI's metrics assess country performance relative to two benchmarks: 1) the income adjusted benchmark, reflecting what a country should be able to achieve at its current income level; and 2) the global best benchmark, reflecting what a country ultimately needs to achieve.

In the case of the income adjusted benchmark, Achievement Possibilities Frontiers (APFs) indicate the feasible level of rights enjoyment at any per capita income level by looking at historical global experience. Specifically, for a given right aspect, the indicator of rights enjoyment at a given time is mapped against the indicator of per capita income (at the same time) for all countries over a period of one or two decades. A curve is then fitted to the outer boundary of the resultant scatter plot.

The legitimacy of the resultant benchmark rests not only on the definition of the rights enjoyment indicator being common, and hence comparable, across observations, but also on the per capita income indicator being comparable across countries and over time. Thus, per capita income needs to be: 1) measured in a single year's prices so as to eliminate the bias introduced by inflation; and 2) measured in a common currency, and in a manner that equates the purchasing power of income across countries. The convention we have used is to measure per capita income as Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita in 'constant' Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) International Dollars (\$). The constant PPP\$ GDP per capita series is currently available in 2011 prices for most countries in the world, but the results from the latest round of the International Comparison Program (ICP) are expected to be out next year and will use 2017 prices.⁶

Why not use a constant price per capita income series that converts all currencies to US dollars at the official exchange rate? This would be possible under three conditions: 1) if all goods were traded internationally; 2) if there were no distortions to trade such as tariffs and quotas; and 3) if no currencies were administered and all currencies were allowed to freely float against each other. However, each of these three conditions is seriously violated, leading to systematic biases in the comparability of per capita income converted to US\$ at official exchange rates. In other words, what 100 US\$ can purchase in the United States will differ from what 100 US\$ will purchase when converted to another country's currency at the official exchange rate. The difference in what that same 100 US\$ enables you to purchase can be quite large. Current PPP exchange rates equalise the value of comparable market baskets of goods and services between all countries in the year concerned.⁷ Constant PPP exchange rates do the same over time as well.

⁶ The data from the most 2017 International Comparison Program cycle are expected to be out in April, 2020. Unfortunately, among the 21 Pacific countries/territories, only Fiji participated. See the International Comparison Program 2019 Annual Report: <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/507891558504911996/pdf/ICP-Annual-Report-2019.pdf>.

⁷ A more detailed explanation can be found here: <https://ourworldindata.org/what-are-ppps>.

A. Evaluating Country Performance

Income Adjusted Benchmark:

In order to evaluate a country's achievement on a given right aspect, the relevant indicator value for the country needs to be compared with the benchmark value at the country's per capita GDP level measured in PPP\$ (or so-called international \$). Unfortunately, per capita GDP data are not available for all the Pacific countries. Table 1 below shows the data available from the World Bank's *World Development Indicators*, the data source we used in previous updates of our ESR metrics to compile the GDP per capita (2011 PPP\$) data.⁸

**Table 3: GDP per capita (2011 PPP\$) Availability 1997-2017
from World Bank's World Development Indicators**

Country/Territory	Period Covered
American Samoa	Not available
Cook Islands	Not available
Fiji	1997-2017
French Polynesia	Not available
Guam	Not available
Kiribati	1997-2017
Marshall Islands	1997-2017
Micronesia, Federated States	1997-2017
Nauru	2007-2017
New Caledonia	Not available
Northern Mariana Islands	Not available
Niue	Not available
Papua New Guinea	1997-2017
Palau	2000-2017
Samoa	1997-2017
Solomon Islands	1997-2017
Tokelau	Not available
Tonga	1997-2017
Tuvalu	1997-2017
Vanuatu	1997-2017
Wallis and Futuna	Not available

⁸ See <https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/world-development-indicators>.

The forthcoming update of our ESR metrics contemplates tracking country ESR performance for the period 2007 through 2017. Given our 10-year look-back period, this means we need the GDP per capita (2011 PPP\$) data for the period 1997-2017. As Table 1 shows, GDP per capita data measured in 2011 PPP\$ are only available for 10 of the 21 Pacific countries and territories from World Bank's *World Development Indicators* (WDI) for the full 1997-2017 period.⁹ They are available for a somewhat shorter period for another two Pacific countries. No data are available from WDI for the following nine Pacific countries and territories: American Samoa, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia, Northern Mariana Islands, Niue, Tokelau, and Wallis and Futuna.

In our efforts to fill this data gap, we first searched alternative data sources. In particular, we looked at data available from the International Monetary Fund, the statistical tables in the UNDP's Human Development Report, the Asian Development Bank, Penn World Tables, and CIA data from *indexmundi.com*, and the World Fact Book.¹⁰ With the exception of the CIA sources, none of these sources has GDP per capita PPP\$ data either in 2011 prices or current prices for any of the nine Pacific countries and territories.

The CIA data from indexmundi.com¹¹ did provide data covering multiple years for eight of the nine countries missing GDP per capita (2011 PPP\$) data from WDI, the exception being Tokelau, as well as for the other 12 countries. However, it was not clear what year's prices were being used. A comparison between the WDI and CIA *indexmundi* data for the 12 countries with data from both sources indicated that: 1) the CIA *indexmundi* and WDI data are sometimes starkly different; and 2) the CIA *indexmundi* data often vary dramatically year to year and the direction of the change often differs from that of either the WDI current PPP\$ series or the WDI 2011 PPP\$ series. Overall, it is unclear whether the CIA *indexmundi* series is in constant (2011) PPP\$ or current PPP\$, or whether the entries in the series are in different year's prices but not necessarily current prices. Table A.1 in the Appendix shows the results of this comparison.

Our examination of the [CIA's World Fact Book](#)¹² revealed that while the three years of GDP per capita PPP\$ data for the 12 countries with WDI data were all specified as using 2017 prices, the year's prices used for the nine countries without WDI data were not specified, and therefore unknown, and as a result are unusable for our purposes.

From our data search, two observations became particularly noteworthy: 1) the World Bank documents summarising the results of the 2011 ICP round indicate that, while the full set of surveys was only administered to Fiji, the Individual Consumption by Households survey was administered to all 20 other Pacific countries; and 2) for 11 of these countries, GDP per capita (2011 PPP\$) data are available. These facts led us to believe that, although not available in the international data bases, GDP per capita PPP\$ data (current or 2011 prices) might have been estimated for some of the nine countries

⁹ Although other agencies, such as the International Monetary fund, also provide GDP per capita (2011 PPP\$) data, there are small differences in the series produced by the different agencies. Since the World Bank leads the ICP worldwide statistical initiative under the auspices of the United Nations Statistical Commission, we have used the World Bank World Development Indicators GDP per capita (2011 PPP\$) series to estimate the Achievement Possibility Frontier's that benchmark the feasible level on rights enjoyment indicators for countries with different per capita income levels.

¹⁰ Purchasing Power Parity per capita income data from the International Monetary Fund can be found at <https://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/PPPPC@WEO/THA>, from the United Nations' *Human Development Report* databank can be found at <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>, from the Asian Development Bank can be found at <https://www.adb.org/data/statistics>, from *Penn World Tables* at <https://www.google.com/search?q=penn+world+tables&og=Penn+World+Tables&qs=chrome.0.016.4710j0j4&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8>, and from *The World Fact Book* at <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>.

¹¹ See <https://www.indexmundi.com/g/g.aspx?v=67&c=aq&l=en>.

¹² See <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>.

missing data.¹³ Ashley Bowe (Programme Manager, Pacific Commonwealth Equality project at Regional Rights Resource Team) and Nilima Lal (Economic Statistics Advisor, Statistics Development Division for the Pacific Community) were among our first contacts. Neither were aware of sources of income data measured in PPP\$ for the nine missing countries. Nilima, however, introduced us to Kaushal Joshi (Principal Statistician at the Asian Development Bank) who, in turn, took up the issue with his contacts at the World Bank. Gaia Church (Development Officer at MFAT) introduced us to Mei Lin Harley (Senior Advisor Monitoring and Evaluation at MFAT), who brought us full circle back to David Abbot (Manager, Data Analysis and Dissemination at the Statistics Development Division of the Pacific Community). While he was not aware of any estimates other than those we had already uncovered, he did suggest we use the PPP\$ conversion factors to compute the data ourselves. However, since only one of the five ICP surveys (the survey of Individual Consumption by Households) was administered in the 20 Pacific countries, special procedures are required to do so. Our efforts to identify those procedures have yet to yield fruit.

Global Best Benchmark:

As noted earlier, the global best benchmark assesses country performance relative to the best performing countries at any per capita income level. In the case where a country has more than enough income to fully achieve the global best benchmark but fails to do so, a penalty is imposed in calculating the country's score on the indicator concerned. The size of the penalty increases with per capita GDP and the deficit in fulfilment. Specifically, the penalty is related to the ratio between the amount of income a country has and the income necessary to fully achieve the benchmark and to the country's raw score on the indicator concerned. Thus, a larger penalty is imposed on a country achieving 80 percent of the benchmark if its per capita GDP is five times the minimum required than if its per capita GDP is two times that required. Similarly, a larger penalty is imposed on a country with two times the necessary income to fulfil the right if its indicator is 80 percent than if it is 90 percent.

Ideally, the country's actual per capita GDP and the required per capita GDP should be measured using 2011 PPP\$. However, it can be reasonably approximated using per capita income measured in 2011 US\$. For the nine countries missing GDP per capita data measured in 2011 PPP\$, the 2011 US\$ variant is available or can be calculated based on available data for at least some years if not all years in the 1997-2017 period. As such, we will be able to reasonably approximate HRMI's ESR metrics using the global best benchmark for all the Pacific countries to the extent the requisite rights enjoyment indicators are available.

B. Evaluating Country Performance Using Gross National Income Per Capita (2011 PPP\$)

The size of a country's overall economy is typically measured using its Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Accordingly, we have used GDP per capita as our proxy measure of the per person resources available in a country to ensure economic and social rights. An alternative measure of the size of a country's overall economy is its Gross National Income (GNI). While GDP is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a given year, regardless of whether the goods and services are

¹³ See World Bank, 'Purchasing Power Parities & Real Expenditures of World Economies: Summary of Results and Findings of the 2011 International Comparison Program', Supplementary Table 6.8. (2014)
<http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/150971487105181565/Summary-of-Results-and-Findings-of-the-2011-International-Comparison-Program.pdf>.

produced by citizens or non-citizens, GNI measures all income received by a country's residents and businesses, irrespective of whether it was produced within or outside the country. For most countries, there is little difference between their GDP per capita and their GNI per capita. However, for some countries, several of the Pacific countries among them, there is a sizable difference between the two measures. When a country's GNI per capita is significantly higher than its GDP per capita, the country's scores on our ESR metrics will be biased upward since the resources they can potentially tap into to ensure economic and social rights exceeds their per capita GDP.

There are several different ways we could adapt our methodology to overcome this bias. First, instead of specifying the APF benchmarks using GDP per capita, we could specify them using GNI per capita, or perhaps using the average of GDP per capita and GNI per capita. Alternatively, in the cases where a country's GNI per capita substantively exceeds its GDP per capita, we could substitute its GNI per capita for its GDP per capita when measuring its resource level. **We propose to use the latter approach for those Pacific countries with GNI per capita substantially in excess of their GDP per capita.**

Resource data using GNI per capita (2011 PPP\$) are available, or can be estimated using the current PPP\$ variants of GDP and GNI per capita, for nine countries for the entire period: Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Vanuatu. Additionally, data are available for the bulk of this period for the following three countries: Nauru, Palau, and Tuvalu. There is no relevant resource data available for these nine countries: American Samoa, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Tokelau, Wallis and Futuna.

Countries with GNI per capita significantly higher than GDP per capita (based on 2017 current PPP\$ comparison) are:

- Kiribati GNI/cap=2xGDP/cap
- Marshall Islands GNI/cap = 1.3xGDP/cap
- Micronesia GNI/cap=1.2xGDP/cap
- Nauru GNI/cap=1.3xGDP/cap
- Tuvalu GNI/cap=1.5xGDP/cap

Countries with little difference between GNI per capita (2017 current PPP\$) and GDP per capita (2017 current PPP\$):

- GDP per capita slightly greater: Fiji, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu
- GNI per cap (2017 current PPP\$) slightly higher in: Tonga
- No data to compare in American Samoa, French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia, Northern Mariana Islands, Cook Islands, Niue, Tokelau, Wallis and Futuna

Thus, because our ESR metrics use a country's GDP per capita (2011 PPP\$) rather than GNI per capita (2011 PPP\$) to assess its resource capacity, the scores will be significantly upward biased for five of the Pacific countries: Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, and Tuvalu. **We plan to address this problem by estimating a sister set of our ESR metrics for all 12 Pacific countries with the required GNI per capita (2011 PPP\$) data.**

C. Conclusions

Our ability to extend HRMI's economic and social rights metrics to the 21 Pacific countries and territories critically depends on the availability of per capita income data measured in constant Purchasing Power Parity dollars (International PPP\$). These data are missing for the following nine Pacific countries and territories: American Samoa, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia, Northern Mariana Islands, Niue, Tokelau, and Wallis and Futuna.

Fiji participated fully in the 2011 ICP project, and the other 20 Pacific countries and territories participated partially, undertaking the Individual Consumption by Households survey. For these 20 countries, special procedures must be followed to estimate PPP\$ GDP and GNI data, and indeed, these procedures have been used to estimate GDP per capita (2011 PPP\$) values for 11 of the Pacific countries and territories. Doing so for the other nine Pacific countries and territories is a first-order priority in order to extend our ESR metrics to these nine countries and territories. For several countries in the Pacific per capita GNI is substantially higher than per capita GDP. As a result, country scores are upward biased when GDP per capita, rather than GNI per capita, is used as the measure of country resources. **For those Pacific countries and territories with the requisite data, a sister set of rights metrics will be calculated using GNI per capita as the measure of country resources.**

3. Measuring Rights Enjoyment

HRMI's economic and social rights metrics currently consider five of the six substantive economic and social rights which are spelled out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and subsequently elaborated in international law by a series of treaties, starting with the International Covenant for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).¹⁴

The five substantive rights covered by the SERF Index and HRMI's ESR metrics are the rights to: food, health, education, housing, and work. Following the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights' lead, the rights to water and sanitation are included as a key aspect of the right to housing.¹⁵ Current data limitations have prevented us from fully incorporating the right to social security, although aspects of this right are incorporated through the right to work metrics.

Both data limitations and differences in central rights challenges in high- and low-income countries have led to the construction of two assessment standards: the 'low-and-middle-income' assessment standard, which is most appropriate for low- and middle-income countries, and the 'high-income' assessment standard, most appropriate for high-income countries. We evaluate all countries on both standards to the extent that data on the relevant indicators are available.

Our metrics seek to provide a high-level assessment of the extent to which a country is fulfilling each of the five rights. Indicators are selected to capture the most central aspects of each right as defined in international law. We seek to identify a single bellwether indicator, or limited number of indicators, that reflect the enjoyment of the central aspects of each right, that, among other criteria, are available from publicly accessible and internationally comparable databases, and that have wide country

¹⁴ United Nations, *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, New York: United Nations, 1948. United Nations, *International Covenant for Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights*, New York: United Nations, 1966.

¹⁵ See United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, *Human Rights Indicators: A Guide to Measurement and Implementation*, HR/PUB/12/5, New York: Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, United Nations, 2012.

coverage. The table below shows the current indicators used to assess country performance on each right.

Table 4: Indicator Sets for 2019 Update

Right/Indicator	Low-and-middle-income Assessment Standard	High-Income Assessment Standard
Food		
% children (under 5) NOT stunted	√	
% Population not moderately or severely food insecure (FIES scale)		√
Health		
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	√	
% live births NOT low birth weight		√
Child (under 5) survival rate	√	√
Age 65 survival rate	√	√
Education		
Adjusted net primary school enrolment rate	√	
Net secondary school enrolment rate	√	√
% students scoring level 3 or higher on PISA test (by topic—math, science and reading)		√
Housing/Water and Sanitation		
% population with ‘basic’ access to water on premises	√	
% population with at least ‘basic’ sanitation	√	
% population with ‘safely managed’ sanitation		√
Decent Work/Social Security		
% with income > \$3.20 (2011 PPP\$) per day	√	
% with income > 50% median income		√
% unemployed NOT long-term unemployed		√

As noted at the outset, data availability for the Pacific countries and territories is hindered in three ways: 1) data are not readily available from the major international databases we have used ([World Bank's World Development Indicators](#)),¹⁶ World Health Organisation's health and statistics information systems such as the [Global Health Observatory](#),¹⁷ the Food and Agriculture Organisation's [FAOSTAT](#)¹⁸; 2) data are significantly out of date; and 3) data are so limited as to frustrate comparisons over time.

In order to improve our coverage of the Pacific countries and territories in our ESR metrics, we have expanded the search to include a more extensive set of international databases focused on the Pacific countries and territories (such as those compiled by the Pacific Community, including their [Pacific SDG dashboard](#),¹⁹ and the [National Minimum Development Indicators](#)²⁰ database and statistics by topic), and searched various publications, reports, and documents reporting survey findings released by the Pacific countries and territories, as well as databases available from their websites.

In addition, we have sought to identify alternative indicators that also meet our criteria and may be more widely available for the Pacific countries and territories. While doing so, we have sought to take advantage of the enhanced global efforts to compile data for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals. We report the results of this search below, right by right.

A. Right to Food

According to General Comment 12 of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (the treaty monitoring body for the International Covenant for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights), the core content of the right to food implies: 'The availability of food in a quantity and quality sufficient to satisfy the dietary needs of individuals, free from adverse substances, and acceptable within a given culture; The accessibility of such food in ways that are sustainable and that do not interfere with the enjoyment of other human rights' (paragraph 8).²¹ Paragraph 9 elaborates that: 'Dietary needs implies that the diet as a whole contains a mix of nutrients for physical and mental growth, development and maintenance, and physical activity that are in compliance with human physiological needs at all stages throughout the life cycle and according to gender and occupation.' The Committee goes on to define other terms within that definition. For example, 'cultural relevance' entails recognising the '... perceived non nutrient-based values attached to food and food consumption' and cultural acceptance (paragraph 11), while 'accessible' encompasses both economic and physical accessibility (paragraph 13). 'Availability' refers to production, purchase, or social entitlements along with the ability to move food to where it is needed (paragraph 12).

The above definitions imply that the right to food indicators need to reflect physical and economic access to food that meets the dietary needs of children and adults, and takes into account cultural preferences. Currently, HRMI uses two bellwether indicators to measure the enjoyment of the right to food: the percentage of children under 5 that are NOT stunted (100 - child stunting rate) in the case of the low- and middle-income ('low-and-middle-income') assessment standard, and the percentage of the population that is NOT moderately or severely food insecure as measured by the Food Insecurity

¹⁶ See <https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/world-development-indicators>.

¹⁷ See <https://www.who.int/healthinfo/statistics/en/>.

¹⁸ See <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data>, etc.

¹⁹ See <https://pacificdata.org/content/17-goals-transform-pacific>.

²⁰ See <https://sdd.spc.int/>.

²¹ Committee for Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, General Comment 12: The Right to Adequate Food (Article 11), New York: Economic and Social Council, United Nations, 1999.

Experience Scale (FIES) in the case of the high-income assessment standard.²² The child stunting rate is defined as the percentage of children under 5 whose height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population. Child stunting occurs when a child's micronutrient and macronutrient requirements are not fully met. Since there is evidence that households tend to protect the nutrition of children, or in the case where income earning opportunities require physical exertion, the caloric adequacy of their primary wage earners, if children are stunted, then this shows that access to food with sufficient micronutrients and macronutrients is compromised for the whole family.

Data on stunting rates is limited for high-income countries, so for the high-income assessment standard we use the percentage of the population who are moderately or severely food insecure based on the FIES. According to this indicator, households facing moderate or severe food insecurity are unable to reliably secure food providing sufficient macronutrients and micronutrients. Both the child stunting rate and the percentage of the population that is moderately or severely food insecure have been adopted as indicators to monitor the second SDG of 'zero hunger'. Specifically, the child stunting rate is indicator 2.2.1, and the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity based on the FIES is indicator 2.1.2.

Data on the child (under 5) stunting rate for the 2019 update were extracted from the World Bank's World Development Indicators and are based on the UNICEF-WHO-World Bank: *Joint child malnutrition estimates* (JME) and reference WHO's 'new child growth standards' released in 2006. Aggregation of these data is based on the UNICEF-WHO-World Bank harmonised dataset (adjusted, comparable data) and methodology. However, as can be seen from the second column of Table 5, these data were only available for eight of the 21 Pacific countries. Additionally, for most of those countries, data were only available for one or two years across the 1996 to 2016 period relevant to HRMI's 2019 update. In an effort to include more Pacific countries, we expanded our search to include [FAOSTAT](#),²³ the [UN SDG database](#)²⁴ (henceforth 'UNSDG database'), [World Bank's Health, Nutrition and Population Statistics](#)²⁵ (henceforth 'HNP database'), the [UNDP's Human Development Indicators](#),²⁶ the Pacific Community's National Minimum Development Indicators (NMDI), and the Pacific Community's Sustainable Development Goals Database, both available at the same [web address](#).²⁷ Additionally, to the extent possible, we searched each Pacific country or territory's Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) reports, vital statistics reports, country-specific statistical reports and data from statistical office websites. As can be seen from the last column of Table 5, this effort did not substantially expand the number of countries with sufficient data. In fact, this search only enabled us to add the Marshall Islands to our dataset.

Data on the percentage of the population who are moderately or severely food insecure based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) were extracted from the UNSDG database. While this indicator has been used to monitor households' ability to access a healthy diet in the Americas for over a decade, it is only since the implementation of the SDGs that sustained efforts have been made to adapt the questionnaire and methodology to illicit globally comparable data. Beyond its concept validity with regard to the right to food (as well as to SDG goal 2), an advantage of this indicator is that the survey

²² See for example, <http://www.fao.org/in-action/voices-of-the-hungry/fies/en/>.

²³ See <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data>.

²⁴ See <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>.

²⁵ See <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data>.

²⁶ See <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>.

²⁷ See <https://sdd.spc.int/>.

module required to collect the data is quite short and can readily be tacked on to other regularly administered surveys. In contrast, data on the prevalence of child stunting requires more highly-trained researchers to measure children’s height accurately and is most commonly collected in Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) or Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), which are seldom administered at intervals more frequently than five years.

Data on food security based on the FIES are not yet available for any of the Pacific countries. However, discussions with Statistics for Development Division (SDD) staff at SPC in Noumea revealed that FIES surveys are in the field for Vanuatu, Kiribati, and Marshall Islands, and are scheduled to be collected in Tonga and the Solomon Islands as an additional module to other scheduled surveys. Given that the FIES survey module can readily be added on to other surveys (including agriculture surveys, labour force surveys, population and housing censuses, and household income and expenditure surveys - one or the other of which is administered nearly every year in most Pacific countries), is relatively inexpensive to administer, and is SDG indicator 2.1.2, **we argue that expanding the coverage of FIES surveys to all the Pacific countries and ensuring it is administered with reasonable frequency should be a priority.**

Table 5: Prevalence Child Under 5 Stunting Rate Data Availability

Country/Territory	2019 Update: World Bank, World Development Indicators	Current Availability (1997-2017) from Searched Sources
American Samoa	None	None
Cook Islands	None	None
Fiji	2004	2004
French Polynesia	None	None
Guam	None	None
Kiribati	None	None
Marshall Islands	None	1998, 2017
Micronesia, Federated States	None	None
Nauru	2007	2007
New Caledonia	None	2011
Northern Mariana Islands	None	None
Niue	None	None
Papua New Guinea	2005, 2010	2005, 2010
Palau	None	None

Country/Territory	2019 Update: World Bank, World Development Indicators	Current Availability (1997-2017) from Searched Sources
Samoa	1999, 2014	1999, 2007, 2014
Solomon Islands	2007, 2015	2007, 2015
Tokelau	None	None
Tonga	2012	2012
Tuvalu	2007	2007
Vanuatu	1996, 2007, 2013	2007, 2013
Wallis and Futuna	None	None

In light of the limited data on the stunting rate in the Pacific countries and the absence of data based on the FIES at this time, we investigated the potential usefulness of alternative indicators. Additionally, several people at HRMI's Pacific workshop voiced concern that the indicators we currently use do not capture the central aspects of nutritional challenges facing people in the Pacific countries. They urged us to consider additional indicators, and in particular, ones that would capture nutritional challenges in the Pacific influencing the prevalence of non-communicable diseases, such as heart disease and diabetes. We contacted several of those who had voiced concerns, including several SPC researchers. Our discussions with them did not specifically identify a particular indicator that should be added, but did highlight the connections between low incomes, diets heavy in starches and sugars, limited access to fruits and vegetables, obesity, and non-communicable diseases. We might therefore consider indicators related to obesity or limited access to fresh fruits, vegetables, and other nutrient-rich foods.

We investigated the availability of four additional indicators relevant to the right to food: 1) the prevalence of children under 5 that are moderately or severely wasted (underweight for height); 2) the prevalence of children under 5 that are moderately or severely overweight (overweight for height); 3) the prevalence of undernourishment; and 4) the percentage of adults over 18 who are overweight, which is thought to be closely related to nutrition based non-communicable diseases. The first two of these indicators are also SDG 2.2.2 indicators, and the third is SDG indicator 2.1.1. Of course, as rights enjoyment indicators, we would look at the absence of these problems — eg, the percentage of adults that are *not* overweight rather than the percentage that *are* overweight.

Table 6 shows the availability of these data for the Pacific countries. As can be seen, there is essentially no advantage to substituting either child wasting or child overweight for child stunting, or even including these as additional indicators, given their limited data availability for the Pacific countries. Data availability on the prevalence of undernourishment and percentage of adults that are overweight are dramatically better.

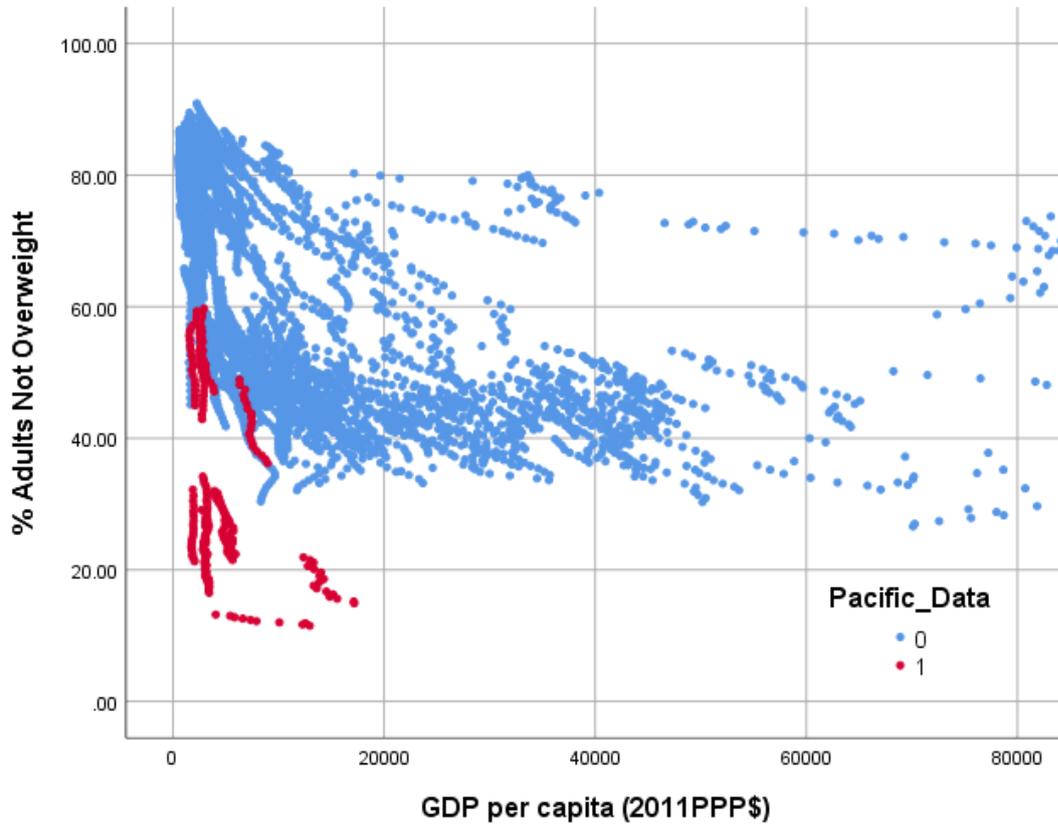
Table 6: Right to Food – Availability of Potential Enjoyment Indicators for Pacific Countries

Country	Child Stunting	Child Wasting	Child Overweight	Population Undernourished	Adults Overweight
American Samoa	NA	NA	NA	NA	2004
Cook Islands	NA	NA	NA	2006, 2016	1997-2016
Fiji	2004	2004	2004	2000-2016 (UNSDG) 2002, 2004, 2008 (NMDI)	1997-2016
French Polynesia	NA	NA	NA	2015 2000-2016	NA
Guam	NA	NA	NA	NA	2011-2018
Kiribati	NA	NA	2007 (but for age not height)	2000-2016 (UNSDG) 2001, 2006, 2015 (NMDI)	1997-2016
Marshall Islands	1998, 2017	1998, 2017	2017	2016	1997-2016
Micronesia, Fed. St.	NA	NA	NA	2005, 2013, 2016	1997-2016
Nauru	2007	2007	2007	2006, 2013, 2016 (and odd one for 2015)	1997-2016
New Caledonia	2011	NA	NA	2000-2016	NA
Niue	NA	NA	NA	2002, 2016	1997-2016
Northern Mariana Is.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Palau	NA	NA	NA	2006, 2016	1997-2016
Papua New Guinea	2005, 2010, 2017	2005, 2010, 2017	2005, 2010, 2011	2016	1997-2016

Country	Child Stunting	Child Wasting	Child Overweight	Population Undernourished	Adults Overweight
Samoa	1999, 2007, 2014	1999, 2007, 2014	1999, 2007, 2014	2000-2016 (UNSDG) 2002, 2008, 2013, 2015 (NMDI)	1997-2016
Solomon Is.	2007, 2015	2007, 2015	2007, 2015	2000-2016 (UNSDG) 2006, 2013, 2015 (NMDI)	1997-2016
Tokelau	NA	NA	2011 (but def. is BMI>3)	NA	NA
Tonga	2012	2012	2012	2001, 2009, 2016	1997-2016
Tuvalu	2007	2007	2007	2005, 2010, 2016	1997-2016
Vanuatu	2007, 2013	2007, 2013	2007, 2013 (but for age not height)	2002, 2006, 2015 2000-2016	1997-2016
Wallis and Futuna	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Obesity and being overweight have been linked to the inability to afford or access healthy, nutrient-rich foods, such as fruits, vegetables and lean meats, and as such can result from a violation of the right to food. However, there are many other factors that influence harmful weight gain including genetics, lack of opportunity to exercise, and a surfeit of available fatty and sugary foods. To the extent that the inability to afford healthy, nutrient-rich foods is an important driver of excessive weight gain, the percentage of the population that is overweight should fall as per capita income rises. Additionally, there should not be a substantial increase in the percentage of the population that is overweight at any given per capita income level over time. Figures 1 and 2 explore both of these conditions.

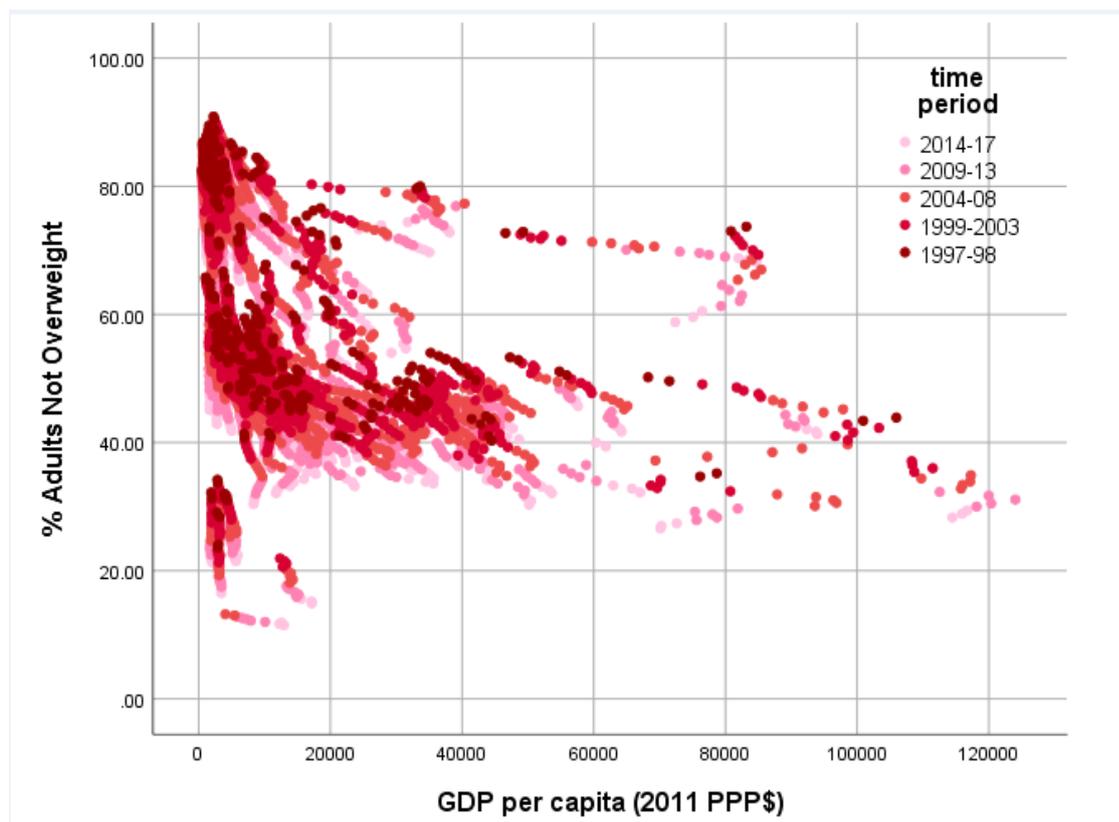
Figure 1: Percent Adults Not Overweight or Obese by GDP Per Capita



As can be seen from Figure 1, there is no tendency for the percentage of the adult population that is overweight to decline with per capita income level, in fact the percentage that is NOT overweight declines. While it is certainly the case that some households are either unable to purchase or access healthy foods, and as a result rely on calorie-dense and nutrient-poor foods, Figure 1 strongly suggests that, globally, this is not a dominant cause of excessive weight gain. The data points for the Pacific countries (shown in red) reveal that excessive weight gain poses a particular challenge in both high- and low-income Pacific countries.

Figure 2 shows the same data as Figure 1, but also identifies the time frame of the different observations, where darker red dots represent earlier periods and lighter pink are more recent years. The results show that the problem of adult excessive weight gain has increased over time. We conclude that the percentage of the adult population that is not overweight or obese is more heavily influenced by factors other than violations of the right to food and, as such, is not an appropriate indicator.

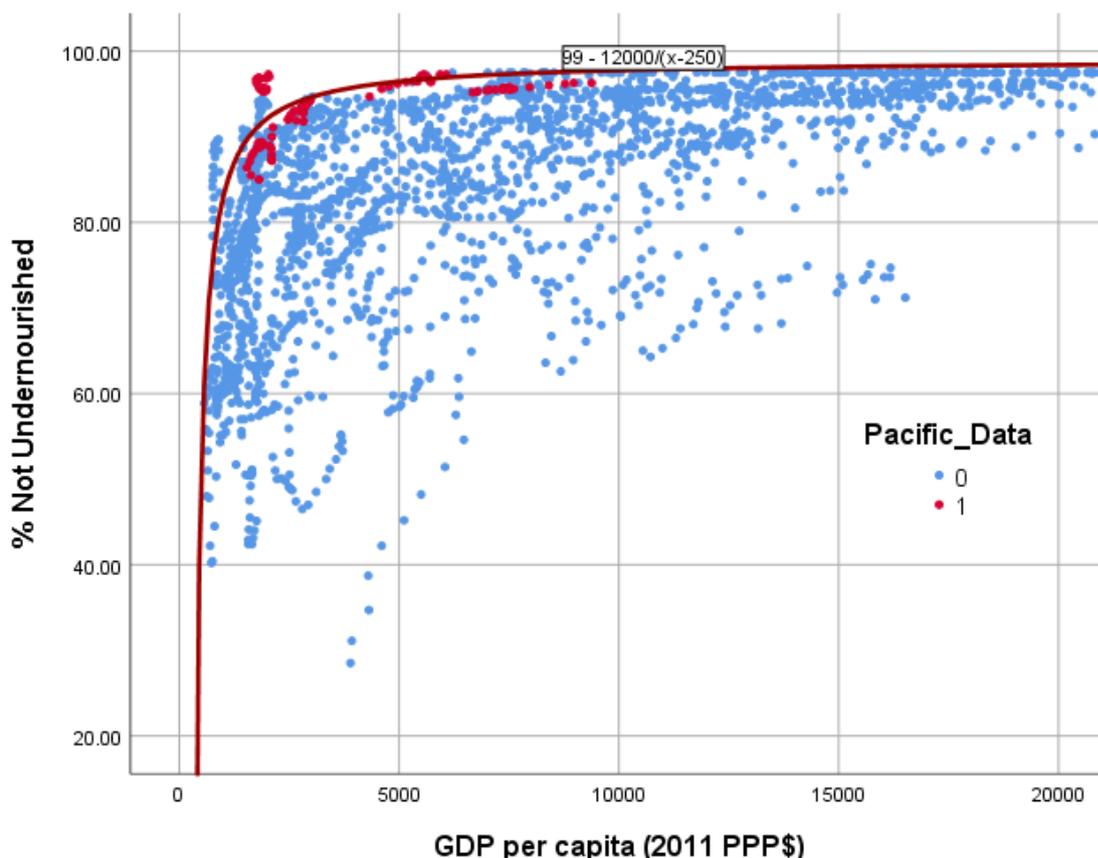
Figure 2. Percentage Adult Population Overweight or Obese by GDP Per Capita and Time



Another potential indicator of the right to food is the percentage of the population that is undernourished. Data on this potential indicator are available for most of the Pacific countries and often for multiple years. As noted earlier, the percentage of the population that is not undernourished is SDG indicator 2.1.1. [UNSDG](#)²⁸ defines this indicator as follows: ‘The prevalence of undernourishment is an estimate of the proportion of the population whose habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the dietary energy levels that are required to maintain a normal active and healthy life. It is expressed as a percentage.’ Thus, it is a broad indicator of access to sufficient food energy (macronutrients), but not micronutrients (vitamins, minerals, etc). The metadata notes that the indicator is modelled based on either information from country-level food balance sheets and income distribution among other factors or compiled from household food surveys. The metadata further notes that both approaches are subject to error and, as a result, the FAO (the international agency responsible for compiling this data) only publishes national values when they are in excess of 2.5 percent. Figure 3 below graphs global data on the percentage of the population not undernourished against per capita GDP (2011 PPP\$). The red dots are observations from the Pacific countries while the blue dots are observations from other countries, with each dot showing a country observation for a particular year. The red curve sketches the benchmark at the different per capita income levels.

²⁸ See <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>.

Figure 3. Percentage Population Not Undernourished by GDP Per Capita



For our 2020 update, we propose to continue using the percentage of children under 5 that are not stunted for our low-and-middle-income assessment standard, and the percentage of the population that is not moderately or severely food insecure for our high-income assessment standard. **We strongly encourage efforts to ensure more frequent administration of the Demographic and Health surveys and Multiple Indicator Cluster surveys to all Pacific countries and territories in order to improve the availability of data on child stunting in the Pacific. We also strongly encourage the initiatives currently under way to regularly include the Food Security Experience module in a range of surveys regularly undertaken in the Pacific.** We additionally seek further input on whether it makes sense to compile a sister set of metrics for the Pacific that add or substitute a second indicator, namely the percentage of the population that is not undernourished, to our low- and middle-income and possibly high-income assessment standards.

B. Right to Health

The right to health guarantees every person the ‘highest attainable standard of physical and mental health’ (United Nations, ICESCR, Article 12.1). General Comment 14 of the Committee for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, elaborates its contents to include timely and appropriate access to healthcare and related goods, services and protections to foster both children’s and adult’s physical, mental, and reproductive health, including environmental health, the control of diseases, and health rehabilitation.²⁹ There are few internationally comparable indicators available to assess people’s access to mental health or enjoyment of mental health. We are currently exploring the possibility of

²⁹ Committee for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, *General Comment 14: The Right to the Highest Attainable Standard of Health*, E/C.12/2000/4, New York: Economic and Social Council, United Nations, 2000.

using the suicide rate as an indicator of access to mental health care, however for this update round, we focus on physical health and consider indicators of physical and economic access to health care.

As noted earlier, both our low-and-middle-income and high-income assessment standards use the child under 5 survival rate (percentage of live born infants surviving to age 5) and the Age65 survival rate (percentage of live born infants surviving to age 65) as indicators of child and adult access to the highest attainable standard of physical health. The UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, WHO, WORLD Bank, UN DESA Population division) and the UN Population Division are the primary data sources for these indicators. If people have physical and economic access to culturally appropriate and quality health care services for their children and themselves, they are more likely to use them and enjoy a higher survival rate.

Currently, our two assessment standards use different indicators to assess physical and economic access to culturally appropriate reproductive health care: for our low-and middle-income assessment standard, we use the modern contraceptive use rate among women of reproductive age (as compiled by the UN Population Division), while for our high-income assessment standard, given the link between limited inadequate antenatal care or other impediments to a healthy pregnancy and child weight, we use the percentage of newborns that are not low birth weight (as compiled by OECD and WB). Data for these indicators were downloaded from the World Bank's *World Development Indicators* and, in the case of low birth weight infants, from the [OECD database](#).³⁰ Table 7 shows the availability of data on these indicators for each Pacific country/territory.

Table 7: Data Availability of Current Right to Health Indicators

Country	Child Mortality/Survival	Age65 Mortality/Survival	Contraceptives	Not Low Birth Weight
American Samoa	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cook Islands	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fiji	2006-16	2006-16	NA	2004
French Polynesia	NA	1997-2016	NA	2000
Guam	NA	1997-2016	NA	NA
Kiribati	2006-16	2006-16	2000, 2009	1998, 2011
Marshall Is.	2006-16	NA	2007	1999, 2007
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	2006-16	2006-16	NA	2000, 2009
Nauru	2006-16	NA	2007	2007
New Caledonia	NA	1997-2016	NA	2000
Niue	NA	NA	NA	NA

³⁰ See <https://stats.oecd.org/>.

Country	Child Mortality/Survival	Age65 Mortality/Survival	Contraceptives	Not Low Birth Weight
Northern Mariana Is.	NA	NA	NA	NA
Palau	2006-16	NA	2003	1998, 2010
Papua New Guinea	2006-16	2006-16	1997, 2007	2005
Samoa	2006-16	2006-16	1998, 2009, 2014	1997, 2009
Solomon Is.	2006-16	2006-16	2007, 2015	2007
Tokelau	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tonga	2006-16	2006-16	2012	2001, 2002
Tuvalu	2006-16	NA	2007	2000, 2007
Vanuatu	2006-16	2006-16	2007, 2013	2001, 2007
Wallis and Futuna	NA	NA	NA	NA

As can be seen, no data are available from the World Bank's World Development Indicators for:

- Nine Pacific countries and territories for the child mortality rate,
- 10 Pacific countries and territories for the Age65 survival rate,
- 11 Pacific countries and territories for the contraceptive prevalence rate, and
- Seven Pacific countries and territories for the percentage of low birth weight newborns.

In an effort to improve coverage on the right to health for the 21 Pacific countries and territories, we expanded our data search in three ways. First, we included alternative international databases and those focused on the Pacific community (the Pacific Community's National Minimum Development Indicators (NMDI), and the Pacific Community's SDG database). Second, we searched each Pacific country's Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) reports, vital statistics reports and statistical office websites. Third, we considered alternative indicators with potentially greater data availability. Below, we discuss the results of these efforts with regard to indicators of child health, adult health, and reproductive health in turn.

Child Health

Since child (under 5) mortality rate is SDG indicator 3.2.1, we place additional emphasis on collecting this indicator in the aggregate and by population subgroup.

We were able to substantially fill in the missing data for the Pacific countries and territories by expanding our search to alternative international databases: specifically, the World Health

Organisation’s Global Health Observatory data, the United Nations’ Millennium Development Goals and SDG databases, and the United Nations Development Program’s Human Development Indicator database. Additional data was also obtained from the Pacific Community’s National Minimum Development Indicators (NMDI) and SDG databases, and individual country reports and websites. Furthermore, we were able to identify sex disaggregated data for most of the Pacific countries and territories. Table 8 below compares the results before and after our expanded search. As can be seen from Table 8, we were able to compile the aggregate child mortality data for multiple years for all countries and territories in the Pacific, and sex-disaggregated data for multiple years for most. The exceptions include substantially outdated single-year sex-disaggregated observations for Guam, New Caledonia, and Northern Mariana Islands, and no sex-disaggregated data for French Polynesia and Wallis and Futuna.

Table 8: Comparison Initial and Expanded Data on Child (under 5) Mortality

Country	Initial Child Mortality Data	Expanded Child Mortality Data Both Sexes	Expanded Child Mortality Data Males	Expanded Child Mortality Data Females
American Samoa	NA	1998, 2000,2002-2003, 2011 2012	2000, 2011-2012	2000, 2001-2012
Cook Islands	NA	1997-2017	2000-2017	2000-2017
Fiji	2006-16	1997-2018	2000-2018	2000-2018
French Polynesia	NA	1999, 2002, 2005, 2007-2008, 2013	NA	NA
Guam	NA	1998, 2001, 2005, 2012	2001	2001
Kiribati	2006-16	1997-2017	2000-2018	2000-2018
Marshall Is.	2006-16	1997-2018	2000-2018	2000-2018
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	2006-16	1997-2018	2000-2018	2000-2018
Nauru	2006-16	1997-2018	1999-2018	2000-2018
New Caledonia	NA	2000-2002, 2005, 2011-2012, 2015, 2017	2000	2000
Niue	NA	1997-2017	1999-2017	1999-2017
Northern Mariana Is.	NA	1999, 2012, 2014	1999	1999

Country	Initial Child Mortality Data	Expanded Child Mortality Data Both Sexes	Expanded Child Mortality Data Males	Expanded Child Mortality Data Females
Palau	2006-16	1997-2018	2000-2018	2000-2018
Papua New Guinea	2006-16	1997-2018	2000-2018	2000-2018
Samoa	2006-16	1997-2018	2000-2018	2000-2018
Solomon Is.	2006-16	1997-2018	1999-2018	1999-2018
Tokelau	NA	1999, 2008, 2010-2012	2008, 2010-2012	2008, 2010-2012
Tonga	2006-16	1997-2018	2000-2018	2000-2018
Tuvalu	2006-16	1997-2018	1999-2018	1999-2018
Vanuatu	2006-16	1997-2018	1999-2018	1999-2018
Wallis and Futuna	NA	2015-2016	NA	NA

Adult Health

HRMI has been using the Age65 survival rate downloaded from WB's *World Development Indicators* to capture adults' access to the highest obtainable standard of health. As we expanded our search it became clear that other publicly accessible international databases were more likely to have data on the adult mortality rate (defined as the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60) than on the Age65 survival rate.

Although the Age65 survival rate could be calculated from life tables available for many of the Pacific countries, their reports also highlighted the adult mortality rate as opposed to the Age65 survival rate. Additionally, we believe the adult survival rate (100 - % adult mortality rate) better captures adults' access to the highest obtainable standard of health because, unlike the Age65 survival rate, it does not incorporate the child mortality rate.

We propose to use the adult survival rate for our 2020 update of our right to health metrics for both assessment standards.

In an effort to maximise data availability for the Pacific countries, we expanded our search for data on the adult mortality rate to include other publicly accessible international databases, databases available from SPC, and Pacific country statistical reports and databases. Table 9 compares the data availability of each Pacific country or territory for the Age65 survival rate (currently used as our right to adult health indicator) versus the adult mortality rate.

Table 9: Comparison Initial and Expanded Data on Adult Mortality/Survival

Country	Age 65 Mortality/Survival	Adult Mortality/Survival, Both sexes	Adult Mortality/Survival, Males	Adult Mortality/Survival, Females
American Samoa	NA	2011	2011	2011
Cook Islands	NA	2001, 2006, 2011	2001, 2006, 2011	2001, 2006, 2011
Fiji	2006-16	1997-2017	1997-2017	1997-2017
French Polynesia	1997-2016	1997-2017	1997-2017	1997-2017
Guam	1997-2016	1997-2017	1997-2017	1997-2017
Kiribati	2006-16	1997-2017	1997-2017	1997-2017
Marshall Is.	NA	2001	2001	2001
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	2006-16	1997-2017	1997-2017	1997-2017
Nauru	NA	1999, 2004, 2009, 2012, 2016	1999, 2004, 2009, 2012, 2016	1999, 2004, 2009, 2012, 2016
New Caledonia	1997-2016	1997-2017	1997-2017	1997-2017
Niue	NA	1999, 2004, 2009, 2014	1999, 2004, 2009, 2014	1999, 2004, 2009, 2014
Northern Mariana Is.	NA	2012	2012	2012
Palau	NA	2000, 2005	2000, 2005	2000, 2005
Papua New Guinea	2006-16	1997-2017	1997-2017	1997-2017
Samoa	2006-16	1997-2017	1997-2017	1997-2017
Solomon Is.	2006-16	1997-2017	1997-2017	1997-2017
Tokelau	NA	NA	NA	NA

Country	Age 65 Mortality/Survival	Adult Mortality/Survival, Both sexes	Adult Mortality/Survival, Male	Adult Mortality/Survival, Females
Tonga	2006-16	1997-2017	1997-2017	1997-2017
Tuvalu	NA	2000	2000	2000
Vanuatu	2006-16	1997-2017	1997-2017	1997-2017
Wallis and Futuna	NA	2010	2010	2010

With the above data, we are able to substantially expand our coverage of adults' right to health in the Pacific for the population as a whole and disaggregated by sex. Tokelau is the only Pacific country for which we were unable to locate data on the adult survival rate. Additionally, for five of the 21 countries, we were only able to locate data for a single year, and in the case of the Marshall Islands and Tuvalu, that data point exceeded our 10-year look-back period.

Reproductive Health

As noted earlier, our reproductive health indicator for the low-and-middle-income assessment standard is the modern contraceptive prevalence rate, while for the high-income assessment standard the indicator is the percentage of newborns that are not low birth weight. Although we construct ESR metrics using both assessment standards for all countries that have the requisite data, in the case of the latter indicator, we recode any available values for lower-middle and low-income countries to missing. This is because birth weights are generally only recorded for hospital or clinic births, not for home births. In poorer countries, households with higher incomes are more likely to give birth in hospitals and clinics, while those with less access to reproductive health care are more likely to give birth at home where weighing infants at birth is not routine. Thus, data on newborn birth weights tend to be biased upward in poorer countries. Previously, we downloaded both indicators from the World Bank's World Development Indicators. In the case of both indicators, our expanded search of international, regional, and country-level data sources substantially increased our ability to cover Pacific countries and territories.

Table 10 below compares the initial country coverage with that resulting from our expanded search for both the percentage of low birth weight (< 2500 grams) newborns and the modern contraceptive prevalence rate. As can be seen, our expanded search enabled us to substantially expand our coverage of the Pacific countries and territories.

With regard to the percentage of newborns that are not low birth weight, we were not only able to locate the relevant data for all 21 Pacific countries and territories, but, in general, we were also able to identify data covering multiple years. With regard to the modern contraceptive prevalence rate, we were also able to substantially expand country coverage, although not quite to the same degree. Specifically, we were unable to locate any data for French Polynesia and Wallis and Futuna; we were only able to locate a single data point for Guam, Nauru, Niue, and Tokelau; and, even so, the available data for these latter countries tended to be more out of date.

Table 10: Comparison Initial and Expanded Data on Reproductive Health Indicators

Country	Initial Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate Data—Married Women	Expanded Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate Data—Married Women	Initial Not Low Birth Weight Data	Expanded Not Low Birth Weight Data
American Samoa	NA	1998, 2000	NA	2000, 2004-2006, 2013
Cook Islands	NA	1997, 2002, 2005	NA	2000, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009
Fiji	NA	1998, 2005, 2009	2004	1998, 2004, 2005, 2007, 2016
French Polynesia	NA	NA	2000	2000, 2001, 2004, 2010
Guam	NA	2002	NA	2001, 2004, 2012
Kiribati	2000, 2009	1998, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2011	1998, 2011	1998, 2002, 2005, 2006, 2009-2011
Marshall Is.	2007	1997, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2010	1999, 2007	1999, 2004, 2006-2011, 2017
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	NA	1998, 2000, 2009	2000, 2009	2000, 2006, 2009
Nauru	2007	2007	2007	2005, 2008, 2009, 2012
New Caledonia	NA	2005, 2007	2000	2000, 2002, 2005, 2006, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2015
Niue	NA	2005	NA	2000, 2001, 2005, 2012-2016
Northern Mariana Is.	NA	2000, 2009	NA	1997-2000, 2009,2010, 2012,2013
Palau	2003	1998, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2010	1998, 2010	1998, 2007-2014
Papua New Guinea	1997, 2007	1997, 2004-2008, 2017	2005	2002, 2005-2010

Country	Initial Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate Data—Married Women	Expanded Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate Data—Married Women	Initial Not Low Birth Weight Data	Expanded Not Low Birth Weight Data
Samoa	1998, 2009, 2014	1999, 2001, 2004, 2009, 2014	1997, 2009	1997, 2003, 2004, 2007, 2012
Solomon Is.	2007, 2015	2004-2007, 2015	2007	2005, 2013
Tokelau	NA	1999	NA	2003, 2009, 2011
Tonga	2012	2000-2002, 2007, 2008, 2010, 2012	2001, 2002	2001, 2002, 2008-2010
Tuvalu	2007	1997, 2000, 2001, 2007	2000, 2007	2000, 2005
Vanuatu	2007, 2013	2001, 2005, 2007, 2011, 2013	2001, 2007	2001, 2003, 2005-2007, 2011
Wallis and Futuna	NA	NA	NA	2011

Collecting data for the modern contraceptive prevalence rate was particularly challenging due to varying definitions of ‘women’ or ‘modern’ across data sources. Some sources only considered women aged 15-49, married or in-union, while other sources considered all women. For other countries, all or much of the available data referred to the prevalence of *all* methods rather than *modern* methods of contraceptive use. Even the *World Development Indicators* admitted slightly different definitions used in compiling the data. Additionally, the related SDG indicator 3.7.1 introduces yet another definition of modern contraceptive use. The SDG indicator looks at the percentage of women who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods – the prevalence rate relative to the percentage of women using any method or with unmet family planning needs—rather than the simple percentage of women age 15-49 using modern contraception. This SDG definition is a better indicator of access to reproductive health in that it extracts from cultural differences in the demand for reducing or spacing pregnancies.

We also considered substituting or including an additional indicator of the right to reproductive health for low- and middle-income countries: the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel, SDG indicator 3.1.2. A drawback of this indicator is that, like the percentage of low birth weight infants, it is likely to be biased upward in contexts where giving birth in clinics and hospitals is not universal. Nonetheless, we sought to learn whether data for the SDG definition of modern contraceptive use or the skilled birth attendance data would offer greater coverage in the Pacific. Table 11 compares the data coverage for these indicators.

Table 11: Comparison Data Coverage Alternative Reproductive Health Indicators

Country	Expanded Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate Data	Family Planning Needs Satisfied with Modern Contraception	Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel
American Samoa	1998, 2000	NA	2002, 2013
Cook Islands	1997, 2002, 2005	2015	1998, 2000,2001, 2005, 2008, 2009
Fiji	1998, 2005, 2009	2015	1997-2016
French Polynesia	NA	NA	1998, 2000, 2004, 2008-2010
Guam	2002	NA	1999, 2001, 2004, 2010
Kiribati	1998, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2011	2009	1998, 2000, 2002, 2005, 2008-2012
Marshall Is.	1997, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2010	2007	1998, 2002, 2006, 2007, 2009-2011, 2017
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	1998, 2000, 2009	2002	1998-2003, 2005, 2006, 2008, 2009
Nauru	2007	2007	2007, 2010
New Caledonia	2005, 2007	2015	2005, 2011, 2013,2014
Niue	2005	NA	2000-2002, 2005-2008, 2010,2011
Northern Mariana Is.	2000, 2009	NA	1997-2000, 2002, 2012
Palau	1998, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2010	2015	1997-2017
Papua New Guinea	1997, 2004-2008, 2017	2007, 2015	1997, 2000-2002, 2004-2016
Samoa	1999, 2001, 2004, 2009, 2014	2009, 2014	1998, 2000, 2004, 2007, 2009, 2012
Solomon Is.	2004-2007, 2015	2007, 2015	1999, 2007, 2011,2012, 2015

Country	Expanded Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate Data	Family Planning Needs Satisfied with Modern Contraception	Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel
Tokelau	1999	NA	1999, 2008,2009, 2011,2012
Tonga	2000-2002, 2007, 2008, 2010, 2012	2012	1999-2012
Tuvalu	1997, 2000, 2001, 2007	2007, 2015	1997, 2000, 2002, 2007, 2009
Vanuatu	2001, 2005, 2007, 2011, 2013	2013	1999-2001, 2003, 2005-2008, 2011, 2013
Wallis and Futuna	NA	NA	2013

Despite the better concept validity of the SDG variant of modern contraceptive use (defined as the proportion family planning needs satisfied with modern contraception), there is substantially less coverage in the Pacific than that for the other two definitions. Thus, it's inclusion is not warranted at this time. The SDG indicator of modern contraceptive use would be useful to target additional funding for. The percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel has somewhat better coverage than our current definition of modern contraceptive use: the prevalence of modern contraceptive use among women 15-49 married or in-union. It is worth considering whether the trade-off between better country coverage and the inherent bias of this indicator warrants shifting to it.

C. Right to Housing, Water, and Sanitation

The right to housing is articulated in Article 11.1 of the ICESCR and extensively elaborated in General Comment 4 of the Committee for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.³¹ The right to housing entitles every person to adequate housing, which is defined to have several dimensions: housing with secure tenure that is safe and provides protection from the elements and disease; that is accessible to services including water, sanitation, washing facilities, heating and lighting; and that is affordable.

In view of existing data constraints, our current indicators for both assessment standards are limited to those reflecting housing with accessible services, and more specifically, water and sanitation services. Harmonised data on security of housing tenure were not available for most countries. Nor are harmonised data available on housing that protects from the elements and disease, but we would argue that housing with access to water and sanitation generally also tends to provide protection from the elements and disease.

Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 7 as well as SDG 6 focus on ensuring households have access to water and sanitation services. In an effort to set the standard as high as possible without substantially reducing country coverage, the particular criteria we use for both assessment standards are more stringent than those used for MDG 7, but are somewhat less stringent than those used for SDG 6.

³¹ Committee for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, *General Comment 4: The Right to Adequate Housing (Article 11(1) of the Covenant)*, New York: Economic and Social Council, United Nations, 1992.

Whereas MDG 7 uses the percentage of the population with access to an ‘improved’ water source and ‘improved sanitation’, SDG 6 sets the bar higher. Not only must the water source be an ‘improved/basic’ water source, but it must also be accessible on premises, be available when needed, and be free from contamination.³² For SDG 6, sanitation must not only be improved, but it also must not be shared with other households, the excreta must be safely managed, and there must be a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water.

As will be recalled, for our low-and-middle-income assessment standard, we use the percentage of the population with access to ‘improved/basic’ water on their premises and the percentage of the population with access to at least basic sanitation services. For our high-income assessment standard, we currently use the percentage of the population with access to safely managed sanitation.

Additionally, for the 2020 update, we plan to include an indicator of housing affordability: the percentage of the population spending more than 40 percent of their disposable income on housing costs. These data are now available for at several years for OECD countries and, as such, can be incorporated into our high-income assessment standard (these data are not generally available for low- and middle-income countries).

The [WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program](#)³³ (JMP) provides internationally harmonised, annual data covering 2000 to 2017 for all 21 Pacific countries on both of our low-and-middle-income assessment standard indicators (the percentage of the population with basic water on premises, and the percentage of the population with at least basic sanitation). Additionally, these indicators are available annually from 2000 to 2017, disaggregated by rural versus urban location for Fiji, Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Is, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu, for urban areas for Nauru, and for rural areas for Tokelau and Wallis and Futuna.

We were not as successful in compiling the high-income assessment standard data, even though we extended our search to additional international databases as well as SPC data sources and Pacific country statistical abstracts and databases. The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) data for Pacific countries on safely managed sanitation are only available for Samoa and Tuvalu (annually from 2000-2017, also by rural/urban subgroup). [The Statistics for Development Division \(SDD\) of SPC’s data explorer](#)³⁴ enabled us to identify relevant data for an additional 14 Pacific countries and territories. Additionally, SDD SPC’s SDG database provided data for a few countries on the percentage of the population with safely managed sanitation *and* handwashing facilities with soap and water. However, further checking revealed that the SDD definition used for safely managed sanitation is in fact ‘improved’ sanitation, which is roughly comparable to JMP’s ‘at least basic’ sanitation definition. The SDD’s decision to use a somewhat different definition when defining ‘safely managed sanitation’ is not entirely without merit. ‘Improved sanitation’ facilities include systems with septic tanks or flush toilets connected to sewer systems. Such systems certainly do tend to safely treat excreta. Without verification of this, however, JMP classifies such facilities as ‘at least basic’.

One option is to calculate a sister Quality of Life metric for the Pacific countries that uses the SDD preferred definition of ‘safely managed’ sanitation when calculating the high-income assessment

³² ‘Basic’ water and ‘basic’ sanitation under the MDG monitoring program were called ‘improved’ water and ‘improved’ sanitation. See the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) <https://washdata.org/data>.

³³ See <https://washdata.org/data>.

³⁴ See https://stats.pacificdata.org/data-explorer/#/vis?locale=en&endpointId=disseminate&agencyId=SPC&code=DF_SDG_6&version=1.0&viewerId=table&data=SH_SAN_SAFE.....&startPeriod=1997&endPeriod=2018.

standard for the right to housing component of the Quality of Life metric. The WHO/UNICEF JMP and SDD data are shown below in Table 12.

Table 12: Pacific Data Availability on Safely Managed Sanitation

Country	WHO/UNICEF JMP data	SDD Data Explorer	SDD_SDG data includes handwashing facilities
American Samoa		NA	
Cook Islands		NA	
Fiji		2015=96%	
French Polynesia		2012=96.3%	2012=96.3%
Guam		NA	
Kiribati		2015=68.7%	
Marshall Is.		2012=76%	
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.		2013=81%	
Nauru		2013=78.7	
New Caledonia		2015=100%	2014=91%
Niue		2016=99.6%	2016=99.6%
Northern Mariana Is.		NA	
Palau		2015=99.6%	2015=99.6%
Papua New Guinea		2015=18.9%	
Samoa	2000-2017	2015=97%	
Solomon Is.		2015=30.7%	
Tokelau		NA	
Tonga		2016=99.8%	
Tuvalu	2000-2017	2016=97%	
Vanuatu		2013=52%	
Wallis and Futuna		NA	

Data from [OECD on affordable housing](#)³⁵ are not available for any of the Pacific countries and we were not able to identify a comparable data source that covers the Pacific countries. **If affordable housing is considered a serious problem in urban areas for the high-income Pacific countries, one avenue to investigate is the potential to calculate a comparable indicator from their Household Income and Expenditure surveys. If it is feasible, we recommend funding be provided to calculate it for the Pacific countries.**

D. Right to Education

The right to education is articulated in Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Articles 13 and 14 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and guarantees everyone an education directed to ‘the full development of the human personality...’ and should enable all persons to ‘participate effectively in a free society...’ (Article 13.1). It specifies that, to this end, access to education must be expanded. In particular, it stipulates that primary education should be free and compulsory, secondary education should be generally available and accessible to all, higher education should be made available on the basis of ability, and fundamental education be made available to adults who did not complete their primary education. The requirements that education should enable people to participate effectively in society and should allow people to fully develop their personality implies that access to education is not enough; a quality education is essential as well.

The indicators currently used to assess enjoyment of the right to education focus on access to education and quality of education. For our low-and-middle-income assessment standard, we use the adjusted net primary school enrolment rate and the net secondary school enrolment rate. For our high-income assessment standard we use the net secondary school enrolment rate and the percentage of students scoring at level 3 or better in the International Program for Student Assessment (PISA) math, science, and reading tests. While educational quality is no less a concern for low- and middle-income countries, at this time, there is not a test of student learning that is widely available for low- and middle-income countries. Primary education is essentially universal in high-income countries and so the adjusted net primary school enrolment rate is not included as an indicator for our high-income assessment standard.

None of the Pacific countries currently participate in the International Program for Student Assessment (PISA) testing program, so our current update has no data for any of the Pacific countries on educational quality. As can be seen from Table 13 below, there were no data in our current HRMI update for:

- Nine Pacific countries on total adjusted net primary school enrolment,
- 12 Pacific countries on adjusted net primary school enrolment disaggregated by sex,
- Eight Pacific countries on net secondary school enrolment, and
- 12 Pacific countries on net secondary school enrolment disaggregated by sex.

³⁵ See <https://www.oecd.org/social/affordable-housing-database.htm>.

Table 13: Data Availability Current Right to Education Indicators

Country	Initial Adjusted Net Primary Enrolment	Adj. Net Primary Enrolment: M & F	Initial Net Secondary Enrolment	Initial Net Secondary Enrolment: M & F	Initial PISA: reading, math, science	Initial PISA: reading, math, science: M& F
American Samoa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cook Islands	NA	NA	1998-2000, 2005, 2007, 2010-16	NA	NA	NA
Fiji	2006-9, 2001-13, 2015	2006, 2007, 2009, 2013, 2015	2006-2011-12	2006, 2009, 2013, 2015	NA	NA
French Polynesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Guam	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kiribati	2014-16	NA	2005	2005	NA	NA
Marshall Is.	2002, 2011, 2015, 2016	2002, 2015, 2016	2002, 2007, 2015, 2016	2002, 2007, 2015, 2016	NA	NA
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	2014, 2015	2014, 2015	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nauru	2012, 2014, 2016	2012, 2014, 2016	2012, 2014, 2016	2012, 2014, 2016	NA	NA
New Caledonia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Niue	NA	NA	1999	NA	NA	NA
Northern Mariana Is.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Palau	2013, 2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Papua New Guinea	2012	2012	2016	NA	NA	NA

Country	Initial Adjusted Net Primary Enrolment	Adj. Net Primary Enrolment: M & F	Initial Net Secondary Enrolment	Initial Net Secondary Enrolment: M & F	Initial PISA: reading, math, science	Initial PISA: reading, math, science: M& F
Samoa	2001, 2007, 2009-16	2001, 2010-16	2001, 2009-16	2001, 2009-16	NA	NA
Solomon Is.	2006-7, 2013-2016	2006-7, 2013-2016	2006, 2007	2006, 2007	NA	NA
Tokelau	NA	NA	2016	NA	NA	NA
Tonga	2006, 2012-14	1999, 2013	2001, 2012-14	2001, 2012-14	NA	NA
Tuvalu	2014	NA	2014-2016	2014-2016	NA	NA
Vanuatu	2005, 2015	2005, 2015	2004, 2010, 2015	2004, 2010, 2015	NA	NA
Wallis and Futuna	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

A cursory overview of the data on enrolment rates for the Pacific countries revealed that more countries had data on the net primary school enrolment rate than on the adjusted net primary school enrolment rate. The difference between the two indicators is slight: the adjusted primary school enrolment rate includes in the count of students of primary school age enrolled in primary school and the primary school aged students who are enrolled in secondary school rather than primary school, whereas the net primary school enrolment rate does not include the latter.

In an effort to gain better coverage in the Pacific (and other countries) on indicators of access to education, we decided that it would make sense in our 2020 update to use the net primary school enrolment rate rather than the adjusted net primary school enrolment rate. Further efforts to expand our coverage of the Pacific countries and territories on our right to education metrics included searching other relevant international databases, searching Pacific-specific databases, such as SPC's NMDI database, and searching country-specific statistical reports such as the Educational Bulletins. Table 14 below compares HRMI's current coverage on the adjusted net primary school enrolment rate to the coverage on the net primary school enrolment rate after consulting these additional data sources.

Table 14: Comparison Initial and Expanded Data on Primary School Enrolment

Country	Initial: Adjusted Net Primary Enrolment	Initial: Adjusted Net Primary Enrolment: Male & Female	Expanded: Net Primary Enrolment	Expanded: Net Primary Enrolment Male & Female
American Samoa	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cook Islands	NA	NA	1998-2001, 2009-2017	1998-2001, 2011, 2013-14, 2016
Fiji	2006-9, 2001-13, 2015	2006, 2007, 2009, 2013, 2015	1997-2004, 2006-2016	1997-2001, 2003-4, 2006, 2008-9, 2011, 2013, 2015
French Polynesia	NA	NA	2012	NA
Guam	NA	NA	2010	NA
Kiribati	2014-16	NA	2000, 2002-2017	2015-16
Marshall Is.	2002, 2011, 2015, 2016	2002, 2015, 2016	1999, 2002, 2007, 2011-2016	1999, 2002, 2007, 2011-16
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	2014, 2015	2014, 2015	2000, 2006, 2009-2017	2010, 2014-15, 2017
Nauru	2012, 2014, 2016	2012, 2014, 2016	2002, 2007, 2011-2016	2007, 2011-15
New Caledonia	NA	NA	2013	2013
Niue	NA	NA	1999, 2001, 2002, 2006, 2008, 2011, 2013	1999, 2002, 2006, 2008, 2013
Northern Mariana Is.	NA	NA	NA	NA
Palau	2013, 2014	NA	2000, 2003-2006, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2014, 2016	2000, 2006
Papua New Guinea	2012	2012	2000, 2003, 2004, 2007, 2009-2016	2003, 2004, 2009, 2012, 2016
Samoa	2001, 2007, 2009-16	2001, 2010-16	1998-2001, 2007-2018	1998-2001, 2008, 2010-17.

Country	Initial: Adjusted Net Primary Enrolment	Initial: Adjusted Net Primary Enrolment: Male & Female	Expanded: Net Primary Enrolment	Expanded: Net Primary Enrolment Male & Female
Solomon Is.	2006-7, 2013-2016	2006-7, 2013-2016	2000, 2005-2007, 2010-2018	2005-07, 2016, 2018
Tokelau	NA	NA	2004, 2010, 2013, 2016	2004, 2016
Tonga	2006, 2012-14	1999, 2013	1998, 1999, 2001, 2003-2006, 2008, 2011-2015	1998-99, 2003, 2005, 2013
Tuvalu	2014	NA	2002, 2007, 2012-2017	2007, 2012-17
Vanuatu	2005, 2015	2005, 2015	1998-2015	1999, 2004, 2006-15
Wallis and Futuna	NA	NA	NA	NA

By substituting the net primary school enrolment rate for the adjusted net primary school enrolment rate and expanding our data search (as explained above), we were able to reduce the number of countries with missing data from nine to three countries, for combined sexes and for males and females separately. We were also able to increase the number of data years available for each country.

In addition, we increased the number of countries with data on net secondary school enrolment by searching other relevant international databases, Pacific specific databases, such as SPC's NMDI database, and searching country-specific statistical reports such as the Educational Bulletins. Table 15 below compares HRMI's current coverage on net secondary school enrolment rate to coverage after consulting these additional data sources.

Table 15: Comparison Initial and Expanded Data on Net Secondary School Enrolment

Country	Initial: Net Secondary Enrolment	Initial: Net Secondary Enrolment Male & Female	Expanded: Net Secondary Enrolment	Expanded: Net Secondary Enrolment Male & Female
American Samoa	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cook Islands	1998-2000, 2005, 2007, 2010-16	NA	2011- 2017	2011-16
Fiji	2006-2011-12	2006, 2009, 2013, 2015	1999-2004, 2006-2016	1999-2004, 2006-2007, 2009, 2011-12

Country	Initial: Net Secondary Enrolment	Initial: Net Secondary Enrolment Male & Female	Expanded: Net Secondary Enrolment	Expanded: Net Secondary Enrolment Male & Female
French Polynesia	NA	NA	NA	NA
Guam	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kiribati	2005	2005	2003-2005, 2011-2016	2003-05, 2011-14
Marshall Is.	2002, 2007, 2015, 2016	2002, 2007, 2015, 2016	2002, 2007, 2014-2016	2002, 2007, 2014-2016
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	NA	NA	2009, 2010, 2012-2017	2017
Nauru	2012, 2014, 2016	2012, 2014, 2016	2011-2016	2012, 2014-16
New Caledonia	NA	NA	NA	NA
Niue	1999	NA	1999, 2015	1999
Northern Mariana Is.	NA	NA	NA	NA
Palau	NA	NA	2016	NA
Papua New Guinea	2016	NA	2009, 2016	2009, 2016
Samoa	2001, 2009-16	2001, 2009-16	1998-2001, 2009-2017	1998-2001, 2009-2017
Solomon Is.	2006, 2007	2006, 2007	1999-2002, 2006, 2007, 2010-2016	1999-2002, 2006-07
Tokelau	2016	NA	2016	2016
Tonga	2001, 2012-14	2001, 2012-14	1998, 1999, 2001, 2011-2015	1998, 2001, 2012-15
Tuvalu	2014-2016	2014-2016	2012-2018	2012-2018
Vanuatu	2004, 2010, 2015	2004, 2010, 2015	1999-2004, 2006-2015	1999-2004, 2006-2015

Country	Initial: Net Secondary Enrolment	Initial: Net Secondary Enrolment Male & Female	Expanded: Net Secondary Enrolment	Expanded: Net Secondary Enrolment Male & Female
Wallis and Futuna	NA	NA	NA	NA

As can be seen, our expanded search enabled us to increase our Pacific country coverage to 15 for combined net secondary enrolment, and to 14 countries disaggregated by sex.

Although none of the Pacific countries participates in the PISA testing program, we sought to learn whether there might be an alternative test of educational quality that they might participate in and which a significant number of other countries also partake in. Most of the Pacific countries and territories participate in the Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment (PILNA) but, ‘country-to-country comparison is NOT a component of the project as explicitly directed by the FEDMM [Forum Education Ministers’ Meeting] in 2014.’³⁶ Further, given the restriction of this tool to the Pacific alone, even if country-to-country comparisons were appropriate, it would not be possible to define globally relevant benchmarks. **Efforts to monitor the quality of education in the Pacific relative to international standards would be greatly enhanced if the PISA tests were to be administered in the Pacific countries and territories.**

Other potentially relevant international, large-scale assessments include the Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) and the Progress in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS). We intend to continue including the PISA test results for our high-income assessment standard. None of the large-scale international tests of student learning are currently administered in a sufficient number of low- and middle-income countries to warrant their inclusion in our low-and-middle-income assessment standard.

E. Right to Decent Work

The ICESCR devotes three articles to the right to work: 1) Article 6 guarantees everyone the opportunity to gain their living through freely-chosen work; 2) Article 7 guarantees everyone ‘just and favourable conditions of work’ including, among other things, wages sufficient to provide a decent living for one’s self and family, and safe and healthy conditions of work with reasonable limitation of working hours; and 3) Article 8 ensures everyone the right to form unions and organise to promote workers interests.

Four attributes of the right to work stand out: access, decent wages, decent conditions, and ability to organise. Currently, our right to work indicators do not cover all four attributes. Rather, we are only able to address the first two attributes, namely access to work and access to non-poverty wages.

People with access to productive work that provides non-poverty wages will receive an income above the poverty line. The single indicator currently used for our low-and-middle-income assessment standard is the proportion of the population with wages above the basic international poverty line (‘\$2 a day’ or, in 2011 prices, \$3.20 (2011 PPP\$) per day). This indicator also captures aspects of the right to social security, given that access to a social security system that provides adequate transfers is an

³⁶ Page 17 from Pacific Community, *2015 Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment (PILNA)*, Educational Quality Assessment Program (EQAP): Fiji, 2016.

alternative means to avoid penury. The two indicators used for our high-income assessment standard are the percentage of the population that is not relatively poor, defined as those with incomes at least 50 percent of the median income, and the percentage of the unemployed that are not long-term (>12 months) unemployed. The latter indicator directly measures access to employment in that people who are long-term unemployed are generally structurally unemployed and are not likely to gain access to employment. Earnings above 50 percent of the median income enable people to more fully participate in the normal activities of the community and provide a decent income.³⁷ As was the case for the absolute poverty indicator, we cannot fully disentangle income above this relative poverty line from enjoyment of social security; income above the relative poverty line could result from work earnings, social security payments, or a combination of the two.

Pacific country data on the percentage of the population with income above the absolute poverty line of \$3.20 (2011 PPP\$) is quite limited. Table 16 shows the Pacific countries with available data and the corresponding year(s). These absolute poverty data are only available for nine Pacific countries and territories; and for five of these nine, there is only a single observation. A major cause of this lacking data is that only 12 Pacific countries have 2011 PPP\$ income data. **For the three countries that do have 2011 PPP\$ income data but do not have poverty data using the \$3.20 (2011 PPP\$)—the Marshall Islands, Nauru, and Palau—it might be possible to compile this indicator using data from their Household Income and Expenditure surveys (HIES).**

Table 16: Pacific Data Availability Absolute Poverty Headcount (<3.20 2011 PPP\$ per day)

Country	Initial Absolute Poverty (< 3.20 2011 PPP\$ per day)
American Samoa	NA
Cook Islands	NA
Fiji	2002, 2008, 2013
French Polynesia	NA
Guam	NA
Kiribati	2006
Marshall Islands	NA
Micronesia, Fed. St.	2005, 2013
Nauru	NA
New Caledonia	NA

³⁷ This is true for high income countries. It would not be the case for extremely poor countries where one half the median income could well fall below the international absolute poverty line of \$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day.

Country	Initial Absolute Poverty (< 3.20 2011 PPP\$ per day)
Niue	NA
Northern Mariana Is.	NA
Palau	N
Papua New Guinea	2009
Samoa	2008
Solomon Islands	2005, 2013
Tokelau	NA
Tonga	2001, 2009
Tuvalu	2010
Vanuatu	2010
Wallis and Futuna	NA

No data on either the long-term (> 12 months) unemployment rate among the unemployed or the relative poverty rate (the percentage of the population with less than 50 percent of the median income) are available for any of the 21 Pacific countries or territories. **Discussions with SPC staff indicated that it should be possible to compute the percentage of the population that is relatively poor using data from the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES).** They also suggested we should consider alternative indicators to reflect access to employment and, in particular, youth access to employment.

Our discussions were focused on youth, rather than older age groups, since youth are typically more vulnerable to limited job opportunities. Two indicators were suggested to warrant further investigation: the percentage of youth not employed or in education or a training program – the so-called ‘NEET’ rate – and the youth unemployment rate. Table 17 shows the data availability on these two indicators. As can be seen, coverage is considerably better on both of these indicators than on the absolute poverty rate (Table 16).

Table 17: Data Availability Youth (15-24) Unemployment and Not in Employment, Education, or Training

Country	Youth Not Employed, in Education or in Training (NEET)	Youth Unemployed: National Estimate
American Samoa	NA	NA
Cook Islands	NA	2011, 2016
Fiji	2005, 2011, 2014, 2016	2005, 2011, 2014, 2016
French Polynesia	NA	2002, 2007
Guam	NA	2002
Kiribati	2015	2004, 2010, 2015
Marshall Islands	NA	NA
Micronesia, Fed. St.	2013, 2014	2014
Nauru	2013	2002, 2013
New Caledonia	2014	2014
Niue	2016	NA
Northern Mariana Is.	NA	2003
Palau	2000, 2014, 2015	2000, 2014, 2015
Papua New Guinea	2010	2010
Samoa	2012, 2017	1999, 2007, 2014
Solomon Islands	2013	2013
Tokelau	NA	NA
Tonga	2016	NA
Tuvalu	2016	2016
Vanuatu	2009	2009
Wallis and Futuna	NA	NA

There are two potential concerns with both of these indicators. First, unemployment rates are subject to cyclical up and downturns of an economy and, as such, may not reflect general trends in access to productive work. This is likely to be of greater concern for the youth unemployment rate than the NEET rate. Second, unemployment (officially defined as not working but actively looking for work) is, in some sense, a luxury. That is, in the absence of unemployment or social security benefits, one has to work in order to eat, even if the work is only marginally productive and only yields token income. Low- and lower-middle income countries generally do not extend unemployment or social security benefits broadly to the population. As such, unemployment rates tend to be low despite the fact that many people do not have access to decent, reasonably productive work.

We nonetheless went to the global data to learn the extent to which these potential concerns were practical problems. Figure 4 below graphs the percentage of youth (15-24) that are NOT unemployed against GDP per capita (2011 PPP\$) for all countries with data over the 1991 to 2019 period. As can be seen, the percentage of youth that are not unemployed tends to be greatest at the lowest per capita income levels, suggesting that unemployment, even among youth, is a luxury in poorer countries.

Figure 4: Percentage of Youth (15-24) NOT Unemployed by Per Capita GDP (2011 PPP\$) by Country

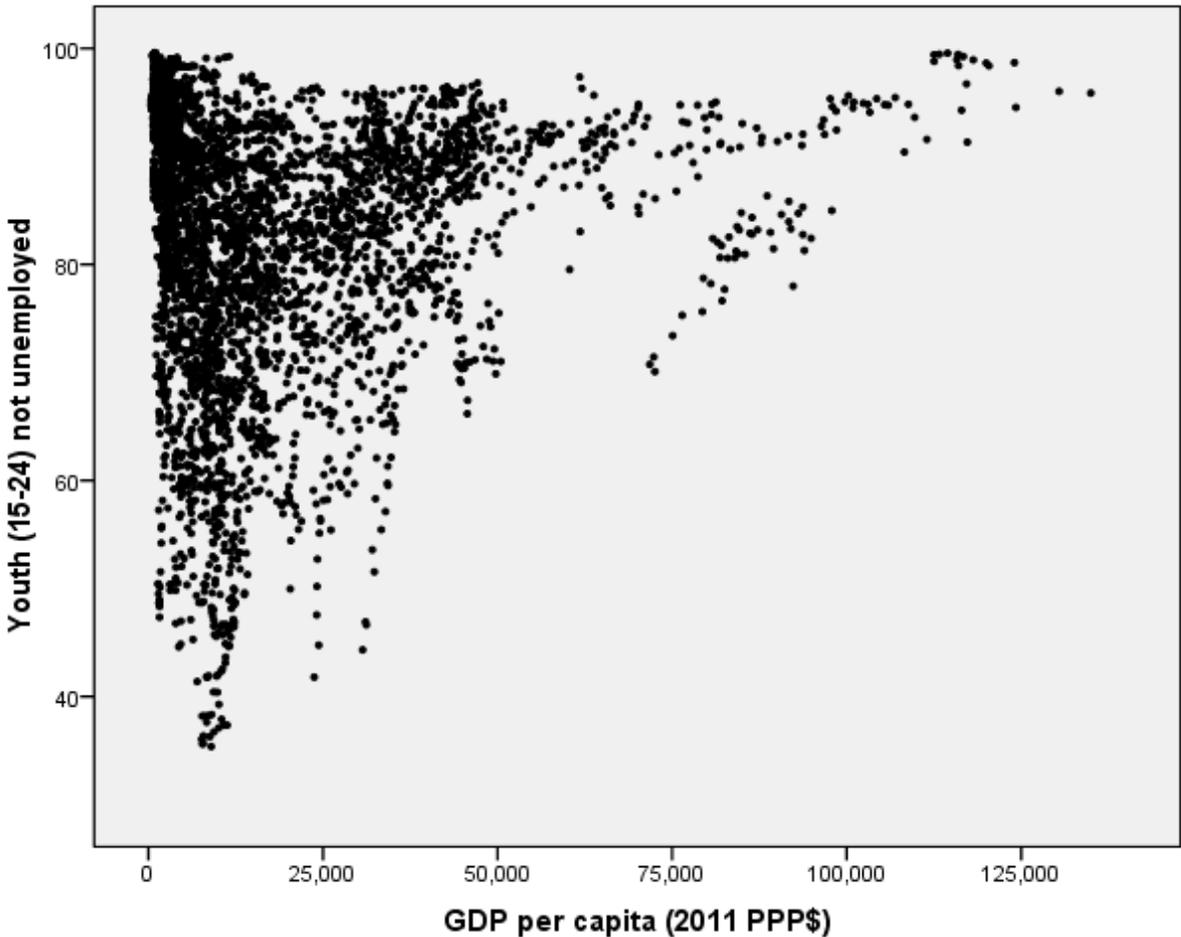
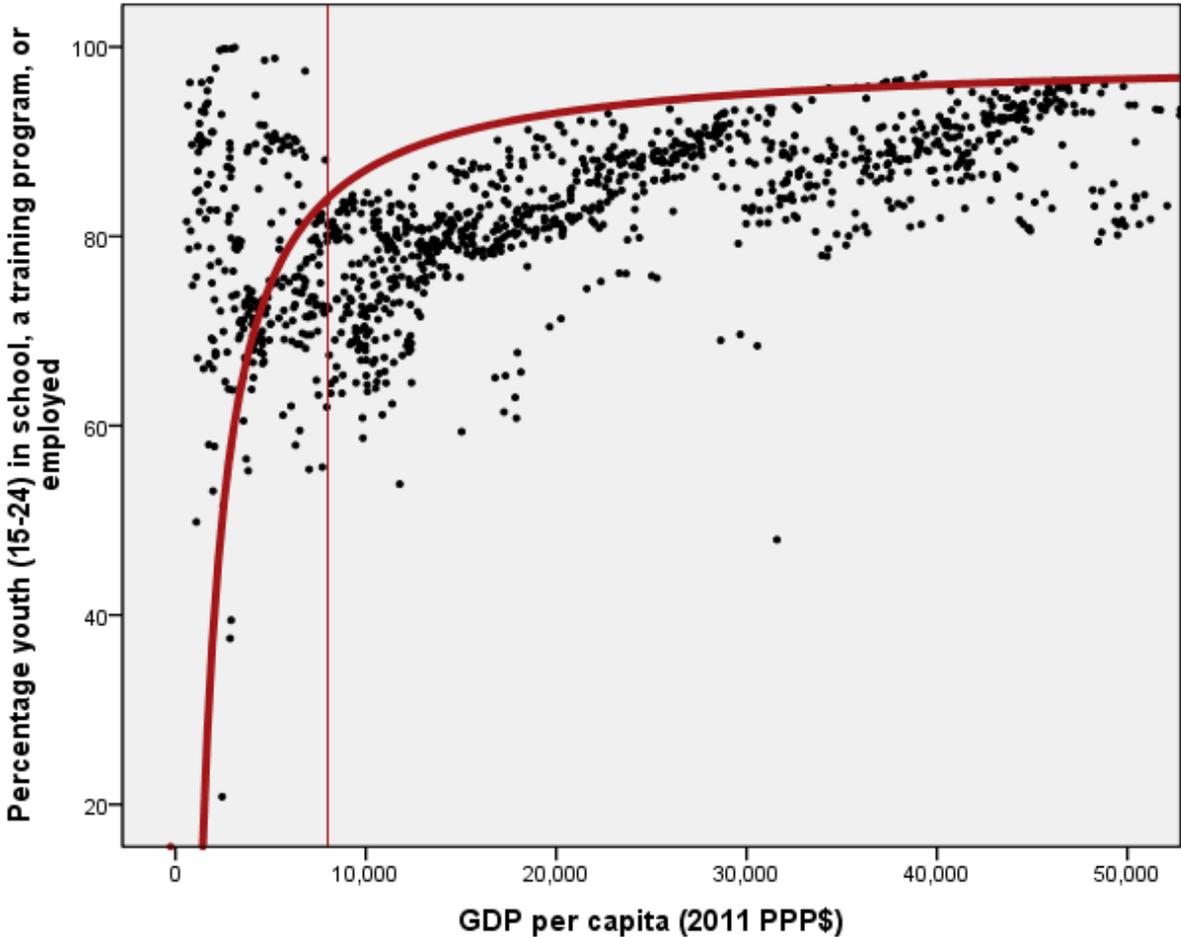


Figure 5 plots the percentage of youth (15-24) that are employed or participating in education or training. Again, we see that in countries with lower per capita income, the percentage is highest. Since we know education and training opportunities are lower in low- and lower-middle income countries, this result likely reflects the fact that unemployment is a luxury in poorer countries. However, if one looks at per capita GDP (2011 PPP\$) levels above \$8,000, it appears that youth employment, education,

and training opportunities improve with per capita income level. As such, this indicator reasonably tracks access to employment opportunities. Albeit imperfect, it is a potential substitute indicator for the percentage of the unemployed that are not long-term unemployed in countries with per capita income levels above \$8,000 (2011 PPP\$) and could reasonably be used as a right to work indicator in a sister set of HRMI metrics for high-income Pacific countries and territories.

Figure 5: Percentage of Youth (15-24) Employed or Participating in Education or Training



F. Conclusions

Our efforts to incorporate the 21 Pacific countries and territories into our economic and social rights metrics included two main efforts. First, we searched alternative publicly-accessible databases, publicly-accessible Pacific-specific databases, Pacific country and statistical reports (Demographic and Health Survey reports, vital statistics reports, *etc.*), and Pacific country statistical websites. Second, we consulted with staff at the Pacific Community, as well as several others in country statistical offices and the Asian Development Bank, regarding available data sources, relevant country reports to search, and alternative indicators that might offer better coverage. As a result of these efforts, we were indeed able to substantially expand our coverage of the Pacific countries and, to an extent, the Pacific territories.

Pacific country data on our current indicators of the right to food posed a severe constraint to our coverage of the Pacific countries. With regard to the low-and-middle-income assessment standard, we considered several alternative indicators, including three SDG indicators: the child wasting rate,

overweight rates, and population undernourishment rate, together with the adult overweight rate. Neither the child wasting rate nor overweight rate provided significantly better coverage than the child stunting rate. In fact, all three of these indicators are derived from the same type of country surveys—Demographic and Health surveys and the Multiple Indicator Cluster surveys. Given the better concept validity of the child stunting rate, we recommend the child wasting and overweight rates be dropped from contention. **Efforts to support more frequent administration of the DHS and MICS surveys would substantially improve our ability to include the Pacific countries and territories in HRMI’s ESR metrics, as well as support monitoring of the SDGs.**

Our concern that other factors driving the adult overweight rate might swamp problems related to nutrient-dense food access proved correct. Thus, the adult overweight rate indicator was dropped from contention as well. The undernourishment population percentage, in contrast, offers better coverage among Pacific countries. It is a broad indicator of access to macronutrients, which is most relevant for low- and middle-income countries, but does not target nutritional deficiencies resulting from lack of access to food as effectively as the child stunting rate.

Our expanded data search has enabled us to compile data on the stunting rate for 10 of the 21 Pacific countries and territories (Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu), all but one of which (New Caledonia) have PPP\$ GDP per capita data. In light of our 10-year look-back period, with the exception of Fiji, all could be included in the most recent year (2017) of our 2020 update. Substituting the population undernourishment rate would, however, enable us to provide better coverage of the Pacific on HRMI’s right to food metrics: 16 of the 21 countries, including all 12 of the countries with PPP\$ GDP per capita data. As a result, if desired, we could substitute it for the stunting rate in a sister set of metrics for the Pacific. Table A.2 in the Appendix shows data coverage by country over the 2007-2017 period incorporating the 10-year look-back period on both the stunting rate and the undernourished population percentage.

Our current indicator of the right to food for the high-income assessment standard is the percentage of the population that is not moderately or severely food insecure, as measured by the Food Insecurity Experience Scale. Unfortunately, none of the Pacific countries and territories currently have data on this indicator. The good news, however, is that this situation is changing and the relevant surveys are currently in the field or scheduled for next year for five Pacific countries. **We strongly encourage the initiatives currently under way to regularly include the Food Security Experience module in a range of surveys regularly undertaken in the Pacific. Given that this is also an SDG indicator, this effort would also support monitoring of the SDG goals.**

Our expanded data search has enabled us to compile data on our child health indicator (the child (under 5) mortality rate) for the population as a whole, for all the Pacific countries and territories, and by sex for all but French Polynesia and Wallis and Futuna. Taking into account our 10-year look-back period, the child mortality indicator for the country as a whole is available in 2017 for all Pacific countries, and for all but five of the countries (French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia, Northern Mariana Islands, and Wallis and Futuna) by sex.

Given its greater concept validity and broader availability for Pacific countries and territories, we will substitute the Adult (15-60) mortality rate for the Age65 mortality rate as our indicator of adult health. Our expanded data search enabled us to compile this indicator as a whole and by sex for all Pacific countries and territories except Tokelau. Taking into account the 10-year look-back period, the adult (15-60) mortality indicator is available in 2017 for all countries except the Marshall Islands, Palau,

Tokelau and Tuvalu both as a whole and by sex. Table A.3 in the Appendix shows the data coverage by country over the 2007-2017 period, incorporating the 10-year look-back period for the child and adult mortality indicators, for the population as a whole and by sex.

Our two assessment standards use different indicators to assess reproductive health. Currently, we use the modern contraceptive use prevalence rate among women (15-49) married or in union for our low-and-middle- income assessment standard and the percentage of low birth weight newborns for our high-income assessment standard. Our efforts in expanding data coverage for the Pacific countries on both indicators were quite successful, albeit even more so for the percentage of low birth weight newborns.

We additionally considered substituting the SDG definition on modern contraceptive use—the proportion of family planning needs met with modern contraception—or substituting the percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (both SDG indicators) for the modern contraceptive use prevalence rate. Although we prefer the SDG definition on modern contraceptive use, data coverage using that definition does not yet warrant doing so. Coverage on the percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel was somewhat better than for the modern contraceptive use prevalence rate, and we could provide a sister indicator of the right to health using it as our reproductive health indicator instead. Taking into account our 10-year look-back period, in 2017 the contraceptive prevalence rate is available for 14 of the Pacific countries (all except American Samoa, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, Niue, Tokelau and Wallis and Futuna), the skilled birth attendance indicator is available for all 21 countries and the low birth weight infants indicator is available for all countries except Tuvalu. Table A.4 in the appendix shows data coverage by country over the 2007-2017 period incorporating the 10- year look-back period for the modern contraceptive prevalence rate, the percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel, and the percentage of low birth weight infants.

Our two assessment standards use different indicators to measure country compliance with the right to housing/sanitation and water. Our low-and-middle-income assessment standard uses the percentage of the population with access to basic water on premises and the percentage of the population with access to at least basic sanitation. Our high-income assessment standard uses the percentage of the population with access to safely managed sanitation. The most updated version of the WHO/UNICEF JMP data provided data covering the full 2007-2017 period for all Pacific countries and territories. Data on safely managed sanitation was a different matter. The WHO/UNICEF JMP only provided data for Tuvalu and Samoa. Our efforts to expand the data by consulting other sources revealed that SPC's SDG data specified as 'safely managed sanitation including handwashing facilities' according to the WHO/UNICEF JMP would only be classified as 'improved sanitation' with hand washing facilities. The discrepancy revolves around whether it can be confirmed that improved sanitation facilities ensure excreta are safely treated and treated off-site or not. When this cannot be confirmed, WHO/UNICEF JMP classifies these facilities as 'at least basic sanitation'. Given that the facilities classified as 'improved sanitation' in the Pacific are by in large flush latrines with either septic systems or sewer systems, it would be reasonable to compile as sister set of indicators for the high income assessment standard using SPC's SDG definition of 'safely managed sanitation' which is improved sanitation with hand washing facilities. Sister estimates doing so would enable us to include 2017 data for all Pacific countries and territories except American Samoa, Cook Islands, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Tokelau, and Wallis and Futuna.

Data on adjusted net primary school enrolment, one of the two indicators currently used for our low- and middle-income assessment standard to assess country compliance with the right to education, were quite limited for Pacific countries even subsequent to our efforts to identify additional data. This led us to consider a substitute indicator: net primary school enrolment. This indicator is nearly identical; it only excludes primary schooled aged children attending secondary school in the count of primary school aged children attending primary school. Our efforts to ensure country coverage on this substitute indicator were quite successful, for males and females as well as for all children, and we plan to substitute this indicator for the adjusted net variant for all countries in our 2020 Update. We were also able to substantially expand data on net secondary school enrolment (overall and by sex), an indicator we use for both our low and middle income assessment standard and our high income assessment standard, by searching beyond UNESCO data, our primary data source.

Taking into account our 10- year look-back period, in 2017, the net primary school enrolment rate is available for all but 5 of the Pacific countries and territories (American Samoa, French Polynesia, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and Wallis and Futuna) both overall and by sex. The net secondary school enrolment rate is available for all but 7 countries and territories overall and all but 8 countries by sex; the countries without data being the same as those for net primary school enrolment plus New Caledonia and Niue and in the case of the sex disaggregation, Palau. Table A.5 in the appendix shows data coverage by country over the 2007-2017 period incorporating the 10- year look-back period for the net primary school enrolment rate and the net secondary school enrolment rate overall and by sex. **Efforts to ensure the necessary data are produced to compute both the net primary and secondary school enrolment rates for those Pacific countries missing this data should be a priority.**

Our high-income assessment standard incorporates an indicator of the quality of education, the percentage of students achieving level 3 or better on the PISA reading, writing, and science tests. These data are not available for any of the Pacific countries or territories. Although most of the Pacific countries and territories participate in the PILNA tests, available data would not be sufficient to estimate achievement possibility frontiers at this time even if individual country scores were to be made publicly available. **If the Pacific countries and territories are to be included in our high-income assessment standard, they need to participate in the PISA program.**

Our ability to evaluate the Pacific countries on the Right to Work is seriously thwarted by the lack of Purchasing Power Parity data for many of the Pacific countries and territories. **Our low- and middle-income assessment standard uses the absolute poverty rate which is measured in 2011 PPP\$ (< \$3.20 2011 PPP\$). At this time, this is only available for 9 of the 21 Pacific countries. It may be possible to compute this indicator for the three Pacific countries with 2011 PPP\$ income data – an undertaking we would see as a priority.** Neither of the two indicators used for our high income assessment standard—the percentage of the unemployed that are long-term unemployed (> 12 months), or the percentage of the population with income less than 50 percent of the median income (relative poverty rate)—are available for any of the Pacific countries. **Discussions with SPC indicate it should be possible to compute the relative poverty rate using data from the Household Income and Expenditure Surveys. This is a priority if the Pacific countries and territories are to be more fully included in HRMI’s economic and social rights metrics.**

In an effort to partially fill the data gaps on the right to work, we considered two alternative indicators of employment access: the youth (15-24) unemployment rate and the percentage of youth (15-24) that are not in employment, education, or training (NEET rate). The youth unemployment rate did not prove viable given its high sensitivity to cyclical fluctuations and the necessity for youth to work even

at minimally productive activities in the absence of a social security system. The NEET rate does appear to reasonable track employment access in countries with per capita GDP (2011 PPP\$) above \$8000. If desired this could be included as a high-income assessment standard indicator for the right to work in a sister set of HRMI metrics for the Pacific countries and territories. Table A.6 in the appendix shows data coverage by country over the 2007-2017 period incorporating the 10-year look-back period for the absolute poverty rate (<3.20 2011 PPP\$), and the NEET rate.

Overall our efforts to expand the data coverage for the Pacific countries and territories on HRMI’s rights enjoyment indicators enjoyed considerable success. Tables 18 and 9 below show the countries that can be included using our global best benchmark standard for 2017 (incorporating the 10-year look-back period) in our next HRMI update by right and aggregated into our Quality of Life Index. Table 18 does so with reference to our low- and middle-income (core) assessment standard, while Table 19 does so with reference to our high-income assessment standard. We have also included a column showing how coverage could be further expanded by using several substitute indicators in a separate set of sister metrics for the Pacific. Inclusion using our income adjusted benchmark is dependent as well on countries also having the GDP per capita measured in 2011 PPP\$. At this time, these data are only available for 12 countries: Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. Table 19 shows the same information for the case of the high-income assessment standard.

Table 18: Economic and Social Rights Enjoyment Indicators for 2017*
Pacific Country Coverage—low-and-middle-income Assessment Standard

*Incorporates 10-year look-back period

Country	Right to Food		Right to Health		Right to Housing	Right to Education	Right to Work	Quality of Life	
	Basic	Sister	Basic	Sister	Basic	Basic	Basic	Basic	Sister
American Samoa				√	√				
Cook Is.		√		√	√	√			
Fiji		√	√	√	√	√	√		√
French Polynesia		√		√	√				
Guam			√	√	√				
Kiribati		√	√	√	√	√	√		√
Marshall Is.	√	√			√	√			
Micronesia, Fed. St.		√	√	√	√	√	√		√
Nauru	√	√	√	√	√	√			

Country	Right to Food		Right to Health		Right to Housing	Right to Education	Right to Work	Quality of Life	
	Basic	Sister	Basic	Sister	Basic	Basic	Basic	Basic	Sister
New Caledonia	√	√	√	√	√				
Niue		√		√	√				
Northern Mariana Is.			√	√	√				
Palau		√			√	√			
Papua New Guinea	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Samoa	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Solomon Is.	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Tokelau					√	√			
Tonga	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Tuvalu	√	√			√	√	√		
Vanuatu	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Wallis and Futuna				√	√				
Total	9	16	12	17	21	14	9	5	8

Table 19: Economic and Social Rights Enjoyment Indicators for 2017*
Pacific Country Coverage—High-Income Assessment Standard

*Incorporates 10- year look-back period

Country	Right to Food	Right to Health	Right to Housing		Right to Education	Right to Work	
	Basic	Basic	Basic	Sister	Basic	Basic	Sister
American Samoa		√					
Cook Is.		√					√
Fiji		√		√			√

Country	Right to Food	Right to Health	Right to Housing		Right to Education	Right to Work	
	Basic	Basic	Basic	Sister	Basic	Basic	Sister
French Polynesia		√		√			
Guam		√					
Kiribati		√		√			√
Marshall Is.				√			
Micronesia, Fed. St.		√		√			√
Nauru		√		√			√
New Caledonia		√		√			√
Niue		√		√			√
Northern Mariana Is.		√		√			
Palau				√			√
Papua New Guinea		√		√			√
Samoa		√	√	√			√
Solomon Is.		√		√			√
Tokelau							
Tonga		√		√			√
Tuvalu			√	√			√
Vanuatu		√		√			√
Wallis and Futuna		√					
Total	0	17	2	16	0	0	14

Appendix

Table A1: Comparison CIA Indexmundi data with World Bank GDP per capita PPP data:

Pacific countries with data from both sources: 2007 to 2017

Fiji									
Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2016	2017
CIA PPP	3900	3800	4200	4400	4700	4900	4900	9400	9900
WB Current PPP	6947	7079	6965	7203	7520	7758	8262	9683	10319
WB 2011 PPP	7371	7366	7193	7353	7520	7612	7967	8969	9379
Kiribati									
Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2016	2017
CIA PPP	3600	5300	6100	6200	5800	6100	6400	1800	1900
WB Current PPP	1801	1757	1746	1716	1749	1838	1922	2211	2228
WB 2011 PPP	1910	1828	1803	1752	1749	1803	1853	2048	2047
Marshall Islands									
Year	NA	2008	NA	NA	NA	2012	2013	2016	2017
CIA PPP		2500				8800	8700	3300	3400
WB Current PPP		2980				3432	3578	3702	3886
WB 2011 PPP		3101				3367	3450	3429	3532
Micronesia, Fed., Sts.									
Year	NA	2008	NA	NA	NA	2012	2013	2016	2017
CIA PPP		2200				7500	7300	3000	3400
WB Current PPP		3071				3375	3258	3370	3504
WB 2011 PPP		3196				3312	3141	3121	3185

Palau									
Year	NA	2008	NA	NA	2011	NA	NA	2016	2017
CIA PPP		8100			10500			15300	16700
WB Current PPP		13310			14534			18531	18125
WB 2011 PPP		13851			14534			17134	17164
Papua New Guinea									
Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2016	2017
CIA PPP	2100	2200	2300	2500	2600	2800	2900	3500	3800
WB Current PPP	2678	2656	2792	3040	3070	3206	3319	4209	4269
WB 2011 PPP	2841	2764	2883	3103	3070	3145	3200	3898	3881
Samoa									
Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2016	2017
CIA PPP	5400	4800	5300	5500	6000	6300	6200	5400	5700
WB Current PPP	5389	5512	5250	5297	5673	5756	5694	6407	6678
WB 2011 PPP	5717	5736	5422	5407	5673	5647	5491	5835	6070
Solomon Islands									
Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2016	2017
CIA PPP	1900	1900	2700	2900	3200	3400	3400	2000	2100
WB Current PPP	1736	1853	1738	1833	2065	2143	2186	2277	2339
WB 2011 PPP	842	1928	1795	1871	2065	2102	2108	2109	2126
Tonga									
Year	2007	2008	2009	NA	2011	2012	2013	2016	2017
CIA PPP	5100	4600	6300		7400	7700	8200	5300	5600
WB Current PPP	4366	4553	4670		5151	5340	5314	6092	6322
WB 2011 PPP	4632	4738	4823		5151	5239	5124	5643	5746

Tuvalu									
Year	NA	NA	NA	2010	NA	2012	2013	2016	2017
CIA PPP				3400		3400	3500	3500	3800
WB Current PPP				2926		3086	3248	3728	3904
WB 2011 PPP				2987		3028	3132	3453	3548
Vanuatu									
Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2016	2017
CIA PPP	3900	4600	5300	5100	5000	5000	4800	2600	2800
WB Current PPP	2677	2837	2882	2889	2906	2931	2957	2996	3110
WB 2011 PPP	2840	2953	2977	2949	2906	2976	2851	2775	2827

**Table A.2 Right to Food—Low- and Middle- Income Assessment Standard:
Indicator Coverage Incorporating 10 Year Look-Back Period.**

Country	Child Stunting Rate	Undernourished Population (%)	GDP per capita 2011 PPP\$
American Samoa			
Cook Is.		2007-2017	
Fiji	2004-14	2007-2017	√
French Polynesia		2007-2017	
Guam			
Kiribati		2007-2017	√
Marshall Is.	2007-8, 2017	2007-2017	√
Micronesia, Fed. St.		2007-2017	√
Nauru	2007-2017	2007-2017	√
New Caledonia	2011-2017	2007-2017	
Niue		2007-2017	
Northern Mariana Is.			
Palau		2007-2017	√

Country	Child Stunting Rate	Undernourished Population (%)	GDP per capita 2011 PPP\$
Papua New Guinea	2007-2017	2007-2017	√
Samoa	2007-2017	2007-2017	√
Solomon Is.	2007-2017	2007-2017	√
Tokelau			
Tonga	2007-2017	2007-2017	√
Tuvalu	2007-2017	2007-2017	√
Vanuatu	2007-2017	2007-2017	√
Wallis and Futuna			

**Table A3: Right to Health--Child and Adult Health:
Indicator Coverage Incorporating 10 Year Look-Back Period**

Country	Child Mortality All	Child Mortality Males	Child Mortality Females	Adult Mortality All	Adult Mortality Males	Adult Mortality Females	GDP per capita 2011 PPP\$
American Samoa	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2011-17	2011-17	2011-17	
Cook Is.	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	
Fiji	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	√
French Polynesia	2007-17			2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	
Guam	2007-17	2007-11	2007-11	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	
Kiribati	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	√
Marshall Is.	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-11	2007-11	2007-11	√
Micronesia, Fed. St.	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	√
Nauru	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	√

Country	Child Mortality All	Child Mortality Males	Child Mortality Females	Adult Mortality All	Adult Mortality Males	Adult Mortality Females	GDP per capita 2011 PPP\$
New Caledonia	2007-17	2007-10	2007-10	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	
Niue	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	
Northern Mariana Is.	2007-9, 2012-17	2007-9	2007-9	2012-17	2012-17	2012-17	
Palau	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-15	2007-15	2007-15	v
Papua New Guinea	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	v
Samoa	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	v
Solomon Is.	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	v
Tokelau	2007-17						
Tonga	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	v
Tuvalu	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-9	2007-9	2007-9	v
Vanuatu	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	v
Wallis and Futuna	2015-17			2010-18	2010-18	2010-18	

**Table A.4: Right to Health--Reproductive Health:
Indicator Coverage Incorporating 10 Year Look-Back Period**

Country	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence	Skilled Birth Attendance	Low Birth Weight Infants	GDP per capita 2011 PPP\$
American Samoa	2007-10	2007-17	2007-17	
Cook Is.	2007-15	2007-17	2007-17	
Fiji	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	√
French Polynesia		2007-17	2007-17	
Guam	2007-12	2007-17	2007-17	
Kiribati	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	√
Marshall Is.	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	√
Micronesia, Fed. St.	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	√
Nauru	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	√
New Caledonia	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	
Niue	2007-15	2007-17	2007-17	
Northern Mariana Is.	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	
Palau	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	√
Papua New Guinea	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	√
Samoa	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	√
Solomon Is.	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	√
Tokelau	2007-9	2007-17	2007-17	
Tonga	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	√
Tuvalu	2007-17	2007-17	2007-15	√
Vanuatu	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	√
Wallis and Futuna		2013-17	2011-17	

**Table A.5 Right to Education—Low- and Middle- Income Assessment
Standard:
Indicator Coverage Incorporating 10 Year Look-Back Period.**

Country	Net Primary School, All	Net Primary, Male	Net Primary, Female	Net Secondary, All	Net Secondary, Male	Net Secondary, Female	GDP per capita 2011 PPP\$
American Samoa							
Cook Is.	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	
Fiji	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	√
French Polynesia							
Guam							
Kiribati	2007-17	2015-17	2015-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	√
Marshall Is.	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	√
Micronesia, Fed. St.	2007-17	2010-17	2010-17	2009-17	2017	2017	√
Nauru	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2011-17	2012-17	2012-17	√
New Caledonia	2013-17	2013-17	2013-17				
Niue	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-09	2007-09	2007-09	
Northern Mariana Is.							
Palau	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2016-17			√
Papua New Guinea	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2009-17	2009-17	2009-17	√
Samoa	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	√
Solomon Is.	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	√
Tokelau	2007-17	2007-14, 2016-17	2007-14, 2016-17	2016-17	2016-17	2016-17	

Country	Net Primary School, All	Net Primary, Male	Net Primary, Female	Net Secondary, All	Net Secondary, Male	Net Secondary, Female	GDP per capita 2011 PPP\$
Tonga	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	√
Tuvalu	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2012-17	2012-17	2012-17	√
Vanuatu	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	2007-17	√
Wallis and Futuna							

**Table A.6 Right to Work
Indicator Coverage Incorporating 10 Year Look-Back Period.**

Country	Absolute Poverty (<\$3.20 2011 PPP)	Youth (15-24) in education, employment or training (NEET)	GDP per capita 2011 PPP\$
American Samoa			
Cook Is.		2016-17	
Fiji	2007-17	2007-17	√
French Polynesia			
Guam			
Kiribati	2007-16	2015-17	√
Marshall Is.			√
Micronesia, Fed. St.	2007-17	2013-17	√
Nauru		2013-17	√
New Caledonia		2014-17	
Niue		2016-17	
Northern Mariana Is.			
Palau		2007-10, 2014-17	√

Country	Absolute Poverty (<\$3.20 2011 PPP)	Youth (15-24) in education, employment or training (NEET)	GDP per capita 2011 PPP\$
Papua New Guinea	2009-17	2010-17	√
Samoa	2007-17	2012-17	√
Solomon Is.	2007-17	2013-17	√
Tokelau			
Tonga	2007-17	2016-17	√
Tuvalu	2010-17	2016-17	√
Vanuatu	2010-17	2009-17	√
Wallis and Futuna			

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