



ICPD AND SDG INDICATORS INFORMATION RESOURCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT



ICPD =

RIGHTS
+
DEVELOPMENT

International Conference on
Population and Development
Beyond 2014

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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ICPD AND SDG INDICATORS - INFORMATION RESOURCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT (brief overview)

Over the past three decades, a number of documents have been adopted at the international level. They are **focused on people**, various facets of people's life like well-being, access to nutrition, health, quality education, decent work, social support from the state, gender equality, environmental safety and others.

In 1994, delegates from 179 countries met **in Cairo** for the **United Nations International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD)**. The conference adopted a **20-year Program of Action (PoA)**. It recognized that population was not about numbers, but about people, and that social, economic and political equality, including sexual and reproductive health and rights, form a basis for individual well-being and sustainable development.

In Resolution 65/234 (December 22, 2010) "*On Operational Review of Implementation of ICPD PoA and Relevant Follow-Up Activities after 2014*" the **United Nations General Assembly** emphasized the need for a systematic, comprehensive and integrated approach to the population and development issues that responds to new challenges related to the population and development. At the same time the mention was made of the need to continue implementing ICPD resolutions in the context of a new development environment, which is being formed and must respond to consumption and prosperity growth, environmental risks, income inequality and huge differences **among and within countries**.

On September 25, 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 70/1¹ "*Transforming our World: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*" (2030 Agenda)". This Agenda represents a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity, aimed at irreversible and

¹ <https://undocs.org/ru/A/70/L.1>

widespread eradication of poverty in all its forms. This document became the international community's response to a new paradigm of sustainable development, built on the basis of an integrated vision of economic, social and environmental aspects of sustainable development.

The Agenda consists of four basic elements:

1. Declaration on transforming our world.
2. Global sustainable development goals and objectives.
3. Means of implementation and global partnership.
4. Follow-up and review.

Sustainable development goals set forth in 2030 Agenda are a kind of a call to action from poor, rich and medium developed countries. It is aimed to improve welfare and protection of our planet. States recognize that measures to eradicate poverty should be taken in parallel with efforts to increase economic growth and address a number of issues in the field of education, health, social protection and employment, as well as combating climate changes and protecting the environment.

The goals set continued and further expanded the work that was carried out within the framework of previous global projects, primarily ICPD-94 and Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

Agreed goals of ICPD-94:

- General education
- Reduction of newborn and child mortality
- Reduction of maternal mortality
- Access to reproductive and sexual services, including family planning.

Millenium declaration (Millenium summit, 2000) set forth 8 development goals (MDG), which combined 21 tasks:

- End absolute poverty and hunger

- Achieve universal primary education
- Advance gender equality and women's rights empowerment
- Reduce child mortality
- Improve maternal health protection
- Fight HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- Ensure environmental sustainability
- Establish the global partnership for development

2030 Agenda set out 17 Global Sustainable Development Goals:



Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere



Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries



Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss



Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels



Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

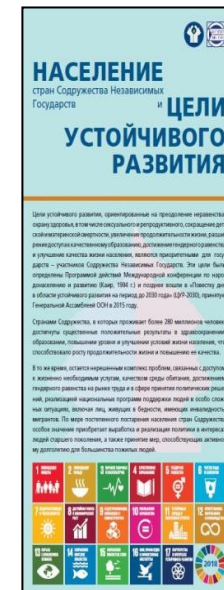
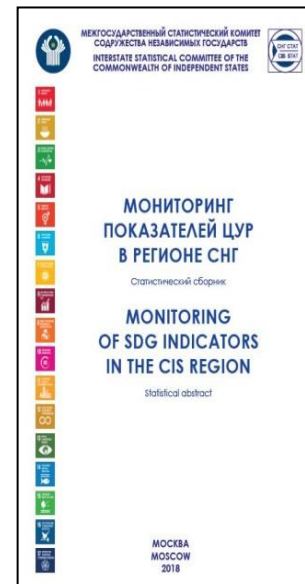
The SDGs reflect the world's aspirations for sustainable development **in a broad and detailed manner**. However, they contain gaps that are revealed through the lens of ICPD. Key ICPD tasks are often addressed in the preamble of 2030 Agenda, but are absent or only superficially addressed within the goals, targets and indicators.

The Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS Stat Committee) has prepared this material to provide a visual comparison of differences and similarities between the main SDG areas and tasks defined by ICPD through the lens of 2030 Agenda goals.

In order to illustrate the dynamics of individual ICPD and SDG indicators over the past years, the Annex contains graphical and tabular materials characterizing changes that occurred in the CIS member states.

See more detailed information on the CIS Stat Committee website (<https://new.cisstat.org/sdg>) and in the following publications:

- Annual Statistical Collection *"Monitoring SDG Indicators in CIS Region"*
- Booklet *"Population of Commonwealth of Independent States and Sustainable Development Goals"*
- Collection *"Youth in Commonwealth of Independent States and Sustainable Development Goals"*
- Review *"ICPD and SDG: Comparative Analysis and Availability of Information on Selected Indicators in CIS Member States"*



Comparative table of ICPD and SDG indicators

| Indicators | SDG definition ² | ICPD definition |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Population dynamic and sustainable development. | | |
| ICPD 1.1.1 PISA mean science performance SDG - | | International Program for Assessment of Student Achievement (PISA) is held every three years and assesses functional literacy of schoolchildren in different countries of the world and their ability to apply knowledge in practice. |
| ICPD 1.1.2 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communication technology skills SDG 4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill | Proportion of youth and adults with information and communication technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill, defined as a percentage of persons who have undertaken certain computer-related activity in the last 3 months. The indicator is expressed as a percentage. Basic concepts Proportion of youth and adults with ICT skills, by type of skill refers to persons engaged in some computer-related activity in the last three months. Since data for this indicator are collected through a survey, classification variables for individual persons provide additional information on differences in ICT skills among men/women, children/adults (age groups), employed/unemployed, etc., according to national requirements. These data can be used to develop targeted policies to improve ICT skills and thus contribute to development of an inclusive information society. | Proportion of youth and adults with ICT skills by a type of skill is calculated as a percentage of youth (aged 15 – 24 years) and adults (aged 15 and older) who have taken some steps to acquire these skills in a relevant period of time (e.g., past three months). |
| ICPD | The Internet usage rate is defined as a proportion of | Percentage of individuals who used Internet access from |

² Data source and more detailed information on SDG indicators - <https://rosstat.gov.ru/sdg/data>

| Indicators | SDG definition ² | ICPD definition |
|---|--|--|
| 1.1.3 Proportion of individuals using the Internet SDG 17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet | individuals who used the Internet from any location in the last three months. In those countries where data needed to calculate this indicator are obtained from official surveys, results may be developed to provide disaggregation by regions (geographical and/or urban/rural), broken down by sex, age, level of education, labor force status and professions. | any location in the last 3 months. |
| ICPD 1.1.4 Seniors in training or education SDG - | | Percentage of individuals aged 55 - 74 years involved in training or education |
| ICPD 1.1.5 Participation rate in organized learning one year before the official primary school entry age SDG 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before official school entry age), by sex | Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary school entry age) by sex is defined as a percentage of children at a relevant age who participate in one or more organized curricula, including programs that offer a combination of education and care. This indicator also includes participation in early childhood education and primary education programs. The age range depends on the official age, at which children enter the primary school in a particular country. | Percentage of children of a relevant age group participating in one or more organized curricula, including programs combining education and care. The age of enrollment depends on a country and is limited by the children official age for entering school. An important limitation of this indicator is the fact that many young children are not in preschool full-time, meaning that participation in out-of-home learning varies widely. |
| ICPD 1.1.6 Volunteering for community and social services SDG - | | |

| Indicators | SDG definition ² | ICPD definition |
|---|--|---|
| 1.2 A. Realizing potential: Health and well-being throughout life. | | |
| ICPD 1.2.2 Coverage of essential health services SDG 3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services | Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases and capacity and accessibility of services among the population in general and the most deprived people). | Average percentage of the population in general and the most vulnerable groups by certain indicative types of medical care, including reproductive health, maternal and child health care, treatment of infectious and non-contagious diseases, taking into account the capacity of medical institutions and their accessibility. |
| ICPD 1.2.2 Catastrophic health expenditure: spending more than 10% of household consumption or income on out-of-pocket health-care expenditures SDG 3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income | Proportion of the population with a high proportion of family expenditures for health care in total household expenditures or income. Two thresholds are used to define "large household health expenditure": more than 10% and more than 25% of total household expenditures or income. | Proportion of individuals in the total population of a country whose out-of-pocket expenses for health services exceed 10% of the total family income or expenditure. |
| ICPD 1.2.3 Mortality rate attributed to NCDs SDG 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease | Probability of dying between ages of 30 - 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases, defined as a percentage of 30-year-old individuals who will die before their 70th birthday from cardiovascular diseases, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases, if they are subject to current deaths rates at each age and do not die from any other causes (e.g., injury or HIV/AIDS). | Probability of dying between ages of 30 - 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases; Probability of dying from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases for individuals aged 30 years until their 70th birthday, if current mortality rates are maintained at each age interval and excluding Mortality rate from any other causes (e.g., external causes, HIV/AIDS, etc.), to be calculated using mortality tables. |

| Indicators | SDG definition ² | ICPD definition |
|---|---|--|
| ICPD 1.2.4 Proportion of the population regularly take part in sports or physical exercise at least once a week SDG - | | Percentage of the population regularly take part in sports or physical exercise at least once a week |
| ICPD 1.2.5 Proportion of young people with overweight or obesity SDG - | | Proportion of young people with overweight or obesity, measured based on the international body mass index standards adopted by the International Obesity Expert Group (BMI thresholds). |
| ICPD 1.2.6 Harmful use of alcohol SDG 3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol | Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as per capita alcohol consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol | Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as per capita alcohol consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol |
| ICPD 1.2.7 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older SDG 3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older | The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15 years and older who currently use any tobacco product (smoked and/or smokeless tobacco) on a daily or non-daily basis. | It is defined as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and older who are current users of tobacco products (regardless of a form of use) regardless of the frequency of use. |
| ICPD 1.2.8 Young people who have been bullied SDG | | Proportion of young people who have been bullied at least once or twice at school in the previous couple of months |

| Indicators | SDG definition ² | ICPD definition |
|---|--|---|
| - | | |
| ICPD 1.2.9 Proportion of young people who drink alcohol at least once a week SDG - | | Young people - respondents to a sample survey were asked about frequency of their alcoholic beverage consumption, specifying a list of alcoholic beverages: beer, wine, hard liquor, low-alcohol cocktails, and other alcohol-containing beverages. Response options ranged from never to every day. The findings presented here show the proportion who reported drinking any alcoholic beverage at least once a week. |
| ICPD 1.2.10 Suicide mortality rate SDG 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate | The suicide mortality rate, defined as a number of suicide deaths in a year divided by the population and multiplied by 100,000. | A suicide mortality rate is calculated by dividing a number of suicide deaths divided by the population and multiplied by 100,000. |
| 1.2 B. Realization of potential: Access to employment opportunities | | |
| ICPD 1.2.11 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training SDG 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment and training | | Percentage of youth aged 15-24 years not in education, employment or training. |
| ICPD 1.2.12 Unemployment rate SDG 8.5.2 Unemployment rate by sex, age and persons with disabilities | Unemployment rate is a percentage of unemployed in the labor force. | Percentage of unemployed in the total economically active population. |

| Indicators | SDG definition ² | ICPD definition |
|--|-----------------------------|--|
| 1.2 C. Realization of potential: Participation in management and decision-making | | |
| ICPD 1.2.13 Members of Parliament (MPs) who are 39 years and younger SDG - | | Members of Parliament (lower chamber) aged under 40, as a percentage of all MPs. |
| 1.3 Generation equality | | |
| ICPD 1.3.1 Informal care involvement and time spent SDG - | | The proportion of informal care carried out by the population aged 17 and older and the number of hours spent on this care for those who are involved: the proportion of people who look after or give help to family members, friends, neighbours or others that is not a part of their paid employment |
| ICPD 1.3.2 Persons aged 55 years and above providing care to their children or grandchildren SDG - | | An indicator measuring participation of individuals aged 55 years and above in providing care for children and grandchildren. It is calculated as a percentage of individuals caring for their own children and grandchildren in the total population of the said age group. In the countries covered by the European Quality of Life Survey, care at least once a week is considered regular. |
| ICPD 1.3.3 Persons aged 55 years and above, providing care to elderly or disabled relatives SDG - | | The indicator measuring involvement of persons aged 55 years and older in providing care to elderly and disabled relatives is calculated as a percentage of persons providing care to elder and disabled relatives in the total population of the said age group. In the countries covered by the European Quality of Life Survey, care at least once a week is considered regular. |
| ICPD 1.3.4 Average effective labor market exit age | | Average age of withdrawal from the labour market: while based on European Union Labour Force Survey |

| Indicators | SDG definition ² | ICPD definition |
|--|--|--|
| SDG - | | (EU-LFS) data, the indicator is estimated using a probabilistic model. |
| 1.4 Population – environmental linkages. Sustainable use of resources. | | |
| ICPD 1.4.1 CO2 emissions per unit of value added SDG 9.4.1 CO2 emissions per unit of value added | Carbon dioxide (hereinafter - CO2) emissions per unit of value added is an indicator calculated as a ratio between CO2 emissions from fuel combustion and the value added of related economic activities. The indicator can be calculated for the whole economy (total CO2/GDP emissions) or for specific sectors, in particular for manufacturing sector (manufacturing CO2 emissions per manufacturing value added (MVA)). | Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP. |
| 1.5 Indicators of policy measures | | |
| ICPD 1.5.1 Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes SDG 8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy | | |
| ICPD 1.5.2 Proportion of the population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city SDG 11.a.1 Number of countries that have national | | |

| Indicators | SDG definition ² | ICPD definition |
|---|---|---|
| urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space | | |
| ICPD 1.5.3 Status of (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment SDG 12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed into (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment | Indicator 4.7.1/12.8.1/13.3.1 measures the extent to which countries integrate Global Citizenship Education (GCED) and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) into their education systems. It is an indicator characterizing different aspects of education systems: education policy, curricula, teacher education and student assessment, as reported by government officials, ideally after consultation with other government ministries, national human rights institutions, education sector and civil society organizations. It measures intentions of governments, but not what is put into practice in schools and classrooms. | Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (SDG 12.8.1) |
| ICPD 1.5.4 Amount of support to developing countries for research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies SDG 12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita) | The indicator is defined as an installed capacity of power plants generating electricity from renewable energy sources divided by the total population of a country. Capacity is defined as the net maximum electrical capacity installed at the end of the year, and renewable energy sources are defined in IRENA Charter. | |
| 2. Families, sexual and reproductive health over the life course | | |
| 2.1 Access to sexual and reproductive health information | | |
| ICPD 2.1.1 Percentage of schools that provided life | | The indicator characterizes a progress achieved in sexuality and HIV education based on life skills |

| Indicators | SDG definition ² | ICPD definition |
|---|---|--|
| skills-based HIV and sexuality education in the previous academic year SDG - | | development in the system of school education. Proposed by UNESCO, included in SDG indicators as a voluntary indicator (SDG 4.7.2). |
| ICPD 2.1.2 Sexual and reproductive health (SRH) literacy SDG - | | The indicator characterizes sexual and reproductive health literacy, including understanding of relevant human rights and available services. |
| ICPD 2.1.3 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care SDG 5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care | Proportion of women married and in-union aged 15-49 years who make their own decisions on all of the above issues, namely, to seek health services, to use contraception, to stop sexual relations with their husband or partner, if they do not want to. Only those women who answer "yes" to all three questions are considered to be women who "make their own sexual and reproductive decisions". | |
| 2.2 Meeting the need for SRH services | | |
| ICPD 2.2.1 Unmet need for family planning SDG - | | Proportion of women married and in-union aged 15-49 years who are not using modern methods of contraception. |
| ICPD 2.2.2 Induced abortions per 1,000 live births SDG - | | The total number of induced abortions per 1,000 live births in a given year. Induced abortions are considered irrespective of a method. Abortion is termination of pregnancy before the foetus has attained viability. The legal requirements for abortion vary between countries. |

| Indicators | SDG definition ² | ICPD definition |
|---|---|--|
| 2.3 Family planning | | |
| ICPD 2.3.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods SDG 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods | Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who are currently using a modern contraceptive method, among those who wish either not to have (additional) children or to postpone the next pregnancy. The indicator is also referred to as the need for family planning met by modern methods. | Proportion of women, married and in-union who are of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years), wishing to avoid or postpone the birth of another child and use any of modern contraception methods for this purpose. Calculated by UN DESA. |
| ICPD 2.3.2 Contraceptive prevalence SDG - | | Proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who are married and in-union, using any contraceptive method at the time of the survey. |
| ICPD 2.3.3 Proportion of women aged 20 – 24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 or before age 18 SDG 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20 – 24 who were married or in a union before age 15 or before age 18 | Proportion of women aged 20 - 24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 or before age 18 | Proportion of women aged 20 - 24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 or before age 18 |
| ICPD 2.3.4 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group SDG 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group | Annual number of births among women aged 10-14 and 15-19 years per 1,000 women in a relevant age group. | Percentage of children born alive to mothers aged 19 years and younger in the total number of live births. |

| Indicators | SDG definition ² | ICPD definition |
|--|--|--|
| 2.4 Sexual and reproductive health: Prevention of maternal morbidity and mortality | | |
| ICPD 2.4.1 Antenatal care SDG - | | |
| ICPD 2.4.2 Maternal mortality ratio SDG 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio | Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is defined as a number of maternal deaths over the study period per 100,000 live-born children over the same time period. This indicator reflects the risk of maternal mortality in relation to a number of children born alive, and essentially captures the risk of death resulting from a single pregnancy or a single live birth. | Maternal mortality ratio is calculated as a number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in a relevant period. It indicates a level of risk associated with pregnancy and childbirth for an individual. |
| ICPD - SDG 3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate | Under-five mortality, a probability that a child born in a relevant year or period will die before reaching 5 years old. It is the age-specific mortality rate for a relevant period per 1,000 live births. | |
| ICPD 2.4.3 Maternal mortality ratio SDG 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality | <p>Neonatal mortality is a probability that a child born in a particular year or period will die within the first 28 completed days of life, taking into account specific mortality rates for that period per 1,000 live births.</p> <p>Neonatal mortality (deaths among newborns born alive during the first 28 completed days of life) can be subdivided into early neonatal deaths, which occur during the first 7 days of life, and late neonatal deaths, which occur after the 7th but before the 28th completed day of life.</p> | A number of children born alive and died during the first 28 days of life (up to and including the 27 th day) divided by the total number of live births. |
| ICPD 2.4.4 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel SDG 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled | Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (generally doctors, nurses or midwives) is the percentage of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel. According to the revised definition, they are competent maternal and newborn health (MNH) professionals who are educated, | Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (generally doctors, nurses or midwives) is the percentage of attended by skilled health personnel trained in providing life-saving obstetric care, including giving the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during |

| Indicators | SDG definition ² | ICPD definition |
|--|--|---|
| health personnel | trained and adhere to national and international standards. They have necessary competence to: (i) provide and promote evidence-based, rights-based, quality, socio-culturally sensitive, dignified health care for women and newborns; (ii) facilitate physiological processes during labor and delivery to ensure a clean and positive birth experience; and (iii) identify and treat or refer women and/or newborns with complications. | pregnancy, childbirth and neonatal period, including self-management of labor and care of newborns. This definition does not include traditional midwives, even if they have completed short courses. |
| ICPD 2.4.5 Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits SDG - | | Percentage of women aged 15-49 years attended at least four times during their last pregnancy: survey data. |
| 2.5 SRH: Prevention of sexually transmitted infections | | |
| ICPD 2.5.1 Percentage of young people (15 years old) who used a condom at last intercourse, by sex SDG - | | Young people aged 15 years of age were asked whether they or their partner had used a condom the last time they had had intercourse. The findings presented here show the proportions who reported having had sexual intercourse and who responded positively to the questions on condom use. |
| ICPD 2.5.2 Adults newly infected with HIV SDG - | | Number of adults (aged 15+) newly infected with HIV in a given year: UNAIDS estimate |
| ICPD 2.5.3 Antiretroviral therapy coverage SDG - | | Proportion of people living with HIV and receiving antiretroviral therapy: WHO estimate. |
| ICPD | | A number of new cases of syphilis per 100,000 |

| Indicators | SDG definition ² | ICPD definition |
|--|--|--|
| 2.5.4 Syphilis incidence SDG - | | population. |
| ICPD 2.5.5 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations. SDG 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations | The number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations is defined as the number of new HIV infections per 1,000 persons of the uninfected population. | The number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population by sex, age and key populations; defined as the number of new infections per 1,000 person-years among uninfected population: Global AIDS Effectiveness Monitoring Indicator. |
| ICPD 2.5.6 Avoidance of HIV services because of stigma and discrimination among key populations SDG - | | The indicator measures progress towards reducing discriminatory attitudes and support for discriminatory policies in health-care settings. |
| ICPD 2.5.7 Percentage of primary health-care facilities that offer essential SRH services SDG - | | This indicator specifies the availability of SRH services at the level of primary healthcare facilities. It is meant to include availability at the local level of maternity care, provision of contraception, HIV counselling and testing, STI testing and family planning counselling. |
| 2.6 Indicators of policy measures | | |
| ICPD 2.6.1 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, | Indicator 5.6.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aims to measure an extent, to which countries have national laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to sexual and reproductive health services, information and education for women and men aged 15 years and older. | |

| Indicators | SDG definition ² | ICPD definition |
|---|--|--|
| information and education SDG 5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education | The indicator is a percentage (%) between 0 and 100 (national laws and regulations exist to ensure full and equal access) indicating a country's status and progress in existence of such national laws and regulations. Indicator 5.6.2 measures only <i>existence</i> of laws and regulations; it does not measure their <i>implementation</i> . | |
| ICPD 2.6.2 Number of countries that have declared launch of WHO European Office Action Plan for Sexual and Reproductive Health SDG - | | |
| 3 Inequality, social integration, protection of rights | | |
| 3.1 Gender equality and improving women's status | | |
| MKHP 3.1.1 Gender wage gap SDG - | | Gender gap in median earnings from employment is understood as a difference between median earnings of men and women from their paid employment divided by median earnings of men (assuming full-time employment). The indicator is used without adjusting for observed gender differences in other parameters that partially explain the wage gap. However, to exclude the impact of gender differences in hours worked and full-time employment, only full-time wage figures are considered whenever possible. |
| MKHP 3.1.2 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments SDG 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) | Indicator 5.5.1(b) measures a proportion of positions held by women in a local government. It is expressed as a percentage of elected positions held by women in local government legislative/advisory bodies. | It is currently measured as a percentage of seats held by women in unicameral parliaments or in the lower house of a bicameral national parliament to the total of all occupied seats in respective chambers. |

| Indicators | SDG definition ² | ICPD definition |
|---|---|--|
| national parliaments and (b) local governments | | |
| MKHP 3.1.3 Proportion of women in managerial positions SDG 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions | This indicator refers to a proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in senior and middle management. | It is defined as a percentage of female senior and middle managers in the total number of senior and middle managers. |
| ICPD 3.1.4 Percentage of children aged 0-2 enrolled in formal childcare and preschool SDG - | | This indicator refers to children aged 0 - 2 years enrolled in formal childcare and preschool: attending kindergarten groups, child care centers, registered home day care centers, and under the care of a specialist in the child's place of residence. For a comprehensive comparison of early childhood education and care indicators in different countries, indicator values are presented in full-day terms, i.e. equivalent coverage percentage to 30 hours per week of formal care. |
| ICPD 3.1.5 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location SDG 5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid care and housework, by sex, age and location | This indicator is defined as a proportion of time spent by men and women during a day for unpaid domestic and care work. Unpaid domestic and care work refers to activities related to provision of services for own final use by household members or family members living in other households. These activities are listed in ICATUS 2016 under "Major subdivisions" 3. Unpaid domestic services for households and family members" and "4. Unpaid care services for households and family members". | Average amount of time spent by women and men for household management. This includes, but is not limited to, such work as cooking, washing dishes, cleaning and home care, washing, ironing clothes, working on household plots, pet care, shopping, installation, maintenance and repair of household appliances, child care, care for sick and disabled family members. |
| ICPD 3.1.6 Distribution of families consisting of parents aged 25-49 years and children by type of employment and age of the youngest child. | The indicator measures the percentage of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months. For a | Couple: A married couple is a man and a woman who are married, in a consensual or voluntary union. Two people are considered to be living in a voluntary union, if they live permanently in a common dwelling, are not married, |

| Indicators | SDG definition ² | ICPD definition |
|---|---|---|
| <p>Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the last 12 months, broken down by forms of violence and age.</p> <p>SDG 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age</p> | <p>definition of violence against women and girls and the forms of violence reported in this indicator, see Key concepts section.</p> | <p>but are in a marital relationship. The indicator refers to couples, in which both partners are aged 25 - 49 years. Data are reported according to the age of a couple's youngest child. Children living separately are not taken into account.</p> <p>Full-time and part-time employment. A part-time worker is an employed person whose normal hours of work are less than those of comparable full-time workers. In most countries it is indicated based on a respondent's statement. In a few countries, work is defined as part-time, when hours usually worked are below a fixed threshold.</p> <p>Not working: Both inactive and unemployed individuals are considered not working.</p> <p>General note: Data come from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), unless otherwise specified.</p> |
| <p>ICPD 3.1.7 Acceptance of gender-based violence in the family</p> <p>SDG -</p> | | <p>Based on responses to the sample survey question: Does a man have the right to beat his wife? A value of the indicator corresponds to a percentage of respondents who answered "sometimes" or "always" (i.e. who chose all the proposed options except "never, under any circumstances").</p> |
| <p>ICPD 3.1.8 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence</p> <p>SDG 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the</p> | <p>The indicator measures a percentage of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the past 12 months.</p> | <p>Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the past 12 months, by age and location of an incident.</p> |

| Indicators | SDG definition ² | ICPD definition |
|--|--|--|
| previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence | | |
| ICPD 3.1.9 Proportion of young women and men aged 18 - 29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 SDG 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18 - 29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 | Proportion of young women and men aged 18 - 29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 | Proportion of young women and men aged 18 - 29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 |
| 3.2 Poverty, social and economic inequality | | |
| ICPD 3.2.1 Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age SDG 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age | The national poverty rate is a proportion of the total population living below the national poverty line. The rural poverty rate is a percentage of the rural population living below the national poverty line (or, where a separate rural poverty line is used, the rural poverty line). The urban poverty rate is a percentage of the urban population living below the national poverty line (or where a separate urban poverty line is used, the urban poverty line). | The national poverty rate is a percentage of the population living below the national poverty line. Rural poverty rate is a percentage of the rural population living below the national poverty line. |
| ICPD 3.2.2 At risk of poverty or social exclusion SDG - | | Proportion of people with equivalent disposable income below a threshold of probable poverty (poverty line) in the European Union Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU - SILC), the poverty line is taken as a value corresponding to 60% of the median equivalent disposable income (after social transfers). The indicator is a number of individuals who: are on the poverty line, have severe material difficulties or live in families with a low work load. Individuals are counted once, even if the same person simultaneously belongs to several subgroups. |

| Indicators | SDG definition ² | ICPD definition |
|--|-----------------------------|--|
| | | <p>Individuals on the poverty line are defined as those with disposable equivalent income below a threshold of probable poverty corresponding to 60% of the national median disposable income after payment of social benefits. Material deprivation is described by indicators relating to economic difficulties and inability to purchase durable goods. Individuals experiencing severe forms of material deprivation live under severe financial constraints, experience at least four of the nine deprivations listed above, and cannot afford the following expenses: (i) payment of rent and utility bills; (ii) adequate heating of home; (iii) incidental expenses; (iv) purchase of meat, fish products or products containing an equivalent amount of protein at least once every 2 days; v) a week's rest outside of permanent residence; vi) purchase and maintenance of a passenger car; vii) purchase of a washing machine; viii) purchase of a color TV; or ix) telephone. Living in families with low workload is living of a person aged 0 - 59 years, when during the last year adult family members (aged 18 - 59) worked less than 20% of the working time available to them.</p> |
| ICPD 3.2.3 Variation in science performance explained by students' socioeconomic status in PISA 2015 SDG - | | <p>It indicates an extent, to which an individual PISA participant's score in Scientific Literacy can be attributed to his or her socio-economic status (in percentage terms).</p> |
| ICPD 3.2.4 Disparities in career expectations by socio-economic status based on PISA | | <p>Disadvantaged students' likelihood of expecting a career in science (relative to advantaged students), after accounting for performance based on the PISA 2015 questionnaire</p> |

| Indicators | SDG definition ² | ICPD definition |
|---|--|---|
| SDG - | | |
| ICPD 3.2.5 Parity indices for education indicators SDG 4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated | Parity indices require data for specific groups of interest. They represent a ratio of a value of an indicator for one group to a value of an indicator for another group. As a rule, a group that is likely to be more disadvantaged is placed in the numerator. A value equal to 1 indicates parity between the two groups. | Parity indices for all disaggregation-eligible education indicators by certain criteria (male-female, urban-rural, highest-lowest income quintile) and, as data become available, by a number of additional criteria (presence-absence of disability, indigenous peoples, residence in territory affected by armed conflict). |
| ICPD 3.2.6 Children in residential care SDG - | | Rate of children in residential care (at the end of the year, per 100,000 population aged 0-17). Differences in the definition of residential care across countries affect data comparability. |
| ICPD 3.2.7 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law SDG 10.3.1 (16.b.1) Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law | This indicator is defined as a proportion of the population (adult), reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law. International human rights law refers to a body of international legal instruments aimed at promoting and protecting human rights, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and subsequent international human rights treaties adopted by the United Nations. | |
| ICPD | This indicator measures a level of satisfaction with the | |

| Indicators | SDG definition ² | ICPD definition |
|---|--|---|
| 3.2.8 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services SDG 16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services | population's most recent experience of public services in three areas: health, education and administrative services ³ . It is a survey-based indicator that emphasizes <i>individuals' experiences over general perceptions</i> , with the aim of measuring availability and quality of services <i>that were actually provided to respondents</i> . | |
| 3.3 Social inclusion of marginalized and vulnerable groups | | |
| ICPD 3.3.1 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation SDG - | | The indicator is defined as the ratio between the total number of victims of trafficking in people detected or living in a country and the population resident in the country, expressed per 100,000 population. |
| ICPD 3.3.2 Stigma and prejudice towards people living with HIV, homosexuals, people of a different race SDG - | | Proportion of respondents in a survey who answered that they would not like to have as neighbors people living with HIV, homosexuals or people of a different race. |
| ICPD 3.3.3 Difference in PISA 2015 science performance between immigrant and non-immigrant students SDG - | | Difference in PISA 2015 science performance between immigrant and non-immigrant students, after adjusting for economic, social and cultural status and language of home communication. A positive score indicates a performance difference in favour of non-immigrant students; a negative score indicates a performance difference in favour of immigrant students. Values that are statistically significant are indicated in bold. |

³ The wording "public services" (also commonly referred to as "administrative services") is used in this metadata to reflect the more colloquial language used in the survey questionnaire.

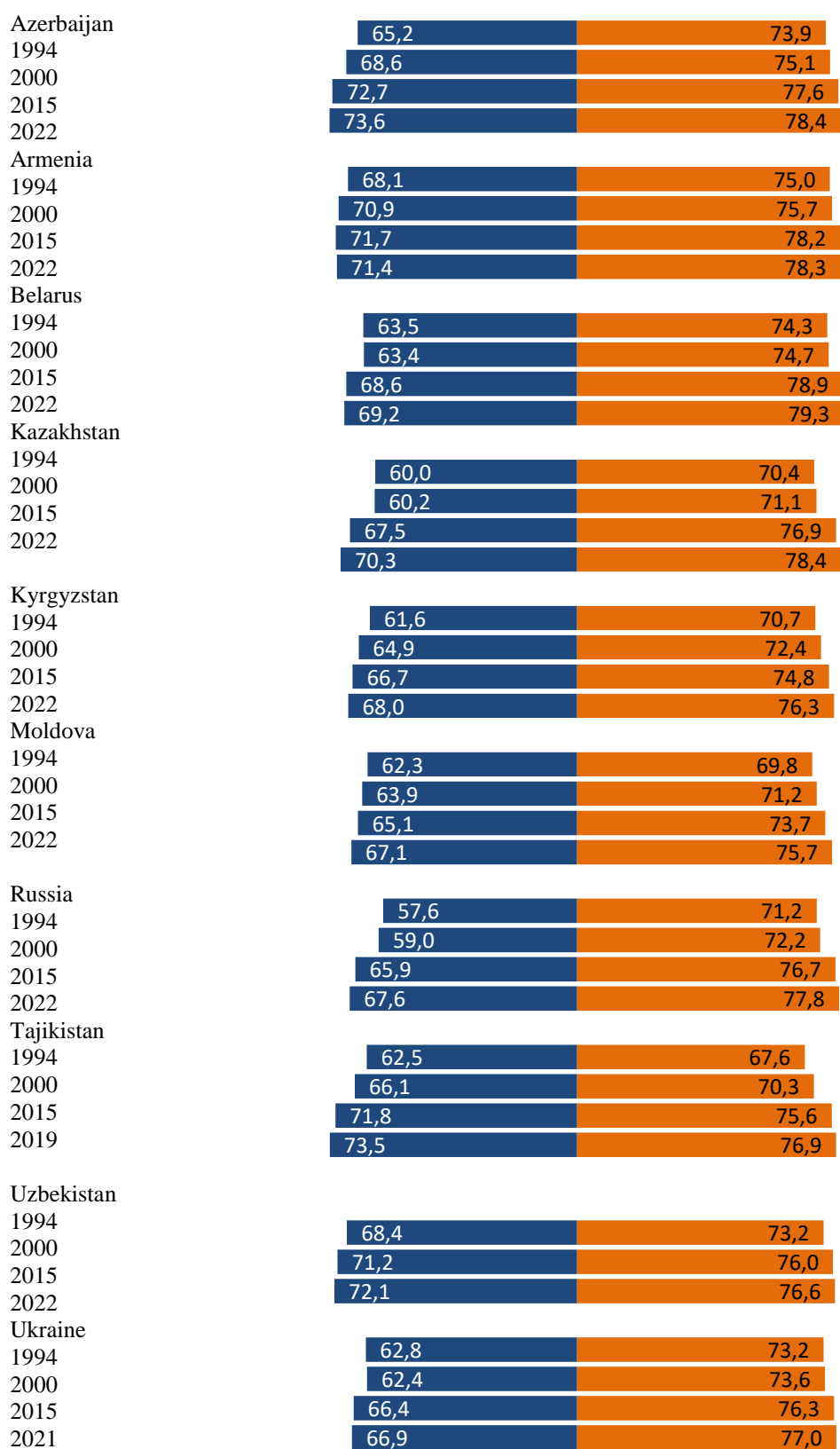
| Indicators | SDG definition ² | ICPD definition |
|---|--|-----------------|
| | | |
| 3.4 Indicators of policy measures | | |
| ICPD 3.4.1 Maternity leave: wage and minimum length SDG - | | |
| ICPD 3.4.2 Paternity leave: minimum length SDG - | | |
| ICPD 3.4.3 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex SDG 5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex | Indicator 5.1.1 measures government's efforts to establish a legal framework that promotes, enforces and monitors gender equality. The indicator is based on assessment of the legal framework that promotes, enforces and monitors gender equality. | |
| ICPD 3.4.4 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority SDG 16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age | Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority. | |
| ICPD 3.4.5 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris | The indicator "Existence of Independent National Human Rights Institutions in Compliance with Paris Principles" assesses compliance of existing national human rights | |

| Indicators | SDG definition ² | ICPD definition |
|--|---|-----------------|
| Principles SDG 16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles | institutions with principles relating to the status of national institutions (Paris Principles) adopted by the General Assembly (resolution 48/134) on the basis of rules of procedure of Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI, formerly International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for Promotion and Protection of Human Rights or ICC). | |
| ICPD 3.4.6 Number of countries that have ratified the Council of Europe's Istanbul Convention against Domestic Violence and Violence against Women SDG - | | |
| 4. Cross-cutting issues | | |
| ICPD 4.1.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation, when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics SDG 17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring | | |
| ICPD 4.1.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics SDG 17.18.2 Number of countries that have national | The indicator refers to countries that have statistical legislation, which respects the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. This refers to countries that have statistical legislation, which respects the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. . | |

| Indicators | SDG definition ² | ICPD definition |
|---|--|-----------------|
| statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics | | |
| <p>ICPD</p> <p>4.1.3 Proportion of countries that have:</p> <p>(a) conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) achieved 100% birth registration and 80% death registration</p> <p>SDG</p> <p>17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration</p> | <p>This information relates only to 17.19.2(a).</p> <p>The indicator tracks a proportion of countries that have conducted at least one housing and population census in the last 10 years. It also includes countries that compile their detailed population and housing statistics from population registers, administrative records, sample surveys or other sources, or a combination of these sources.</p> | |

Annex

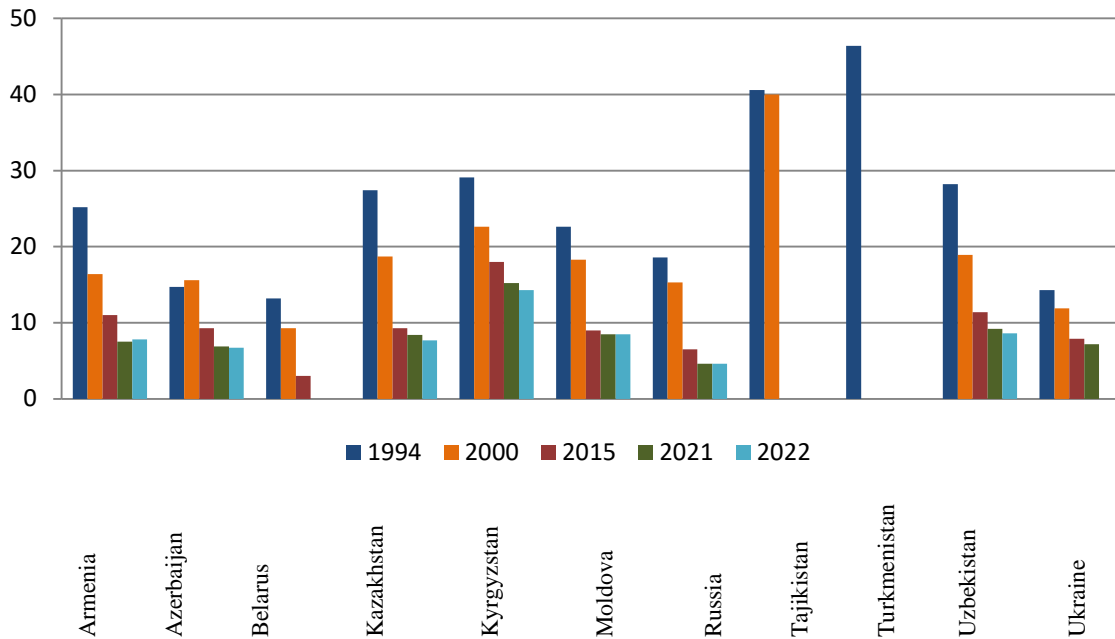
Life expectancy at birth, years



Men

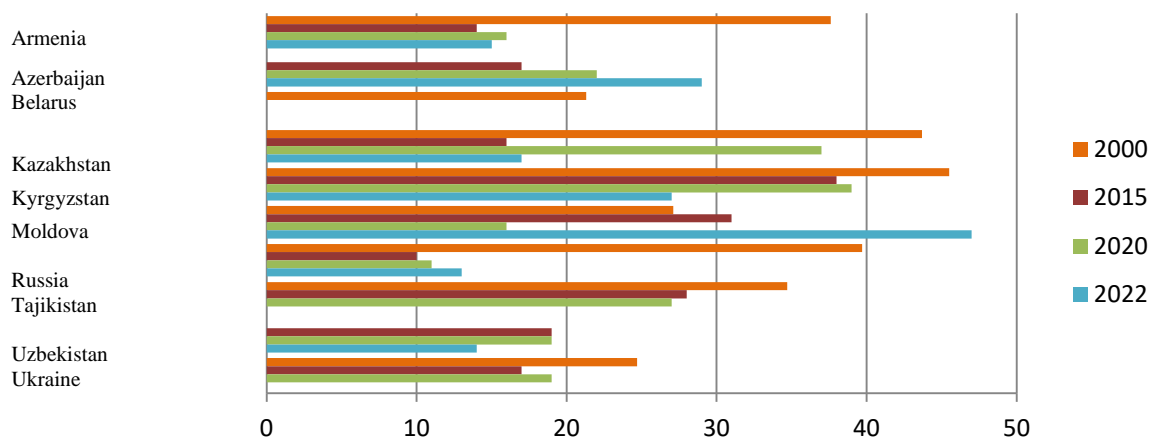
Women

Number of children who died under 1 year per 1,000 live births



Maternal mortality rate

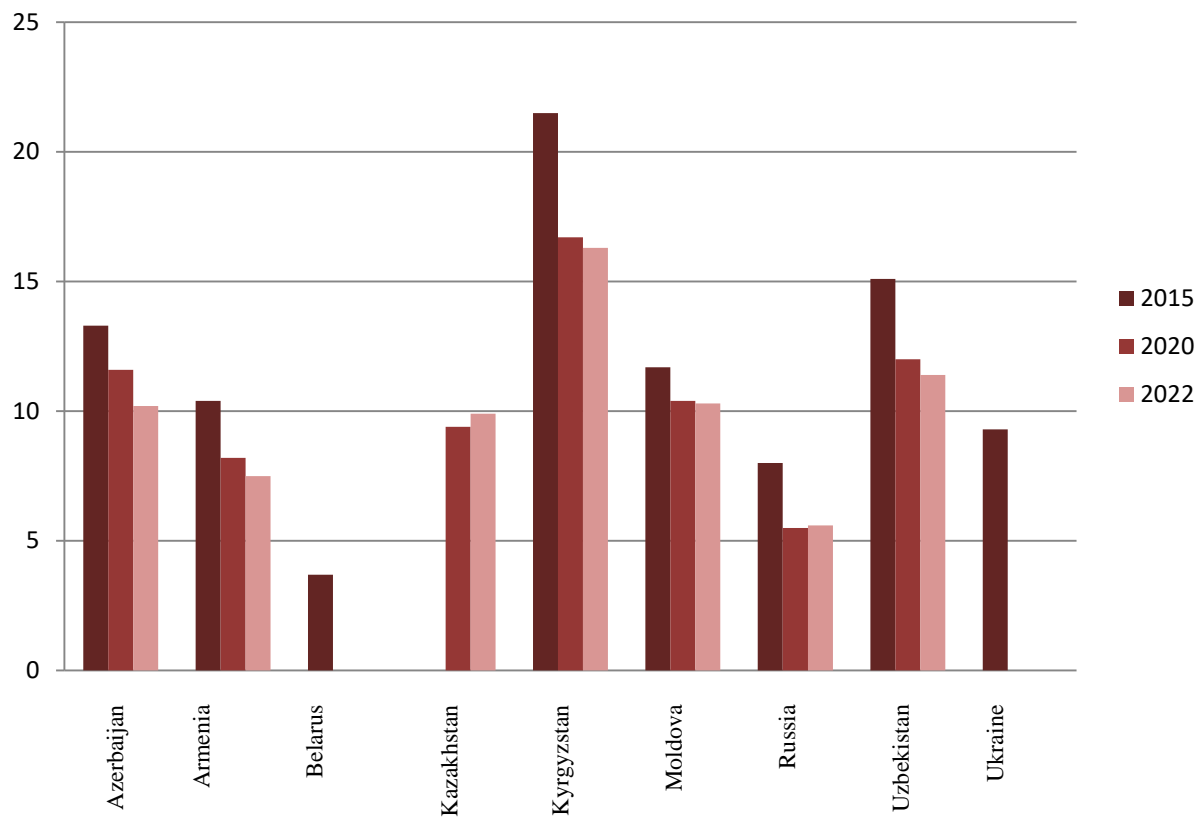
(number of women who died from pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum complications per 100,000 live births)



In 2015, Republic of Belarus had no maternal mortality.

Mortality rate of children under 5 years old

(number of children who died under 5 years old per 1,000 live births)



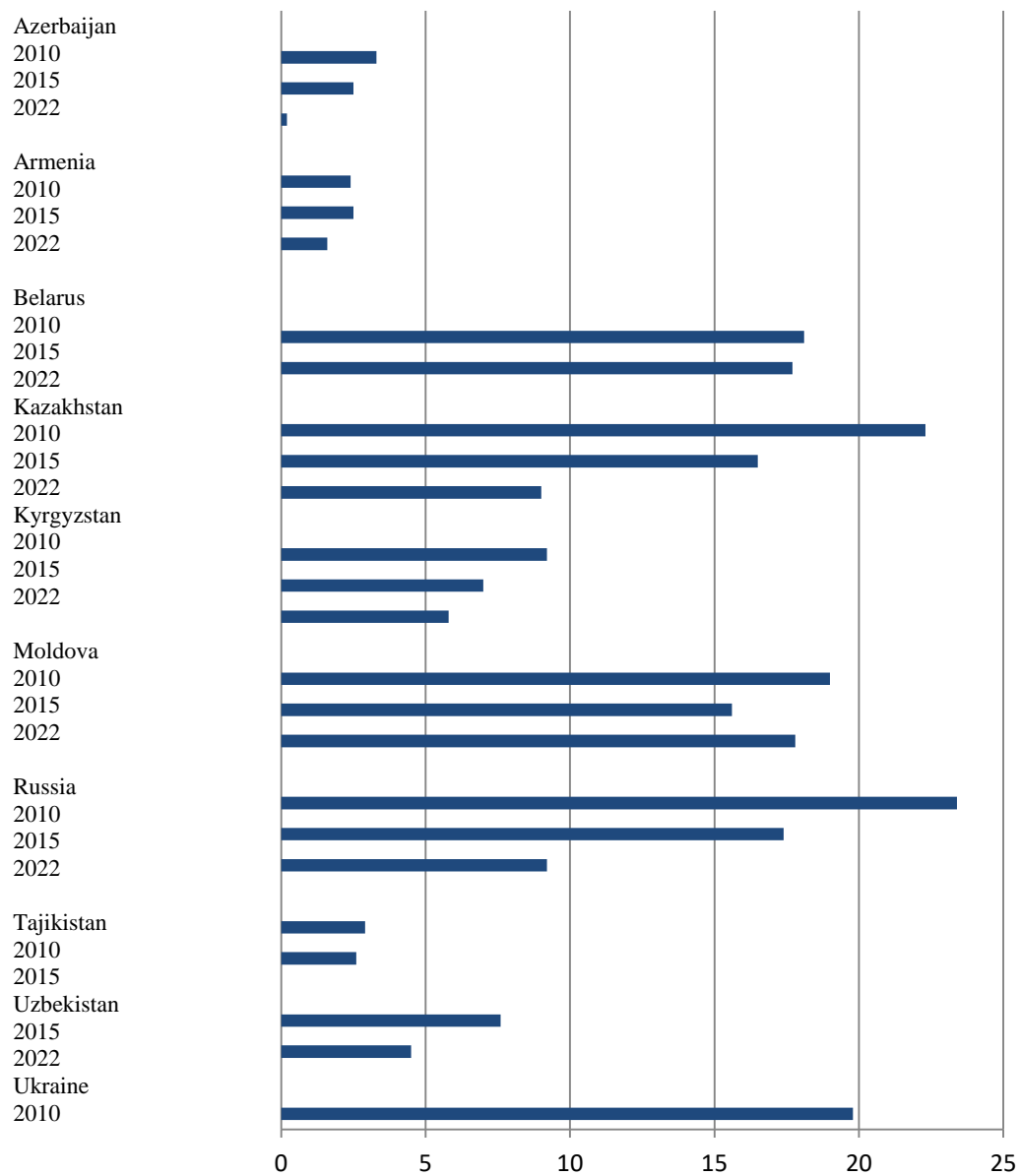
Population mortality by main classes of death causes

(mortality rate per 100, 000 population)

| | All causes | Infectious and parasitic diseases | Cancer | Diseases of circulator y system | Respirato ry diseases | Diseases of digestive system | External causes |
|-------------------|------------|--|--------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Azerbaijan | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 567 | 19 | 68 | 316 | 44 | 32 | 25 |
| 2015 | 574 | 5 | 76 | 344 | 18 | 30 | 28 |
| 2022 | 602 | 19 | 82 | 341 | 13 | 22 | 29 |
| Armenia | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 747 | 6,2 | 128 | 408 | 37 | 28 | 34 |
| 2015 | 928 | 10 | 202 | 427 | 71 | 55 | 45 |
| 2022 | 899 | 5 | 171 | 480 | 80 | 38 | 42 |
| Belarus | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 1407 | 11 | 195 | 770 | 65 | 31 | 167 |
| 2015 | 1265 | 8 | 184 | 700 | 20 | 38 | 92 |
| Kazakhstan | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 995 | 31 | 128 | 495 | 65 | 41 | 146 |
| 2015 | 748 | 9 | 92 | 195 | 105 | 74 | 83 |
| 2022 | 680 | 7 | 71 | 154 | 67 | 54 | 57 |
| Kyrgyzstan | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 659 | 34 | 58 | 308 | 75 | 38 | 66 |
| 2015 | 584 | 15 | 63 | 297 | 31 | 38 | 52 |
| 2021 | 581 | 8 | 60 | 297 | 25 | 31 | 42 |
| Moldova | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 1104 | 17 | 128 | 618 | 65 | 109 | 98 |
| 2015 | 1123 | 12 | 170 | 648 | 52 | 106 | 77 |
| 2022 | 1737 | 14 | 220 | 924 | 76 | 110 | 73 |
| Russia | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 1556 | 24 | 201 | 865 | 66 | 48 | 229 |
| 2015 | 1304 | 23 | 202 | 635 | 52 | 70 | 121 |
| 2021 | 1674 | 19 | 191 | 640 | 79 | 74 | 95 |
| Tajikistan | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 507 | 32 | 32 | 189 | 50 | 20 | 27 |
| 2015 | 397 | 8 | 31 | 190 | 21 | 16 | 16 |
| Uzbekistan | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 530 | 20 | 38 | 282 | 55 | 31 | 43 |
| 2020 | 513 | 22 | 41 | 308 | 37 | 23 | ... |
| Ukraine | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 1532 | 28 | 195 | 939 | 69 | 46 | 155 |
| 2015 | 1396 | 23 | 187 | 950 | 33 | 53 | 81 |

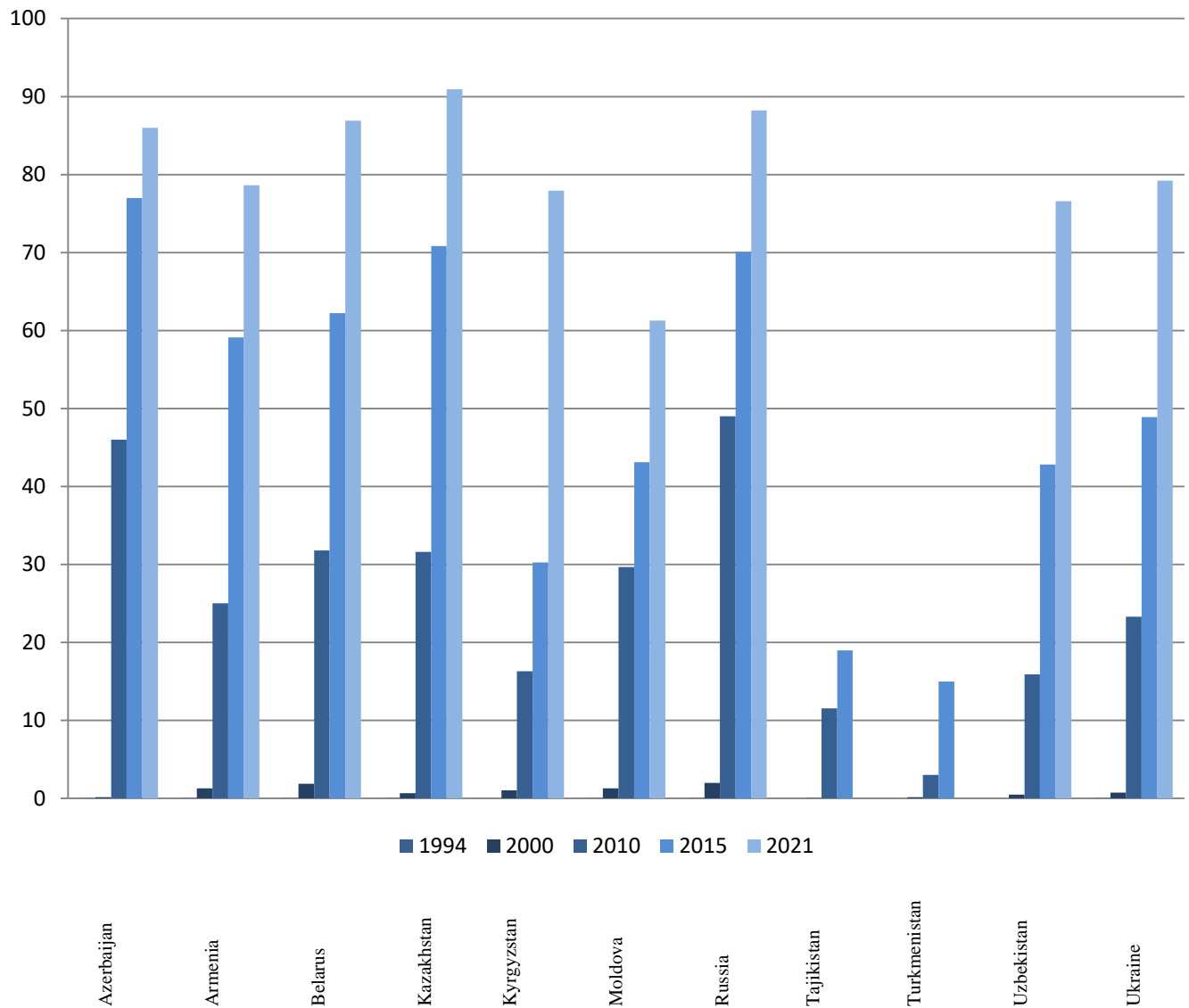
Population mortality from suicide

(number of deaths per 100,000 population)



Proportion of Internet users

(according to International Telecommunication Union)



Gender parity index in education system, 2022¹

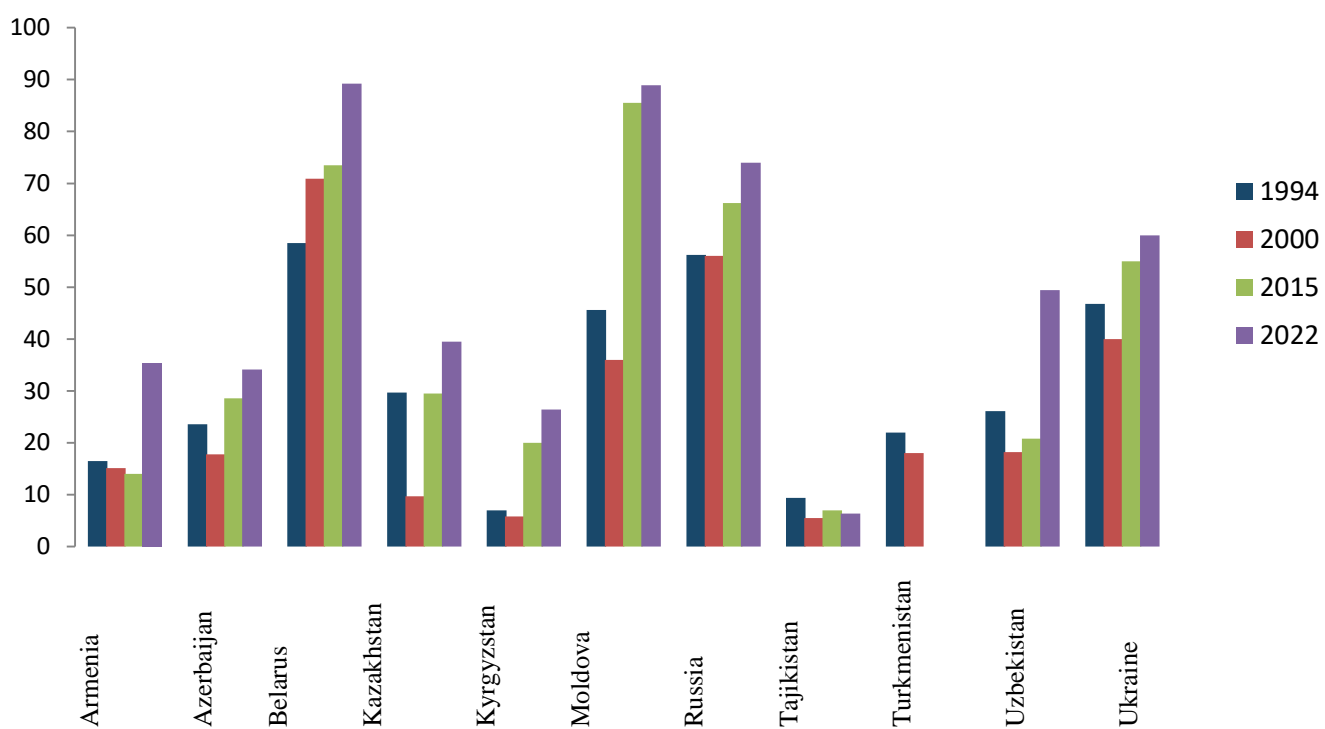
| | Ratio of number of pupils or students enrolled, by gender | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|---|-------------------------------|
| | Pre-school facilities | Daytime general education institutions | Secondary vocational educational institutions | Higher education institutions |
| Azerbaijan | 0,88 | 0,87 ² | 1,62 | 1,00 |
| Armenia | 0,94 | 0,92 | 1,33 | 1,04 |
| Belarus | 0,90 | 0,96 | 1,06 | 1,11 |
| Kazakhstan | 0,94 | 0,96 | 0,91 | 1,14 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 0,97 | 0,97 | 1,33 | 1,08 |
| Moldova | 0,93 | 0,96 | 1,18 | 1,46 |
| Russia | 0,93 | 0,95 | 1,03 | 1,07 |
| Tajikistan | 0,82 | 0,94 | 2,84 | 0,70 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 0,92 | 0,95 | 1,14 | 0,90 |
| Ukraine (2021) | 0,92 | 0,95 | 0,90 | 1,16 |

¹ According to UNESCO definition, a male to female ratio of 1 signifies gender equality; from 0 to 1 male predominance; greater than one female predominance.

CIS Stat Committee Calculation.

² Exclusive of those studying in special (correctional) schools.

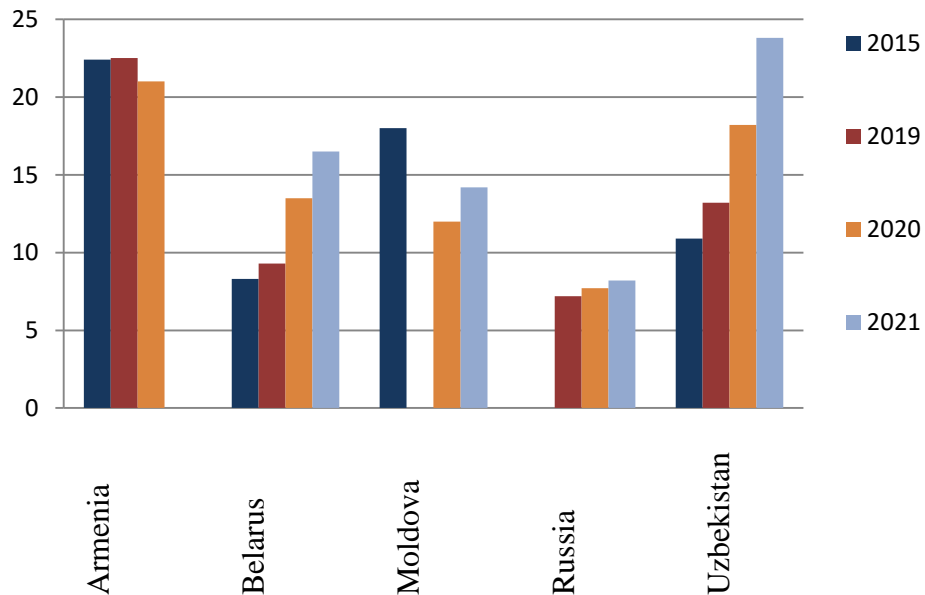
Enrollment of children in preschool educational institutions, in %



Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus - coverage of children aged 1-5 years old; Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Ukraine - 1-6 years old; Moldova (since 2005) and Uzbekistan (since 2017) - 3-6 years old.
2022: Ukraine - data for 2021.

Proportion of population with large proportion of family expenses for medical care in total amount of household expenses

More than 10% in total consumer expenses



More than 25% in total consumer expenses

