ASRH country profiles: Technical note on the indicators included

INDICATOR 1: SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Indicator 1.1: Total population of adolescents (millions)

Definition	Total number of adolescents - defined as those aged 10-19
Numerator	Number of adolescents 10-19 living in a country in a given year
Denominator	NA
Stratification	Age, sex
Data Sources	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (UNDESA PD) Population Prospects estimates
Rationale	This indicator provides the size of the country's adolescent population at a point in time. Knowing the size of a country's adolescent population is important for advocacy and for informing policies and programmes.
Initiative/s	EMRO Core Indicators
Additional notes	Figures in country profiles are presented in millions (absolute number)

Indicator 1.2: Percent of total population that are adolescents

Definition	Percent of total population that are adolescents, age 10-19, as of 1 July of a given year (mid-year)
Numerator	Number of adolescents age 10-19 living in a country as of 1 July of a given year (mid-year)
Denominator	Total population size
Stratification	Age, sex
Data Sources	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (UNDESA PD) Population Prospects estimates
Rationale	While indicator 1.1 provides an estimate of the absolute size of the adolescent population, which is important for forecasting needs and resource allocation, this indicator provides a comparison of the proportion of adolescents relative to the proportion of other age groups. This has implications for planning and budgeting.
Initiative /s	EMRO Core Indicators
Additional notes	Disaggregated estimates use sex-specific denominators. For example, for the second estimate in the country profile, the numerator is "number of females 10-14" and the denominator is the total female population.

Indicator 1.3: Percent of adolescents that live in rural areas

Definition	Percent of adolescents 10-19 that live in rural areas in a given year
Numerator	Number of adolescents - age 10-19 – living in rural areas
Denominator	Total number of adolescents
Stratification	Age, sex
Data Sources	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (UNDESA PD) Population Prospects estimates
Rationale	This indicator points to the proportion of adolescents in a country living in rural areas. Adolescents living in rural areas tend to have

	different needs and problems than those living in urban areas and may need to be targeted with different interventions or different intervention delivery approaches.
Initiative/s	None
Additional notes	Disaggregated estimates use age- and sex-specific denominators. For example, for the second estimate in the country profile, the numerator is "adolescent girls aged 10-14 living in rural areas" over a denominator is "total number of adolescent girls aged 10-14."

Indicator 1.4: Percent of total rural population that are adolescents

Definition	Percent of total rural population that are adolescents age 10-19 years, in a given year
Numerator	Number of adolescents age 10-19 years living in rural areas
Denominator	Total population in rural areas
Stratification	Age, sex
Data Sources	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (UNDESA PD) Population Prospects estimates
Rationale	This indicator measures the proportion of adolescents who live in rural areas, relative to other age groups. It can contribute to understanding the age makeup of the rural population and the extent to which adolescent-specific services and investments are needed in rural areas.
Initiative/s	None
Additional notes	Disaggregated estimates use sex-specific denominators. For example, for the second estimate in the country profile, the numerator "number of females 10-14 living in rural areas" and the denominator is "total rural female population"

Indicator 1.5: Percent of total urban population that are adolescents

Definition	Percent of total urban population that are adolescents aged 10-19 in a given year
Numerator	Number of adolescents - age 10-19 – living in urban areas
Denominator	Total number of the population in urban areas
Stratification	Age, sex
Data Sources	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (UNDESA PD) Population Prospects estimates
Rationale	This indicator measures the proportion of adolescents who live in urban areas, relative to other groups. It can contribute to understanding the age makeup of the urban population and the extent to which adolescent-specific services and investments are needed in urban areas.
Initiative/s	EMRO Core indicators
Additional notes	Disaggregated estimates use sex-specific denominators. For example, for the second estimate in the country profile, the numerator is "number of females aged 10-14 living in urban areas" and the denominator is "total urban female population"

Indicator 1.6: National monetary child poverty

Definition	Percent of children <18 living in households that have income or consumption level below the government-defined national poverty threshold
Numerator	Number of children <18 living in households that have an income or consumption level below the government-defined national poverty threshold
Denominator	Total number of children <18 living in households
Stratification	None
Data Sources	UNICEF's 2017 The State of the Word's Children Report
Rationale	This indicator points to the proportion of children (including adolescents below 18 years) who live in poor households. These children and adolescents are more likely than others to face health and social problems and have difficulties in obtaining the care and support they need. They are also likely to have fewer educational and recreational opportunities.
Initiative/s	Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; EMRO Core indicators
Additional notes	Data are compiled from official national government sources such as national statistical office tabulations and national household surveys and poverty reports, and from official regional databases such as those compiled by Eurostat. National estimates are based on representative household income or expenditure surveys.

Indicator 1.7: Completion rate for lower secondary school

Definition	The completion rate indicates how many persons in a given age group have completed lower secondary school
Numerator	The number of persons in the relevant age group who have completed the last grade of lower secondary school
Denominator	The total population of the same age group
Stratification	Sex
Data Sources	UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS)
Rationale	School attendance and completion lead to a range of health, social and economic benefits. This indicator points to how well a country is doing in terms of enabling boys and girls to complete lower secondary school. In doing this, it goes beyond enrollment.
Initiative/s	Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
Additional notes	UIS computes completion rate for those 3-5 years above the theoretical age of the final grade (lower/upper secondary school) with respect to the relevant population who are expected to have recently completed. In some countries, lower secondary education starts at the age of 14, whereas in others it starts at 12. This is not the corresponding school-age population (who are still expected to be in school, not to have completed).

Indicator 1.8: Completion rate for upper secondary school

Definition	The completion rate indicates how many persons in a given age group have completed upper secondary school

Numerator	The number of persons in the relevant age group who have completed the last grade of upper secondary school
Denominator	The total population of the same age group
Stratification	Sex
Data Sources	UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS)
Rationale	School attendance and completion lead to a range of health, social and economic benefits. This indicator points to how well a country is doing in terms of enabling boys and girls to complete upper secondary school. Note: In addition, this indicator points to transition from lower secondary school to upper secondary school.
Initiative/s	Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
Additional notes	UIS computes completion rate for those 3-5 years above the theoretical age of the final grade (lower/upper secondary school) with respect to the relevant population who are expected to have recently completed. This is not the corresponding school-age population (who are still expected to be in school, not to have completed). In general, upper secondary age refers to those who are 15-17 years old.

Indicator 1.9: Out of school rate	
Definition	Proportion of children and young people in the official age range for the given level of education who are not enrolled in pre-primary, primary, secondary or higher levels of education.
Numerator	The number of students subtracted from the total population of the same age
Denominator	Number of school age population
Stratification	Sex
Data Sources	UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS)
Rationale	School attendance and completion lead to a range of health, social and economic benefits. This indicator points to the proportion of school-age children and adolescents who are not in school.
Initiative/s	Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
Additional notes	None

INDICATOR 2: SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Indicator 2.1: Percent of adolescents engaged in pre-coital sexual activity	
Definition	Percent of adolescents aged 10-19, who engage in pre-coital physical activities
Numerator	Number of adolescents age 10-19, engaged in pre-coital physical activities (this includes kissing, caressing, touching the genitals and oral sex)
Denominator	Total number of adolescents age 10-19
Stratification	Age, Sex
Data Sources	N/A
Rationale	This indicator points to the levels of pre-coital sexual activity. Understanding levels of pre-coital sexual activity can inform the

	design of sexual and reproductive health education and services directed at this age group.
Initiative/s	None
Additional notes	Data on this indicator is only available from small-scale studies in some countries.

Indicator 2.2: Sexual debut	
Definition	Percent of adolescents that ever had sex
Numerator	Number of adolescents age 10-19, who report ever having had sexual intercourse
Denominator	Total number of adolescents age 10-19
Stratification	Age, Sex
Data Sources	USAID Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)
Rationale	This indicator points to levels of initiation of sexual activity during adolescence. Early initiation of sexual activity has important implications for sexual and reproductive health. Data on this can help inform policies and programmes.
Initiative/s	WHO's Global Reference List of Health Indicators for Adolescents (aged 10-19 years)
Additional notes	None

Indicator 2.3: Sexual initiation by age 15	
Definition	Percent of adolescents having had sex by age 15
Numerator	Number of adolescents age 10-19, who report having had sexual intercourse before age 15
Denominator	Total number of adolescents age 10-19
Stratification	Age, Sex
Data Sources	USAID Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)
Rationale	This indicator points to levels of initiation of sexual activity during early adolescence. Early initiation of sexual activity has important implications for sexual and reproductive health. Data on this can help inform policies and programmes.
Initiative/s	WHO's Global Reference List of Health Indicators for Adolescents (aged 10-19 years)
Additional notes	None

Indicator 2.4: Sexually active	
Definition	Percent of adolescents sexually active in the last month
Numerator	Number of adolescents age 10-19 who were sexually active in the last month
Denominator	Total number of adolescents age 10-19 who ever had sex
Stratification	Age, Sex
Data Sources	USAID Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)
Rationale	This indicator points to the proportion of adolescents who have had sex in the last four weeks. Adolescents who are sexually active face the risk of unintended pregnancy and STIs including HIV,

	especially if they do not know how to protect themselves nor have access to sexual and reproductive health services. This indicator gives a sense of the magnitude of the sexually active adolescent population, with implications for planning the provision of sexual and reproductive health information and services.
Initiative/s	None
Additional notes	None

INDICATOR 3: CHILD MARRIAGE/UNION STATUS

Indicator 3.1: Adolescents, aged 10-19, who are married/ in union (%)	
Definition	Percentage of girls aged 10-19 who are currently formally married or in union
Numerator	Number of girls aged 10-19 who are currently formally married or in union
Denominator	Adolescent girls aged 10-19 of all marital statuses
Stratification	Sex
Data Sources	USAID Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS); Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)
Rationale	This indicator offers a current view of the scale of early marriage (it goes beyond child marriage, as 18- and 19-year old adolescents are included in the calculation). However, the indicator may underestimate early marriage prevalence because of censoring, i.e. girls have still not completed time at risk of early marriage (girls unmarried at the time of the survey may eventually marry or enter into union after the time of data collection)
Initiative/s	WHO's Global Reference List of 100 Core Indicators (plus health-related SDGs)
Additional notes	Current data for very young adolescents aged 10-14 is not readily available. Both formal (i.e., marriages) and informal unions are covered under this indicator

Indicator 3.2: Percent married/in union before age 15 (aged 20-24)	
Definition	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were formally married or in union before age 15
Numerator	Number of women aged 20-24 who were formally married or in union before age 15
Denominator	Women aged 20-24 of all marital statuses
Stratification	Sex
Data Sources	USAID Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS); Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)
Rationale	Marriage before the age of 18 is a violation of human rights and a manifestation of gender inequality. This indicator captures marriages occurring very early (before age 15). Marriages that occur so early are especially problematic; they prolong the exposure risk to early pregnancies and rapid repeat pregnancies by extending the reproductive life span, and limit girls' opportunities for schooling and career advancement.

	Surveying women aged 20-24 instead of girls aged 15-19 offers a retrospective or lagged view of child marriage but is more robust because all women have completed time at risk of child marriage.
Initiative/s	Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; Global Strategy on Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health indicators
Additional notes	Both formal (i.e., marriages) and informal unions are covered under this indicator

Indicator 3.3: Percent married/in union before age 18

Definition	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were formally married or in union before age 18
Numerator	Number of women aged 20-24 who were formally married or in union before age 18
Denominator	Women aged 20-24 of all marital statuses
Stratification	Sex
Data Sources	USAID Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS); Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)
Rationale	Marriage before the age of 18 is a violation of human rights and a manifestation of gender inequality. Child marriage often compromises a girl's development by resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, interrupting her schooling, limiting her opportunities for career and vocational advancement and placing her at increased risk of intimate partner violence. This indicator provides an estimate of the scale of child marriage. Surveying women aged 20-24 years offers a retrospective or lagged view of child marriage but is more robust because by this stage, all women have completed time at risk of child marriage.
Initiative/s	Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; Global Strategy for Women's Children's and Adolescents' Health indicators
Additional notes	Both formal (i.e., marriages) and informal unions are covered under this indicator

INDICATOR 4: CHILDBEARING

Indicator 4.1: Adolescent pregnancy/motherhood

Definition	Percent of adolescent girls age 10-19 who are mothers, pregnant with their first child, or have begun childbearing
Numerator	Number of adolescent girls age 10-19 who are mothers, pregnant with their first child, or have begun childbearing
Denominator	Total number of adolescent girls aged 10-19
Stratification	Age
Data Sources	USAID Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

Rationale	Early pregnancies among adolescents have major health consequences for adolescent mothers and their babies. Pregnancy and childbirth complications are the leading cause of death among girls aged 15–19 years globally. This indicator points to the level of adolescent pregnancy and childbearing. This could help inform policies and programmes. While providing a current view of adolescent pregnancy, this indicator may underestimate the scale of the problem because girls have not yet completed time at risk of pregnancy during their adolescent years.
Initiative/s	Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; Global Strategy for Women's Children's and Adolescents' Health indicators; WHO's Global Reference List of Health Indicators for Adolescents (10-19 years)
Additional notes	

Indicator 4.2: Adolescent birth rate	
Definition	Annual number of births to female adolescents (10-19 years) per 1000 female adolescents, by age group (10-14, 15-19 years)
Numerator	Number of live births to female adolescents (10-19 years)
Denominator	Total number of female adolescents (10-19 years)
Stratification	Age
Data Sources	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (UNDESA PD) Population Prospects estimates
Rationale	When childbearing begins early, it is associated with higher levels of fertility at the aggregate level. This indicator provides a measure of the number of births to adolescents in a given year and is essential for the design of policies and programmes that prevent early childbearing.
Initiative/s	Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health; WHO's Global Reference List of Health Indicators for Adolescents (10-19 years)
Additional notes	None

Indicator 4.3: Early childbearing	
Definition	Percent of women (aged 20-24) who gave birth before age 18
Numerator	Number of births that occurred among women age 20-24 by age 18
Denominator	Total number of women age 20-24 who ever gave birth
Stratification	None
Data Sources	USAID Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS); Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)
Rationale	Early pregnancy and childbearing are associated with increased health risks for the mother and baby. They also have social and economic effects, undermining girls' opportunities for education

	and employment. This indicator points to the scale of early childbearing, by surveying women aged 20-24. However, the use of this age group may offer a lagged view of the prevalence of this phenomenon.
Initiative/s	None
Additional notes	None

Indicator 4.4: Antenatal care coverage

Definition	Percent of adolescent girls with live births who received four or more antenatal care (ANC4+ visits)
Numerator	Number of adolescent girls age 10−19 years with a live birth in the last 5 years who received four or more antenatal (ANC4+ visits) for the most recent birth
Denominator	Total number of adolescent girls age 10-19 with a live birth in the last 5 years
Stratification	Age
Data Sources	USAID Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS); Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)
Rationale	This indicator points to the proportion of adolescents who receive four or more antenatal care (ANC4+) visits, a key maternal health intervention. ANC visits provide an opportunity to reach adolescent girls with essential interventions and to promote the use of skilled attendance at birth. High ANC coverage ensures that girls receive critical interventions, the absence of which can lead to poor maternal and childhood outcomes.
Initiative/s	Global Strategy for Women's, Children's, and Adolescent' Health indicator, EMRO Core Health Indicators
Additional notes	None

Indicator 4.5: Skilled birth attendance

Definition	Percent of births among girls aged 10-19 attended by skilled health personnel
Numerator	Number of births to adolescent girls age 10-19 attended by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives) trained in providing life-saving obstetric care, including giving the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, and for their newborns.
Denominator	Total number of live births to adolescent girls age 10-19 in the last 5 years
Stratification	Age
Data Sources	USAID Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS); Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)
Rationale	This indicator points to the proportion of adolescents who receive this key maternal health intervention. All women should have access to skilled care during pregnancy and childbirth to ensure prevention, detection and management of complications.

	Assistance by properly trained health personnel working within an enabling environment is key to lowering maternal and newborn deaths. This is particularly relevant to adolescent girls because they are less likely to receive skilled care in some settings.
Initiative/s	Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; Global Strategy for Women's, Children's, and Adolescent' Health indicator WHO's Global Reference List of 100 Core Indicators (plus health-related SDGs), 2018; UNECE Monitoring Framework for the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014, undated ; EMRO Core Indicators
Additional notes	None

INDICATOR 5: FERTILITY INTENTIONS AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Indicator 5.1: Fertility intentions	
Definition	Percent of births to adolescent girls age 10-19 in the 5 years preceding the survey including current pregnancies, by planning status of the birth- wanted then, wanted later or not wanted at all
Numerator	Number of births to adolescent girls age 10-19 in the 5 years preceding the survey according to the planning status of the birth: wanted then, wanted later or not wanted at all, plus any current pregnancy according to planning status.
Denominator	Total number of births to adolescent girls age 10-19 in the 5 years preceding the survey, including current pregnancy.
Stratification	Marital status, planning status
Data Sources	USAID Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)
Rationale	This indicator highlights fertility intentions and the extent to which adolescents are able to exercise control over their fertility. A high percent of pregnancies that are not wanted or wanted later is an indication that girls and women are unable to achieve their own reproductive intentions, which could stem from barriers to contraception as well as social reasons.
Initiative/s	None
Additional notes	This variable only considers the last/latest pregnancy in the last five years prior to the survey. For those who had more than one birth, only the last birth is considered.

Indicator 5.2: Unmet need for modern contraceptives	
Definition	Percent of married or unmarried adolescent girls age 10-19 with an unmet need* for modern methods of contraceptives
Numerator	Number of married or unmarried adolescent girls age 10-19 who are not using contraception, and who (1) are not pregnant, are fecund, and want no more children or a child in more than two years; (2) are not pregnant, are fecund, and are unsure of whether/when they want another child; (3) are pregnant and did not want to become pregnant at the time; or (4) are <24 months

	postpartum amenorrhoeic and did not want to become pregnant with their last child.
Denominator	Total number of adolescent girls age 10-19
Stratification	Marital status
Data Sources	USAID Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS); Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)
Rationale	This indicator is a proxy measure for access to sexual and reproductive health services, which is important for advocacy and programme planning. It points to the scale of women at risk of pregnancy who have a need for family planning services, but who do not use contraception and as such need to be served by family planning/contraception provision programmes.
Initiative/s	None
Additional notes	Women using a traditional method are assumed to have an unmet need for modern contraception. *Unmet need for modern contraceptives for unmarried adolescents is among those who are sexually active (in the last 4 weeks); the 2012 DHS definition of unmet need (Bradley et al., 2012) was used to calculate this indicator.

Indicator 5.3: Modern contraceptive prevalence rate	
Definition	Percent of adolescents age 10-19 using any modern contraceptive method
Numerator	Number of adolescents age 10-19, who are using a modern contraceptive method
Denominator	Total number of adolescents age 10-19
Stratification	Marital status
Data Sources	USAID Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS);
Rationale	Contraceptive prevalence rate is an indicator of health, population, development and women's empowerment which is the most widely reported measure for family planning programs at the population level. It also serves as a proxy measure of access to reproductive health services.
Initiative/s	Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health indicator
Additional notes	It is important to note that a substantial proportion of adolescents may not be married, therefore their sexual activity may be sporadic or unplanned. Adolescents in discordant or intergenerational relationships may also experience varying use in contraceptives.

Indicator 5.4: Contraceptive method mix	
Definition	Percent distribution of contraceptive users by method, among adolescent girls age 10-19
Numerator	Number of adolescent girls age 10-19 using a specific method of contraceptive.
Denominator	Total number of adolescent girls age 10-19 using contraceptives

Stratification	Marital status, Contraceptive methods
Data Sources	The USAID Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)
Rationale	This indicator provides an overview of the level of use of different contraceptive methods. It can point to the availability of different methods in a setting. When all methods are available, it can point to user preferences or to provider practices in dispensing them or both.
Initiative/s	None
Additional notes	None

Indicator 5.5: Main sources of contraception

Definition	Percent of adolescent users of modern contraceptive methods, by most recent source of contraceptives
Numerator	Number of adolescent girls age 10-19 who are using a modern method reporting each source of contraceptives
Denominator	Total number of adolescent girls age 10-19 using a modern contraceptive method
Stratification	Source of contraceptive method
Data Sources	USAID Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)
Rationale	This indicator points to where adolescent users are obtaining contraception. Knowing where adolescents receive their contraceptives from can inform policies and programming that aim to expand contraceptive supply sources that are available for adolescents.
Initiative/s	None
Additional notes	None

Indicator 5.6: Reasons for non-use

Definition	Percent of adolescent girls age 10-19 reporting non-use of contraceptives, by reason
Numerator	Number of adolescent girls age 10-19, who are not using contraceptives, reporting each reason for non-use of contraceptives
Denominator	Total number of adolescent girls age 10-19 not using contraceptives
Stratification	Marital status
Data Sources	USAID Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)
Rationale	This indicator sheds light on the main reasons for adolescents not using contraceptives in a given setting. Understanding why adolescents are not using contraceptive methods (or certain methods) can help inform policies and strategies aiming to increase contraceptive uptake.
Initiative/s	None
Additional notes	None

INDICATOR 6: ABORTION

Indicator 6.1: Abortion rate

Definition	Number of abortions per 1,000 adolescent girls age 10-19
Numerator	Number of abortions among adolescent girls age 10-19 who ever became pregnant
Denominator	Total number of adolescent girls age 10-19 who have ever been pregnant
Stratification	Age
Data Sources	Guttmacher Institute
Rationale	Adolescent girls account for a large proportion of those who seek unsafe abortion, especially in contexts where there is a restrictive policy to access SRH services. This indicator can contribute to understanding the scale of this problem, leading to the formulation of policies and strategies to increase access to safe abortion on the one hand, and to prevent unsafe abortions and abortion-related complications on the other.
Initiative/s	None
Additional notes	None

INDICATOR 7: HIV/AIDS, STIs, HPV

Indicator 7.1: Number of adolescents living with HIV

Definition	Number of adolescents age 10-19 living with HIV
Numerator	Total number of adolescents age 10-19 living with HIV
Denominator	N/A
Stratification	Age, Sex
Data Sources	UNAIDS AIDS Info
Rationale	Adolescents living with HIV need access to care and support, including anti-retroviral treatment. This indicator can contribute to understanding the size of the population of adolescents living with HIV who need to be reached with such interventions.
Initiative/s	WHO' Global Reference List of Health Indicators for Adolescents (10-19 years)
Additional notes	None

Indicator 7.2: Number new HIV infections

Definition	Number of new HIV infections per 1000 person-years among the uninfected population
Numerator	Total number of adolescents age 10-19 newly infected with HIV
Denominator	See additional comments below
Stratification	Age, Sex
Data Sources	UNAIDS AIDS Info
Rationale	The number of new infections is important for monitoring both epidemic trends and dynamics within the

	population. This indicator can contribute to both these objectives.
Initiative/s	Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health indicator, Core Indicators for National AIDS Programmes, WHO's Global Reference List of 100 Core Indicators (plus health-related SDGs), UNECE Monitoring Framework (ICPD POA Beyond 2014); EMRO Core Health indicators
Additional notes	None

Indicator 7.3: Comprehensive knowledge about HIV

Definition	Percent of adolescents who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission (transmission of virus through sharing of food or through mosquitoes), and who know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV
Numerator	Number of adolescents age 10-19 who have comprehensive knowledge about AIDS
Denominator	Total number of adolescents age 10-19
Stratification	Age, Sex
Data Sources	USAID Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS); Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)
Rationale	This indicator points to knowledge about HIV/AIDS, which can be – but not always is - a precursor for behaviour change. The indicator however does not capture knowledge of other important sexual and reproductive health topics.
Initiative/s	Core Indicators for National AIDS Programmes; WHO's Global Reference List of Health Indicators for Adolescents (10-19 years)
Additional notes	Disaggregation by age was not possible due to a lack of data for 10-14-year olds.

Indicator 7.4: STI prevalence

Definition	Percent of adolescents age 10-19 reporting an STI (syndromic or etiological)
Numerator	Number of adolescents age 10-19 who reported they had a disease they got through sexual contact/ who report having an abnormal discharge/ who report they had a genital sore or ulcer/who reported they had an STI in the past 12 months
Denominator	Total number of adolescents age 10-19 who ever had sexual intercourse

Stratification	Age, Sex
Data Sources	USAID Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)
Rationale	Although data on STI are limited, levels of STI are estimated to be high and rising in adolescents. This indicator will contribute to filling this gap with self-reported data. It must be noted that because a substantial proportion of STIs – especially in girls/young women – are asymptomatic, they may not be recognized. In addition, stigma, increases the likelihood of respondents holding back information.
Initiative/s	Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health indicators; WHO's Global Reference List of 100 Core Indicators (plus health-related SDGs)
Additional notes	STI symptoms include genital discharge, genital sore or genital ulcer. Data is limited on sexually transmitted infections, in particular data disaggregated by age and sex. Data is available from 2012 global STI surveillance, but is not disaggregated by age.

Indicator 7.5: HIV testing and counseling	
Definition	Percent of sexually active adolescents age 10-19 who had an HIV test in the last 12 months and know the results
Numerator	Number of adolescents age 10-19 who had sex in the last 12 months that had an HIV test in the last 12 months and know the results
Denominator	Total number of adolescents age 10-19 who had sex in the last 12 months
Stratification	Age, Sex
Data Sources	USAID Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS); Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)
Rationale	In order to protect themselves and to avoid infecting others, it is important for individuals to know their HIV status. Knowledge of one's status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment. This indicator will provide useful data in these two areas which can inform strategies and programmes.
Initiative/s	EMRO Core Indicators
Additional notes	Data not available disaggregated by age

Indicator 7.6: HPV vaccination	
Definition	Percentage of adolescents (15 years old) who received the recommended doses of HPV vaccine
Numerator	Number of girls age 15 who have received three doses of HPV vaccine

Denominator	Total number of adolescent girls age 15
Stratification	None
Data Sources	N/A
Rationale	Human Papilloma Virus Vaccination is an effective biomedical tool to prevent cervical cancer. Efforts are underway globally to extend the reach of this vaccine in LMICs. This indicator will point to the progress made and inform ongoing efforts.
Initiative/s	Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; Global Strategy for Women's Children's and Adolescents' Health indicators.
Additional notes	Global estimates data coverage by region is available, but limited at the country level

INDICATOR 8: GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Indicator 8.1: Sexual violence prevalence	
Definition	Percentage of adolescent girls aged 10-19 years who have experienced sexual violence (i.e., forced (completed) sex; pressured or coerced (completed) sex; attempted (but not completed) forced, coerced or pressured sex; unwanted, non-consensual sexual touch) in the past 12 months
Numerator	Number of adolescent girls aged 10-19 who ever experienced any form of sexual violence in the last 12 months
Denominator	Total number of adolescents age 10-19
Stratification	Age
Data Sources	USAID Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS); Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)
Rationale	Gender Based Violence is a serious public health problem. This indicator points to recent exposure to sexual violence, which points directly to the need for action.
Initiative/s	WHO's Global Reference List of Health Indicators for Adolescents (10-19 years); Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; WHO's Global Reference List of 100 Core Indicators (plus health-related SDGs); Global Strategy for Women's Children's and Adolescent's Health. UNECE Monitoring Framework (ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014)
Additional notes	Sexual violence includes ever been physically forced into unwanted sex, other unwanted sexual acts by husband/partner, physically forced to perform sexual acts respondent did not want to, forced to have sex by anyone other than husband/partner in last 12 months, ever forced

	to perform unwanted sexual acts. This indicator was not available for males.

Indicator 8.2: Physical violence prevalence

Definition	Percent of adolescents age 10–19 who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months
Numerator	Number of adolescents age 10-19 who ever experienced any form of physical violence in the last 12 months (frequently or sometimes)
Denominator	Total number of adolescents age 10-19
Stratification	Age
Data Sources	USAID Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS); Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)
Rationale	Physical violence is a public health issue. This indicator points to recent exposure to physical violence which can inform action to combat this practice.
Initiative/s	WHO's Global Reference List of Health Indicators for Adolescents (10-19 years); Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; WHO's Global Reference List of 100 Core Indicators (plus health-related SDGs); Global Strategy for Women's Children's and Adolescents' Health, UNECE Monitoring Framework (ICPD Programme of Action Beyond 2014);
Additional notes	None

Indicator 8.3: Attituded towards wife-beating

Definition	Percent of adolescents age 10-19 who think a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: 1) she goes out without telling him, 2) she neglects the children, 3) she argues with him, 4) she refuses sex with him, or 5) she burns the food
Numerator	Number of adolescents age 10-19 who think a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: 1) she goes out without telling him, 2) She neglects the children, 3) She argues with him, 4) She refuses sex with him, or 5) She burns the food.
Denominator	Total number of adolescents age 10-19
Stratification	Sex
Data Sources	USAID Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS); Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)
Rationale	Acceptance of intimate partner violence or spousal abuse ultimately increases the likelihood of violence. This

	composite indicator is a powerful pointer to this attitude.
Initiative/s	WHO's Global Reference List of 100 Core Indicators (plus health-related SDGs)
Additional notes	None

INDICATOR 9: FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION/ CUTTING

Indicator 9.1: Female genital mutilation/cutting prevalence	
Definition	Percentage of female adolescents (10-19 years) who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting
Numerator	Number of adolescent girls age 10-19 who report having undergone FGM/C
Denominator	Total number of adolescent girls age 10-19
Stratification	Age
Data Sources	USAID Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS); Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)
Rationale	FGM/C is a harmful traditional practice, which results in adverse health consequences. This indicator will help point to the percentage of girls aged 10-19 who are subjected to it and help inform policies and programmes.
Initiative/s	Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health indicators; WHO's Global Reference List of 100 Core Indicators (plus health-related SDGs)
Additional notes	The focus is on 10-19-year olds rather than 15-49-year olds to capture the current prevalence of this practice.

INDICATOR 10: MENSTRUATION

Indicator 10.1: Awareness of menstruation	
Definition	Percent of adolescent girls aged 10-19 who were aware of menstruation before the onset of their first periods.
Numerator	Number of adolescent girls age 10-19 aware of menstruation before menarche
Denominator	Total number of adolescent girls age 10-19 who have begun menstruation
Stratification	Age
Data Sources	N/A
Rationale	Studies show that many girls start their menstrual periods uninformed and unprepared. This indicator will help point to the scale of this problem. This data could inform the development of policies and programmes on puberty education and menstrual health.
Initiative/s	None
Additional notes	There is currently no available country-level data on adolescent girls' awareness of menstruation.

	This indicator is derived from a set proposed by the participants of the Menstrual Hygiene and Health Management Meeting (Geneva, March 2019). For further information on this meeting, see: https://menstrualhygieneday.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/green_paper_monitoring_menstrual_health_and_hygiene.pdf.

Indicator 10.2: Interference of menstruation on daily tasks

Definition	Percentage of adolescent girls who did not participate in social activities, school, or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months
Numerator	Number of adolescent girls, age 10-19, who report that their menstrual periods prevent them from participating in daily tasks
Denominator	Total number of adolescent girls age 10-19 who have begun menstruation
Stratification	Age
Data Sources	Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)
Rationale	Because of restrictive social norms and lack of availability of menstrual products and functional toilets, girls are unable to carry out their activities because of their periods. This indicator will point to the scale of this problem.
Initiative/s	None
Additional notes	Data is only available in the latest MICS; previous MICS did not include this indicator