

The KidsRights Index is the only annual global ranking on how countries worldwide are adhering to children's rights.

165
COUNTRIES

Unique: domain Child Rights Environment provides insight into the extent to which a country is equipped to carry out the UN CRC.

Online: the KidsRights Index is accessible for everybody on kidsrightsindex.org



The goal of the KidsRights Index

is to stimulate compliance with children's rights worldwide.

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child is the global framework for children's rights.



1989

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.



The KidsRights Index uses existing data from two reputable sources: quantitative data published and regularly updated by UNICEF at www.data.unicef.org and the *Concluding Observations* by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child.

The KidsRights Index: 23 indicators: 16 quantitative and 7 qualitative indicators

1. Life

- Under 5 mortality rate
- Life expectancy at birth
- Maternal mortality ratio



2. Health

- % of under five year olds suffering from underweight
- Immunization of 1 year old children
- % of population using improved sanitation facilities (urban and rural)
- % of population using improved drinking water sources (urban and rural)



3. Education

- Primary school participation
- Secondary school participation
- Primary school enrolment ratios (female as % of male)
- Secondary school enrolment ratios (female as % of male)
- Survival rate to last grade of primary (female as % of male)
- Primary school net attendance ratio (rural)



4. Protection

- Child labour
- Adolescent birth rate
- Birth registration



5. Child Rights Environment

- Non-discrimination
- Best interests of the child
- Enabling legislation
- Best available budget
- Respect for the views of the child/child participation
- Collection and analysis of disaggregate data
- State-civil society cooperation for child rights



The KidsRights Index is an initiative of the KidsRights Foundation, in cooperation with Erasmus University Rotterdam; Erasmus School of Economics and the International Institute of Social Studies.