



## HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION INDEX (HRVI)

### Human Rights Violation Index (HRVI)

The Human Rights Violation Index (HRVI), developed by HRA's Department of Statistics and Publications, comprises three sub-indices that provide a structured framework for analyzing and comparing the severity and nature of human rights abuses across different provinces in Iran:

1. **Political Rights Suppression Index** – focusing on repression against activists, protesters, journalists, women's rights, workers' rights, ethnic/religious rights minorities and other citizens exercising political and civil rights. It also include exercising the rights of closing and women who are arrested for allegedly improper hijab.
2. **Lack of Legal Protection Index** – highlighting systemic failures in protecting vulnerable groups, such as women, workers, and children.
3. **Physical Integrity Index** – measuring execution, violations against prisoners and marginalized groups, including those affected by state violence, military gunfire.

### Political Rights Suppression Index (PRSI)

#### Weighting Strategy for Political Rights Suppression Index (PRSI)

Each category has been grouped based on severity and impact:

1. **Severe Violations (Highest Weight: 10%)**
  - **Arbitrary Arrests** (Arrests without Judicial Warrant)
  - **Custodial Imprisonment**
  - **Assault and Use of Violence**
2. **High-Impact Violations (Weight: 7%)**
  - **Arrests** (*minus Arbitrary Arrests to avoid double counting*)
  - **House Raids and Searches**
  - **Social Rights Deprivations**
3. **Medium-Impact Violations (Weight: 5%)**
  - **Suspended Imprisonment**



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- **Event/Gathering Disruption and Prevention**
  - **Business/Office Closure**
  - **Dismissals and Layoffs**
4. **Low-Impact Violations (Weight: 3%)**
- **Number of Summons & Interrogations**
  - **Fine** (*Financial penalties as a form of political suppression*)
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### Formula for Political Rights Suppression Index (PRSI)

We compute the Z-score for each indicator. However, due to a significant amount of missing data for some provinces, we modify the standard Z-score calculation by excluding non-zero values when computing the mean and standard deviation.

$$Z_i = \frac{X_i - \mu_{\text{available}}}{\sigma_{\text{available}}}$$

Where:

- **$X_i$**  = Value of the indicator for a given observation
- **$\mu_{\text{available}}$**  = Mean of the indicator (excluding non-zero values)
- **$\sigma_{\text{available}}$**  = Standard deviation of the indicator (excluding non-zero values)

### Step 2: Apply Weights to Each Normalized Indicator

Next, we calculate the weighted sum of the Z-scores using expert-determined weights:

$$Index = w_1 Z_1 + w_2 Z_2 + \dots + w_n Z_n$$

Where  **$w_1, w_2, \dots$**  represent the predetermined weights for each indicator. Finally, we normalize the index values to scale them between 0 and 100.



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$$PRSI_{\text{final}} = \frac{PRSI - PRSI_{\text{min}}}{PRSI_{\text{max}} - PRSI_{\text{min}}} \times 100$$

The same formula is applied to the next two indexes.

## Legal Protection Index (LLPI)

### Weighting for Lack of Legal Protection Index (LLPI)

The **Lack of Legal Protection Index (LLPI)** measures the failure of the state to protect **workers, women, children, and marginalized groups** from violence, exploitation, and legal neglect. Below is the proposed **weighting system**, grouped by severity.

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#### 1. Severe Violations (10%)

Violations that directly **endanger life, cause severe harm, or represent extreme legal neglect:**

- **Suicide/Self-Immolation**
  - **Rape/Sexual Assault**
  - **Women's Murders**
  - **Honor Killings**
  - **Acid Attacks**
  - **Child Murders**
  - **Child Suicides/Self-Immolation**
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#### 2. High-Impact Violations (7%)

Violations that involve **grave bodily harm, extreme neglect, or severe exploitation:**

- **Child Abuse**
- **Child Death due to Negligence by Officials**



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- **Killed in Work-Related Accidents**
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### 3. Medium-Impact Violations (5%)

Violations that **affect livelihoods, economic security, and legal protection:**

- **Union Strikes**
  - **Unpaid Wages (in Months)**
  - **Layoffs or Dismissals by Employer**
  - **Unemployment and Suspension from Work**
  - **Cases of Harassment for Improper Hijab**
  - **Child Injuries due to Negligence by Officials**
  - **Child Labour**
  - **Labor Protest Gatherings**
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### 4. Low-Impact Violations (3%)

Violations that **indicate neglect but have less immediate harm:**

- **Instances of Lack of Work-Related Insurance**
  - **Injured in Work-Related Accidents**
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## Physical Integrity Index

### Weighting for Physical Integrity Index (PII)

The Physical Integrity Index (PII) measures violations affecting prisoners, detainees, and individuals targeted by state forces, with a focus on executions, torture, and life-threatening conditions. Below is the proposed weighting system, grouped by severity.

#### 1. Severe Violations (10%)

Violations that **lead directly to death, extreme suffering, or irreversible harm:**



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- Executions per 100,000 population in each province
  - Death Sentences
  - Execution of Juvenile Offenders
  - Killed by Police/Military Forces' Gunfire
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## 2. High-Impact Violations (7%)

Violations that involve **severe bodily harm, neglect, or extreme mistreatment:**

- Murders of Prisoners
  - Physical Assault on Prisoners
  - Denial or Neglect of Medical Care/Denial of Medical Leave
  - Suicides/Self-Immolation in Prison
  - Solitary Confinement
  - Forced Confession
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## 3. Medium-Impact Violations (5%)

Violations that **restrict freedom, cause legal uncertainty, or result in forced displacement:**

- Attempted Hunger Strikes
- Forced Transfer or Exile of Prisoners
- Threats and Pressure on Prisoners
- Non-Segregation of Crimes (Housing violent/non-violent prisoners together)
- Denials of the Right to Contact
- Indefinite Detention
- Uncertainty in Due Process
- Failure to Process the Lawsuit
- Injured by Police/Military Forces' Gunfire



## HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION INDEX (HRVI)

# Human Rights Violation Index (HRVI) Calculation

The **Human Rights Violation Index (HRVI)** is the **overall** index that combines the three sub-indices:

1. **Political Rights Suppression Index (PRSI)**
2. **Lack of Legal Protection Index (LLPI)**
3. **Physical Integrity Index (PII)**

Since each sub-index is already **scaled between 0 and 100**, we can aggregate them using **weighted averaging**.

### Step 1: Define the Weighting for Sub-Indices

Each sub-index represents a different **dimension of human rights violations**. The weighting should reflect their relative importance.

### Severity-Based Weighting

Since **physical integrity violations (executions, torture, police shootings) are the most severe**, we assign **higher weight** to PII, followed by PRSI and LLPI:

- **Physical Integrity Index (PII) – 40% weight**
  - Includes **executions, torture, deaths in custody, and military shootings**.
  - These violations are **irreversible** and cause **extreme harm**, so they get the highest weight.
- **Political Rights Suppression Index (PRSI) – 35% weight**
  - Covers **arrests, imprisonment, crackdowns, travel bans, and political suppression**.
  - These are **severe**, but in many cases, **the individual survives** (unlike executions).
- **Lack of Legal Protection Index (LLPI) – 25% weight**
  - Covers **domestic violence, child labor, workplace exploitation, and discrimination**.
  - These violations affect **many people but are not as life-threatening as PII violations**.

Finally, the **HRVI index** is calculated as the sum of these weighted sub-indices:

$$HRVI = 0.40 \times PII + 0.35 \times PRSI + 0.25 \times LLPI$$