

An Analysis of Human Rights Violations in the East, South, and
Southeast Asian Regions: 2012-2016

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to describe the types of human rights violations occurring in Asian countries, from 2012 to 2016, through the analysis of the U.S. State Department's *Country Reports on Human Rights Practice*. The paper uses Hernandez's (2007) human rights violation categories that were taken from Donnelly and Howard's (1988) literature on the different types of human rights. However, this study adds an additional category from Donnelly and Howard's literature that was not included in Hernandez's research. The categories are: 1) Violations of Survival Rights, 2) Violations of Membership Rights, 3) Violations of Protection Rights, 4) Violations of Empowerment Rights and 5) Violations of Anomalous Rights. To study these categories of human rights, content analysis was used to analyze the summary of the *Country Reports*. While examining the documents, the human rights violations were recorded as having occurred "frequently", "occasionally" or "did not occur". Once the summaries of each nation from 2012-2016 were examined, frequency statistics were employed to determine how often the human rights violations were documented as having occurred in the summary of the *Country Reports*. The study found that most human rights violations occurred "occasionally" in the South, East, and Southeast regions of Asia. In addition, the paper also found that certain Asian countries were documented as having the most human rights violations per coding category. For example, North Korea and the Philippines were the nations that had the most rights violations for the occurs "occasionally" coding category. Finally, the study ends the paper by acknowledging the challenges of this research while providing recommendations for further research.

Table of Contents

Chapter 1: Introduction

Human Rights in East, Southeast, and South Asia	6
Research Purpose	6

Chapter 2: Literature Review 10

I. Brief History of Human Rights	12
II. History of Human Rights in the Asian Regions	14
a. Southeast Asia	14
b. South Asia	18
c. East Asia	18

Descriptive Categories of Human Rights	20
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1. Violations of Survival Rights	22
a. Murder	23
b. Torture	23
2. Violations of Membership Rights	24
a. Family	25
b. Nondiscrimination	25
3. Violations of Protection Rights	25
a. Habeas Corpus	26
b. Independent Judiciary	26
4. Violations of Empowerment Rights	27
a. Education	27
b. Freedom of Press	27
5. Violations of Anomalous Rights	28
a. Refugees	28
b. Internally Displaced Persons	29

Table 1. Conceptual Framework	30
-------------------------------	----

Table 2. Operationalization Table	31
-----------------------------------	----

Chapter 3: Methodology 32

Chapter Purpose	32
Research Setting	32
Content Analysis	33
Strengths of Content Analysis	33
Weaknesses of Content Analysis	34
Coding Categories	34

Table 3.1 Operationalization Coding Table	36
---	----

Population	37
------------	----

Table 3.2 List of Countries	37
Statistics	38
Data Source	38
Accuracy of the Country Reports	39
Overall Assessment of the Country Reports	41
Chapter Summary	42
Chapter 4: Results	43
Chapter Purpose	43
Violations of Survival Rights	43
Murder	43
Table 4.1 Violations of Survival Rights (Murder) from 2012-2016	44
Torture	44
Table 4.2 Violations of Survival Rights (Torture) from 2012-2016	45
Violations of Membership Rights	45
Discrimination Against Families	45
Table 4.3 Violations of Membership Rights (Discrimination Against Families) from 2012-2016	46
Discrimination Against Minorities	46
Table 4.4 Violations of Membership Rights (Discrimination Against Minorities) from 2012-2016	47
Violations of Protection Rights	47
Failure of Due Process of Law	47
Table 4.5 Violations of Protection Rights (Failure of Due Process of Law) from 2012-2016	48
State Control Over Independent Judiciary	48
Table 4.6 Violations of Protection Rights (State Control over Independent Judiciary) from 2012-2016	49
Violations of Empowerment Rights	49
Denial of Access to Education	49
Table 4.7 Violations of Empowerment Rights (Denial of Access to Education) from 2012-2016	50
State Control Over Free Press	51

Table 4.8 Violations of Empowerment Rights (State Control Over Free Press) from 2012-2016	51
Violations of Anomalous Rights	52
Refugees	52
Table 4.9 Violations of Anomalous Rights (Refugees) from 2012-2016	52
Internally Displaced Persons (IDP's)	53
Table 4.10 Violations of Anomalous Rights (Internally Displaced Persons) from 2012-2016	53
Chapter Summary	54
Chapter 5: Conclusion	55
Chapter Purpose	55
Contributions	55
Violations That Occur Frequently	55
Violations That Occur Occasionally	56
Violations That Did Not Occur	57
Table 5.1 Summary Data of Violation Categories	58
Important Findings	59
Table 5.1 Important Findings	60
Recommendations	61
Chapter Summary	63
References	64
Appendix A	68

Chapter 1: Introduction

According to the *Economic Times*, as of December 6, 2018, approximately 800,000 to 2 million religious minorities had been detained in “re-education” camps. These secret internment camps had been documented to target the native Muslim Ughurs for resisting the settlement of Han Chinese in resource-rich Xinjiang. However, this was not the first documented case of a minority or religious oppression in China, as ethnic Kazhaks and Tibetans had been constantly surveilled and repressed to conform to Chinese society. These actions had come under fire by the international community for violating human rights. Though, China had often denied or dismissed these allegations from the international community despite economic pressures from foreign nations, like the U.S.

China was not the only region in the East and Southeast region that had been cited for severe human rights violations. Recently, in Cambodia, an English-language paper had been shut down and the leader was tried for treason. Meanwhile, in the Philippines, Rodrigo Duterte’s war on drugs killed thousands of individuals, and Thailand’s military-monarchy had jailed vocal dissidents against the royal family. In fact, the latest trend in the Southeast region saw a major downturn in progress against human rights violations. The current trend of the last few years was a major concern for the U.N. and humans rights groups who had strongly advocated for improved systems and practices that boosted human rights protections.

Human Rights in East, Southeast, and South Asia

Since the 1993 Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action that called nations to recognize and adhere to protecting human rights, the international community had condemned any perceived human rights violations occurring in other nations. However, the topic of human

rights in the Asian regions had been a complex subject since several of these nations did not recognize the “Western view” of human rights. Many of the Asian nations, such as Burma, Myanmar, and the Philippines, upheld the “ASEAN way” attitude towards human rights protections. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) had an attitude that “emphasize(d) consultation and consensus-building rather than formal and legalistic decision-making procedures” (Ciorciari 2012, 697). Consequently, most of the Asian nations sustained a non-interference approach when it came to human rights abuses amongst their neighboring countries.



Additionally, the sub-region lacked an effective or cohesive human rights protection regional mechanism that equalizes with American, European or African Commissions on Human Rights (Jones 1995, 475). Instead, there were multiple accountability

mechanisms such as the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions (APF), the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT), and the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons, and Related Transnational Crime (the Bali Process) (Iida and Wan 2016, 161). Accountability mechanisms were “considered a central practical instrument which secured a formal or informal channel to prevent the violation of human rights by investigating the claims” of individuals who have suffered human rights abuses (Kim, 2013).

The most-documented accountability mechanism was the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR). Unlike other accountability mechanisms, ASEAN has undermined the rights of individuals to maintain the status quo of the Asian value on community. The ASEAN nations prioritized economic development and stability over human rights by rationalizing that economic development was the precursor to human rights. Additionally, each of the ASEAN nations had developed different perspectives on human rights based on each nation's individual history, changing political environments, and religious ideology (Neher 2003, 163-64). For example, Cambodia was under French colonization before gaining independence, while Malaysia was under British control, and Indonesia was under Dutch colonization. These different colonial rulers upheld different governmental models that would influence these colonized nations after gaining independence. Unfortunately, these differences have enforced the non-interference principles which undermines any legitimate authority of the AICHR's ability to defend against human rights abuses.

Both the Bali Process and COMMIT were created to combat anti-trafficking in the Asian region yet COMMIT included only five Asian nations and China while the Bali Process included various nations in the area. Human-trafficking was considered a serious issue, particularly in the Southeastern region, since "both origin and destination countries are concentrated in this area" (Iida and Ming, 2016). The Bali Process was created when trafficking from Indonesia to Australia saw a sudden surge in the early 2000s. While the mechanism was heavily focused on border control issues and law enforcement, there were some inherent problems in the process. These problems include a) the persecution of victims if they refused to aid the legal process, b) any successful prosecutions of traffickers were difficult to attain, and c) the process covering a wide expanse of Asia (Iida and Ming, 2016).

The surge of trafficking incidents was also a significant challenge in the Mekong subregion (Cambodia, China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam). Some of these trafficking problems included the kidnapping of children and women for adoption or forced marriages. Additionally, each nation had its own COMMIT task force instead of a centralized system that covered the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS). This complicated the persecution of traffickers since each individual force only upheld the policies adopted by the six nations that their home nation endorsed. As a result, the effectiveness of this accountability mechanism was undetermined due to the lack of extensive evaluation.

Despite the three accountability mechanisms already mentioned, several of the nations in South and East Asia had none to almost no documented involvement in human rights mechanisms. All three regions lacked an effective centralized human rights mechanism. However, many of the nations, including the ASEAN states, had internal human rights groups, mainly NGO's, who advocated for human rights. While the quality of human rights protection varies due to each nation's different views on human rights abuses, there had been attempts to set up region-wide Asian NGO commissions. These NGO commissions had specific human rights focuses and "all of them useful but none successful in having much influence on governments" (Jones 1995, 479).

Another barrier to human rights in the East, Southeast, and Southern regions as China's, particularly Beijing's, opposition to international human rights (Friedman, 2003). Their opposition poses a significant problem for human rights activists since China held an influential political and economic clout in both Asia and the world. The lack of a transnational accountability mechanism in the wide expanse of Asia allowed China to impede in human rights progress with little reproach. However, Friedman (2003) argued that "Asia could foster human

rights activism” if “a democratic South Asia led by India and a democratic East Asia led by Japan could then join a democratic ASEAN”. This union would create a transnational human rights accountability mechanism that would counter China’s anti-human rights challenges while fostering better human rights practices.

These challenges were an indicator of the complex background of Asia and its inability to create a cohesive human rights accountability mechanism. As mentioned, the lack of success was because the three provinces prefer economic prosperity as a vital goal over individual rights. Finally, research on human rights abuses on these regions was scattered and mainly focused on the nations that were part of an accountability mechanism which excluded other nations in the Eastern and Southern areas.

Research Purpose

Since the advent of the Programme of Action, human rights activism towards development has been a major issue in the international community. Despite the emphasis on human rights, there has been a lack of cohesive literature on certain regions of the world. In this case, the Southeast region has extensive literature on ASEAN but minimal research on East and South Asia. This means there is almost no comprehensive literature on human rights between the three areas even though they share an extensive and complicated history on the subject.

Therefore, it is crucial to create an inclusive account by utilizing the *Country Report on Human Rights Practices* (CRHRP) which is a widely known and comprehensive document on human rights abuses. The CRHRP is produced by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL) and is released annually by the U.S. State Department. Since 1977, “the *Reports* monitor, articulate, and present human rights conditions in countries and territories across the

globe” (Aka, 2015). As of 2017, 200 country reports were released documenting various human rights abuses (U.S. State Department, 2018).

While the *Reports* provide the necessary literature, this paper utilizes Donnelly and Howards’ (1988) theoretical framework on the categorization of human rights described in the 1993 Vienna Convention. Their structure divides the established UN Human Rights declaration into four categories with an addendum to human rights that fall outside of the framework. The objective is to use Donnelly and Howards (1988) categories as a guide to documenting the human rights abuses in East, South, and Southeast Asia. Thus, the purpose of this research is to describe the types of human rights violations occurring in Asian countries, from 2012 to 2016, through the analysis of U.S. State Department’s *Country Reports on Human Rights Practice*.

Chapter 2: Literature Review

Chapter Purpose

Chapter 2 begins by summarizing the history of human rights to establish the context of what is part of the human rights movement. Then, the chapter describes the human rights history and accountability mechanisms for the East, South, and Southeast Asian regions. Finally, this section covers the categories of human rights being analyzed in the conceptual framework.

I. Brief History of Human Rights

Before the Holocaust, human rights were recognized globally, but were controlled by sovereign nations without international interference. However, post-World War II brought to light the horrors inflicted on people imprisoned in the concentration camps. The result was a shift from non-interference in other nations human rights affairs to a global effort to protect citizens, both national and foreign, from human rights violations. This worldwide consensus resulted in the creation of the 1945 Charter which affirmed a “faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations larger or small” (Charter of the United Nations). The Charter was the foundation used by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948 to the creation and adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). These covenants combined are universally referred to as the International Bill of Rights (IBHR).

In the 1990s, a series of UN Conventions helped establish and embellish on the category of human rights while setting up legal protections that investigated and prosecuted human rights violations. In particular, the “IBHR ... have contributed to providing legal foundations for a

number of legal challenges against human rights violations” (Taekyoon Kim, 2013, 24).

However, the validity of these legal foundations only exists because the international community recognized that human rights are of fundamental importance and provided their support by signing specific charters. These legal foundations were further enforced by the idea that a nation can obtain legitimacy if they fulfill their human rights obligations. Yet, the legitimacy of each nation was tenuous since it relied on recognition from an international society that lacked a centralized authority to enforce injunctions against human rights abuses.

Instead of a centralized authority, accountability mechanisms provided an international legal institution that can enforce binding punishments on human rights abuses. These mechanisms were built on a relationship between government policymakers and rights holders. According to Kim (2013, 31), accountability mechanisms need to have 1) responsibility, 2) accountability, and 3) enforceability to operate effectively as an international institution. To achieve those goals, individuals in positions of authority must allow for transparency and objectivity by providing clear performance standards. Duty holders were required to provide justification for their actions to the public and public institutions had mechanisms that monitored if both institutions and public individuals complied with the established standards. In Southeast Asia, the ASEAN was an accountability mechanism that spanned the eleven nations in the region. However, the effectiveness of the institution was largely performative due to lack of legal and social backing.

Since the 2000s, the international community had adopted the Millennium Declaration in 2000, wherein the United Nations (UN) adopted millennium development goals (MDGs) to create an agenda of objectives that would span the next five years. MDGs could be described as an accountability framework that encouraged nations to take an active role in improving human

rights conditions for groups that were not explicitly accounted for in the UNHDR. These groups include gender, family life, healthcare, and violence against women.

Yet, in 2010, the UN reaffirmed their commitment to MDG's after a UN report indicated the lack of adequate progress. For example, the failure to fully include minority groups, such as women and children, had been addressed by the Global Citizenship Commission (2016) who affirmed the need to update current human rights. The lack of progress led to a strengthened conviction towards participatory accountability frameworks (Ferguson III et al., 2011, 182). However, Ibhawoh (2014, 619) acknowledged the “emergence of specialized conventions on the human rights of particular categories such as refugees and irregular migrants, women, children, people with disabilities, and lately, sexual minorities.”

Despite the exclusion of a variety of groups, Donnelly and Howard (1988, 214-15) established a theoretical framework which defined the four categories of human rights abuses. They established umbrella categories such as, “survival rights”, to encompass the variety of human rights abuses. This framework was useful in categorizing the human rights abuses of individual nations and even regions. For this purpose, it is necessary to explain human rights abuses and accountability mechanisms history in the Southeast, Eastern, and Southern Asian region.

II. History of Human Rights in the Asian Regions

a. Southeast Asia

Before the end of the Cold War, the Western region tended to accept each individual nation's local circumstances as a basis for their policymaking. However, the West's attitudes changed after the Cold War with the push towards worldwide democratization and international scrutiny on human rights. This created a backlash in certain regions of the world, particularly in

Southeast Asia which includes Brunei, Cambodia, East Timor, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.

In Southeast Asia, there was an emphasis placed on “Asian Values” which defended the regions community values and emphasis on economic goals. Many influential government officials argued that the West was force-feeding their ideals to cultures whose history and culture was different. For example, the Western view on human rights-focused on individual rights which clashed with the widely held value of community that was preferred in the Asian region.

In addition, community values were claimed to be the foundation of economic success. The “widespread acknowledgment of their (economic) success added to regional governments sense of vindication” and enforced the “Asian Values” ideology (Eldridge, 2001, 32). In the early 1990s, most of the ASEAN governments rated development as a higher priority than human rights. Only the Philippines rejected the concept that economic development should come at the cost of the individual and political rights. However, in mid-1997, a major economic crisis would shake the fundamental concepts of economic and social rights for the Southeastern governments.

For around three decades GDP per capita had risen with most of the growth concentrated in Indonesia, Thailand, and Malaysia. Yet, currency devaluations hit these nations hard which resulted in an abrupt credit squeeze and rising interest rates that affected both families and businesses (Eldridge, 2001, 42). The unemployment rate increased significantly and civil unrest and human rights saw a significant increase as citizens targeted women and “ethnic minorities (in particular urban Chinese)” (Neher, 2003, 167). With the rise in human rights violations and a significant decrease in economic success, the “Asian Values” argument became muted due to embarrassment over the economic crisis.

In March 1993, Asian governments issued the Bangkok Declaration to affirm their commitment to human rights “and planted the seed for a regional human rights body” (Ciorciari, 2012, 699). This affirmation came in the wake of the creation of the ASEAN Institutes of Strategic and International Studies (ASEAN ISIS) which created a network of influential think tanks. Following the 1993 Bangkok Declaration, the combined force of Western pressure, economic failure, and rise of civil society groups pressured the Southeast Asian countries to reconsider their approach to human rights.

These pressures started the first annual ASEAN ISIS Colloquium on Human Rights in 1994. In that same year, the ASEAN People’s Assembly (APA) set out their first report highlighting nine principles and called on ASEAN leaders to uphold a regional mechanism mentioned in the Bangkok Declaration. In 1998, the ASEAN leaders enacted the Hanoi Plan of Action which set a series of five-year plans reaching to the year 2020 to establish “peace, stability, and prosperity.” (Hanoi Plan of Action, 1998). These efforts focused on women’s and children’s rights since it was one of the few human rights issues all ASEAN member states had already recognized.

The topic initiated the drafting of the first Charter and the appointment of the Eminent Persons Group (EPG) who oversaw the of issuing recommendations for the Charter. However, the election of EPG’s consisted mainly of retired government officials whose incentives differed from promoting human rights. Nonetheless, the EPG would release their first report in 2006, placing emphasis on human rights and individual freedoms as well as encouraging the creation of a human rights mechanism. Unfortunately, not all the ASEAN member states approved of the report which led to a major contention over human rights in the ASEAN Charter.

The tension and lack of human rights progress caught the attention of Western civilizations who applied pressure by refusing to acknowledge the credibility and relevancy of the ASEAN. In other words, the ASEAN was considered unable to handle the capacity of addressing human rights challenges in the area and lacked the political will to resolve any violations. Concern over the status of the ASEAN member states led certain leaders to push human rights while other leaders remained skeptical. This resulted in a Charter that was successful in acknowledging a limited number of civil and political rights but failed to recognize individual entitlements.

Despite the Charter's limitations, "ASEAN foreign ministers appointed a High Level Panel (HLP) of government officials to determine the details of the human rights body envisioned in the Charter" (Ciorciari, 2012, 712-13). Thus, in 2009, the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) was founded. Article 1 of the AICHR's Terms of Reference stated the purpose of AICHR was to protect and promote the human rights of the Southeast Asian citizens. Yet, Article 2, reiterated the concept of non-interference with member states which severely constrained the functionality of the AICHR's role as a human rights mechanism. The weakness of the AICHR's ability to protect citizens had been acknowledged by NGOs and citizens. A survey by Hao Duy Phan (2009), noted that 58.3% of the respondents (which included individuals and representatives of organizations in Southeast Asia) believed that the AICHR lacked the authority to be a protective body.

Overall, Southeast Asia had an extensive and contentious history with human rights. Their views had been colored by diverse individual histories and push back of Western ideals. However, their efforts towards establishing a human rights mechanism were the most extensive when compared to the South and East Asian regions.

b. South Asia

According to Kochanek (2003), South Asia is divided into seven states consisting of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, and the Maldives. He noted that the population of the seven states is largely rural, was among the poorest and most illiterate in the world, and had linguistic, religious, and ethnic diversity. Unlike the Southeast Asian states, the South Asian states shared a British colonial heritage that diversified after their independence in the 1940s. The impact of British colonialism led to two “quite distinct governing traditions” with India and Sri Lanka following the liberal, democratic values while Pakistan and Bangladesh adopted the vice-regal system.

The nations who adopted a liberal democracy faced the strain of increased politicization and erosion of national parties, sluggish economic growth, and the rise of identity politics that focused on religious and ethnic differences. These differences affected the success of the liberal democracies to the point that only India was ranked as politically free in the 2001-2 Freedom House Comparative Survey of Freedom. The other nations were ranked as partially free or not free. One of the challenges that South Asian states face was the rise in secessionist movements and expansion of military force. These two threats had resulted in serious risk of human rights abuses and undermined government authority and legitimacy.

However, Kochanek (2003, 147) stated that identity-based subnational movements posed the greatest threat to state authority in South Asia. These identity-based movements were rooted in linguistic, ethnic, religious characteristics of a group who felt they are being threatened or discriminated against. This perceived threat had led to repression, militarization, and long-drawn-out battles, the worst of which cross state borders.

Like their Southeast cousins, the member states of South Asia interpreted Western views on human rights as a form of neocolonialism that undermined the sovereignty of each state. However, India had a comprehensive critique that was “much more sophisticated than the doctrine of a set of distinct Asian values employed by leaders in Southeast Asia” (Kochanek, 2003, 148). Furthermore, India critiqued the West’s heavy-handed methods that neglected to understand a region’s history while also ignoring the inherent failures in Western human rights values. Instead, India advocated the promotion of democracy, rule of law, and economic development without the West’s confrontational methods.

Despite the substantive critique, all the member states of South Asia have documented human rights abuse that includes torture, rape, police abuse, extra-judicial killings, deplorable prison conditions, and failure to protect minorities. The motivation behind these violations are complex and include an underpaid and illiterate police force, extreme poverty, and absolute control from the political elite who deem insurgencies as a threat.

Interestingly, the South Asian nations did believe in the concept of universal human rights, but the inherent poverty creates a barrier to establishing a regional mechanism. The closest accountability mechanism in South Asia was the South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC). The SAARC Charter’s goals were stated as the countries working together “in a spirit of friendship, trust, and understanding, to improve the people's quality of life; to accelerate economic growth, social programs, and cultural development” (Dhaliwal, 2008, 570).

The SAARC had shown strides in promoting human rights by endorsing the status of female children and considered aligning with other nations to prevent human trafficking. In addition, the SAARC convened a summit every year where they have ratified some international

human rights instruments. Unfortunately, the governments were unsuccessful in addressing the worst human rights violations committed against their citizens effectively hindering the movement in the region.

c. East Asia

Unlike South and Southeast Asia, the Eastern Asian region lacked any evidence of a cooperative mechanism notwithstanding an attempt at a regional accountability mechanism. This was due in part to the tensions between the region's more affluent and politically active members: China, Japan, and South Korea. In addition, these three nations and the other member nations, Mongolia, North Korea, and Taiwan, had tense relations due to their historical conflicts. However, it was China's overwhelming economic and military influence that hindered human rights within the Eastern region.

According to Friedman (2003, 128-9), China's undertaking against the human rights movement began with the 1989 bloody retaliation against a democracy movement that started in Tiananmen Square. This crackdown prompted economic sanctions from the U.S. and other nations who protested the violence against China's citizens. The human rights sanctions placed on the nation after the Tiananmen incident surprised the economic reform leaders of post-Mao China. The leaders of the movement believed they were ending the inhumanities of the Mao era and saw the West's sanctions, particularly the U.S., as a method to weaken China. This resulted in China's anti-human rights movement in 1993 and criticism of America and their allies in Asia.

Like Southeast Asia, China sees human rights as an individualistic movement that worked against Asian values of unity and order. Additionally, China had seen a decrease in human rights violations since the Mao regime and such progress was "acknowledged in the section on China in the annual human rights reports issued by the U.S. State Department"

(Friedman, 2003, 130). Yet, China's human rights violations got more attention than the more prevalent and atrocious human rights in North Korea because of their international clout.

Due to the nations' international presence and economic clout, many nations in both Asia and other regions feared losing access to China and its emerging market. This allowed China to hinder the progress of human rights and act as a barrier to a potential regional accountability mechanism that would span over East, Southeast, and South Asia. Even though Korea, Japan, and China created the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS), neither Korea nor Japan has forced the issue of a human rights mechanism. Japan, despite being one of the democratic nations that had an international influence and a strong economy, rarely challenged China due to their poor national relations. However, Friedman (2003, 143) asserted that the recent democratization of Indonesia and Taiwan, as well as the changing human rights attitudes of Asia, could lead to regional cooperation that would counter China's fight against human rights.

Even though China had fought the human rights movement, they have acknowledged and joined forces to prevent human trafficking. The Paris Principles of 1991 and the global movement against trafficking in persons led to the adoption of the Human Trafficking Protocol. The Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT) and the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime (the Bali Process) are a coordinated effort of various Asian nations including China to combat the human trafficking that was widespread in the region.

The Mekong subregion-Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, and China saw a significant rise in trafficking in persons in the early 2000s. In 2003, the six nations created COMMIT and adopted the Memorandum of Understanding in 2004. This initiated the creation of a decentralized system where each country had an individual task force. Each nation's task force

was charged with a multidisciplinary oversight ranging from police, justice, and social welfare. However, to enforce the loose policy goals and lack of “hard rules”, the individual task forces must work together which is a challenge since each nation enforces different objectives. The effectiveness of COMMIT was hard to determine since there is “a lack of objective evaluations” (Iida and Wan, 2018).

Similarly, the Southeast Asian and Asia-Pacific had a strong trafficking problem as many of the nations where both origin and destination countries. The region noted the extensive and complex trafficking network could not be resolved at a local scale and created the Bali Process to create a transnational mechanism. The direct impetus of the Bali Process happened in the early 2000s when 6,640 individuals were smuggled from Indonesia to Australia (Iida and Wan, 2018, 175). Thus, the Bali Process was established as a network of law enforcement agencies which focused on capacity building in each nation.

After officials reviewed the network in 2004, the program was adjusted to become a more streamlined and prioritized focus on regional law enforcement cooperation. Despite the changes, the Bali Process retained some inherent issues including obtaining successful prosecutions. These problems were due to strict regulations which forced victims to confess or be treated as an illegal immigrant. Nonetheless, the institution had been effective in delivering practical benefits.

Descriptive Categories of Human Rights

For the purpose of this research, Donnelly, and Howards four main categories will be used as part of the conceptual framework. These categories are 1) Violations of Survival Rights, 2) Violations of Membership Rights, 3) Violations of Protection Rights, and 4) Violations of Empowerment Rights. However, Donnelly and Howard (1988, 243-246) describe a fifth category

known as anomalous rights which address the rights of nonnationals, or refugees. This topic will be the fifth category known as Violations of Anomalous Rights which covers Internally Displaced Person's (IDP's) and refugees.

Additionally, this section will expand upon the different categories using Donnelly and Howards' definitions, descriptions from other articles, and legal documents. To achieve this, the paper borrows Hernandez's (2007) subcategories which go into greater detail on what categories will be examined from Donnelly and Howard's four categories. The objective is to provide an understanding of what the subcategories are for each category by fleshing out the details of what is relevant when analyzing the annual *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices*.

1. Violations of Survival Rights

Donnelly and Howard (1988, 217) state that humans survival rights are the foundation of other rights. Thus, without survival rights, all are other human rights are meaningless. These violations include actions that cause bodily harm to an individual. The categories are 1a) Murder and 1b) Torture.

Murder

The United Nations (UN) Declaration of Human Rights (1948) is the primary source document about human rights. It decrees that: "Everyone has the right to life, liberty, and the security of person" (UN 1948, art. 3-5). The right to life is also recognized in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which is a supplementary document to the Universal Declaration. The ICCPR specifies that "Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law" (UN 1966a, art. 6) By stating that

everyone has the right to life, the Declaration of Human Rights has objectively condemned murder as a significant human rights violation against life-integrity.

Fein (1995, 172) expands on the definition further by including genocide, mass killing, summary executions and “disappearances”. Her research on life-integrity violations finds that murders are more frequently committed in a state that is between liberal democracy and absolutism. Her observations will be considered when documenting murder violations.

Torture

The Universal Declaration on Human Rights specifies: “No one shall be subjected to cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment” (UN 1948, art. 5). This mainly applies to physical torture, but Donnelly and Howard (1998, 218) recognize that “states may torture citizens while protecting their right to life.” While they don’t agree with the assessment, this should be considered when determining what counts as torture. For the purpose of this research, we will consider other forms of torture including physical since they are considered to fall under the “cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment” in the UN Charter. In addition, since the summaries use the terminology “cruel and unusual punishment”, this phrase will be considered part of the torture category.

2. Violations of Membership Rights

Donnelly and Howard (1998, 213) describe Membership rights as the right to protection of family and protection against discrimination towards minorities.

Family

Donnelly and Howard (1998, 223) state that to “exist as a human, one must exist as part of a community” or as part of a family. Article 16 of the UNDHR, it states that “family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State”. This includes protection against labor control where individuals are forced into jobs by the government without consideration of their family ties. Donnelly and Howard (1998, 225) include policies that control conception or limit access to abortion as they affect family planning.

Nondiscrimination

The UNDHR states that: “Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind “such as race, religion, and other categories” (1948, art. 2). This has been expanded to include gender as “168 states have undertaken to apply the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against women” (Robinson et al., 2006, 305). One such case is the Philippines who had a complaint filed against it for taking 8 years to resolve a rape case (Ferguson et al., 2011, 384). This reveals that though the UN Charter did not specify certain minority rights, newer minority rights have been revealed and adopted as times change. Thus, it is imperative that any minority rights acknowledged in the *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices* should be included in this category.

3. Violations of Protection Rights

Protection rights describe the need to safeguard citizens from abuses of power by the state. Donnelly and Howard describe this as two categories 3a) habeas corpus and 3b) independent judiciary.

Habeas Corpus

Article 9 of the Universal Declaration states that “No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile (UN 1948). The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (UN 1966a, art. 9) prohibits arbitrary arrest and requires that those charged with a crime have access to the judicial system. On the other hand, habeas corpus is a Western idea rooted in English law. However, habeas corpus has been adopted in legal systems throughout the world. For example, in some Asian nations, judicial counsels have worked to overturn forced arrests by corrupt police. These facts reinforce the universality of this human right (Devine, Hansen, and Wilde 1999, 26).

Independent Judiciary

The Universal Declaration requires that judicial tribunals be “independent and impartial” (UN 1948, art. 10). Donnelly and Howard assert that the independence of the judiciary is essential to thwarting injustices from other branches of power (1988, 232). Devine, Hansen, and Wilde (1999, 88) agree with the assertion that judges should be free from outside influence or other loyalties that interfere with the administration of justice. The idea of an independent judiciary has been promoted in certain nations in Asia. For example, the courts in India have promoted independent judiciary powers by establishing the Public Interest Litigation (PIL) which invites class-action suits against government and enforcement entities who have violated human rights (Kochanek 2003, 152).

4. Violations of Empowerment Rights

Empowerment Rights are described as rights that give the individual power and control over his life. Donnelly and Howard (1988, 215) categorize these rights as 4a) Right to Education and 4b) Right to Freedom of Press.

Education

Education is one of the most important rights that empower an individual. However, those rights are often unavailable or limited to many parts of the world. Donnelly (2003, 191) argues that such “empowerment” helps to limit the power of the state in favor of the individual. The UNDHR states that “Everyone has the right to education” and expands the declaration by specifying that education “shall promote understanding, tolerance, and friendship among all nations” (UN 1948, art. 26). Denying or limiting the education of individuals leads to a violation of membership rights since individuals cannot fight hindrances to social mobility or class-based discrimination without knowledge. Finally, the lack of education affects the satisfaction of basic needs since governments have ignored health violations that affect those with low-income and lack of education.

Freedom of Press

The Freedom of Press is a vital empowerment right that allows citizens to express and hear opinions. Often, the freedom of press is one of the first rights to be oppressed or tightly controlled (Eldridge 2003, 46). Donnelly and Howard (1998, 238) describe freedom of the press as “crucial to ensuring respect for all other rights”. According to Robertson (2004, 101), the right to a free press is an extension of the right to freedom of expression that a civilized society must

have to achieve ideal freedom. In other words, a nation that limits freedom of expression creates a distrustful and misinformed society that can be easily oppressed by totalitarian governments.

5. Violations of Anomalous Rights

Donnelly and Howard (1998, 243) state that most rights fall into the four categories of their framework, but there are some rights that are anomalous and fall outside of the given categories. For this section, the paper analyzes the rights of nonnationals such as migrants who enter a foreign country and individuals who are denied membership rights due to unforeseen hardships. These categories are labeled a) refugees and b) Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) respectively.

Refugees

Article 14 of the UDHR, also known as the asylum provision, states that “everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.” The Global Citizenship Commission (2018, 48), notes that the scale of migration has multiplied since 1948 with “the wave of international migrants anticipated to surpass 250 million in 2015”. In North Korea, refugees fleeing abuse from their government hits a rough estimate of 100,000 to 300,00 (Kim 2015, 126). However, China has often denied North Koreans asylum and has sent individuals that are caught back across the border.

Thailand shares a similar human rights issue with its treatment of refugees (Neher 2003, 169). On the other hand, other ASEAN members have committed to “upholding the rights of migrant workers” (Ciorciari 2012, 716). Nonetheless, human rights are often denied to refugees since nations can offer asylum but then hinder their opportunity to work and participate in

society. Often discrimination is based on religious and ethnic differences', however, this differs from nondiscrimination since refugees face various hardships that do not fall succinctly into the other categories.

Internally Displaced Persons

The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (1998) define internally displaced persons as “persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, ...and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.” Many of these individuals would face the same challenges as refugees should they cross the border. However, Cohen (1998) distinguishes three different situations addressed by the Guiding Principles which include 1) tensions and disturbances, 2) non-international armed conflict, and 3) interstate wars. To further clarify, disturbances include situations like natural disasters and other threats that force an individual to flee.

Unlike refugees, IDPs do not receive the same humanitarian assistance because they have not fled the country which puts them at more risk. The purpose of the distinguishing IDPs is to “ensure that their needs are addressed and their human rights are respected along with those of other persons” (Mooney, 2005, 19). It is important to note that the Guiding Principles are not international law but instead are an international norm. Yet, because it is treated as an international norm, many nations recognize and adhere to the Guiding Principles.

Table 1. Conceptual Framework

<p>Title: An Analysis of Human Rights Violations in the East, South, and Southeast Asian Regions</p> <p>Purpose: The purpose of this research is to describe the types of human rights violations occurring in Asian countries, from 2012 to 2016, through the analysis of U.S. State Department's Country Reports on Human Rights Practice.</p>	
Descriptive Categories	Related Literature
<p>Violations of Survival Rights</p> <p>1a. Murder</p> <p>1b. Torture</p>	<p>Donnelly & Howard (1988); United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966); United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948); Fein (1995)</p>
<p>Violations of Membership Rights</p> <p>2a. Family</p> <p>2b. Nondiscrimination</p>	<p>Donnelly & Howard (1988); United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948); Robinson, M., Annan, K. & Arbour, L. (2006); Ferguson et al. (2011)</p>
<p>Violations of Protection Rights</p> <p>3a. Habeas Corpus</p> <p>3b. Independent Judiciary</p>	<p>Donnelly & Howard (1988); United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966); United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948); Devine; Hansen & Wilde (1999); Kochanek (2003)</p>
<p>Violations of Empowerment Rights</p> <p>4a. Education</p> <p>4b. Free Press</p>	<p>Donnelly & Howard (1988); Donnelly (2003); United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948); Eldridge (2001); Robertson (2004)</p>
<p>Violations of Anomalous Rights</p> <p>5a. Refugees</p> <p>5b. Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)</p>	<p>Donnelly & Howard (1988); United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948); Global Citizenship Community (2016); Ciorciari (2012); Neher (2003); Guiding Principles of Internally Displaced Persons (1998); Mooney (2005); Kim (2015)</p>

Table 2. Operationalization Table

Title: Human Rights Violations in Asia, 2012-16

Purpose: The purpose of this research is to describe the types of human rights violations occurring in Asian countries, from 2012 to 2016, through the analysis of U.S. State Department’s *Country Reports on Human Rights Practice*.

Coding Sheet for reporting *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices*

Research Question: How frequently does each human rights violation occur in the country examined for each report year (2012-2016)?

Research Entity: Country (Name of Country)

Information Breakdown:

<u>Descriptive Category</u>	<u>Coding Category</u>		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Murder:	Occurs frequently*	Occurs occasionally*	Does not occur
Torture:	Occurs frequently	Occurs occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families:	Occurs frequently	Occurs occasionally	Does not occur
Discrimination Against Minority Groups:	Occurs frequently	Occurs occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law:	Occurs frequently	Occurs occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Independent Judiciary:	Occurs frequently	Occurs occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education:	Occurs frequently	Occurs occasionally	Does not occur
State Control Over Free Press:	Occurs frequently	Occurs occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Refugees:	Occurs frequently	Occurs occasionally	Does not occur
Internally Displaced Persons (IDP):	Occurs frequently	Occurs occasionally	Does not occur

*Refers to the *Country Human Reports* stating if a human rights violation was recorded as happening more than usual in a year using keywords such as frequently or other synonyms

** Refers to the *Country Human Reports* stating if a human rights violation was recorded as happening more than usual in a year using keywords such as occasionally or other synonyms

Chapter 3: Methodology

Chapter Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to present the methodology of how the *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices* written by the U.S. State Department will be analyzed. This chapter covers the research setting, content analysis procedures, coding, statistics, population, and data source. In addition, this chapter presents the operationalization table and population table.

Research Setting

To analyze human rights violations in the Asian region, the *Country Human Rights Practice Reports* were used as source documents. The objective is to gather data on human rights violations and categorize them under broad descriptors to help facilitate later research. To do this, the study focuses on three regions in Asia: East Asia (China, Japan, Mongolia, North Korea, South Korea, and Taiwan), Southeast Asia (Brunei, Cambodia, East Timor, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam), and South Asia (India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, and the Maldives).

Each region has specific characteristics that differ from the other regions. One example is that the East Asian nations lack a regional accountability mechanism because of the tensions between their nations. However, the accountability mechanisms in South Asia are comparatively weak compared to their Southeast counterpart. Southeast Asia has had the longest history with a regional accountability mechanism and, despite their hands-off attitude, have made some strides in protecting human rights. Nonetheless, all regions have had multiple and various human rights offenses despite their differences. The objective is to look at these human rights violations and ascertain the frequency of these violations and any potential trends. To determine the frequency,

a content analysis of the CRHRP will be analyzed to look for specific violations and how often they occur.

Content Analysis

This study utilizes content analysis to determine the descriptors of human rights violations and note the frequency of occurrence. Content Analysis is the method used to analyze the summary sections of the State Department's *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices*. According to Weber (1990, 95), content analysis is useful when classifying textual material by "reducing it to more relevant manageable bits of data." Content analysis can also be described as "the study of recorded human communications, such as books, websites, paintings, and laws" (Babbie 2013, 330). The method is useful for research since it allows researchers to take qualitative data and convert it into a quantitative form. The best approach is to take a sample of a selected medium and break it into units of analysis that can be coded into select terms to collect data.

Strengths of Content Analysis

One advantage of content analysis is that it requires "an emphasis on the systematic coding, counting, and analysis of content and requires procedures to be "explicit, precise and replicable" (Treadwell 2013, 216). Additionally, the content analysis does not require a research team or special equipment, only access to the documents that will be coded. This helps individual researchers when they realize a mistake in the research. Instead of restarting the experiment, researchers using content analysis may need to only redo a portion of the research or recode an item. Babbie (2013, 342) states that this method has the advantage of being unobtrusive or "that the content analyst seldom has any effect on the subject being studied."

Finally, content analysts can study a subject occurring over a long period of time. For example, there are multiple *Country Reports* that have been compiled over the years. Content analysis gives the researcher leeway to study the documents within a range of time, in this case between the years 2012-2016.

Weaknesses of Content Analysis

According to Johnson (2014, 86), measurements and coding are the Achilles heel of content analysis because of the chance of unreliability. In other words, the data must easily be replicated and understood by future studies to hold any validity. When researchers cannot agree or fail to understand the coding, the data becomes unreliable and undermines any results. To overcome this failing, it is important to discuss coding with other researchers and come to a consensus on the coding's definitions and limitations. Another disadvantage of content analysis is that it can only be used for "studying communication processes" (Earl 2013, 342). However, since the communication materials tend to be accessible and concrete, it is easy to fix errors. Thus, despite these weaknesses, it was determined that content analysis would be the best research method for analyzing the *Country Reports*.

Coding Categories

Table 3.1 connects the conceptual framework with the coding sheet. The report of each country is examined separately and will only be analyzed by the writer of this paper for the sake of time management. Thus, to preserve the simplicity and validity of the results, only the introductory summary of the country human reports will be examined. Human rights violations were coded as "occurs frequently", "occurs occasionally", and "does not occur".

If violations recorded in the summary of the *Country Reports* are written as “frequently”, “habitually”, “commonly”, “serious”, “often”, “severe”, “numerous”, “widespread”, “critical”, or “failure to act”, they were coded as “occurs frequently”. This provides a clear delineation for this category.

If violations recorded in the summary of the *Country Reports* are written as “occasionally”, “some evidence”, or “with some frequency” they were coded as “occurs occasionally”. In addition, if human rights violations were listed with no indication of frequency, they were coded as “occurs occasionally”. This provides a clear delineation for this category.

If violations in the *Country Reports* were not written into the summary, they were coded as “does not occur”. To clarify, the fact that violations were not written into the report does not imply that the violations did not occur at all. The lack of written acknowledgment implies that the violations were not significant enough to report. The lack of written acknowledgment provides a clear delineation for this coding category.

It is imperative to note that each category will be analyzed and coded into these three categories. However, topics that fall under the descriptive categories will be included in the analysis. For example, the category Violations of Membership Rights has two broad categories. For the nondiscrimination category, any type of discrimination will be included if mentioned in the *Country Reports* such as discrimination against LGBT, HIV, and disabilities. In the family category, human rights violations against reproductive rights will be included since they interfere with the right of the parents to plan their family. These inclusions were mentioned in Chapter 2 and are reaffirmed here. Finally, the descriptive statistics used to analyze the data are percentages.

Table 3.1 Operationalization Coding Table

Title: Human Rights Violations in Asia, 2012-16

Purpose: The purpose of this research is to describe the types of human rights violations occurring in Asian countries, from 2012 to 2016, through the analysis of U.S. State Department's *Country Reports on Human Rights Practice*.

Coding Sheet for reporting *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices*

Research Question: How frequently does each human rights violation occur in the country examined for each report year (2012-2016)?

Research Entity: Country (Name of Country)

Information Breakdown:

Descriptive Category

Coding Category

Violations of Survival Rights

Murder:	Occurs frequently*	Occurs occasionally*	Does not occur
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Torture:	Occurs frequently	Occurs occasionally	Does not occur
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Violations of Membership Rights

Discrimination against Families:	Occurs frequently	Occurs occasionally	Does not occur
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Discrimination Against Minority Groups:	Occurs frequently	Occurs occasionally	Does not occur
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Violations of Protection Rights

Failure of Due Process of Law:	Occurs frequently	Occurs occasionally	Does not occur
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State Control over Independent Judiciary:	Occurs frequently	Occurs occasionally	Does not occur
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Violations of Empowerment Rights

Denial of Access to Education:	Occurs frequently	Occurs occasionally	Does not occur
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State Control Over Free Press:	Occurs frequently	Occurs occasionally	Does not occur
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Violations of Anomalous Rights

Refugees:	Occurs frequently	Occurs occasionally	Does not occur
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Internally Displaced Persons (IDP):	Occurs frequently	Occurs occasionally	Does not occur
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*Refers to the *Country Human Reports* stating if a human rights violation was recorded as happening more than usual in a year using keywords such as frequently or other synonyms

** Refers to the *Country Human Reports* stating if a human rights violation was recorded as happening more than usual in a year using keywords such as occasionally or other synonyms

Population

Table 3.2 provides a population list that includes the countries that are part of the Southeast, East, and South Asian regions which is a total of 24 countries. This paper analyzes the human rights violations for each of these nations for the following years: 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, and 2016. This amounts to a total population of 120 documents to be analyzed or $n=120$.

Table 3.2 List of Countries

Country	Year
Bangladesh	2012-2016
Bhutan	2012-2016
Brunei	2012-2016
Cambodia	2012-2016
China	2012-2016
East Timor	2012-2016
India	2012-2016
Indonesia	2012-2016
Japan	2012-2016
Laos	2012-2016
Malaysia	2012-2016
Maldives	2012-2016
Mongolia	2012-2016
Myanmar	2012-2016
Nepal	2012-2016
North Korea	2012-2016
Pakistan	2012-2016
Philippines	2012-2016
Singapore	2012-2016
South Korea	2012-2016
Sri Lanka	2012-2016
Taiwan	2012-2016
Thailand	2012-2016
Vietnam	2012-2016

Statistics

Percent distributions are used to describe the content of the *Country Reports*. The objective is to analyze the overall distribution of violations for each individual category through the indicated years. The final result should indicate percentages for each category through 2012-2016 to combine into a total overall percentage that equals 100.

Data Source

The *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices* are the only documents being analyzed and coded for this Applied Research Project. While the *Country Reports* are not the only document used to record human rights violations, they are one of the most widely known and referenced documents. This is due in part to the necessity of monitoring human rights violations in a world where international relations have become a vital part of protecting human rights using sanctions and incentives. Thus, it is important to summarize the history of the *Country Reports*.

The *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices* debuted in 1977 and have been produced annually for approximately 40 years. According to Aka (2015, 243), the *Country Reports* are defined as “public documents whose findings ‘represent the position of the United States on whether certain abuses are occurring.’” However, the origin of the reports was planned more than a decade before with the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 which mandated the publication of human rights reports. Initially, these reports were written on countries that received US economic and military assistance. However, in 1979, an amendment mandated that all UN members be included in the report, regardless of whether they received US assistance.

The duty of producing the reports was given to the Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs under the State Department. In 1994, the bureau changed its name to the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL). When the report was first published, it included only 105 countries. As of recently, that number has grown to include 200 countries. While the style and contents have changed, the basic format is essentially the same with each report. This format includes an “executive summary describing the political structure of the country and synopsis of its human rights performance during the period under review” (Aka 2015, 244). It is these summaries that will be analyzed for the purpose of this paper.

However, the *Country Reports* have come under specific criticisms that question the validity of the reports. For example, the reports have a delay between when they are written and when they are published. Additionally, the reports fail to include the United States in their analysis, a failure that has been widely criticized by China and a few other Asian nations. Yet, Poe, Carey, and Vazquez (2001, 677) assert that the information in the *Country Reports* has become “more consistent” over the years. To affirm the validity of the reports, the next section will cover the accuracy of the reports.

Accuracy of the Country Reports

One of Aka’s (2015, 246-51) key criticisms of the *Country Reports* is the lack of inclusion of socioeconomic rights and self-determination rights. Originally, socioeconomic rights were included in the human rights reports however, they were removed under the Reagan administration. The administration argued that socioeconomic rights were vague and detracted from the focus on human rights. However, Aka (2015, 247) refutes this claim by noting that Communist nations prioritized these rights. Moreover, the State Department had considered using World Bank indicators to measure socioeconomic rights since they are objectively easier to

measure. As a result, the lack of socio-economic rights may have setback the objectivity of the reports.

On the other hand, Aka (2015, 250) argues that the rights to self-determination are completely ignored by the *Country Reports*. The right to self-determination guarantees rights to groups that are frequently discriminated against, including women, children, the disabled, and ethnic minorities. However, there are two counterpoints to this argument. First, many of these rights are vaguely mentioned or ignored in the original UNDHR. Second, the presence of these rights can be found in the country reports under specific subsections.

Hun Joon Kim (2015) also refutes the objectivity and accuracy of the reports. Kim (2015, 123) bases this criticism on the assertion that “procedures for obtaining information were not always followed” which could lead to factual errors. The author tests this theory by comparing the CHRPR and the Amnesty International Reports for North Korean refugees in China. His research found that there are inconsistencies in reporting human rights violations on the same issue and across multiple years.

Yet, two different researchers found that criticisms towards the objectivity and accuracy of the *Country Reports* held some to no significant support. For example, Poe, Carey, and Vazquez (2001, 677), also compared the CRHRP to Amnesty International Reports and found little variation between the reports over the twenty years they analyzed. In fact, they have found that “the two reports have clearly converged in their assessments of human rights violations over time” (Poe, Carey, Vazquez 2001, 677).

A more recent report by Bagozzi and Berlini (2018) finds that there is some support to criticisms on the *Country Reports* objectivity. However, this support failed to back the original

assertions instead of finding different trends. For example, US allies faced greater scrutiny to human rights topics that include killings and disappearances, non-state violence and prison conditions. Nonetheless, US allies faced less scrutiny towards labor rights than non-US allies. This affirms that the reports show some bias but out of the 15 topics covered in the research only 4 showed any significant variance.

Overall Assessment of the Country Reports

The main criticisms of the *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices* have been aimed towards their validity and objectivity. While there is some basis in these critiques, their support has been minimal. Furthermore, most of the researchers have found that these weaknesses have been addressed and improved over time. For example, Kim (2015) notes that the content of the *Country Reports* compared to Amnesty International has increased over time as knowledge has become more accessible with advances in media.

While Aka (2015) provides valid criticism towards the lack of socio-economic rights in the CRHRP, they are not being analyzed in this document. Additionally, Aka (2015) argues that the reports ignore the right to self-determination. However, while there is not a specific section in the report, many of the minority groups have been included in the reports. These minorities even include LGBT, HIV/AIDS, and IDP's whose rights were amended into the UNDHR or made into norms. Overall, the reports present a thorough overview of human rights conditions in the world which makes them a valid source for analyzing human rights abuses in the world.

(Hernandez 2007, 45)

Chapter Summary

This chapter covered how the methodology was established by providing information on how the topics will be coded and researched. In addition, the chapter examined the strengths and weaknesses of both content analysis and the CRHRP to justify using them for research purposes. In the next chapter, the results of the analysis of the *Country Reports* will be presented.

Chapter 4: Results

Chapter Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to present the results on the summary analyses of the *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices*. The findings report on the human rights violations that occurred in 24 countries in the East, South, and Southeast regions of Asia from 2012-2016. The human rights violations were broken into five descriptive categories which are: (1) Violations of Survival Rights, (2) Violations of Membership Rights, (3), Violations of Protection Rights, (4) Violations of Empowerment Rights, and (5) Violations of Anomalous rights. Human rights violations were analyzed and coded based on the following rubric: (a) Occurs Frequently, (b) Occurs Occasionally, and (c) Does Not Occur.

Violations of Survival Rights

Murder

Of the rights drafted into the UNDHR, murder is considered one of the most significant violations a government can inflict on its people. When analyzing the *Country Reports*, mass killings, genocide, and executions were included as part of the category. From 2012 to 2016, murders were committed by countries “frequently” 20% of the time. To clarify, a country may have condoned the killing of citizens only two times from 2012-2016. For example, as seen in Appendix A, Sri Lanka condoned the frequent occurrence of murder in 2012 and 2014. Hence, when it is stated that murder occurred 20% of the time, it is referring to the total occurrence of murder in all 24 countries from 2012-2016. Thus, unlawful deprivation of life occurred “occasionally” 30% of the time while it “did not occur” 50% of the time from 2012 to 2016. Over the five-year time span, the occurrences of murder stayed relatively consistent.

While Table 4.1 does not indicate what caused unlawful deprivation of life, some of the noted causes were police brutality, political unrest, government policies or severe discrimination to a minority. An example would be the Philippines in 2016 when police and vigilantes killed 6,000 drug dealers after the government passed legislation criminalizing drug activity. Still, the high rate of non-occurrence of murder shows promise that most nations do not condone or perpetuate unlawful deprivation of life.

Table 4.1 Violations of Survival Rights (Murder) from 2012-2016

Coding Category	Descriptive Category	Years					
	Violations of Survival Rights	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total All Years*
	Murder						
	Does Not Occur	50%	54.2%	45.8%	50%	50%	50%
	Occurs Occasionally	33.3%	29.2%	33.3%	33.3%	25%	30.82%
	Occurs Frequently	16.7%	16.7%	20.8%	16.7%	25%	19.18%
	(N=24)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

*To achieve Total all Years percentage, each individual percentage across each coding category was added together. The sum was then divided by 500. 500 is the sum of the total percentages (100%) for each of five years. After dividing the coding category sum by 500, that number was multiplied by 100 to produce a percentage for "Total all Years."

Torture

Under the UNDHR, torture is considered a physical act that forces a person to endure cruel and inhumane treatment. However, there are forms of mental torture that are used to break down a person. Thus, torture is one of the cruelest human rights violations that can be utilized towards an individual and is even more heinous when a government allows torture, no matter the justification. Fortunately, torture was only used "frequently" 18% of the time. This means of the 24 countries that were analyzed from 2012-2016, instances of frequent use of torture occurred sparingly. However, the use of torture did occur "occasionally" 23% of the time which is slightly

higher than the frequent occurrences. Nonetheless, most of the nations from 2012-2016 did not use torture against their citizens. In other words, the analysis of the *Country Reports* summary indicated that torture “did not occur” 59% of the time from 2012-2016. However, there were two years that saw a slight peak in the use of torture by certain nations in 2014 and 2016. In 2014, the “occasional” occurrence of torture increased slightly while, in 2016, the “frequent” occurrence of torture saw a slight increase. While table 4.2 does not give the reason for why these years saw a rise in torture, the most noted form of torture was perpetrated by a police force on their prisoners.

Table 4.2 Violations of Protection Rights (Torture) from 2012-2016

	Descriptive Category	Years					
	Violations of Protection Rights	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total All Years*
Coding Category	Torture						
	Does Not Occur	58.3%	62.5%	54.2%	58.3%	62.5%	59.16%
	Occurs Occasionally	20.8%	25%	29.2%	25%	12.5%	22.5%
	Occurs Frequently	20.8%	12.5%	16.7%	16.7%	25%	18.34%
	N=24	99%	100%	100.1%	100%	100%	100%

*To achieve Total all Years percentage, each individual percentage across each coding category was added together. The sum was then divided by 500. 500 is the sum of the total percentages (100%) for each of five years. After dividing the coding category sum by 500, that number was multiplied by 100 to produce a percentage for “Total all Years.”

Violations of Membership Rights

Discrimination Against Families

Discrimination against families affects a range of human rights violations from the government breaking up families, to forced labor (including child labor), and control over reproductive rights. An example of control over reproductive rights is China’s one-child policy which only allowed parents to have one child even if they desired more children. Unfortunately, there was an “occasional” occurrence (62%) of discrimination against families from 2012-2016. This means that countries occasionally allowed or actively engaged in actions that undermined

the family unit. Many of these actions were forced labor, including child labor, which separates families or severely limits their time together. Finally, “frequent” occurrences of family discrimination happened 17% of the time while discrimination against families “did not occur” 21% of the time from 2012 to 2016. While these percentages stayed relatively consistent, in 2013 there was a significant change. “Frequent” occurrences of family discrimination dropped to 4.2% while “occasional” occurrences were recorded at a 70% chance of being recorded in the summaries. This may mean that for the year 2013 actions that contributed to family discrimination dropped in nations with frequent occurrences to occasional occurrences. One of the motivations for discrimination against families observed in the summaries was to prevent political unrest from minorities or political or religious pariahs.

Table 4.3 Violations of Membership Rights (Discrimination Against Families) from 2012-2016

Coding Category	Descriptive Category	Years					
	Violations of Membership Rights	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total All Years*
	Discrimination Against Families						
	Does Not Occur	29.2%	25%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	20.86%
	Occurs Occasionally	58.3%	70.8%	62.5%	62.5%	58.3%	62.48%
	Occurs Frequently	12.5%	4.2%	20.8%	20.8%	25%	16.66%
	N=24	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

*To achieve Total all Years percentage, each individual percentage across each coding category was added together. The sum was then divided by 500. 500 is the sum of the total percentages (100%) for each of five years. After dividing the coding category sum by 500, that number was multiplied by 100 to produce a percentage for “Total all Years.”

Discrimination Against Minorities

The UNDHR states every individual is entitled to human rights regardless of religion, race, ethnicity, language, gender, etc. As there is a multitude of minority groups, human rights violations were often described in some capacity in the *Country Reports* summary. From 2012 to

2016 human rights violations against minorities “frequently” occurred 16% of the time from 2012 through 2016. Meanwhile, discrimination against minorities occurred “occasionally” 80% of the time from 2012-2016. This means that occasional instances of discrimination against minorities were recorded in the *Country Reports* summaries about 80% of the time in the five-year span compared to the other two categories. As such, the *Country Reports* “did not” record instances of minority discrimination 4.2% of the time. These percentage of occurrences stayed relatively unchanged from 2013-2016. Some of the common minority groups who faced discrimination were religious and ethnic minorities or gender. For example, Nepal’s constitution contained provisions that allowed and encouraged discrimination against women.

Table 4.4 Violations of Membership Rights (Discrimination Against Minorities) from 2012-2016

Descriptive Category		Years					
Coding Category	Violations of Membership Rights	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total All Years*
	Discrimination Against Minorities						
	Does Not Occur	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%
	Occurs Occasionally	83.3%	79.2%	79.2%	79.2%	79.2%	80.02%
	Occurs Frequently	12.5%	16.6%	16.6%	16.6%	16.6%	15.78%
	N=24	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

*To achieve Total all Years percentage, each individual percentage across each coding category was added together. The sum was then divided by 500. 500 is the sum of the total percentages (100%) for each of five years. After dividing the coding category sum by 500, that number was multiplied by 100 to produce a percentage for “Total all Years.”

Violations of Protection Rights

Failure of Due Process of Law

While the concept of Habeas Corpus, or arbitrary arrest and detention, is a mainly western concept, it has been observed and upheld in some Asian states. This made it a necessary addition to the analysis of human rights violations in the *Country Reports*. The *Country Reports*

only recorded a 12% “frequent” occurrence of failure of due process of law in the 24 countries. However, violations of habeas corpus “occasionally” occurred 70% of the time from 2012-2016. This means that arbitrary arrests or detentions were recorded as having been “occasionally” used on a consistent basis by the 24 nations in the five-year span. Yet, violations of habeas corpus “did not occur” 18% the time from 2012-2016. This implies that arbitrary arrest was a useful tool for certain nations who detained minorities, protestors, and journalists who criticized or were a barrier to their government’s goals. However, failure of due process of law also applies to a lack of court protections or a legitimate judicial process which is prevalent in countries with corrupt governments or nations with high poverty rates.

Table 4.5 Violations of Protection Rights (Failure of Due Process of Law) from 2012-2016

Descriptive Category		Years					
Coding Category	Violations of Protection Rights	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total All Years*
	Failure of Due Process of Law						
	Does Not Occur	20.8%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	17.52%
	Occurs Occasionally	75%	70.8%	66.7%	70.8%	66.7%	70%
	Occurs Frequently	4.2%	12.5%	16.6%	12.5%	16.6%	12.48%
	N=24	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

*To achieve Total all Years percentage, each individual percentage across each coding category was added together. The sum was then divided by 500. 500 is the sum of the total percentages (100%) for each of five years. After dividing the coding category sum by 500, that number was multiplied by 100 to produce a percentage for “Total all Years.”

State Control Over Independent Judiciary

An independent judiciary must be able to provide checks and balances on other branches of government without interference of the state. The establishment of an independent judiciary is crucial to limiting government corruption and holding governments accountable for their actions

against their citizens. Most Asian nations had some form of independent judiciary even though the success of these courts ranged from complete independence from state control to limited freedom or no freedom from state control. From 2012 through 2016, governments were recorded as “frequently” controlling judiciaries at a 13% occurrence during this time frame. However, there were “occasional” instances (49%) of state control over supposedly independent judiciaries. Still, other judiciaries were independent of state control since, 38% of the time from 2012-2016, no instances were recorded in the *Country Report* summaries. Unlike other categories, the documentation of occurrences fluctuated between the three coding categories from 2012 through 2016. This could indicate that interference from states in the judicial process fluctuated between the years.

Table 4.6 Violations of Protection Rights (Independent Judiciary) from 2012-2016

Descriptive Category		Years					
Coding Category	Violations of Protection Rights	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total All Years*
	State Control Over Ind. Judiciary						
	Does Not Occur	41.7%	33.3%	41.7%	33.3%	37.5%	37.5%
	Occurs Occasionally	37.5%	50%	45.8%	58.3%	54.2%	49.16%
	Occurs Frequently	20.8%	16.7%	12.5%	8.4%	8.3%	13.34%
	N=24	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

*To achieve Total all Years percentage, each individual percentage across each coding category was added together. The sum was then divided by 500. 500 is the sum of the total percentages (100%) for each of five years. After dividing the coding category sum by 500, that number was multiplied by 100 to produce a percentage for “Total all Years.”

Violations of Empowerment Rights

Denial of Access to Education

According to Donnelly (2003), empowerment rights are essential since educated individuals are aware of their human rights and are more likely to hold a government

accountable for any rights violations. From 2012-2016, “frequent” occurrences of denial of access to education barely happened 1% of the time. This means that during the five-year span governments rarely interceded in their citizen's education. However, this could mean that lack of access to education was not caused by the government but by other circumstances such as poverty or a political uprising. Nonetheless, *Country Reports* did document “occasional” occurrences (23%) of denial of access to education during the years 2012-2016. Finally, denial of access to education “did not occur” 77% of the time from 2012-2016. When governments did interfere with access to education, it usually was due to discrimination against minorities or detainment of teachers who failed to comply with government standards. An example would be teachers who did not push China’s Communist Party’s ideals and taught unapproved material to their students for which they were arrested.

Table 4.7 Violations of Empowerment Rights (Denial of Access to Education) from 2012-2016

Descriptive Category		Years					
Coding Category	Violations of Empowerment Rights	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total All Years*
	Denial of Access to Education						
	Does Not Occur	75%	83.3%	79.2%	75%	70.8%	76.66%
	Occurs Occasionally	25%	16.7%	16.7%	25%	29.2%	22.52%
	Occurs Frequently	0%	0%	4.1%	0%	0%	.82%
	N=24	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

*To achieve Total all Years percentage, each individual percentage across each coding category was added together. The sum was then divided by 500. 500 is the sum of the total percentages (100%) for each of five years. After dividing the coding category sum by 500, that number was multiplied by 100 to produce a percentage for “Total all Years.”

State Control Over Free Press

While education is an empowerment right for individuals, freedom of the press is an empowerment right for the people. In other words, a free press can keep the people of a nation informed about the government's actions with minimal bias or interference. Also, a free press can criticize government actions without fear of repercussion. During 2012-2016, the *Country Report* summaries only indicated a “frequent” occurrence of state control over free press 13% of the time. Yet, many of the summaries noted “occasional” occurrences (70%) of lack of freedom of press from 2012 through 2016. Many of these occurrences were recorded as self-censorship from journalists who feared retaliation from their government. Still, some journalists were detained or imprisoned for their criticisms of government policy. Finally, states “did not” control the press about 18% of the time in the summaries. These occurrences stayed relatively consistent from 2012-2016.

Table 4.8 Violations of Empowerment Rights (State Control Over Free Press) from 2012-2016

Descriptive Category		Years					
Coding Category	Violations of Empowerment Rights	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total All Years
	State Control Over Free Press						
	Does Not Occur	16.7%	20.8%	25%	16.7%	8.3%	17.5%
	Occurs Occasionally	70.8%	70.8%	62.5%	66.6%	79.2%	69.98%
	Occurs Frequently	12.5%	8.4%	12.5%	16.7%	12.5%	12.52%
	N=24	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

*To achieve Total all Years percentage, each individual percentage across each coding category was added together. The sum was then divided by 500. 500 is the sum of the total percentages (100%) for each of five years. After dividing the coding category sum by 500, that number was multiplied by 100 to produce a percentage for “Total all Years.”

Violations of Anomalous Rights

Refugees

Under the UNDHR, Article 14 states that every individual has the right to asylum. Yet, despite Article 14, many states have not acknowledged the right to asylum and either deny asylum or citizenship rights to the refugees allowed in their borders. From 2012-2016, the *Country Report* documentation showed a 3% “frequent” occurrence of human rights violations towards refugees. Meanwhile, the summaries recorded a 35% “occasional” occurrence of rights violations towards refugees. Lastly, there was a 62% nonoccurrence of violations against refugees’ human rights recorded in the *Country Reports* which falls into the “did not occur” coding category. One reason why there were very little records of rights violations against refugees is that several Asian states are an exit nation. In other words, refugees are fleeing those countries. One of the common rights violations towards refugees was committed by China who returned North Korean refugees back to North Korea where they faced persecution.

Table 4.9 Violations of Anomalous Rights (Refugees) from 2012-2016

Descriptive Category		Years					
Coding Category	Violations of Anomalous Rights	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total All Years*
	Refugees						
	Does Not Occur	70.8%	58.3%	62.5%	58.3%	58.3%	61.64%
	Occurs Occasionally	25%	37.5%	37.5%	37.5%	37.5%	35%
	Occurs Frequently	4.2%	4.2%	0%	4.2%	4.2%	3.36%
	N=24	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

*To achieve Total all Years percentage, each individual percentage across each coding category was added together. The sum was then divided by 500. 500 is the sum of the total percentages (100%) for each of five years. After dividing the coding category sum by 500, that number was multiplied by 100 to produce a percentage for “Total all Years.”

Internally Displaced Persons (IDP's)

Internally Displaced Persons' suffer human rights abuses that are similar to refugees. For example, Internally Displaced Persons may be denied legal status in their nation which leaves them vulnerable to persecution and denial of their rights. Unlike refugees, IDP's do not leave their home country. This is because their displacement is caused by a variety of factors such as forced movement or natural disasters. Because internal displacement is uncommon, the *Country Reports* only recorded a 4% "frequent" occurrence of human rights violations to IDP's from 2012-2016. However, "occasional" instances of IDP's violation of rights did occur 31% of the time during the five-year span. Finally, *Country Reports* did not document any IDP's violations of rights 62% of the time which is coded into the "did not occur" category. In 2015, there was a significant spike in the number of times *Country Reports* recorded "frequent" occurrences of IDP's human rights violations. These frequent occurrences spiked because of an increase in discrimination towards IDP's happened in 2015.

Table 4.10 Violations of Anomalous Rights (Internally Displaced Persons) from 2012-2016

Descriptive Category		Years					
Coding Category	Violations of Anomalous Rights	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total All Years*
	Internally Displaced Persons (IDP's)						
	Does Not Occur	66.7%	66.7%	62.5%	62.5%	66.7%	65.02%
	Occurs Occasionally	29.2%	29.2%	33.3%	29.2%	33.3%	30.84%
	Occurs Frequently	4.1%	4.1%	4.2%	8.3%	0%	4.14%
	N=24	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

*To achieve Total all Years percentage, each individual percentage across each coding category was added together. The sum was then divided by 500. 500 is the sum of the total percentages (100%) for each of five years. After dividing the coding category sum by 500, that number was multiplied by 100 to produce a percentage for "Total all Years."

Chapter Summary

This chapter summarized the findings of the content analysis for the summaries of the *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices*. Each subcategory graph was described by the three coding categories and included observations on any notable frequency changes. The next chapter will explain the implications of these results and present recommendations based on the results.

Chapter 5: Conclusion

Chapter Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to present the most significant findings and some recommendations based on previous research. The chapter is organized by recognizing the contributions of this research and presenting the significant findings from the research presented in the last chapter. Finally, the chapter suggests some recommendations and future directions to build off this ARP.

Contributions

This paper expands on Donnelly and Howard's human rights framework by creating categories based on their observations. The categories break down Donnelly and Howard's (1998) framework into condensed subcategories to better study human rights violations. This research develops on Agneta Hernandez's (2007) ARP by adding the anomalous category and modifying the subcategories for Violations of Protection Rights. By modifying her research, this ARP has sought to further her studies into additional categories and delve further into other types of human rights violations.

Violations That Occur Frequently

When analyzing the summaries of the *Country Reports*, there was one category that showed up the most in the occurs "frequently" coding category Violations of Survival Rights. While Violations of Survival Rights categories both had the most "frequent" occurrences,

Murder was the most documented at 19.18% while Torture was reported 18.34% of the time from 2012-2016. In other words, the South, East, and Southeast regions of China failed to protect Violations of Survival Rights or protect the human rights of families. The lack of esteem for survival rights denotes a problem in these three Asian regions when it comes to the respect of life and well-being. Furthermore, the frequent use and allowance of murder undermine one of the main objectives of the UNDHR. However, as noted by Fein (1995), nations in a transition state from an authoritarian to democratic government tend to show the highest propensity towards murder. The “frequent” occurrence of torture has a problem similar to murder in that it undermines the right a person’s wellbeing due to the cruel and inhumane treatment that is inflicted. Fortunately, the small percentage of “frequent” occurrences indicates a low likelihood of Asian governments inflicting murder and torture on their citizens.

Violations That Occur Occasionally

There were several categories that showed a high chance of being documented in the *Country Report* summaries. However, Violations of Membership Rights and Violations of Protection Rights each had a subcategory with the most reported “occasional” occurrences from 2012-2016. These categories are: Discrimination Against Minorities (80%) and Failure of Due Process of Law (70%). Discrimination against minorities has the most reported “occasional” occurrences which are logical due to the wide variety of minority groups. It is also disheartening since discrimination against minorities shows a lack of tolerance for groups that differ from the majority population that leaves them vulnerable to persecution. Some types of persecution are murder, arbitrary arrest, and denial of access to education. In other words, discrimination towards minorities is an inherent problem that often leads to other types of human rights

violations. Meanwhile, Failure of Due Process of Law provides a different challenge to citizens who seek justice for wrongdoings and are hindered by inefficiency or corruption in the courts. The third category with the highest record of “occasional” occurrence is State Control Over Free Press at 69.98% which is just shy of Discrimination Against Minorities.

Violations That Did Not Occur

The two subcategories that failed to be documented in the *Country Reports* summary was Denial of Access to Education and rights violations towards Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). The lack of state interference with education is a promising start towards a democracy. As has been discussed previously, people lacking in education are less likely to stand up for their human rights. However, it is imperative to note that the lack of state interference may simply mean that there are other factors that hinder education. Thus, access to education in South, East, and Southeast Asia may need to be further researched. As for IDPs, the lack of rights violations towards the Internally Displaced Persons is encouraging since it means that states treat those who have met misfortune fairly. Also, there may have been no incentives that encouraged internal movement. Lastly, the subcategory that was the third least document was rights violations towards refugees. However, it was noted earlier that the conflict and poverty in some Asian countries have forced citizens to leave their nation as refugees instead of encouraging the entrance of refugees.

Table 5.1 Summary Data of Violation Categories

Descriptive Category		Coding Category		
	Did Not Occur	Occurs Occasionally	Occurs Frequently	Total
1. Violations of Survival Rights				
<i>Murder</i>	50%	30.8%	19.2%	100%
<i>Torture</i>	59.2%	22.5%	18.3%	100%
2. Violations of Membership Rights				
<i>Discrimination Against Families</i>	20.9%	62.5%	16.6%	100%
<i>Discrimination Against Minorities</i>	4.2%	80%	15.8%	100%
3. Violations of Protection Rights				
<i>Failure of Due Process of Law</i>	17.5%	70%	12%	100%
<i>State Control Over Ind. Judiciary</i>	37%	50%	13%	100%
4. Violations of Empowerment Rights				
<i>Denial of Access to Education</i>	76.7%	22.5%	.8%	100%
<i>State Control Over Free Press</i>	17.5%	70%	12.5%	100%
5. Violations of Anomalous Rights				
<i>Refugees</i>	61.6%	35%	3.4%	100%
<i>Internally Displaced Persons (IDP's)</i>	65%	30.8%	4.2%	100%

Important Findings

While the Summary Data of Violation Categories Table 5.1 described how often certain categories were documented in the *Country Reports*, the graph does not show which countries had the most documentation for their respective violation's category. Instead, the Important Findings Graph summarized which countries fell into which categories. Before analyzing the data, it is necessary to note that only nations that had the most occurrences of the violation category were included in the graph. Of the twelve violation categories, there were very few countries that had the highest "frequent" occurrences documented in each nation's respective summary. Still, Bangladesh and India shared the most categories with frequent violations, since each nation fell into three categories respectively. This indicates that these nations may need the most regulation from an accountability mechanism to curb the use of human rights violations.

However, the Philippines and North Korea fell into seven violations categories each for the occurs "occasionally" coding category. This means that both nations are more likely to inflict human rights abuses when they deem it necessary. Since North Korea and the Philippines had more categories than India and Bangladesh, this could indicate that while the severity of violations is not as frequent, they are more likely to engage in a variety of human rights abuses. Finally, Taiwan and East Timor were the nations least likely to inflict human rights abuses on their citizens. This observation comes from the fact that Taiwan had eight violation categories that were not documented in the *Country Reports* summary, while East Timor had seven categories. This means that of the nations in the Asian region citizens are safer in these countries than other Asian nations.

Table 5.2 Important Findings

Important Findings			
	<i>Countries with Most "Frequent" Occurrences from 2012-2016</i>	<i>Countries with Most Occasional Occurrences from 2012-2016</i>	<i>Countries with Most "Did Not Occur" from 2012-2016</i>
<i>Murder</i>	Bangladesh, India, Pakistan	Cambodia, Malaysia, North Korea	Bhutan, Brunei, East Timor, Japan, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan
<i>Torture</i>	India, Pakistan	North Korea, Philippines	Bhutan, Brunei, East Timor, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Vietnam
<i>Discrimination Against Families</i>	India	Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, South Korea, Thailand, Vietnam	East Timor, Maldives
<i>Discrimination Against Minorities</i>	Bangladesh	Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, East Timor, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, North Korea, Philippines, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand	Taiwan
<i>Failure of Due Process of Law</i>	Cambodia	Bangladesh, East Timor, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, North Korea, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand	Bhutan, Brunei, South Korea, Taiwan
<i>State Control Over Independent Judiciary</i>	Cambodia	East Timor, Laos, Mongolia, Nepal, North Korea, Pakistan, Philippines	Bhutan, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand
<i>Denial of Access to Education</i>	Thailand	Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Laos,	East Timor, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Vietnam
<i>State Control Over Free Press</i>	China, Sri Lanka	Bangladesh, Laos, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, North Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Vietnam	East Timor, India
<i>Refugees</i>	China	Bhutan, Malaysia, Nepal, North Korea, Thailand	East Timor, India, Indonesia, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Vietnam
<i>IDP's</i>	Bangladesh	Brunei, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines	Bhutan, Cambodia, East Timor, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, North Korea, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam
<u><i>Country(s) with Greatest Number of Occurrences for their Category</i></u>	Bangladesh-3 and India-3	North Korea-7 and Philippines-7	East Timor-7 and Taiwan-8

Recommendations

The South, East, and Southeast Asian regions have a diverse background but share similar values when it comes to non-interference in their neighbors' issues. Thus, many Asian nations do not intercede when a neighboring country engages in human rights violations. However, both the South and Southeast nations have some form of accountability mechanisms. Since accountability mechanisms already exist, it would be useful to determine the most prevalent human rights violations and examining current practices. An example would be the ASEAN accountability mechanism which could use the data from the *Country Reports* to determine which practices have been successful or unsuccessful. From there, the ASEAN states could change their practices by monitoring the successful practices of other regions accountability mechanisms and incorporating the tactics. Another recommendation would be to create an accountability mechanism that includes all three Asian regions and incentivizes the 24 nations to intercede when human rights violations transpire.

When reading the *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices*, there were a lot of topics that did not fit neatly into the descriptive categories. For example, human trafficking was often mentioned in the *Country Reports* but did not fit neatly into any of the given categories. The summaries, also, used wording that was not included in the coding categories and may have skewed the data that was presented. For example, the word significant appeared often that could have been added to the "frequent" coding category. These both hindered how data was collected.

Another hindrance during the research process was not having the time to compare with other sources. For example, while the *Country Reports* are recognized by scholars as a reliable and accurate source, there are other reports such as the Amnesty International Reports. These reports would have helped the accuracy of the research by validating or refuting the data of the

Country Reports. One other hindrance was the limitation from delving further into the *Country Reports*. While most of the types of human rights violations were mentioned in the summary, the words used for coding may have differed from the actual reports. Unfortunately, there was not enough time to read further than the summary.

Another consequence of the lack of time was the inability to ask other individuals to help read through and code the *Country Report* summaries. Since only one person was reading and coding the summaries, details determining the frequency of a category may be inaccurate. The potential error in data collection may have affected the results which would undermine the validity of the research. In the future, it would be imperative to have at least two additional people read and code the summaries to avoid any data collection errors.

Thus, for future research, it would be imperative to choose broader categories that cover all the human rights violations in *Country Reports*. For example, violations of labor rights were combined with Discrimination Against Families despite being a separately recognized category. Another suggestion would be to allow more time to provide a counter source, such as the International Amnesty Reports, to provide a more accurate framework for what types of and how often rights violations occur. Other sources could also be included, such as the CSIS, to provide a more in-depth view of the violations occurring in these regions. Furthermore, future investigations could benefit from finding reports from experts or NGO's who have experience with the region. By allowing other perspectives, the *Country Reports* would be backed by valid sources that could cover any inaccuracies. Thus, it would be advantageous to find and incorporate various reports.

Lastly, future studies may benefit from applying this research to the current accountability mechanisms in the Asian regions. By applying the data from the coding of occurrences in each

country, NGO's and other researchers can determine what practices were effective in reducing human rights violations. In addition, these researchers can establish which policies were ineffective and need to be reformed or expanded. One method of determining effective policies would be to compare the results of Hernandez's (2007) ARP to accountability mechanisms in Latin America. By studying the effectiveness of Latin America's accountability mechanisms, the Southeast and East Asian regions can apply the effective policies and methods to their own accountability mechanisms. Finally, future studies could expand the framework of these ARPS to other regions in the world.

Chapter Summary

Overall, this chapter covered how the ARP contributed to previous studies. The chapter then covered the significant research findings for the three coding categories: "occurs frequently", "occurs occasionally", and "does not occur". Finally, the chapter wrapped up the paper by providing recommendations for solutions and future research while acknowledging challenges that hindered the collection of data.

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Appendix A

Country: Bangladesh

Year: 2012

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Bangladesh

Year: 2013

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Bangladesh

Year: 2014

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Bangladesh

Year: 2015

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
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State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Bangladesh

Year: 2016

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
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Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Bhutan

Year: 2012

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
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Violations of Membership Rights			
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Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Bhutan

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Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
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Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Bhutan

Year: 2014

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
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Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Bhutan

Year: 2015

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
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Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
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Country: Bhutan

Year: 2016

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
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Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Brunei

Year: 2012

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
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Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Brunei

Year: 2013

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
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Country: Brunei

Year: 2016

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Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Cambodia

Year: 2012

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
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Country: Cambodia

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Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Cambodia

Year:2016

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
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Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: China

Year: 2012

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
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Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: China

Year: 2016

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
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Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: East Timor

Year: 2012

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: East Timor

Year: 2013

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: East Timor

Year: 2014

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: East Timor

Year: 2015

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: East Timor

Year: 2016

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: India

Year: 2012

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: India

Year: 2013

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: India

Year: 2014

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: India

Year: 2015

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: India

Year: 2016

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Indonesia

Year: 2012

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Indonesia

Year: 2013

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Indonesia

Year: 2014

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Indonesia

Year: 2015

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Indonesia

Year: 2016

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Japan

Year:2012

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Japan

Year:2013

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Japan

Year:2014

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Japan

Year:2015

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Japan

Year:2016

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Laos

Year:2012

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Laos

Year: 2013

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Laos

Year: 2014

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Laos

Year: 2015

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Laos

Year: 2016

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Malaysia

Year: 2012

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Malaysia

Year:2013

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Malaysia

Year: 2014

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Malaysia

Year: 2015

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Malaysia

Year: 2016

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Maldives

Year: 2012

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Maldives

Year: 2013

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Maldives

Year: 2014

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Maldives

Year: 2015

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Maldives

Year: 2016

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Mongolia

Year: 2012

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Mongolia

Year: 2013

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Mongolia

Year: 2014

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Mongolia

Year: 2015

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Mongolia

Year: 2016

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Myanmar (Burma)

Year: 2012

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Myanmar

Year: 2013

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Myanmar

Year: 2014

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Myanmar

Year: 2015

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Myanmar

Year: 2016

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Nepal

Year: 2012

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Nepal

Year: 2013

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Nepal

Year: 2014

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Nepal

Year: 2015

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Nepal

Year: 2016

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: North Korea

Year: 2012

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: North Korea

Year: 2013

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: North Korea

Year: 2014

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: North Korea

Year: 2015

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: North Korea

Year: 2016

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Pakistan

Year: 2012

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Pakistan

Year: 2013

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Pakistan

Year: 2014

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Pakistan

Year: 2015

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Pakistan

Year: 2016

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Philippines

Year: 2012

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Philippines

Year: 2013

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Philippines

Year: 2014

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Philippines

Year: 2015

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Philippines

Year: 2016

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Singapore

Year: 2012

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Singapore

Year: 2013

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Singapore

Year: 2014

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Singapore

Year: 2015

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Singapore

Year: 2016

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: South Korea (Republic of Korea)

Year: 2012

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: South Korea

Year: 2013

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: South Korea

Year: 2014

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: South Korea

Year: 2015

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: South Korea

Year: 2016

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Sri Lanka

Year: 2012

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Sri Lanka

Year: 2013

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Sri Lanka

Year: 2014

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Sri Lanka

Year: 2015

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Sri Lanka

Year: 2016

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Taiwan

Year: 2012

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Taiwan

Year: 2013

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Taiwan

Year: 2014

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Taiwan

Year: 2015

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Taiwan

Year: 2016

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Thailand

Year: 2012

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination Against Families	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Discrimination Against Minorities	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Failure of Independent State Judiciary	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Thailand

Year: 2013

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
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Denial of Access to Education	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Thailand

Year: 2014

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
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Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Thailand

Year: 2015

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Torture	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
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Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Thailand

Year: 2016

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights	Occurs:		
Murder	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
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Violations of Anomalous Rights			
Denial of Rights to Refugees	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur
Denial of Rights to IDP's	Occurs Frequently	Occurs Occasionally	Does Not Occur

Country: Vietnam

Year: 2012

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
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Country: Vietnam

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Country: Vietnam

Year: 2015

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