Last updated: 11 July 2017  
  
  
  
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels  
  
Target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms  
  
Indicator 16.5.2: Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
  
  
World Bank (WB)  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
  
  
Proportion of firms asked for a gift or informal payment when meeting with tax officials.   
  
  
  
In every Enterprise Survey (www.enterprisesurveys.org), there is a standard question which asks the survey respondent if they were inspected by or required to meet with tax officials. If the respondent indicates ‘yes’, then there is a follow-up question which asks if the respondent was expected to provide a gift or an informal payment during these inspections/meetings. The response options include “yes”, “no”, “don’t know”, and “refuse”.  
  
  
  
Enterprise Surveys are firm-level surveys conducted in World Bank client countries. The survey focuses on various aspects of the business environment as well as firm’s outcome measures such as annual sales, productivity, etc. The surveys are conducted via face-to-face interviews with the top manager or business owner. For each country, the survey is conducted approximately every 4-5 years.  
  
  
  
Rationale:  
  
  
  
The rationale for this indicator is to ascertain whether firms are solicited for gifts or informal payments (i.e. bribes) when meeting with tax officials. Paying taxes are required of formal forms in most countries and hence the rational for this indicator is to measure the incidence of corruption during this routine interaction. The key strength of the Enterprise Survey is that most of the questions in the survey pertain to the actual, day-to-day experiences of the firm; this question regarding corruption during tax inspections/meetings is not an opinion-based question but rather a question grounded in the firm’s reality.  
  
  
  
Concepts:  
  
  
  
The respondents to the Enterprise Survey are firms- either manufacturing or services establishments. These are registered (formal) firms with 5+ employees. The firms are either fully or partially private (100% state-owned firms are ineligible for the Enterprise Survey). More information on the survey methodology can be found on the Methodology page of the website: www.enterprisesurveys.org/methodology  
  
  
  
A gift or an informal payment is considered a ‘bribe’.  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
  
  
The key strength of the Enterprise Survey is that most of the questions in the survey pertain to the actual, day-to-day experiences of the firm; this question regarding corruption during tax inspections/meetings is not an opinion-based question but rather a question grounded in the firm’s reality.  
  
  
  
The limitations include that some countries’ data is almost 10 years old (e.g. South Africa and Brazil). This is due to the fact that these face-to-face survey projects can be expensive in some countries and hence due to budget limitations, the World Bank hasn’t been able to update some of the Enterprise Surveys data in a subset of countries. Another limitation is that the surveys are done mostly in World Bank client countries and hence most high-income countries are not covered by the surveys (US, Canada, Western European countries, Japan, GCC countries, etc.).  
  
  
  
Another limitation may be the sensitive nature of corruption. In some countries/cultures, firms may not be comfortable answering questions on corruption. Although the data is collected under the context of confidentiality, firms may refuse to answer the question if they have been subject to bribery solicitations. Hence, in some countries, the actual incidence of this particular type of corruption may be higher than the calculated indicator value.  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
  
  
The indicator is calculated for each country, by looking at the proportion of firms which answered ‘yes’ to the survey question. For all Enterprise Survey projects conducted since 2006, the resulting dataset has sampling weights. Hence the indicator value, which is computed using Stata, incorporates these sampling weights as well as the design strata.  
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
  
  
The Enterprise Survey captures several descriptive characteristics of the respondent firms including: gender of top manager, primary business activity of the firm, subnational location of the firm, exporting status, number of employees, degree of foreign ownership, and several other characteristics. Hence the indicator can be disaggregated by the levels of these individual characteristics.  
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
  
  
At country level  
  
  
  
The indicator value is not imputed for countries which do not have an Enterprise Survey.  
  
  
  
At regional and global levels  
  
  
  
Regional and global aggregates of the indicator are derived from completed surveys. A single point estimate is created for each country and a global/regional aggregate takes a simple average of every country’s point estimate (when there is available data for that country). For example the East Asia Pacific average (point estimate) for the indicator does not include Japan since there is no Enterprise Survey for Japan.  
  
  
  
Regional aggregates:  
  
  
  
Regional and global aggregates are computed by taking the simple average of the indicator value for all relevant countries. When producing regional and global aggregates as presented on the Enterprise Surveys website, note that only surveys posted during years 2010 onwards are used.  
  
  
  
Sources of discrepancies:  
  
  
  
We are unaware of any country-produced data on this indicator.  
  
  
  
Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level:  
  
  
  
We recommend users consult the Enterprise Surveys website to learn about the overall survey methodology and learn which countries are available for benchmarking purposes. http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/methodology   
  
  
  
Quality assurance:  
  
  
  
When conducting our survey projects, the implementing fieldwork team must send periodic batches of completed interviews to the World Bank so that we can run our own quality control programs on the data. After running these programs, we provide the QC feedback to the implementing fieldwork team so that survey data, which has been flagged, can be verified and continuously improved. This is how we continuously monitor the survey data while the projects are in the field.  
  
  
  
The World Bank collects this survey data for the public good of information. For an individual survey project, once the data is collected and considered finalized (after our own internal QC processes), the survey data is published on the World Bank’s Enterprise Surveys website.  
  
  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
The website for Enterprise Surveys (www.enterprisesurveys.org) provides all metadata, including survey questionnaires and implementation reports for all Enterprise Surveys. The implementation reports indicate the sample size, sample frame used, dates/duration of fieldwork, the response rates, etc.  
  
  
  
Registration to the Enterprise Survey’s website is free and the website’s data portal allows users to access the raw data and survey documentation for each survey.  
  
  
  
Collection process:  
  
  
  
The World Bank conducts the Enterprise Surveys in client countries. The surveys are comparable as the survey methodology is applied in a consistent manner across countries: obtaining suitable sample frames, eligibility criteria for respondent firms, survey sample design, core questionnaire elements across every country, standardized QC checks on the received data, standardized computation of sampling weights, etc.  
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
Data Availability 2010 to present (in terms of countries having at least 1 data point after 2010 for this indicator):  
  
Asia and Pacific: 28; Africa: 25; Latin America and Caribbean: 30; Europe, North America, Australia, New Zealand and Japan: 22.  
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
  
  
The Surveys are ongoing. Information on current projects can be found at: http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/Methodology/Current-projects  
  
  
  
Data release:  
  
  
  
The indicators on the Enterprise Surveys website are updated whenever a new survey has been completed and uploaded to the website. For each country, only the most recently completed survey is used when calculating the indicator.  
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
  
  
The indicator is derived from Enterprise Surveys which are conducted by the World Bank. The World Bank usually hires a private contractor (typically a market research company) to conduct the survey fieldwork.  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
  
  
Name:  
  
  
  
World Bank  
  
  
  
References  
  
  
  
URL:  
  
  
  
www.worldbank.org   
  
  
  
References:  
  
  
  
www.enterprisesurveys.org   
  
  
  
www.enterprisesurveys.org/methodology   
  
  
  
http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/data/exploretopics/corruption

Last updated: 16 January 2017  
  
  
  
   
  
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels  
  
Target 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements  
  
Indicator 16.10.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
  
  
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
  
  
Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information  
  
  
  
The focus of this indicator is thus on the status of adoption and implementation of constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information. The definition relates directly to “public access to information”, which is wider than, but is also very much based upon, the established fundamental freedoms of expression and association. Conversely, these freedoms also both impact on the environment for public access to information.   
  
  
  
Rationale:  
  
  
  
As suggested by the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) and UNESCO in earlier presentations to the UN Technical Support Team (UN TST), this is a relevant and measurable indicator.   
  
  
  
It also responds to the growing number of UN member states that have already adopted legal guarantees, and many others that are currently considering relevant legislation or regulation in the field.  
  
  
  
The rationale for assessing the implementation dimension is to assess the relevance of legal steps to practical information accessibility. It is not a composite indicator, but a logical linkage of laws and policies to practical impact that is relevant to SDG concerns.  
  
  
  
For this indicator, the operative words are “adoption” and “implementation”. As such, it establishes: (a) whether a country (or at the global level, the number of countries) has constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information; (b) the extent to which such national guarantees reflect ‘international agreements’ (e.g. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, etc.); and (c) the implementation mechanisms in place for such guarantees, including the following variables:  
  
- Government efforts to publicly promote the right to information.  
  
- Citizens’ awareness of their legal right to information and their ability to utilize it effectively.  
  
- The capacity of public bodies to provide information upon request by the public.   
  
  
  
This indicator thus collates data from multiple sources, including National Human Rights Institutions, national and international non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, and national media regulatory authorities, among others. Such information will be gathered, processed and checked by international organizations - UNESCO and World Bank.  
  
  
  
UNESCO collects some aspects of this data using the Media Development Indicators, in addition to the biennial World Trends in Freedom of Expression and Media Development report.   
  
  
  
Data on the existence of freedom of information laws are available for at least 195 countries.  
  
  
  
Concepts:  
  
  
  
Conceptually, ‘public access to information’ refers to “the presence of a robust system through which information is made available to citizens and others.” Such a system represents a combination of intellectual, physical, and social elements that affect the availability of information to individuals. In other words, in discussing the issue of public access to information, it is important to recognize that any measurement of its practical outworking needs to take into account how individuals perceive the quality of information in the public domain, the nature of the communicative infrastructure in place to facilitate access, and how that information is ultimately utilized by individuals as members of a particular polity.   
  
  
  
In general, then, these are the issues that go into legislation and policy on public access. More specifically, such legislation and policy take the form of Freedom of Information laws (FOI laws) which are aimed at allowing access by the general public to data held by national governments and, increasingly, by private companies whose work intersect with government operations.   
  
  
  
The emergence of freedom of information legislation was a response to increasing dissatisfaction with the secrecy surrounding government policy development and decision making. They establish a "right-to-know" legal process by which requests may be made for government-held information, to be received freely or at minimal cost, barring standard exceptions.  
  
  
  
Such a formulation has a basis in international agreements. For example, the right to freedom of expression, which is not only recognized as a basic human right in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), is also upheld in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), the European Convention on Human Rights (1950), the American Convention on Human Rights (1969) and the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights (1981), thus lending itself to universal political recognition and application. More specifically, in the European context, reference may be made to the Council of Europe Convention on Access to Official Documents, adopted on 18 June 2009. In the Americas, the Organization of American States’ Inter-American Juridical Committee developed a set of Principles on the Right of Access to Information in 2008.  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
  
  
This indicator does not assess the totality of “public access to information” component of the full Target of 16.10. Nevertheless, it focusses on a key determinant of the wider information environment.  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
  
  
The method of computation is both quantitative and qualitative, with data generated from a global review of existing surveys (e.g. UNESCO's World Trends in Freedom of Expression & Media Development reports, etc.), administrative records, expert assessments (e.g. World Justice Open Government Index), etc. More specifically, the following key variables will be assessed:   
  
  
  
1. Does a country have constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information?  
  
2. Do those constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees reflect known international agreements (e.g. the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, etc.)?  
  
3. What implementation mechanisms are in place to ensure that such guarantees work optimally?  
  
  
  
To address these questions, the following will serve as performance sub-indicators:  
  
- National law or constitutional guarantee on the right to information  
  
- Country has signed and ratified relevant treaty obligations, with no significant exemptions, and these are reflected, to the extent possible, in domestic FOI legislation  
  
- Public is aware of and exercises right to access official information  
  
- Public bodies release information both pro-actively and on demand  
  
- Effective and efficient appeals mechanism via independent administrative body e.g. information commissioner or ombudsman  
  
- Any restriction on grounds of protection of personal privacy is narrowly defined so as to exclude information in which there is no justifiable public interest.   
  
  
  
The means of verification will include:  
  
- Any law or policy on right to information that accords with international standards  
  
- Reports from credible agencies/experts about right to information guarantees and the extent to which they reflect international standards/agreements  
  
- Policies of public bodies concerning release of information (which ensure readily, freely available public access to information, including online)  
  
- Evidence of state commitment to open government e.g. publication and dissemination of laws, court decisions, parliamentary proceedings, spending programmes (vis-à-vis SDG undertakings)  
  
- Statistical information about public requests for official information and their fulfilment or rejection  
  
- Statistical information about appeals or complaints over information requests that have been refused  
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
  
  
The indicator can be disaggregated in terms of the extent to which the residence of citizens affects their ability to access information (e.g. how do rural, peri-rural, urban and peri-urban dwellers access information from public bodies). It can also be disaggregated in terms of whether gender influences ability to access information. Furthermore, aspects of how disability affects public access to information can also be assessed.  
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
  
  
At country level  
  
  
  
An expert assessment of state-of-the-art literature on FOI laws establishes:  
  
(I) the number of countries currently with FOI laws/policies;  
  
(2) the extent to which they reflect 'international agreements'; and  
  
(3) the effectiveness of the implementation mechanisms  
  
  
  
At regional and global levels  
  
  
  
An expert assessment of state-of-the-art literature on FOI laws, along with in-country data from UNESCO ACIs (Advisors for Communication and Information) in the field, establishes:  
  
(I) the number of countries currently with FOI laws/policies;  
  
(2) the extent to which they reflect 'international agreements'; and  
  
(3) the effectiveness of the implementation mechanisms  
  
  
  
Regional aggregates:  
  
  
  
An expert assessment of state-of-the-art literature on FOI laws, along with in-country data from UNESCO ACIs (Advisors for Communication and Information) in the field, establishes:  
  
(I) the total number of countries currently with FOI laws/policies;  
  
(2) the extent to which these laws/policies reflect 'international agreements'; and  
  
(3) the effectiveness of the implementation mechanisms in place (This aspect is measured in terms of surveys undertaken by different international organizations active in this field)  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
UNESCO and World Bank reports  
  
Other UN bodies, such as UNDP  
  
National bodies such as commissioners responsible for right to information implementation  
  
Media regulators   
  
Academic and research institutions   
  
Media support NGOs (national and international)  
  
  
  
Methods used for data collection for this data are varied, drawing upon both quantitative and qualitative ones, including:  
  
Qualitative expert assessments (World Justice Open Government Index, launched in 2015 and covering 102 countries);   
  
Administrative records (e.g. number of requests for information; number of requests process in the last 12 months; number of women who submit such requests, etc.)   
  
Surveys (e.g. UNESCO World Trends in Freedom of Expression & Media Development and Media Development Indicators (MDI) reports; Open Society Foundation’s series of surveys on ‘access to information laws and practices’; the World Values Survey [www.worldvaluessurvey.org]; IPU data on access-to-information legislation and constitutional guarantees of access to information; World Values Survey on trust of news media]; etc.)  
  
  
  
UN or relevant regional bodies that carry details of each treaty, including countries that have signed, ratified or registered any exemptions to their obligations, together with the treaty bodies’ general comments on implementation.  
  
  
  
Various international and regional rapporteurs on freedom of expression issue country-specific reports.  
  
  
  
For data on national laws and constitutional guarantees, sources include: national libraries, law commissions, official records of parliament and government records.  
  
  
  
List:  
  
  
  
UNESCO and World Bank reports; Other UN bodies; National bodies; World Justice Open Government Index, Administrative records, World Justice Open Government Index, UNESCO World Trends in Freedom of Expression & Media Development and Media Development Indicators (MDI) reports; Open Society Foundation’s, World Values Survey [www.worldvaluessurvey.org]; IPU data on access-to-information legislation and constitutional guarantees of access to information; World Values Survey on trust of news media]; etc.)  
  
  
  
Collection process:  
  
  
  
UNESCO uses a triangulated method to compare data for global monitoring, which includes (I) databases maintained by other international agencies; (2) own international surveys carried out in countries by independent entities and (3) modelled and estimated data, based on other data sources. More specifically, UNESCO analyses data inputs from a variety of sources to produce a consensus list of countries with freedom of information laws or equivalent. Among those organizations and experts that make available their data are: Freedominfo.org, Fringe Special by Robert Vleugels, Open Society Justice Initiative, Right to Information Rating, by Access Info Europe and the Centre for Law and Democracy, ARTICLE 19. Others include international agencies and UN bodies, such as: The World Bank, The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, The UN Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression.  
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
Data on the existence of freedom of information laws are available for at least 195 countries. However, for future data collection and analysis, efforts are underway to ensure that the data is analyzed to yield information on aspects relating to how FOI laws are actually "implemented", rather than just their existence.  
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
  
  
From Jan-17 to Jul-17  
  
  
  
Data release:  
  
  
  
1-Oct-2017  
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
  
  
Name:  
  
  
  
UNESCO, World Bank, UNDP, and other UN bodies; National bodies, Academic and research institutions, Media support NGOs  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
UNESCO, represented by National Programme Officers and regional Advisors for Communication and Information in the field offices; Other UN bodies, such as World Bank, UNDP, etc.; National bodies such as commissioners responsible for right to information implementation; Media regulators; Academic and research institutions; Media support NGOs (national and international)  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
  
  
UNESCO  
  
  
  
References  
  
URL:  
  
  
  
http://en.unesco.org/  
  
  
  
References:  
  
  
  
1. UNESCO Media Development Indicators: Framework for assessing media development. http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0016/001631/163102e.pdf  
  
  
  
2. World Trends in Freedom of Expression and Media Development: http://www.unesco.org/new/en/world-media-trends  
  
  
  
3. Universal Periodic Review: [UNESCO contributes data on freedom of expression, including constitutional guarantees thereof, in addition to tracking killings of journalists]. http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/upr/pages/BasicFacts.aspx  
  
  
  
4. World Justice Project. 2015. Open government and freedom of information: advancing the global conversation. Available [0]: http://worldjusticeproject.org/sites/default/files/open\_government\_and\_freedom\_of\_information\_botero-ponce\_may\_2015.pdf.  
  
  
  
5. Open Society Justice Initiative. 2006. Transparency & Silence: A Survey of Access to Information Laws and Practices in Fourteen Countries. Available [0]: https://www.opensocietyfoundations.org/sites/default/files/transparency\_20060928.pdf.   
  
  
  
6. Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU). 2009. Freedom of Expression and the Right to Information (Resolution adopted by consensus by the 120th IPU Assembly, Addis Ababa, 10 April 2009). Available [0]: http://www.right2info.org/resources/publications/ngo-statements/ngo-statements\_ipu-declaration  
  
  
  
7. Article 19. 1999. The Public's Right to Know Principles on Freedom of Information Legislation. Available [0]: http://www.ipu.org/splz-e/sfe/foi\_ps.pdf.

Last updated: 19 July 2016  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels  
  
Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all  
  
Indicator 16.3.2: Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
  
  
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
  
  
The total number of persons held in detention who have not yet been sentenced, as a percentage of the total number of persons held in detention, on a specified date.  
  
  
  
Rationale:  
  
  
  
The indicator signifies overall respect for the principle that persons awaiting trial shall not be detained in custody unnecessarily. This, in turn, is premised on aspects of the right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty. From a development perspective, extensive use of pre-sentence detention when not necessary for reasons such as the prevention of absconding, the protection of victims or witnesses, or the prevention of the commission of further offences, can divert criminal justice system resources, and exert financial and unemployment burdens on the accused and his or her family. Measuring the relative extent to which pre-sentence detention is used can provide the evidence to assist countries in lowering such burdens and ensuring its proportionate use.  
  
  
  
Concepts:  
  
  
  
‘Sentenced’ refers to persons subject to criminal proceedings who have received a decision from a competent authority regarding their conviction or acquittal. For the purposes of the indicator, persons who have received a ‘non-final’ decision (such as where a conviction is subject to appeal) are considered to be ‘sentenced’.  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
  
  
The target relates to the multidimensional concepts of rule of law and access to justice and at least two indicators are required to cover the main elements of access to justice and efficiency of the justice system. The proposed indicator 16.3.2 covers the efficiency of the justice system.  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
  
  
The total number of unsentenced persons held in detention divided by the total number of persons held in detention, on a specified date.  
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
  
  
Recommended disaggregation for this indicator are:  
  
- age and sex  
  
- length of pre-trial (unsentenced) detention  
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
  
  
At country level  
  
  
  
If all values for a given period and country are missing, then the missing values are left blank. If only certain years in the period are missing, then missing values for that year are left blank and are not taken into account when computing the three year average for that country.  
  
  
  
At regional and global levels  
  
  
  
Missing values are left blank and are not taken into account when computing regional averages.  
  
  
  
Regional aggregates:  
  
  
  
Weighted averages are the preferred method for calculating regional and global average rates. For this purpose, regional averages of the proportion of unsentenced detainees are obtained by adding up the number of unsentenced persons held in the region and dividing the total by the sum of the total number of persons held in detention in the region. Similarly, global averages of the proportion of unsentenced detainees are obtained by adding up the number of unsentenced persons held globally and dividing the total by the sum of the total number of persons held in detention globally.  
  
  
  
Sources of discrepancies:  
  
  
  
UNODC only compiles data from national sources, therefore no differences among the values should exist.  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
UNODC collects data on prisons through its annual data collection (UN-CTS). The data collection through the UN-CTS is facilitated by a network of over 130 national Focal Points appointed by responsible authorities. Data on unsentenced and total detainees from the UN-CTS are available for 114 countries. The country coverage can improve if other sources (research institutions and NGOs) are included (data for additional 60 countries are available, bringing the total for the period 2012-2014 to 174 countries). Data for two points in time (2003-2005 and 2012-2014 three year averages) are available for 144 countries.  
  
  
  
Collection process:  
  
  
  
There is a consolidated system of annual data collection on crime and criminal justice (UN- Crime Trends Survey, UN-CTS) which represents the basis of data on unsentenced detainees. The UN-CTS data collection is largely based on the network of national Focal Points, which are institutions/officials appointed by countries and having the technical capacity and role to produce data on crime and criminal justice (around 130 appointed Focal Points as of 2016). In addition, these data are supplemented for countries with missing values with official data collected by the Institute for Criminal Policy Research (World Prison Brief), which collects data directly from national prison administrations or from the websites of Ministries of Justice or other official agencies. For future SDG reporting data will be sent to countries for consultation prior to publication.  
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
The target relates to the multidimensional concepts of rule of law and access to justice and at least two indicators are required to cover the main elements of access to justice and efficiency of the justice system. The proposed indicator 16.3.2 covers the efficiency of the justice system.  
  
  
  
Time series:  
  
  
  
2003-2014   
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
  
  
III-VI quarter 2016  
  
  
  
Data release:  
  
  
  
II quarter 2017 (data for 2015)   
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
  
  
National prison authority, through UN-CTS Focal Point  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
  
  
UNODC  
  
  
  
References  
  
  
  
URL:  
  
  
  
www.unodc.org  
  
  
  
References:  
  
  
  
Definitions and other metadata are provided in the UN-Crime Trends Survey (UN-CTS) Guidance on collection of information on detained persons, as well as example data collection sheets, are provided in the United Nations Manual for the Development of a System of Criminal Justice Statistics, as well as (for children), in the UNODC/UNICEF Manual for the Measurement of Juvenile Justice Indicators.

Last updated: March 2019  
  
  
  
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels  
  
Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children  
  
Indicator 16.2.1: Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
  
  
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
  
  
Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month is currently being measured by the Proportion of children aged 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month.  
  
  
  
Rationale:  
  
  
  
All too often, children are raised using methods that rely on physical force or verbal intimidation to punish unwanted behaviours and encourage desired ones. The use of violent discipline with children represent a violation of their rights. Physical discipline and psychological aggression tend to overlap and frequently occur together, exacerbating the short- and long-term harm they inflict. The consequences of violent discipline range from immediate effects to long-term damage that children carry well into adulthood. Violent discipline is the most widespread, and socially accepted, type of violence against children.  
  
  
  
Concepts:  
  
  
  
In Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), psychological aggression refers to the action of shouting, yelling or screaming at a child, as well as calling a child offensive names, such as ‘dumb’ or ‘lazy’. Physical (or corporal) punishment is an action intended to cause physical pain or discomfort, but not injuries. Physical punishment is defined as shaking the child, hitting or slapping him/her on the hand/arm/leg, hitting him/her on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with a hard object, spanking or hitting him/her on the bottom with a bare hand, hitting or slapping him/her on the face, head or ears, and beating him/her over and over as hard as possible.  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
  
  
In the third and fourth rounds of MICS, the standard indicator referred to the percentage of children  
  
aged 2-14 years who experienced any form of violent discipline (physical punishment and/or psychological aggression) within the past month. Beginning with the fifth round of MICS (MICS5), the age group covered was expanded to capture children’s experiences with disciplinary practices between the ages of 1 and 14 years. Therefore, current data availability do not capture the full age range specified in the SDG indicator since data are not collected for adolescents aged 15-17 years and further methodological work is needed to identify additional items on disciplinary practices relevant for older adolescents.  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
  
  
Number of children aged 1-17 years who are reported to have experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month divided by the total number of children aged 1-17 in the population multiplied by 100  
  
  
  
Proxy indicator:  
  
Number of children aged 1-14 years who are reported to have experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month divided by the total number of children aged 1-14 in the population multiplied by 100  
  
  
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
  
  
Sex, age, income, place of residence, geographic location  
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
  
  
At country level  
  
  
  
When data for a country are entirely missing, UNICEF does not publish any country-level estimate.  
  
  
  
At regional and global levels  
  
  
  
The regional average is applied to those countries within the region with missing values for the purposes of calculating regional aggregates only, but are not published as country-level estimates. Regional aggregates are only published when at least 50 per cent of the regional population for the relevant age group are covered by the available data.  
  
  
  
The global aggregate is a weighted average of all countries with available data. Global aggregates are published regardless of population coverage, but the number of countries and the proportion of the relevant population group represented by the available data are clearly indicated.   
  
  
  
  
  
Regional aggregates:  
  
  
  
Regional aggregates are weighted averages of all the countries within the region.  
  
  
  
Sources of discrepancies:  
  
  
  
The estimates compiled and presented at global level come directly from nationally produced data and are not adjusted or recalculated.  
  
  
  
Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level:  
  
  
  
Countries gather data on child discipline through household surveys such as UNICEF-supported MICS or Demographic and Health Surveys. In some countries, such data are also collected through other national household surveys.  
  
  
  
Quality assurance  
  
  
  
UNICEF maintains the global database on child discipline that is used for SDG and other official reporting. Before the inclusion of any data point in the database, it is reviewed by technical focal points at UNICEF headquarters to check for consistency and overall data quality. This review is based on a set of objective criteria to ensure that only the most recent and reliable information are included in the databases. These criteria include the following: data sources must include proper documentation; data values must be representative at the national population level; data are collected using an appropriate methodology (e.g., sampling); data values are based on a sufficiently large sample; data conform to the standard indicator definition including age group and concepts, to the extent possible; data are plausible based on trends and consistency with previously published/reported estimates for the indicator.   
  
  
  
As of 2018, UNICEF undertakes an annual consultation with government authorities on 10 of the child-related SDG indicators in its role of sole or joint custodian, and in line with its global monitoring mandate and normative commitments to advancing the 2030 Agenda for children. This includes indicator 16.2.1. More details on the process for the country consultation are outlined below.   
  
  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
Household surveys such as UNICEF-supported MICS and DHS that have been collecting data on this indicator in low- and middle-income countries since around 2005. In some countries, such data are also collected through other national household surveys.  
  
  
  
MICS, the source of the majority of comparable data, includes a module on disciplinary methods. The module, developed for use in MICS, is adapted from the parent-child version of the Conflict Tactics Scale (CTSPC), a standardized and validated epidemiological measurement tool that is widely accepted and has been implemented in a large number of countries, including high-income countries. The MICS module includes a standard set of questions covering non-violent forms of discipline, psychological aggression and physical means of punishing children. Data are collected for children ranging from age 1 to age 14. Some DHS have included the standard, or an adapted version of, the MICS module on child discipline.  
  
  
  
Collection process:  
  
  
  
UNICEF undertakes a wide consultative process of compiling and assessing data from national sources for the purposes of updating its global databases on the situation of children. Up until 2017, the mechanism UNICEF used to collaborate with national authorities on ensuring data quality and international comparability on key indicators of relevance to children was known as Country Data Reporting on the Indicators for the Goals (CRING).  
  
  
  
As of 2018, UNICEF launched a new country consultation process with national authorities on selected child-related global SDG indicators it is custodian or co-custodian to meet emerging standards and guidelines on data flows for global reporting of SDG indicators, which place strong emphasis on technical rigour, country ownership and use of official data and statistics. The consultation process solicited feedback directly from National Statistical Offices, as well as other government agencies responsible for official statistics, on the compilation of the indicators, including the data sources used, and the application of internationally agreed definitions, classification and methodologies to the data from that source. Once reviewed, feedback is made available to countries on whether or not specific data points are accepted, and if not, the reasons why. More details on the consultation process can be found in the guidance note.   
  
  
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
Nationally representative and comparable prevalence data are currently available for a sub-sample of children aged 1-14 years for 84 mostly low- and middle-income countries  
  
  
  
Time series:  
  
  
  
Not available  
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
UNICEF will undertake an annual country consultation likely between December and January every year to allow for review and processing of the feedback received in order to meet global SDG reporting deadlines.  
  
  
  
Data release:  
  
March 2019.  
  
   
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
  
  
National Statistical Offices (for the most part)  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
  
  
Name:  
  
  
  
UNICEF  
  
  
  
References  
  
  
  
URL:  
  
  
  
data.unicef.org  
  
  
  
References:  
  
  
  
http://data.unicef.org/child-protection/violent-discipline.html  
  
  
  
Related indicators as of February 2020

Last updated: 19 July 2016  
  
  
  
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels  
  
Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere  
  
Indicator 16.1.4: Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
  
  
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
  
  
This indicator refers to the proportion of the population (adults) who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood.  
  
  
  
Rationale:  
  
  
  
The concept of ‘fear of crime’ has been used in dozens of crime victimization surveys and the standard formulation used here has been seen as effective in different cultural contexts. It is important to understand that ‘fear of crime’ is a phenomenon that is separate from the prevalence of crime and that may be even largely independent from actual experience, as the perception of crime and the resulting fear of it is mediated by a number of factors, such as the awareness of crime, the public discussion and the media and personal circumstances. Nevertheless, the ‘fear of crime’ is an important indicator in itself as a high level of fear can negatively influence well-being and lead to reduced contacts with the public, reduced trust and activities and thus an obstacle to development.  
  
  
  
Concepts:  
  
  
  
The question measures the feeling of fear of crime in a context outside the house and refers to the immediate experience of this fear by the respondent by limiting the area in question to the “neighbourhood” or “your area” (various formulations depending on cultural, physical and language context).  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
  
  
While the measurement of fear of crime is widely applied in crime victimization surveys around the world, different practices exist in the operationalization of this indicator – for example, by not requiring the person to “walk alone” or limiting the walking to “at night”. Further guidance on measuring the indicator are currently elaborated by UNODC in collaboration with victimization survey experts.  
  
  
  
In 2010 UNODC-UNECE published a Manual on Victimization Surveys that provides technical guidance on the implementation of such surveys, on the basis of good practices developed at country level. UNODC-UNECE Manual on Victimization Surveys (2010), available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-statistics/Manual\_on\_Victimization\_surveys\_2009\_web.pdf  
  
  
  
Victimization surveys (as dedicated surveys or as modules of household surveys) are usually restricted to the general population living in households above a certain age (typically 15 or 18 years of age), while sometimes an upper age limit is also applied (typically 65, 70 or 75 years of age).  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
  
  
The question used in victimization surveys is: How safe do you feel walking alone in your area/neighbourhood? Answer: Very safe/fairly safe/bit unsafe/very unsafe/ I never walk alone after dark/don’t know. The proportion of population that feel safe is calculated by summing up the number of respondents who feel “very safe” and “fairly safe” and dividing the total by the total number of respondents.  
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
  
  
By age and sex  
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
  
  
At country level  
  
  
  
Missing values are left blank  
  
  
  
At regional and global levels  
  
  
  
Missing values are left blank. Global estimates are not made on the basis of national reporting rates.  
  
  
  
Regional aggregates:  
  
  
  
No global estimates have been made on the basis of national reporting rates.  
  
  
  
Sources of discrepancies:  
  
  
  
UNODC only compiles data from national sources, therefore no differences among the values should exist.  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
Data are collected through sample surveys among the general population, most often through crime victimization surveys.  
  
  
  
UNODC collects data on crime and criminal justice through its annual data collection (UN-CTS). The data collection through the UN-CTS is facilitated by a network of over 130 national Focal Points appointed by responsible authorities. Data on ‘fear of crime’ are not yet collected in the UN-CTS, however, it is expected that data collection on this indicator can be included in the next major revision of the UN-CTS planned for 2017.  
  
  
  
Collection process:  
  
  
  
There is a consolidated system of annual data collection on crime and criminal justice (UN- Crime Trends Survey, UN-CTS) managed by UNODC. The UN-CTS data collection is largely based on the network of national Focal Points, which are institutions/officials appointed by countries and having the technical capacity and role to produce data on crime and criminal justice (around 130 appointed Focal Points as of 2016). As decided in a recent meeting of Focal Points, the UN-CTS will be reviewed to include indicator 16.1.4  
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Reference is made to (non-official) data from the International Crime Victimization Survey – ICVS  
  
  
  
Countries have at least 1 data point between 2000 and 2010 for this indicator  
  
Asia and Pacific: 6  
  
Africa: 14  
  
Latin America and the Caribbean: 6  
  
Europe, North America, Australia, New Zealand and Japan: 37"  
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
  
  
III-IV quarter 2017   
  
  
  
Data release:  
  
  
  
II quarter 2018   
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
  
  
National Statistical Offices, Police, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Prosecutor’s Office  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
  
  
UNODC  
  
  
  
References  
  
  
  
URL:  
  
  
  
www.unodc.org  
  
  
  
References:  
  
  
  
UNODC collects data on the prevalence of crime and violence in its annual data collection on crime and criminal justice (UN- Crime Trends Survey, UN-CTS). In close consultation with national UN-CTS Focal Points, a major revision process for the UN-CTS has is planned for 2017 allowing for the inclusion of new indicators such as 16.1.4. on the perception of safety.

Last updated: 16 March 2020  
  
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels  
  
Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels  
  
Indicator 16.7.1: Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups  
  
  
  
This metadata is for sub-component (b) of the indicator, on the public service.   
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
UNDP Oslo Governance Centre   
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
  
  
This metadata is focused only on the public service sub-component of indicator 16.7.1. It measures representation in the public service with respect to the sex, age, disability and population group status of public servants, and assesses how these correspond to the proportion of these groups in society as a whole.   
  
  
  
More specifically, this indicator measures the proportional representation of various demographic groups (women, youth, persons with disability, and nationally relevant population groups) across various occupational categories as well as across two administrative levels (national and sub-national).   
  
  
  
Rationale:  
  
  
  
The public service is the bedrock of government – where the development and implementation of public policies and programmes takes place and where society interacts with the government. In most countries, the public service is also the single largest employer. It is in this context that SDG 16, under its target 16.7, encourages countries to ensure that the public service is representative of the people it serves “at all levels”.  
  
  
  
Indicator 16.7.1 focuses on proportional representation in public institutions; it measures the extent to which a country’s public institutions are representative of the general population. Proportional representation (also known as ‘descriptive representation’) in the public service is concerned with the extent to which the composition of the public service mirrors the various socio-demographic groups in the national population. The underlying assumption is that when the public service reflects the social diversity of a nation, this may lead to greater legitimacy of the public service in the eyes of citizens, as public servants resemble the people they provide services to. Proportional representation has been found to be associated with higher levels of trust in public institutions, as people perceive more inclusive policymaking processes to improve the quality and fairness of policy decisions, and to help curb the undue influence of vested interests over decision-making.   
  
  
  
Concepts:  
  
  
  
This indicator builds on various concepts and terms from international statistical standards and classifications as well as normative frameworks:  
  
  
  
Institutional units covered: The concepts of ‘General Government Sector’ and ‘General Governmment Employment’, as found in the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA) but with some minor modifications, define the boundaries of the institutional units covered under this indicator.   
  
The following institutional units should be included: All units of central and “state” (or equivalent sub-central level) government, i.e. all ministries, agencies, departments and non-profit institutions that are controlled by public authorities.  
  
The following institutional units should be excluded: local government units, the military, social security funds, public corporations and quasi-corporations that are owned and controlled by government units.  
  
  
  
Administrative levels: As outlined above, this indicator covers employment at both central and sub-central levels of government (but excludes local government). Employment data will therefore be collected at two levels:   
  
Employment in national/central government; and   
  
Employment in ‘state government units’, described in the 2008 SNA as “institutional units whose fiscal, legislative and executive authority extends only over the individual ‘states’ into which the country as a whole may be divided”.   
  
  
  
Occupational categories in the public service: Target 16.7 calls for responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels. As such, reporting on indicator 16.7.1(b) needs to be done separately for various levels of decision-making. Since there is no international definition of ‘positions’ in the public service and therefore most countries have their own national classification for public service positions, a harmonized set of occupational categories in the public service is needed to ensure the comparability of data reported for this indicator.   
  
The International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08) was used to identify four ‘core’ occupational categories in the public service found to be relatively typical in every government, namely Managers (ISCO-08 Major Group 1), Professionals (ISCO-08 Major Group 2), Technicians and Associate Professionals (ISCO-08 Major Group 3) and Clerical Support Workers (ISCO-08 Major Group 4).   
  
Moreover, the rationale of this indicator places a particular focus on ‘front-line service workers’ which frequently interact directly with the public, such as police personnel, education personnel, health personnel and front-desk administrative personnel. While this list of front-line public service jobs is not exhaustive, these four categories were selected given the substantial portion of public service jobs they account for, and the frequent direct interaction these public servants have with the public.   
  
  
  
Appointed/elected positions: In order to ensure consistent reporting, it is important to distinguish positions that are appointed (or elected) by the government or the head of government, and career public servant positions obtained on the basis of merit and seniority. This indicator only considers the latter – i.e. positions held by career public servants, obtained on the basis of merit and seniority. NB: This consideration is most likely to affect positions in the ‘managers’ occupational category.   
  
  
  
Disability status: To disaggregate public servant data by disability status, it is recommended that countries use the Short Set of Questions on Disability elaborated by the Washington Group.   
  
  
  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
  
  
Measuring representation: The significance of ‘descriptive’ or ‘proportional’ representation has been challenged in different ways:  
  
There is the question of why be attentive to some groups (women, young people, minorities, etc.) but not others (the poor, LGBTI, "ethnic" groups who might not be officially recognized, etc.). Moreover, in countries whose populations are a mosaic of many diverse groups (some of which may account for less than 1 percent of the population), an exact reflection of such pluralism in the composition of the public service would be impossible and unnecessary. Finally, descriptive representation has the danger of ultimately becoming an end in itself. Concerns about effective representation should not end once the public service has the appropriate number of public servants representing each minority groups. These public servants should be able to articulate minority concerns and should have the same opportunities as others to have some influence on policy formulation and implementation. Nevertheless, if a public service includes none, or very few, women, young people or minorities, that is probably a worrying sign that the interests of these particular groups are not being heard.   
  
The age, sex, disability and population group status of individuals holding positions at various levels of decision-making in the public service provide an indication at the symbolic level of the way in which power is shared within an institution. However, there is no certainty that because a Manager is young (or old), a woman (or a man), or belongs to a minority group, s/he will bring to the fore issues of interest to groups with the same socio-demographic profile.  
  
Tracking the age of public servants offers some measure of youth representation in the public service. However, in most ministries and agencies constituting the public service around the world, leadership positions such as those falling in the category of ‘Managers’ are considered senior functions which require considerable experience, and are awarded on the basis of seniority. This means that such positions are by nature unlikely to be held by individuals in the younger age brackets. As such, for positions falling in the category of ‘Managers’, more relevant insights will be generated on the basis of sex disaggregation, or disaggregation based on disability or population group status.   
  
Finally, governments use various ways to deliver public services, including through a range of partnerships with the private or not-for-profit sectors, and this indicator does not account for the staffing composition of other such entities which may have been contracted by the government to deliver public services. While in several countries, the large majority of health care providers, teachers and emergency workers are directly employed by the government, in others, public-private service delivery arrangements are in place, which means that many of these professionals are employed by organisations that are not state-owned, or by private contractors. Since this indicator does not account for the outsourcing of public service provision by the government, it may not give a complete picture of the representativeness of those who provide public services – irrespective of who their employer is.   
  
  
  
Rationale for computing ratios rather than proportions: It may be noted that the below computation methods lead to ratios rather than simple proportions. The rationale for this is simple: while a simple proportion of ‘young’ public servants is not internationally comparable. For instance, 32% of ‘young’ public servants (34 years old or younger) may be an over-representation of youth in country A where only 20% of the national population (above eligibility age for a public service job) falls in this age bracket (Ratio 3 = 38/20 = 1.6), but in country B where 40% of the national population is 34 years old or younger (and above eligibility age for a public service job), the same 32% would be interpreted as under-representation (Ratio = 32/40 = 0.8). In this example, the figure of 32% is not internationally comparable (it means over-representation in one country and under-representation in another), but the ratios 1.6 and 0.8 are internationally comparable. They help us understand whether 32% of public servants aged 34 years old or less is close to, or far from, proportional representation of this age group in the national population.   
  
  
  
Sensitivity of collecting disability and population group data in the public service: In certain contexts, population group status may prove to be a sensitive and politically charged variable. For example, several countries actively restrict or ban identification of ethnic or religious status, in order to protect vulnerable populations or discourage inter-ethnic conflict. In addition, definitions of groups that constitute a minority vary greatly between countries. Furthermore, there is a strong human rights principle that individuals must be able to choose to identify themselves as members of a minority, or not. It would not be appropriate for public service bodies (or any other body) to assume or to assign public servants a certain membership of a particular population group. As such, administrative data collection systems in the public service should allow public servants to self-report on membership of nationally relevant population groups. Similarly, discriminatory perceptions and implicit bias against disability can make the collection of data by public service bodies on this characteristic equally sensitive. This is partly because public servants with disabilities, like everyone else, have a right to privacy and therefore are not under an obligation to reveal a disability. Moreover, in many states, information concerning disability falls under the umbrella of health data and is therefore confidential, thus preventing public service bodies to release this information even on an anonymous basis.   
  
  
  
Normative framework: The indicator calls for disaggregation of positions by age, sex, nationally relevant population groups and disability status. The following international human rights instruments contain provisions on enhancing opportunities for participation by individuals and groups holding such characteristics:   
  
The universal right and opportunity to participate in public affairs: Article 25 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) recognizes “the right and opportunity, without distinction of any kind such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status to take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives”. General Comment 25 of the Human Rights Committee elaborates that access to public service employment should be based on equal opportunity and general principles of merit, and that the provision of secured tenure would ensure that persons holding public service positions are free from political interference or pressures.  
  
Sex: The 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) provides the basis for realizing equality between women and men through ensuring women's equal access to, and equal opportunities in, political and public life, including the right to participate in the formulation of government policy and the implementation thereof and to hold public office and perform all public functions at all levels of government (Article 7). States parties agree to take all appropriate measures to overcome historical discrimination against women and obstacles to women’s participation in decision-making processes (Article 8), including legislation and temporary special measures (Article 4). The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action also call for women’s equal access to public service jobs, by setting a target of a minimum of 30 percent of women in leadership positions.  
  
Age: The 2015 Security Council Resolution 2250 urges Member States to consider ways to increase inclusive representation of youth in decision-making at all levels in local, national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms to prevent and resolve conflict and counter violent extremism.   
  
‘Population group’ status: The Declaration on the Rights of Persons belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (1992) and the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) provide that persons belonging to minorities and indigenous peoples have the right to participate in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State.   
  
Disability status: The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006) calls upon State Parties to ensure that persons with disabilities can effectively and fully participate in political and public life on an equal basis with others. Under Article 31 of the Convention, State Parties commit to collecting disaggregated information, including statistical and research data to give effect to the Convention, and assume responsibility for the dissemination of these statistics.   
  
  
  
Transposing national classifications of public service jobs into ISCO-08 based occupational categories for the public service: The ISCO-08 based occupational categories proposed above for this indicator are meant to be broad enough to accommodate considerable diversity among national classifications. When transposing their national classifications, countries should strive to respect the criteria listed for each occupational category and the references provided to specific ISCO-08 codes, while noting any divergence when reporting. A list of specific criteria is provided below to guide the transposition from national classifications to the ISCO-08-based occupational categories in the public service prioritized for this indicator.   
  
  
  
  
  
Table 1: Transposition from national classification into ISCO-08-based occupational categories for bureaucratic positions in the public service  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Table 2: Transposition from national classification into ISCO-08-based occupational categories for   
front-line service workers in the public service  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
  
  
Indicator 16.7.1(b) aims to compare the proportion of various demographic groups (by sex, age, disability and population groups) represented in the public service, with the proportion of these same groups in the national population. More specifically, the proportional representation of these demographic groups is assessed across various occupational categories as well as across two administrative levels.   
  
  
  
When computing these proportions, all the considerations detailed above in the section “concepts and definitions” should be respected, including on institutional units covered, administrative levels, occupational categories and appointed/elected positions.  
  
  
  
An online SDG 16 Data Reporting Platform (https://sdg16reporting.undp.org – to be launched in April 2020) was developed by custodian agency UNDP to assist countries in reporting on this indicator, at the level of both national and sub-national government, and on the basis of sex, location (urban/rural), income or expenditure quintiles, age groups, nationally relevant population groups and disability status. Countries should use the online data forms and accompanying guidance provided on this platform to report on this indicator.   
  
Countries are encouraged to report data that is available, understanding that public servant disaggregated data for disability status and nationally-relevant population groups may not be currently available in many jurisdictions. Countries are encouraged to build additional capacities to disaggregate data by these demographic groups.   
  
Information for part-time positions should be given in full-time equivalents and should be counted only for permanent posts actually filled. It is important to consider the part-time or full-time status of posts to address the risk that some target groups may be underemployed and over-reported (e.g. If women are more likely to receive part-time posts than full-time posts, there might be a false impression that women are equally represented in those posts, when in reality they work less than their male counterparts due to their part-time status).   
  
  
  
Global reporting on indicator 16.7.1(b) can be done in three steps:   
  
  
  
Step 1 requires data producers to compile the raw numbers of personnel in the public service, disaggregated along administrative level, occupational categories, and the various demographic characteristics. The table below provides an illustration of how this “raw” data can be compiled. (NB: For ease of presentation, this table excludes ‘total’ columns and rows, which data producers may wish to include)  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Sex  
  
Age group  
  
Disability status  
  
Population subgroup  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Male  
  
Female  
  
<35   
  
35-44  
  
45-54  
  
55-64  
  
65+  
  
Disabled  
  
Not disabled  
  
Group A  
  
Group B   
  
Group C  
  
Group D   
  
National level  
  
Police Personnel  
  
Managers  
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
  
  
  
  
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All other public service personnel in bureaucratic positions  
  
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Step 2 then requires computing simple proportions of women, ‘youth’, persons with a disability, and specific population groups across each occupational category in the public service and at both national and sub-national government levels.  
  
  
  
Employment in public service at NATIONAL/CENTRAL level  
  
(Same proportions to be calculated for employment in public service at SUB-NATIONAL level, in separate table)  
  
  
  
   
  
Proportion of female public servants   
  
Proportion of ‘young’ public servants aged 34 and below   
  
Proportion of public servants with a disability  
  
Proportion of public servants in population group A (and B,C,D, etc.)  
  
Occupational categories (ISCO-08) for bureaucratic positions   
  
  
  
  
  
Managers  
  
Example calculation: Female Managers at national level /  
  
All Managers at national level  
  
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Professionals  
  
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Technicians and Associate Professionals  
  
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Clerical Support Workers  
  
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Occupational categories (ISCO-08) for front-line service positions  
  
  
  
  
  
Police personnel  
  
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Education personnel   
  
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Health personnel  
  
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Front-desk administrative personnel  
  
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Overall (across all occupational categories)   
  
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Step 3 then requires generating ratios comparing the proportion of women, ‘youth’, persons with a disability, and specific population groups in the public service relative to the proportion of the same groups in the national population, across each occupational category, at both national and sub-national government levels  
  
  
  
The World Population Prospects database, published by the United Nations Population Division, provides official statistics collected from over 230 national statistical offices on national population sizes disaggregated by age (groups) and sex. These statistics are required to calculate the denominators of the sex and age related ratios.  
  
  
  
It should be noted that when comparing ratios of certain groups in the public service with corresponding shares of the same groups in the national population, it is important to use the working-age population of that group in the national population as a comparator i.e. above the minimum age required to apply for a public servant job, and below the mandatory retirement age for public servants. These lower and upper age boundaries will vary depending on the country, and need to be defined by each country in the below formula. For instance, if the minimum age to be eligible for a public service job in a given country is 18 years old, and the mandatory retirement age for public servants is 65 years old, then comparing public servants belonging to a particular population group (say, a particular ethnic group) with the corresponding share of this ethnic group in the national population, then it is important to focus only on those members of this ethnic group aged between 18 and 65.   
  
  
  
The resulting ratios can be interpreted as follows:  
  
0, when there is no representation at all in the respective sub-category of the public service  
  
<1, when the representation in the respective sub-category is lower in the public service than in the working-age population   
  
=1, when the representation in the respective sub-category is equal across the public service and the working-age population   
  
>1, when the representation in the respective sub-category is higher in the public service than in the working-age population  
  
  
  
Employment in public service at NATIONAL/CENTRAL level  
  
(Same ratios to be calculated for employment in public service at SUB-NATIONAL level, in separate table)  
  
  
  
  
  
Female representation ratios:   
  
Proportion of female public servants in [occupational category x] / Proportion of women in the working-age population  
  
‘Youth’ representation ratios:   
  
Proportion of ‘young’ public servants aged 34 and below in [occupational category x] / Proportion of the working-age population aged above the eligibility age for a public service job and below 35  
  
Disabled persons representation ratios:  
  
Proportion of disabled public servants in [occupational category x] / Proportion of disabled persons in the working-age population  
  
Population group A representation ratios:  
  
Proportion of public servants belonging to population group A in [occupational category x] / Proportion of population group A in the working-age population  
  
Occupational categories (ISCO-08) for bureaucratic positions  
  
  
  
  
  
Managers  
  
[Priority ratio 1a]  
  
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Professionals  
  
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Example calculation:  
  
3% disabled Professionals at national level / 9% disabled in the working-age population = 0.33  
  
 Under-representation (<1)  
  
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Technicians and Associate Professionals  
  
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Clerical Support Workers  
  
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Occupational categories (ISCO-08) for front-line service positions  
  
  
  
  
  
Police personnel  
  
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Education personnel   
  
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Health personnel  
  
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Front-desk administrative personnel  
  
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Overall (across all occupational categories)  
  
[Priority ratio 1b]  
  
[Priority ratio 2]  
  
[Priority ratio 3]  
  
[Priority ratio 4]  
  
  
  
Prioritization:  
  
  
  
Countries are expected to fill out the above table to the best of their ability, and to report as many representation ratios as possible, for women, ‘youth’, persons with a disability, and specific population groups, across all occupational categories, at both national and sub-national levels.  
  
  
  
Meanwhile, global reporting on indicator 16.7.1(b) will focus on 4 ‘priority ratios’ (see cells highlighted in green in the table above), namely:   
  
  
  
Ratios 1a) and b): Representation of female public servants ‘overall’ (across all occupational categories) and representation of women in the ‘Manager’ category (separate ratios for national and sub-national levels): These two ratios are important because women remain significantly underrepresented in the public service across all regions, both in the public service as a whole and in the top levels of the public service (UNDP, Gender Equality in Public Administration – GEPA, 2014). The target of a minimum of 30 percent of women in leadership positions, originally endorsed by ECOSOC in 1990 and reaffirmed in the Beijing Platform for Action in 1995, remains unmet in most countries. For instance, according to the Worldwide Index of Women as Public Sector Leaders developed by Ernst & Young, across the G20 major economies, women represent less than 20 percent of public sector leadership.   
  
  
  
Ratio 2: Representation of ‘young’ public servants aged 34 and below across all occupational categories (separate ratios for national and sub-national levels): This ratio is important because in several countries, there is a significant age gap between those in public service and the people they serve (UNDP GEPA, 2014), which has been found to undermine young people’s trust in public institutions (OECD, 2017). To remedy this situation, the UN Security Council has urged Member States to “consider ways to increase inclusive representation of youth in decision-making at all levels in local, national, regional and international institutions” (UN SC Resolution 2250 (2015).  
  
  
  
Ratio 3: Representation of public servants with a disability across all occupational categories (separate ratios for national and sub-national levels): This ratio is important because persons with disabilities remain significantly underrepresented in the public service, and under Article 31 of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006), State Parties have committed to collecting disaggregated information to give effect to the Convention’s call to ensure that persons with disabilities can effectively and fully participate in public life on an equal basis with others.  
  
  
  
Ratio 4: Representation of public servants belonging to Population Group A (B,C,D, etc.) across all occupational categories (separate ratios for national and sub-national levels): This ratio important because evidence shows that when public servants resemble the people they provide services to, with respect to their ethnic, linguistic or religious affiliations, or to their indigenous status, citizens perceive the public service to be more legitimate. Proportional representation of nationally-relevant population groups in the public service has been found to be associated with higher levels of public trust in public institutions.  
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
  
  
As mentioned throughout the above discussions, a three-way disaggregation of the data is recommended, along the following cumulative levels:  
  
Administrative level (central level; “state” level or equivalent)  
  
Occupational categories (four ISCO-based categories, and select “front-line service” categories)  
  
Various demographic characteristics:  
  
Sex (male; female)  
  
Age group (below 35 years; 35-44; 45-54; 55-64; 65 and above)  
  
Disability status (disability; no disability)  
  
Population subgroup (country-specific)  
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
  
  
At country level: There is no treatment of missing values.   
  
At regional and global levels: There is no imputation of missing values.   
  
  
  
Regional / global aggregates:  
  
  
  
The simple average of each one of the priority ratios will be provided for each region, and globally.  
  
  
  
Sources of discrepancies:  
  
  
  
There is no internationally estimated data for this indicator.   
  
  
  
Quality assurance   
  
  
  
It is recommended that NSOs serve as the main contact for compiling the necessary data to report on 16.7.1(b), in close coordination with relevant public service bodies in the country. This is to leverage and further consolidate the important quality assurance role played by NSOs in reviewing and ‘vetting’ data produced by other parts of the national statistical system. It has been shown that official data sourced from NSOs tend to have more influence over policy analysis and decision-making at national level than other sources that have not gone through the appropriate vetting and quality assurance processes managed by NSOs.   
  
  
  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Description  
  
  
  
There are no existing international datasets on the public service with the level of disaggregation required for this indicator i.e. first by administrative level – national vs. sub-national, then by occupational category, and thirdly by socio-demographic characteristics. Data for this indicator must therefore be collected at the country level.  
  
  
  
The types of national data sources that provide information on the public service include:  
  
Surveys: Very few countries carry out periodic employment surveys specifically focused on the public service. Generally, survey data on public service employment is a subset of more comprehensive employment datasets collected through other national surveys, such as labour force surveys, household surveys, surveys/censuses of economic establishments, etc. National population censuses are a better source in term of coverage and level of disaggregation, but they happen only every ten years. Given the level of disaggregation required for this indicator, it is unlikely that existing survey data will be sufficient to report on this indicator.   
  
Administrative records: Centralized registries on public servants tend to be more precise (i.e. no sampling error), more up-to-date and more amenable to disaggregation than public service employment statistics derived from surveys. In most countries, several national institutions produce administrative records on public service employment. These typically include:   
  
A Public Service Commission (or related institution such as a Ministry of Public Administration or a Ministry of Finance) maintaining a centralized registry on the public service workforce at the national/central level;   
  
Another institution maintaining a similar registry on the public service workforce at the sub-national level (such as a Ministry of Local Government or of Municipal Affairs);   
  
A Police Services Commission or the like maintaining a centralized registry on police personnel; and  
  
A National Statistical Office (NSO) producing general government employment statistics from labour force survey data, or from administrative data submitted by the above-mentioned national institutions maintaining public service registers.  
  
  
  
The most common and most comprehensive method for collecting public servant data is a Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS), which is typically maintained by a Public Service Commission (or related institution such as a Ministry of Public Administration or a Ministry of Finance). Such systems have been found to produce the most robust data and to have the greatest potential for expansion on various dimensions of disaggregation. Since administrative data produced by a HRMIS is not considered “official” data in its raw form, it is recommended that the national institution maintaining a HRMIS collaborate with the NSO for the latter to provide the necessary quality assurance over the data produced by the public service body.   
  
  
  
Collection process  
  
  
  
NSOs should coordinate with primary data-producing entities at national and sub-national levels:  
  
Public Service Commissions (or responsible bodies producing public servant data) should submit all relevant data to the NSO. If a different institution produces public service data at sub-national level (such as a Ministry of Local Government or a Ministry of Municipal Affairs), this institution should submit all relevant data to the NSO.  
  
Similarly, if a different institution produces data on police personnel (such as a Police Services Commission or the like), this institution should also submit all relevant data to the NSO.  
  
NSOs, as the main coordinator of the national statistical system, should quality assure the content of the Data Reporting Form before submitting it for SDG reporting at the international level.   
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Description and time series  
  
  
  
Most countries already have a Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) in place to track the composition of the public service. However, each HRMIS produces different types of data, using different definitions and different formats. This metadata file as well as additional guidance material provided by the custodian agency (UNDP) aims to facilitate harmonized reporting on this indicator.   
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
   
  
 Data should be reported to the custodian agency (UNDP) at least once every two years, and annually if possible. This will ensure timely capturing of changes in the composition of the public service.   
  
   
  
 UNDP will send a data submission request to NSOs in January of every year, requesting data that provides a snapshot of the situation as of 31 December of the preceding year.  
  
   
  
Data release:  
  
  
  
Data will be reported by UNDP to the international level in April each year, and will provide a snapshot of the situation as at 31 December of the preceding year.  
  
  
  
The first full release of data for the indicator will take place in April 2020, on the basis of data as at 31 December 2019.  
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
  
  
National Statistical Offices with relevant primary data-producing entities at national and sub-national levels.  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
  
  
UNDP  
  
  
  
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Zhanarstanova & Nechayeva, “Contemporary Principles of Political Representation of Ethnic Groups” (2015): https://ac.els-cdn.com/S221256711630243X/1-s2.0-S221256711630243X-main.pdf?\_tid=ca3281c2-4a09-420d-bf0a-d6c2bf9f0d64&acdnat=1528013894\_ea1ef6787411661e2bb0d77d7b79acfa   
  
  
  
Related indicators as of February 2020  
  
  
  
This indicator can also be used to monitor SDG target 5.5 on women’s “full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life”, which does not have an indicator specifically focused on decision-making in the public service, and SDG target 10.2 on the promotion of the “social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status”, which only has one indicator measuring economic exclusion.   
  
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Last updated: 19 July 2016  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels  
  
Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere  
  
Indicator 16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
  
  
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
  
  
The indicator is defined as the total count of victims of intentional homicide divided by the total population, expressed per 100,000 population.  
  
  
  
Intentional homicide is defined as the unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury (Source: International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, ICCS 2015); population refers to total resident population in a given country in a given year.  
  
  
  
Rationale:  
  
  
  
This indicator is widely used at national and international level to measure the most extreme form of violent crime and it also provides a direct indication of lack of security. Security from violence is a pre-requisite for individuals to enjoy a safe and active life and for societies and economies to develop freely. Intentional homicides occur in all countries of the world and this indicator has a global applicability.  
  
  
  
Monitoring intentional homicides is necessary to better assess their causes, drivers and consequences and, in the longer term, to develop effective preventive measures. If data are properly disaggregated (as suggested in the ICCS), the indicator can identify the different type of violence associated with homicide: inter-personal (including partner and family-related violence), crime (including organized crime and other forms of criminal activities) and socio-political (including terrorism, hate crime).  
  
  
  
Concepts:  
  
  
  
In the ICCS intentional homicide is defined as the ‘‘Unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury”. This definition contains three elements characterizing the killing of a person as intentional homicide:  
  
1. The killing of a person by another person (objective element);  
  
2. The intent of the perpetrator to kill or seriously injure the victim (subjective element);  
  
3. The unlawfulness of the killing, which means that the law considers the perpetrator liable for the unlawful death (legal element).  
  
  
  
This definition states that, for statistical purposes, all killings corresponding to the three criteria above should be considered as intentional homicides, irrespective of definitions provided by national legislations or practices.  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
  
  
The ICCS provides important clarifications on the definition of intentional homicide. In particular, it states that the following killings are included in the count of homicide:  
  
- Murder  
  
- Honour killing  
  
- Serious assault leading to death  
  
- Death as a result of terrorist activities  
  
- Dowry-related killings  
  
- Femicide  
  
- Infanticide  
  
- Voluntary manslaughter  
  
- Extrajudicial killings  
  
- Killings caused by excessive force by law enforcement/state officials  
  
  
  
Furthermore, the ICCS provides indications on how to distinguish between intentional homicides, killings directly related to war/conflict and other killings that amount to war crimes.  
  
  
  
The fact that homicide data are typically produced by two separate and independent sources at national level (criminal justice and public health) represents a specific asset of this indicator, as the comparison of the two sources is a tool to assess accuracy of national data. Usually, for countries where data from both sources exist, a good level of matching between the sources is recorded (see UNODC Global Study on Homicide, 2013).  
  
  
  
Data on homicides produced by public health authorities are guided by the International classification of diseases (ICD-10), which provides a definition of ‘Death by assault’ that is very close to the definition of intentional homicide of the ICCS.  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
  
  
The indicator is calculated as the total number of victims of intentional homicide recorded in a given year divided by the total resident population in the same year, multiplied by 100,000.  
  
  
  
In several countries, two separate sets of data on intentional homicide are produced, respectively from criminal justice and public health/civil registration systems. When existing, figures from both data sources are reported. Population data are derived from annual estimates produced by the UN Population Division.  
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
  
  
Recommended disaggregation for this indicator are:  
  
- sex and age of the victim and the perpetrator (suspected offender)  
  
- relationship between victim and perpetrator (intimate partner, other family member, acquaintance, etc.)  
  
- means of perpetration (firearm, blunt object, etc.)  
  
- situational context/motivation (organized crime, intimate partner violence, etc.)  
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
  
  
At country level  
  
  
  
WHO produces estimates for countries where national data on homicide are not available from neither criminal justice nor from public health/civil registration. These estimates are used when compiling the global dataset and produce estimates of missing values (for information on the methodology, see WHO-UNDP-UNODC, Global Status Report on Violence Prevention 2014).  
  
  
  
At regional and global levels  
  
  
  
WHO produces estimates for countries where national data on homicide are not available from neither criminal justice nor from public health/civil registration. These estimates are used when compiling the global dataset and produce estimates of missing values (for information on the methodology, see WHO-UNDP-UNODC, Global Status Report on Violence Prevention 2014).  
  
  
  
UNODC and WHO are working together to develop a common approach to produce joint UNODC-WHO homicide data series at country, regional and global level.  
  
  
  
Regional aggregates:  
  
  
  
Global and regional estimates are calculated as weighted averages of national data, with weights provided by the national resident population.  
  
  
  
Sources of discrepancies:  
  
  
  
Discrepancies might exist between country produced and internationally reported counts of intentional homicides as national data might refer to national definition of intentional homicide while data reported by UNODC aim to comply with the definition provided by the ICCS (approved in 2015 by Member States in the UN Statistical Commission and the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice). UNODC makes special efforts to count all killings falling under the ICCS definition of intentional homicide, while national data may still be compiled according to national legal systems rather than the statistical classification. . The gradual implementation of ICCS by countries should improve quality and consistency of national and international data.  
  
  
  
Intentional homicide rates may also differ due to the use of different population figures.  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
Two separate sources exist at country level: a) criminal justice system; b) public health/civil registration. UNODC collects and publishes data from criminal justice systems through its long-lasting annual data collection mandated by the UN General Assembly (UN Crime Trends Survey, UN-CTS); WHO collects and publishes data produced by public health/civil registration. The data collection through the UN-CTS is facilitated by a network of over 130 national Focal Points appointed by responsible authorities.  
  
  
  
Currently, when national data on homicide are not available from neither of the two types of source above, estimates produced by WHO are used.  
  
  
  
UNODC and WHO are working together to develop a common approach to produce joint UNODC-WHO homicide data series at country, regional and global level.  
  
  
  
Collection process:  
  
  
  
At international level, data on intentional homicides are routinely collected by UNODC through the annual UN-CTS data collection. As requested by the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, over 130 Member States have already appointed a UN-CTS national focal point that delivers UN-CTS data to UNODC. In most cases these focal points are national institutions responsible for data production in the area of crime and criminal justice (National Statistical Offices, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, etc.). For countries that have not appointed a focal point, the request for data is sent to permanent missions in Vienna. When a country does not report to UNODC, other official sources such as authoritative websites, publications, or other forms of communication are used. Homicide estimates from WHO are currently used when no other source on homicide is available. Once consolidated, data are shared to countries to check their accuracy.  
  
  
  
When data and related metadata are available, some adjustments are made to data in order to assure compliance with the definition of intentional homicide as provided by the ICCS. National data on types of killings that are considered as intentional homicide by the ICCS, while being classified under a different crime at country level, are added to national figures of intentional homicide. This can be done only when detailed data on such types of killings (e.g. serious assault leading to death, honor killing, etc.) are available.  
  
  
  
As for UNODC data dissemination policy, data for SDG monitoring will be sent to countries for consultation prior to publication.  
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
Considering data collected by both UNODC and WHO, national data on homicide are available for 174 countries (at least one data point between 2009-2013) . Time series data on homicide suitable for monitoring are available for 141 countries (at least 3 data points, the most recent between 2011-2013).  
  
  
  
Time series:  
  
  
  
2010-2014   
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
  
  
III-IV quarter 2016   
  
  
  
Data release:  
  
  
  
Second quarter 2017 (data for 2015)  
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
  
  
Name:  
  
  
  
Data on intentional homicide are sent to UNODC by member states, usually through national UN-CTS Focal Points which in most cases are national institutions responsible for data production in the area of crime and criminal justice (National Statistical Offices, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, etc.). The primary source on intentional homicide is usually an institution of the criminal justice system (Police, Ministry of Interior, general Prosecutor Office, etc.). Data produced by public health/civil registration system are sent to WHO through national health authorities.  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
Data on intentional homicide are sent to UNODC by member states, usually through national UN-CTS Focal Points which in most cases are national institutions responsible for data production in the area of crime and criminal justice (National Statistical Offices, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, etc.). The primary source on intentional homicide is usually an institution of the criminal justice system (Police, Ministry of Interior, general Prosecutor Office, etc.). Data produced by public health/civil registration system are sent to WHO through national health authorities.  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
  
  
Name:  
  
  
  
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC),WHO  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
At international level, data on intentional homicides are routinely collected and disseminated by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) through the annual UN-Crime Trend Survey (CTS) data collection. UNODC partners with regional organizations in the collection and dissemination of homicide data, respectively with Eurostat in Europe and with the Organisation of American States in the Americas. WHO collects data on intentional homicide in the framework of regular data collection on causes of death . In this context, data on deaths by assault are considered as intentional homicides.  
  
  
  
References  
  
  
  
URL:  
  
  
  
www.unodc.org  
  
  
  
References:  
  
  
  
UNODC Homicide Database (https://data.unodc.org/), UNODC, Global Study on Homicide 2013; WHO-UNDP-UNODC, Global Status Report on Violence Prevention 2014); UNODC, International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes - ICCS, 2015  
  
  
  
Related indicators as of February 2020  
  
  
  
Target 5.2 and Goal 11:  
  
  
  
Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Last updated: June 2020  
  
Goal: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels  
  
Target: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all  
  
Indicator SDG 16.3.3: Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism.  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)  
  
  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
Number of persons who experienced a dispute during the past two years who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, as a percentage of all those who experienced a dispute in the past two years, by type of mechanism.   
  
Rationale:  
  
While there is no standard definition of access to justice, it is broadly concerned with “the ability of people to defend and enforce their rights and obtain just resolution of justiciable problems in compliance with human rights standards; if necessary, through impartial formal or informal institutions of justice and with appropriate legal support.” For citizens in need of justice, a number of conditions should be met for their rights to be recognised, such as access to adequate information, access to justice services and legal advice, and access to institutions of justice that provide fair and impartial treatment. The rationale of this indicator is to focus on one step of the process and in particular on the accessibility of justice institutions and mechanisms (both formal and informal) by those who have experienced a justiciable problem. The indicator can provide important information about the overall accessibility of civil justice institutions and processes, barriers, and reasons for exclusion of some people. The disaggregation by type of dispute resolution mechanism provides additional information about the channels used by citizens in need of enforcing or defending their rights.   
  
This indicator has several advantages:   
  
It is people-centered, as it measures the experience of justiciable problems from the perspective of those who face them.  
  
It provides a broad assessment of people’s approach to address problems they face, both inside and outside of formal institutions or mechanisms.  
  
It focuses on the experience of accessing justice mechanisms or institutions when in need  
  
It is easy to interpret  
  
It can be produced on the basis of few survey questions, which can be easily incorporated into ongoing national surveys.  
  
It is well suited to monitor public policies aimed at improving the functioning of formal or informal dispute resolution mechanisms (top-down policies) and to those aimed at empowering the population (bottom-up policies).  
  
It can be disaggregated by various socio-demographic (such as age, sex, migratory background, etc.) and geographical variables and thus be used to identify vulnerable groups/areas.  
  
It draws on methodological guidelines derived from a comprehensive review of more than 60 national surveys conducted by governments and civil society organizations in more than 30 jurisdictions in the last 25 years.   
  
Concepts:  
  
A dispute can be understood as a justiciable problem between individuals or between individual(s) and an entity. Justiciable problems can be seen as the ones giving rise to legal issues, whether or not the problems are perceived as being “legal” by those who face them, and whether or not any legal action was taken as a result of the problem.  
  
Categories of disputes can vary between countries depending on social, economic, political, legal, institutional and cultural factors. There are, however, a number of categories that have broad applicability across countries, such as problems or disputes related to:  
  
Land or buying and selling property  
  
Family and relationship break ups  
  
Injuries or illnesses caused by an intentional or unintentional act or omission of another person or entity  
  
Occupation/employment  
  
Commercial transactions (including defective or undelivered goods or services)  
  
Government and public services (including abuse by public officials)  
  
Government payments   
  
Housing (Tenancy and landlord)   
  
Debt, damage compensation, and other financial matters  
  
Environmental damage (land or water pollution, waste dumping, etc.)  
  
Dispute resolution mechanisms vary across countries around the world. While in many countries courts represent the main institution dealing with disputes of civil nature, the same may not be true in countries or societies where the first point of reference in such cases are informal systems, traditional or religious leaders. The formulation of the indicator, and the formulation of the questions in the survey, have to account for these differences and make sure to include all relevant institutions or mechanisms that are generally recognized and used.  
  
A list of dispute resolution mechanisms could include:   
  
Lawyer or third-party mediation  
  
Community or religious leaders or other customary law mechanisms   
  
A court or tribunal  
  
The police  
  
A government office or other formal designated authority or agency  
  
Other formal complaints or appeal procedure   
  
To improve the accuracy of the indicator it is important to define precisely the denominator (the population at ‘risk’ of experiencing the event of interest, i.e. accessing a dispute-resolution mechanism) by identifying the ‘demand’ of dispute resolution mechanisms. This demand is composed of those who use dispute resolution mechanisms (users) and those who - despite needing them - do not have “access” to such mechanisms for various reasons such as lack of knowledge on how to access them, lack of trust in institutions, lack of legal advice/assistance, lack of awareness about justice mechanisms, geographical distance or financial costs, to mention a few. It is important to exclude from the demand those who experience disputes and do not turn to dispute resolution mechanisms because they do not need them (voluntarily self-excluded). This refers to cases where the dispute is simple or when respondents solve the issue with the other party through direct negotiation.  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
A major challenge is that the concept of dispute (justiciable problem) is subject to different interpretations and the propensity to consider a disagreement or conflict in terms of a justiciable problem can vary greatly across individuals and between societies. A way to address this issue is to focus on a number of possible disputes that can be considered of justiciable nature across most countries, as for example the one listed in the section above. Standardised descriptions of the most common types of disputes are also to be used in surveys in order to maximise comparability across different legal systems and countries.   
  
In order to identify the group of people in demand of dispute resolution mechanism it is necessary to identify the group of people voluntarily self-excluded. A way to identify this group is by including an additional question about the reasons why people did not use a dispute resolution mechanism. This question would allow to differentiate cases of voluntary and involuntary exclusion and define the denominator as the population who experienced a problem minus the voluntarily self-excluded.  
  
Another challenge refers to identifying possible dispute resolution mechanisms as they vary considerably in different countries around the world. The formulation of the questions in the survey has to take into account these different possibilities and make sure to include all relevant institutions generally recognized in the community. This proposed list of dispute resolution mechanisms identifies those that are common in most countries in the world but it can be adapted to the country context.  
  
The share of population experiencing the disputes under investigation can be of relatively small size and this can influence the statistical significance of results. A way to address this is to increase the survey’s reference period, recognizing that respondents’ ability to recall specific issues becomes increasingly unreliable the further back in time it extends. For these reasons, this proposal follows the recommendation from the Legal Needs Surveys and Access to Justice methodological guidance and suggests a reference interval of two years. With such reference period resulting data would be suitable for monitoring recent changes in contexts/policies while being based on a sufficient number of cases to ensure statistical significance of analyses . Possible telescoping effects (the effect of misplacement in time of events taking place in the past) need to be addressed properly by bounding in clear terms the time interval of reference in relevant questions.   
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
Number of persons who experienced a dispute during the past two years who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism (numerator), divided by the number of those who experienced a dispute in the past two years minus those who are voluntarily self-excluded (denominator). The result would be multiplied by 100.  
  
  
  
This is a survey-based indicator that emphasizes citizens’ experiences over general perceptions. Both numerator and denominator are measured through sample surveys of the general population.  
  
The computation of this indicator requires the inclusion of a short module of four questions in a representative population survey. The following table illustrates the content of the four questions needed to compute the indicator.  
  
Content of question  
  
Instruction  
  
Experience of a dispute over past 2 years, by type of dispute  
  
If no dispute was experienced, skip to END, otherwise go to 2.  
  
Most recent dispute experienced, by type of dispute  
  
Continue with 3.  
  
Access to dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism  
  
If no DRM was accessed go to 4., otherwise skip to END  
  
Reason why no dispute resolution mechanism was accessed  
  
Go to END.  
  
  
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
Recommended disaggregations for this indicator are:  
  
- type of dispute resolution mechanism  
  
- sex  
  
- disability status  
  
- ethnicity  
  
- migration background  
  
- citizenship  
  
The disaggregation by type of dispute resolution mechanism is of fundamental importance to assess the type of justice institutions and mechanisms available for citizens and for this reason it is part of the indicator itself.  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
At country level  
  
National data are not estimated if data derived from surveys conducted at country level are not available  
  
Regional aggregates:  
  
Regional aggregates are produced only when available data cover at least a certain percentage of countries of the region and the population of these countries account for a certain percentage of the regional population.  
  
Sources of discrepancies:  
  
Data for this indicator are based on four standardised survey questions. If data from more than one survey are available for the same country, discrepancies may be due to different wording of the questions, different structure of the questionnaire, different survey methods and operations, different sample design and sample size. As a rule, data from national surveys complying with recommended standards are used, when available.  
  
Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level:  
  
Methodological documentation from surveys conducted at national level is available (e.g. household survey in Nigeria conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and UNODC; Governance, Public Safety and Justice Survey conducted by Statistics South Africa in 2019, Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey 2015-2016 conducted by KNBS; Argentina - Unmet Legal Needs and Access to Justice conducted by the Subsecretaría de Acceso a la Justicia Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos; or Colombia - National Quality of Life Survey conducted by DANE).   
  
Furthermore, the Legal Needs Surveys and Access to Justice methodological guidance published by OECD in 2019 provides methodological guidance for developing the questionnaires and conducting such surveys. This guide brings together the experience gained through more than 60 national surveys conducted by governments and civil society organizations in more than 30 jurisdictions in the last 25 years.  
  
Quality assurance:  
  
It is recommended that NSOs serve as the main contact for compiling and quality assuring the necessary data to report on SDG 16.3.3, in close coordination with Ministries of Justice and/or other relevant bodies in the country. Automated and substantive validation procedures are in place when data are processed by custodian agencies to assess their consistency and compliance with standards.  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
The Indicator is based on four questions to be included in a household survey. The four questions can be part of an add-on access to justice survey module, to be incorporated into other ongoing general population surveys (such as surveys on crime victimization, corruption, governance, quality of life, public attitudes or surveys on other topics) or be part of dedicated surveys on access to justice and legal needs.  
  
Data should be collected as part of a nationally representative probability sample of adult population residing in the country, irrespective of legal residence status. The sampling frame and sample design should ensure that results can be disaggregated at sub-national level. The sample size should be sufficiently large to capture relevant events and compute needed disaggregations.  
  
Collection process:  
  
Data are collected through a standardised questionnaire sent to countries. This questionnaire provides specific definitions of data to be collected and it collects a set of metadata to identify possible discrepancies from standard definitions and to assess overall data quality (e.g. sample size, target population, agency responsible for the data collection, etc.).   
  
Data for multiple years are collected to assess data consistency across time  
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
A growing number of countries are implementing surveys using similar methodologies in order to assess legal needs, improve justice services, and strengthen linkages across sectors. However, the scale and methods of administration have varied. More than 60 national legal needs surveys have been conducted in more than 30 countries over the course of the last 25 years (4 by government statistical agencies, 18 by other government bodies, 3 by universities, and 37 by other organizations). National legal needs surveys have been conducted in Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil (module), Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, England and Wales, Georgia, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Macedonia, Mali, Mexico (module), Moldova, Mongolia, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Poland, Scotland, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates and the United States. In addition, extensive sub-national surveys have also been carried out, for example, in China, Ecuador, Russia, Indonesia and Yemen, along with smaller surveys in countries including Azerbaijan, Rwanda and Egypt.   
  
In Nigeria, the national statistical offices (NBS) recently conducted two successive large-scale surveys (2016 and 2019) – with UNODC technical support – that included a module on access to justice. Statistics South Africa has conducted in 2019 a large-scale survey on Governance, Public Safety and Justice, which collected the information needed to compute the indicator.  
  
Many of those surveys contain the questions needed to compute this indicator (experience of dispute, use of resolution mechanism - either formal or informal – and reasons for not taking action to resolve the dispute).  
  
  
  
Time series:  
  
N/A  
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
 Countries are encouraged to conduct surveys on access to justice through the proposed module in regular intervals, but at least every four years to reflect progress between each of the quadrennial reviews of Goal 16 at the High Level Political Forum (HLPF).  
  
   
  
Data release:  
  
Data on relevant SDG indicators are collected, compiled and sent back to countries for data review annually. Data are then reported to UNSD through the regular reporting channels annually.  
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
 Data are collected through official nationally representative surveys. In most countries and most cases, such surveys are conducted by National Statistical Offices (NSOs). In some cases, other national institutions or other entities may conduct surveys on access to justice according to the same methodological standards.  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
Data will be compiled by the co-custodians for this indicator (UNODC, UNDP and OECD).  
  
  
  
References  
  
  
  
URL:  
  
https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/index.html?ref=menuside  
  
  
  
https://www.oecd.org/governance/legal-needs-surveys-and-access-to-justice-g2g9a36c-en.htm  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Related indicators  
  
This indicator complements the other indicators of 16.3 which focus on rates of pretrial detention and crime victimization and thereby provides a more holistic picture of people’s ability to access justice mechanisms across a wide range of disputes.   
  
  
  
This indicator also relates to several other targets under SDG 16 on issues that may require access to justice. For instance, people need to access justice institutions and mechanisms when they are subject to (or a witness of) corruption (target 16.5), when they have problems in accessing government payments (such as social safety net assistance) or public services (target 16.6), when they have difficulty in obtaining legal identify, such as birth registration (target 16.9), or when they experience discrimination (target 16.B).   
  
  
  
In addition, the indicator relates to other Goals that have targets conveying aspirations for more just and fair societies. For instance, people may need to access justice institutions and mechanisms when faced with discrimination in education (target 4.5), when subject to discrimination against women and girls (target 5.1), when seeking ‘equal pay for work of equal value’ (target 8.5), when wanting their labor rights to be upheld (target 8.8), or when demanding that equal opportunity laws be respected (target 10.3).

Last updated: 26 July 2018  
  
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels  
  
Target 16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime  
  
Indicator 16.4.2: Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
UNODC and UNODA  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments  
  
  
  
Rationale:  
  
While Target 16.4 aims at significantly reducing illicit arms flows, directly measuring these types of flows is extremely difficult due to the underground nature of illicit arms trafficking. Therefore, the indicator does not aim at measuring these flows, but the efficiency with which the international community combats the phenomenon of illicit arms trafficking.   
  
  
  
Concepts:  
  
Arms: arms refer to ‘small arms and light weapons’, defined as any portable lethal weapon that expels or launches, is designed to expel or launch, or may be readily converted to expel or launch a shot, bullet or projectile by the action of an explosive, excluding antique small arms and light weapons or their replicas. Antique small arms and light weapons and their replicas will be defined in accordance with domestic law, and in no case will they include those manufactured after 1899. Arms include all firearms, as defined in the “Protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition”.   
  
In particular, ‘small arms’ are, broadly speaking, weapons for individual use, including revolvers, pistols, rifles and carbines, shotguns, sub-machine guns and light machine guns. ‘Light weapons’ are, broadly speaking, weapons designed for use by two or three persons serving as a crew, although some may be carried and used by a single person. They include, heavy machine guns, hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers, portable anti-aircraft guns, portable anti-tank guns, recoilless rifles, portable launchers of anti-tank missile and rocket systems, portable launchers of anti-aircraft missile systems, and mortars of a calibre of less than 100 millimetres.  
  
Seized: arms that have been physically apprehended during the reported period by a competent authority, whether temporarily or not, in relation to a suspected criminal offence or administrative violation related to these arms. For the purpose of the calculation of indicator 16.4.2, only arms that were seized due to criminal offences are considered.  
  
Found: arms apprehended by authorities that are not linked to an intentional or planned investigation or inspection, neither attributable to any apparent holder or owner, regardless of whether the items were reported lost or stolen.   
  
Surrendered: arms willingly handed over to authorities that are not linked to a planned investigation or inspection. The surrender may occur as a personal initiative of a citizen in the context of a voluntary surrender campaign and disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration processes, inter alia.  
  
Illicit origin: Earliest point in time in the life of an arm where it was of an illicit nature. In order to establish the illicit origin, it is necessary to identify the point of diversion of the arm and the circumstances around it.  
  
Point of diversion: the point in space and time and/or circumstances when arms left the licit circuit and entered the illicit one. If identified through tracing, the last legal record needs to be found. For arms illicitly manufactured, the point of diversion is the manufacture itself.   
  
Last legal record: last recorded information available about the item, its status (deactivated, stolen, lost, seized, found, surrendered, sent for destruction, confiscated, in transit, etc.) and its legal end-user. The identification of the last legal record may require the initiation of several individual tracing requests.  
  
Tracing: the systematic tracking of weapons and, where possible, their parts and components, and ammunition, at the national and/or international level for the purpose of assisting the competent authorities of States parties in detecting, investigating and analysing illicit manufacturing and illicit trafficking.  
  
Illicit origin established by a competent authority in line with international instruments: illicit origin established through means other than tracing, e.g. through intelligence. In the case of arms that are not traceable, this is the only mean to establishing the illicit origin.   
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
There are certain limitations to the methodology used in the calculation of indicator 16.4.2:  
  
The pilot study and consultations with Member States revealed that countries could not properly provide information on the circumstances of illicit manufacture or altered / erased markings for arms nor uniquely identifiable. Therefore, information on the establishment of the illicit origin for these arms is not available.  
  
The values for indicator 16.4.2 may be affected by whether the country has a significant proportion of apprehended arms that are traceable, which is usually a consequence of the context of illicit arms trafficking in the country and is not related to its Law Enforcement efforts.  
  
The process of tracing firearms can be notably long, especially if several requests are involved. Therefore, the information on tracing results provided on the questionnaire for the reference year may be incomplete. While the fact that countries are requested to review the figures reported during the previous data collection cycle may partially correct for this, there may still be a bias in the calculation.  
  
In addition to indicator 16.4.2 as defined in this document, other non-official indicators may be of assistance when interpreting the reporting values. In particular, information is collected on the number of international tracing requests placed and responded to, and the total number of arms seized, found and surrendered by whether they are uniquely marked or not, the total number of arms that have been marked, recorded or destroyed. In addition, data on the number of individuals in contact with the police, prosecuted and convicted, in relation to illicit trafficking of arms is available. All these indicators could help complete the picture regarding the extent of Law Enforcement activities at the national level to counter illicit trafficking in arms.  
  
   
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
The indicator is calculated as a proportion.  
  
The denominator of the proportion is the total number of arms seized, found and surrendered.   
  
The numerator will include all those arms for which the point of diversion was established / identified, either through tracing or by a competent authority (e.g. through intelligence).  
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
The collected data allows for the annual calculation of indicator 16.4.2 at the national level, which can be aggregated to sub-regional, regional and global levels. Disaggregating the indicator by a number of variables is also possible:  
  
By arms seized, arms found and arms surrendered.  
  
By different “levels of tracing” in cases where tracing was not successful. For example, cases where tracing is still pending or there was not enough information to establish the point of diversion, could be disaggregated from the cases where there was no attempt to trace the weapon whatsoever.   
  
By whether the illicit origin was determined through tracing or established by a competent authority.   
  
Additionally, it would be possible to compute the indicator for the “population” of seized, found and surrendered arms that are uniquely identifiable.  
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
  
  
At country level  
  
A first step to follow when there is missing data to produce these estimates is to consult and follow up with the Member States. In particular, UNODA and UNODC will request further information directly to the relevant Focal Points.  
  
  
  
In the absence of feedback, supplementary and alternative sources would be consulted to obtain the missing information. This information will be shared with the Member State for their approval.  
  
Finally, if no additional information is available through these two channels, the country’s indicator will not be published.   
  
  
  
At regional and global levels  
  
In order to calculate regional and global levels, the indicator for those Member States that were not published after treatment at the country level, will be estimated using information from alternative sources and/or from similar countries. The selection of these “similar countries” will be based on geographical location (e.g. regional or sub-regional averages), and/or structural similarities, such as the proportion of uniquely marked arms seized or the total number of arms seized, found and surrendered per capita. As historical data for countries becomes available with time, it will be possible to impute using the same country’s data as well.  
  
  
  
There will be certain thresholds to be met for the regional and global estimates to be acceptable. If these thresholds are not met, the estimates will not be published.  
  
Since the IAFQ and PoA National Reports are more likely to provide information on the denominator than the numerator, in many countries only the latter will need to be estimated. Estimates for both the denominator and the numerator will be separately created.   
  
  
  
Regional aggregates:  
  
Once values of indicators for countries have been imputed, the sub-regional, regional and global estimates will be obtained by separately adding the numerator and denominator values for countries within a specific sub-region and region, and calculating the proportion. The global value would be calculated by aggregating the regional values in a similar manner.   
  
  
  
Quality assurance  
  
The data received from Member States goes through a thorough internal validation process. The IAFQ already has a built-in validation procedure that allows the respondent to see on the spot whether the reported values add up to the corresponding totals reported in other parts of the questionnaire.   
  
Internal validation is also performed automatically in the internal database system.  
  
The data is also externally validated by comparing it to other (preferably official) available sources.   
  
Once the information has been validated and information from additional sources incorporated, it is shared with Member States for their approval. After Member States have approved the corresponding values, data are ready to be published and sub-regional, regional and global totals are ready to be estimated.  
  
  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
At national level data are produced by Law Enforcement or other Agencies responsible for firearms issues.  
  
  
  
Such data are reported at international level mainly through tables 5.1 to 5.3 of the IAFQ. Please refer to the following link for detailed information: http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/crime/iafq.html.   
  
  
  
These data will be supplemented by data collected through the PoA national reports; in particular, Section 6 of its reporting form (national reports submitted by States are available at: www.smallarms.un-arm.com/sustainable-development-goals).  
  
  
  
Additional data sources include national official publications, as well as data from international organizations such as the World Customs Organization and INTERPOL.   
  
  
  
  
  
Collection process:  
  
The IAFQ is sent to Member States every year (first data cycle in 2018)   
  
The official counterparts at the country level are designated Focal Points that are in charge of coordinating the data collection among different national institutions.   
  
Supplementary data are collected on a biennial basis through the PoA National reports (as revised in 2018)   
  
  
  
Data from alternative sources is collected throughout the year and incorporated into the internal database in parallel to the data collections above.  
  
  
  
After data is consolidated, it is finally shared with Member States for their review before publication.   
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
 The IAFQ data collection started in 2018 and countries are expected to submit their responses between June and October 2018. It is expected that the number respondents will gradually increase over time.   
  
Sixty-six States have provided information in their PoA National reports, which will be used as supplementary information for the calculation of the denominator of indicator 16.4.2 (see at www.smallarms.un-arm.com/sustainable-development-goals)  
  
  
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
Starting in 2018, main data from the IAFQ will be collected directly from Member States every year between March and October.   
  
The first data collection cycle in 2018 for the PoA National Reports, covering reporting years 2016-2017, has now been completed. The next cycle will be in 2020, when States are encouraged to submit information for reporting years 2018-2019.   
  
  
  
   
  
Data release:  
  
It is expected that preliminary calculations for the annual indicator at the national, regional and sub-regional levels will be shared in March of every year.  
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
  
  
Most of the data providers are Law Enforcement Agencies, including National Police, Regional/State Police, Customs, Military, etc. Focal Points at the national level are responsible for compiling the data and submitting it.   
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
UNODC and UNOD  
  
  
  
References  
  
  
  
URL:  
  
www.unodc.org  
  
https://dataunodc.un.org/  
  
www.smallarms.un-arm.com/sustainable-development-goals   
  
  
  
  
  
References:  
  
http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/crime/iafq.html  
  
https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/tierIII-indicators/files/Tier3-16-04-02.pdf  
  
https://smallarms.un-arm.com/national-reports

Last updated: 19 July 2016  
  
  
  
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels  
  
Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels  
  
Indicator 16.6.1: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
  
  
World Bank (WB)  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
  
  
Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget  
  
  
  
This indicator measures the extent to which aggregate budget expenditure outturn reflects the amount originally approved, as defined in government budget documentation and fiscal reports. The coverage is budgetary central government (BCG) and the time period covered is the last three completed fiscal years.  
  
  
  
Rationale:  
  
  
  
The indicator attempts to capture the reliability of government budgets: do governments spend what they intend to and do they collect what they set out to collect. It is a simple and intuitive indicator that is easily understood and the methodology is transparent and every rating easily verifiable.  
  
  
  
Concepts:  
  
  
  
Aggregate expenditure includes actual expenditures incorporating those incurred as a result of unplanned or exceptional events—for example, armed conflicts or natural disasters. Expenditures financed by windfall revenues, including privatization, should be included and noted in the supporting fiscal tables and narrative. Expenditures financed externally by loans or grants should be included, if covered by the budget, along with contingency vote(s) and interest on debt. Expenditure assigned to suspense accounts is not included in the aggregate. However, if amounts are held in suspense accounts at the end of any year that could affect the scores if included in the calculations, they can be included. In such cases the reason(s) for inclusion must be clearly stated.  
  
  
  
Actual expenditure outturns can deviate from the originally approved budget for reasons unrelated to the accuracy of forecasts—for example, as a result of a major macroeconomic shock. The calibration of this indicator accommodates one unusual or “outlier” year and focuses on deviations from the forecast which occur in two of the three years covered by the assessment.  
  
  
  
Very detailed resources are available at: http://www.pefa.org/en/content/pefa-2016-framework. The document “Framework for assessing public financial management” is extremely useful (https://www.pefa.org/sites/pefa.org/files/attachments/PEFA%20Framework\_English.pdf). There are seven Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) Performance pillars containing a total of 31 indicators. The pillar containing this indicator is part of Pillar I which measures Budget reliability.  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
  
  
Although not all countries have used the methodology on an annual basis for this indicator, the methodology relies on standard data sets for approved and final budget outturns which are commonly produced at least annually in every country. The countries that have not used the methodology to date are primarily highly developed countries which would have less difficulty in providing the necessary data than those in the lower and middle income categories that have been primary users of Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) to date.  
  
  
  
One limitation of the indicator is that it is an aggregate indicator of budget reliability. While it can be disaggregated across regions, it is not disaggregated across various budget subcomponents. Different indicators are used for assessing changes in expenditure composition in the PEFA framework. Also, while this indicator is intended to measure budget reliability it should be understood that actual expenditure outturns can deviate from the originally approved budget for reasons unrelated to the accuracy of forecasts—for example, as a result of a major macroeconomic shock. However, the calibration of this indicator accommodates one unusual or “outlier” year and focuses on deviations from the forecast which occur in two of the three years covered by the assessment. Therefore, single year shocks are discounted allowing a more balanced assessment.  
  
  
  
The broader context in which the indicator was developed is as follows. PEFA is a tool for assessing the status of public financial management and reporting on the strengths and weaknesses of Public Financial Management (PFM). A PEFA assessment provides a thorough, consistent and evidence-based analysis of PFM performance at a specific point in time and can be reapplied in successive assessments to track changes over time. The PEFA framework provides the foundation for evidence-based measurement of countries’ PFM systems using 31 performance indicators that are further disaggregated into 94 dimensions. A PEFA assessment measures the extent to which PFM systems, processes and institutions contribute to the achievement of desirable budget outcomes: aggregate fiscal discipline, strategic allocation of resources, and efficient service delivery.  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
  
  
The methodology for calculating this indicator is provided in a spreadsheet (titled “En PI-1 and PI-2 Exp Calculation-Feb 1 2016 (xls)”) on the PEFA website (http://www.pefa.org/en/content/pefa-2016-framework). It is also detailed in part 2 of the document “Framework for assessing public financial management” (https://www.pefa.org/sites/pefa.org/files/attachments/PEFA%20Framework\_English.pdf).  
  
  
  
Scoring is at the heart of the indicator. A country is scored separately on a four-point ordinal scale: A, B, C, or D, according to precise criteria:   
  
(A) Aggregate expenditure outturn was between 95% and 105% of the approved aggregate budgeted expenditure in at least two of the last three years.  
  
(B) Aggregate expenditure outturn was between 90% and 110% of the approved aggregate budgeted expenditure in at least two of the last three years.  
  
(C Aggregate expenditure outturn was between 85% and 115% of the approved aggregate budgeted expenditure in at least two of the last three years.  
  
(D) Performance is less than required for a C score.  
  
  
  
In order to justify a particular score, every aspect specified in the scoring requirements must be fulfilled. If the requirements are only partly met, the criteria are not satisfied and a lower score should be given that coincides with achievement of all requirements for the lower performance rating. A score of C reflects the basic level of performance for each indicator and dimension, consistent with good international practices. A score of D means that the feature being measured is present at less than the basic level of performance or is absent altogether, or that there is insufficient information to score the dimension.  
  
  
  
The D score indicates performance that falls below the basic level. ‘D’ is applied if the performance observed is less than required for any higher score. For this reason, a D score is warranted when sufficient information is not available to establish the actual level of performance. A score of D due to insufficient information is distinguished from D scores for low-level performance by the use of an asterisk—that is, D\* at the dimension level. The asterisk is not included at the indicator level.  
  
  
  
The coverage is budgetary central government (BCG) and requires data for three consecutive years as a basis for assessment. The data would cover the most recent completed fiscal year for which data is available and the two immediately preceding years.  
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
  
  
This is an aggregate national level figure. However, subnational figures can be obtained for countries with decentralized government systems.  
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
  
  
At country level  
  
  
  
Not imputed.  
  
  
  
Regional aggregates:  
  
  
  
Not applicable.  
  
  
  
Sources of discrepancies:  
  
  
  
Not applicable as all figures are obtained from national budget data.  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
The Budget Laws of countries is the usual source of the approved budget of countries. The end-of-year fiscal reports (/budget execution reports) are the sources of the actual spending. This data is typically obtained from websites of the Ministry of Finance (MoF) or the national Parliament, or data are collected through communication with the MoF.  
  
  
  
Collection process:  
  
  
  
Not applicable.  
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
Data Availability 2010 to present (in terms of how many countries have at least 1 data point after 2010 for this indicator)  
  
Asia and Pacific: 23; Africa: 41; Latin America and Caribbean: 24; Europe, North America, Australia, New Zealand and Japan: 19  
  
  
  
Data Availability 2000-2009:  
  
Asia and Pacific: 28; Africa: 52; Latin America and Caribbean: 28; Europe, North America, Australia, New Zealand and Japan: 17  
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
  
  
Continuously  
  
  
  
Data release:  
  
  
  
Continuously  
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
  
  
Ministry of Finances of countries  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
  
  
World Bank  
  
  
  
References  
  
  
  
URL:  
  
  
  
www.worldbank.org  
  
  
  
References:  
  
  
  
Very detailed resources are available at: http://www.pefa.org/en/content/pefa-2016-framework.   
  
  
  
The document “Framework for assessing public financial management” is extremely useful (https://www.pefa.org/sites/pefa.org/files/attachments/PEFA%20Framework\_English.pdf).   
  
  
  
There are seven PEFA (Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability) Performance pillars and this indicator is part of Pillar I which measures Budget reliability.

Last updated: 19 July 2016  
  
  
  
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels  
  
Target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms  
  
Indicator 16.5.1: Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
  
  
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
  
  
This indicator is defined as the percentage of persons who paid at least one bribe (gave a public official money, a gift or counter favour) to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by these public officials, in the last 12 months, as a percentage of persons who had at least one contact with a public official in the same period.  
  
  
  
Rationale:  
  
  
  
Corruption is an antonym of equal accessibility to public services and of correct functioning of the economy; as such, it has a negative impact on fair distribution of resources and development opportunities. Besides, corruption erodes public trust in authorities and the rule of law; when administrative bribery becomes a recurrent experience of large sectors of the population and businesses, its negative effects have an enduring negative impact on the rule of law, democratic processes and justice. By providing a direct measure of the experience of bribery, this indicator provides an objective metric of corruption, a yardstick to monitor progress in the fight against corruption  
  
  
  
Concepts:  
  
  
  
In the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS), bribery is defined as: ‘Promising, offering, giving, soliciting, or accepting an undue advantage to or from a public official or a person who directs or works in a private sector entity, directly or indirectly, in order that the person act or refrain from acting in the exercise of his or her official duties’. This definition is based on definitions of bribery of national public officials, bribery of foreign public officials and official of international organisations and bribery in the private sector that are contained in the United Nations Convention against Corruption (articles 15, 16, and 21).  
  
  
  
While the concept of bribery is broader, as it includes also actions such as promising or offering, and it covers both public and private sector, this indicator focuses on specific forms of bribery that are more measurable (the giving and/or requesting of bribes) and it limits the scope to the public sector.  
  
  
  
The concept of undue advantage is operationalized by reference to giving of money, gifts or provision of a service requested/offered by/to a public official in exchange for a special treatment.  
  
  
  
This indicator captures the often called ‘administrative bribery’, which is often intended as the type of bribery affecting citizens in their dealings with public administrations and/or civil servants.  
  
  
  
For this indicator, public official refers to persons holding a legislative, executive, administrative or judicial office. In the operationalization of the indicator, a list of selected officials and civil servants is used.  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
  
  
In the experience of several surveys conducted at national and international level, the so-called bribery prevalence rate is defined as the percentage of persons who paid at least one bribe (gave a public official money, a gift or counter favour) to a public official in the last 12 months, as a percentage of persons who had at least one contact with a public official in the same period. In this formulation the share of population who was asked a bribe but did not give it is not included. Available data at national and international level usually refers to this formulation, while the collection of data according to the formulation included in the SDG framework will depend on the adaptation of relevant survey tools and the calculation by national authorities. It is expected that data according to the current definition will become available gradually.  
  
  
  
On a more general level, it should be noted that this indicator provides solid information on the experience of bribery occurring in the interaction between citizens and the public sector in the context of service delivery/transactions, while it does not cover other forms of corruption, such as ´grand corruption´, trading in influence or abuse of power  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
  
  
The indicator is calculated as the total number of persons who paid at least one bribe to a public official in the last 12 months, or were asked for a bribe in the same period, over the total number of persons who had at least one contact with a public official in the same period, multiplied by 100.  
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
  
  
Recommended disaggregation for this indicator are:  
  
age and sex of bribe-givers  
  
type of official  
  
income level of bribe-givers  
  
education attainment of bribe-givers  
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
  
  
At country level  
  
  
  
Missing values are not imputed  
  
  
  
At regional and global levels  
  
  
  
Missing values are not imputed. Global and regional estimates will be produced when data availability will improve.  
  
  
  
Regional aggregates:  
  
  
  
Global and regional estimates will be produced when data availability will improve.  
  
  
  
Sources of discrepancies:  
  
  
  
For the time being, only data from national sources are used.  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
This indicator is derived from household surveys on corruption experience and/or victimisation surveys with a module on bribery.  
  
  
  
The indicator refers to individual experience of the respondent, who is randomly selected among the household members, while experience of bribery by other members is not to be included. Experience of bribery is collected through a series of questions on concrete contacts and experiences of bribery with a list of public official and civil servants.  
  
  
  
The denominator refers only to those persons that had at least one direct interaction with a public official/civil servant as they form the population group at risk of experiencing bribery.  
  
  
  
UNODC collects data on the prevalence of bribery through its annual data collection (UN-CTS). The data collection through the UN-CTS is facilitated by a network of over 130 national Focal Points appointed by responsible authorities.  
  
  
  
Collection process:  
  
  
  
At international level, data are collected by UNODC through the annual UN-CTS data collection. Data are on bribery indicator are sent to UNODC by member states, usually through national UN-CTS Focal Points (around 130 appointed Focal Points as of 2016) which in most cases are national institutions responsible for data production in the area of crime and criminal justice (National Statistical Offices, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, etc.). When necessary, other data sources are used, including from websites, publications, other forms of communication.  
  
  
  
Data for SDG monitoring will be sent to countries for consultation prior to publication.  
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Countries that have at least 1 data point after 2010 for the indicator on bribery prevalence (see point 7.1) are:  
  
  
  
Asia and Pacific: 2  
  
Africa: 8  
  
Latin America and the Caribbean: 2  
  
Europe, North America, Australia, New Zealand and Japan: 9  
  
  
  
Countries have at least 1 data point between 2000 and 2009 for this indicator:  
  
Asia and Pacific: 0  
  
Africa: 0  
  
Latin America and the Caribbean: 4  
  
Europe, North America, Australia, New Zealand and Japan: 2"  
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
  
  
III-IV quarter 2016   
  
  
  
Data release:  
  
  
  
II quarter 2017   
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
  
  
Data on bribery are sent to UNODC by member states, usually through national UN-CTS Focal Points which in most cases are national institutions responsible for data production in the area of crime and criminal justice (National Statistical Offices, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, etc.). The primary source of data on the indicator of bribery experience is usually the institution responsible for surveys on corruption/victimisation surveys (National Statistical Office, Anti-Corruption Agency, etc.).  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
  
  
Name:  
  
  
  
UNODC  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
UNODC, through the annual UN Crime Trends Survey (UN-CTS)  
  
  
  
References  
  
  
  
URL:  
  
  
  
www.unodc.org  
  
  
  
References:  
  
  
  
UNODC, International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, 2015  
  
  
  
Related indicators as of February 2020  
  
  
  
16.3

Last updated: 03 December 2018  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels  
  
Target 16.1: To significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere  
  
Indicator 16.1.2: Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
This indicator is defined as the total count of conflict-related deaths divided by the total population, expressed per 100,000 population.  
  
  
  
‘Conflict’ is defined as ‘armed conflict’ in reference to a terminology enshrined in International Humanitarian Law (IHL), and applied to situations based on the assessment of the United Nations (UN) and other internationally mandated entities. ‘Conflict-related deaths’ refers to direct and indirect deaths associated to armed conflict. ‘Population’ refers to total resident population in a given situation of armed conflict included in the indicator, in a given year. Population data are derived from annual estimates produced by the UN Population Division.  
  
  
  
 Rationale:  
  
This indicator measures the prevalence of armed conflicts and their impact in terms of loss of life. Together with the indicator 16.1.1 on intentional homicide, they measure violent deaths that occur in all countries of the world (intentional homicides) and in situations of armed conflict (conflict-related deaths).   
  
  
  
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development seeks to strengthen universal peace and commits to redouble efforts to resolve or prevent conflict. It recognizes that there can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development. Counting deaths occurring in situations of armed conflict is therefore essential to the measurement of the Agenda, including and beyond its Goal 16. Monitoring conflict-related deaths is also necessary to help protect civilians and other potential victims, ensure respect of humanitarian and human rights standards, and understand the patterns and consequences of armed conflicts in order to prevent future armed conflicts.  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Concepts:  
  
‘Conflict’  
  
According to IHL, the branch of international law, which specifically focuses on armed conflicts, two types of armed conflicts exist: international armed conflicts (IAC) and non-international armed conflicts (NIAC).   
  
  
  
IAC exist whenever there is resort to armed force between two or more States. An IAC does not exist in cases in which use of force is the result of an error (e.g. involuntary incursion into foreign territory, wrongly identifying the target); and when the territorial State has given its consent to an intervention.   
  
  
  
NIAC are protracted armed confrontations occurring between governmental armed forces and the forces of one or more armed groups, or between such groups arising on the territory of a State. The armed confrontation must reach a “minimum level of intensity” and the parties involved in the conflict must show a “minimum of organisation”.   
  
  
  
‘Conflict-related deaths’  
  
Direct deaths are deaths where there are reasonable grounds to believe that they resulted directly from war operations and that the acts, decisions and/or purposes that caused these deaths were in furtherance of or under the guise of armed conflict.   
  
  
  
These deaths may have been caused by (i) the use of weapons or (ii) other means and methods. Deaths caused by the use of weapons, include but are not limited to those inflicted by firearms, missiles, mines, and bladed weapons. It may also include deaths resulting from aerial attacks and bombardments (e.g. of military bases, cities and villages), crossfire, explosive remnants of war, targeted killings or assassinations, force protection incidents. Deaths caused by other means and methods may include deaths from torture or sexual and gender-based violence, intentional killing using starvation, depriving prisoners of access to health care or denying access to essential goods and services (e.g. an ambulance stopped at a check point).  
  
  
  
Indirect deaths are deaths resulting from a loss of access to essential goods and services (e.g. economic slowdown, shortages of medicines or reduced farming capacity that result in lack of access to adequate food, water, sanitation, health care and safe conditions of work) that are caused or aggravated by the situation of armed conflict.  
  
  
  
By definition, these deaths should be separated from other violent deaths which are, in principle, not connected to the situation of armed conflict (e.g. intentional and non-intentional homicides, self-defence, self-inflicted), but are still relevant to the implementation and measurement of SDG target 16.1. The International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) provides definitional elements and classification of violent deaths both related and not related to armed conflict. The ICCS provides indications on how to distinguish between intentional homicides, killings directly related to war/armed conflict and killings that amount to war crimes.  
  
  
  
‘Cause’ refers to the weapons, means and methods that caused the conflict-related deaths. The categories for the disaggregation of the ‘cause of death’ for direct deaths build on the WHO International Classification of Diseases (ICD-11), ICCS, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) overview of weapons regulated by IHL, UN practice and OHCHR casualty recording.   
  
  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
In situations of armed conflict, a large share of deaths may not be reported. Often, normal registration systems are heavily affected by the presence of armed conflict. Additionally, actors on both sides of an armed conflict may have incentives for misreporting, deflating or inflating casualties. In most instances, the number of cases reported will depend on access to conflict zones, access to information, motivation and perseverance of both international and national actors, such as UN peace missions and other internationally mandated entities, national institutions (e.g. national statistical offices, national human rights institutions) and relevant civil society organizations.   
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
The indicator is calculated as the total count of conflict-related deaths divided by the total resident population in a given situation of armed conflict for the year, expressed per 100,000 population, occurring within the preceding 12 months.   
  
  
  
The total count of conflict-related deaths includes first the total number of documented direct deaths, using all potentially relevant data sources (e.g. UN peace missions, national statistical offices, national human rights institutions, civil society organisations). Documented cases provide verified information on each direct conflict-related death.   
  
  
  
Depending on the magnitude of conflict-related deaths, capacity of data providers, and other contextual and practical considerations, the methodology will seek to produce statistical estimates of undocumented deaths directly linked to the armed conflict. Further work will be needed to cover deaths indirectly linked to the armed conflict, e.g. loss of access to essential goods and services. Existing data must be updated regularly and retrospectively reflecting the emergence of new data over time.  
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
  
  
The recommended disaggregation for this indicator are:  
  
Sex of person killed (Man, Woman, Unknown)  
  
Age group of person killed (Adult (18 and above), Child (below 18), Unknown)  
  
Cause of death (Heavy weapons and explosive munitions; Planted explosives and unexploded ordnance (UXO); Small arms and light weapons;; Incendiary; Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN); Electromagnetic weapons; Less lethal weapons; Denial of access to/destruction of objects indispensable to survival; Accidents related to conflict; Use of objects and other means; Unknown)  
  
Status of the person killed (Civilian, Other protected person, Member of armed forces, Person directly participating in hostilities, Unknown)   
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
  
  
At country level  
  
As a starting point, the indicator will only include documented conflict-related direct deaths. If there are no documented conflict-related direct deaths for a particular situation of armed conflict, no estimate of missing values will be computed. Specific to the nature of this indicator, it is worth noting that depending on the availability and quality of data over the course of the armed conflict, statistical surveys and techniques may be used to estimate undocumented direct conflict-related deaths, adding the statistical estimates to the documented cases.  
  
  
  
National datasets with sufficiently well documented direct deaths constitute an essential source for further statistical analysis and estimations of undocumented direct deaths. As indirect deaths would typically fall outside the scope of common casualty recording practices (that rather focus on direct deaths), they may be captured using additional administrative records and/or statistical surveys allowing the measurement of excess mortality, namely all the deaths (direct and indirect) that would not have occurred in time of peace, as defined and measured by epidemiologists.   
  
  
  
The methodology for these estimations will be further developed in collaboration with national statistical offices, national human rights institutions, UN entities and civil society organizations.  
  
  
  
At regional and global levels  
  
Same as country level.  
  
  
  
Regional aggregates:  
  
Regional aggregates are calculated as the total number of documented direct conflict-related deaths, divided by the total resident population of armed conflict, for the region, expressed in 100, 000 population. The global aggregate is calculated as the total number of documented direct conflict-related deaths for all the situations of armed conflict, divided by the total resident population of all situations of armed conflict, included in the indicator, expressed in 100, 000 population.  
  
  
  
Sources of discrepancies:  
  
Discrepancies might exist between national definitions, international statistical and legal standards, coverage and quality of data, according to the mandate, methods and capacity of data providers. Capacity building for the implementation of the methodology for this indicator by data providers will improve quality and consistency across data sets.  
  
  
  
Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level:  
  
link to technical guidance note  
  
  
  
Quality assurance  
  
link to technical guidance note  
  
OHCHR will conduct a validation process of the list of situations of armed conflict to be considered for the indicator every year. OHCHR will systematically assess each potentially relevant data provider for its application of the methodology for the indicator, including its ability to provide credible and reliable data and apply verification standards. This will be done through metadata exchange, capacity building and continued exchange with data providers.  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
Examples of sources include eyewitnesses; hospital records; community elders, religious and civil leaders; security forces and conflict parties; local authorities; prosecution offices, police and other law enforcement agencies, health authorities; government departments and officials; UN and other international organizations; detailed media reports and other relevant civil society organizations.   
  
  
  
Collection process:  
  
Data will be compiled from data providers that have been systematically assessed by OHCHR for their application of the methodology for the indicator, including their ability to provide credible and reliable data and apply the verification standard based on the technical guidance.  
  
  
  
The mechanisms, bodies and institutions that have the mandate, capacity and independence to document and investigate alleged killings related to conflict will be prioritized. From this perspective, UN entities working on casualty recording in the framework of their operations (e.g. peacekeeping operations, commissions of inquiry, humanitarian operations and human rights offices), national human rights institutions and national statistical offices will generally be prioritized. OHCHR will conduct capacity-building activities and collaborate, including in validating data, with relevant stakeholders at national, regional and international levels.   
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
At the time of drafting the present metadata for the reclassification request to the IAEG-SDG, data documented direct conflict-related deaths of civilians have been collected for most of the deadliest situations of armed conflict in the SDG regions of Southern Asia, Western Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Northern Africa, Latin America and Europe. Not all of these data, however, have been collated for global SDGs indicators reporting purposes.   
  
  
  
Time series:  
  
2015 - 2017  
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
In 2019, OHCHR plans to collect data on documented direct conflict-related deaths of civilians for 2015, 2016, 2017  
  
   
  
Data release:  
  
In 2020, OHCHR plans to report data on documented direct conflict-related deaths of civilians for 2015, 2016, 2017  
  
Data providers  
  
National and international data providers that have been assessed by OHCHR for their application of the indicator’s associated methodology, including UN entities working on casualty recording in the framework of their operations (e.g. peacekeeping operations, commissions of inquiry, humanitarian operations and human rights offices), national human rights institutions, national statistical offices and relevant civil society organizations.   
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)  
  
  
  
References  
  
  
  
URL:  
  
http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Indicators/Pages/HRIndicatorsIndex.aspx  
  
  
  
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Related indicators as of February 2020  
  
• 16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age  
  
• 16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months  
  
• 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live  
  
16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments  
  
• 16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles  
  
• 10.3.1 and 16.b.1: Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law  
  
• 5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence

Last updated: 06 January 2020   
  
  
  
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels  
  
Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels   
  
Indicator 16.7.1: Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups  
  
  
  
This metadata is for sub-component (c) of the indicator, on the judiciary.   
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
UNDP Oslo Governance Centre   
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
  
  
This metadata is focused only on the judiciary sub-component of indicator 16.7.1. It measures representation in the judiciary with respect to the sex, age, disability and population group status, and assesses how these correspond to the proportion of these groups in society as a whole.   
  
More specifically, this indicator measures the proportional representation of various demographic groups (women, youth, persons with disability, and nationally relevant population groups) across two key decision-making positions in the judiciary (judges and registrars) as well as across three ‘levels’ of courts, namely ‘supreme/constitutional courts,’ ‘higher-level courts’ and ‘lower-level courts’.  
  
  
  
Rationale:  
  
  
  
In order for decision-making by the judiciary to be responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative at all levels, as called for by target 16.7, it is important to ensure diversity in key positions in national- and local-level courts. Diversity in judicial positions renders decision-making by the judiciary more legitimate in the eyes of citizens and more responsive to the concerns of the whole population.   
  
  
  
Furthermore, it has been shown that judicial diversity in terms of ethnicity, race, and economic class, in addition to gender, helps address public image issues and trust deficits that hamper the efficiency and efficacy of judiciaries, particularly in conflict-affected environments. Where judiciaries are perceived to be representative of certain groups to the exclusion of other groups, individuals from excluded groups may be less willing to turn to courts to access justice, thus undermining the justice system.   
  
  
  
In cases where a group is significantly under-represented or has experienced historical discrimination, temporary special measures including minimum quotas on representation may be introduced to redress such discrimination.   
  
  
  
Concepts:  
  
  
  
This indicator builds on various concepts and terms from international statistical standards and classifications as well as normative frameworks. The concepts and terms used for this indicator reflect general features of judiciaries around the world, while recognizing that different countries have their own legal systems informed by their specific histories and cultures, which in turn determine the specific functions and form of the judiciary in a given country. The below concepts and definitions were elaborated with a view to being broad enough to accommodate these national specificities:  
  
  
  
Focus on formal court system: The judiciary is the system of courts that constitutes the branch of central authority in a country concerned with the administration of justice. The judiciary sub-component of SDG indicator 16.7.1 focuses on the formal court system and does not include within its scope informal mechanisms (e.g., religious, tribal, or traditional dispute resolution mechanisms).   
  
  
  
Levels of courts: The indicator disaggregates between three ‘levels’ of courts to reflect the way in which courts are used, namely ‘supreme/constitutional courts,’ ‘higher-level courts’ (courts that handle national issues or appeals), and ‘lower-level courts’ (courts – typically of first instance – that commonly handle local issues, such as disputes involving family, land, and government benefits and services). This broad categorization is elaborated to encompass the diversity of judicial systems across the world, including across different types of legal systems (common law, civil law, etc.) and across different types of government (unitary, federal, etc.):  
  
Supreme/constitutional courts: Supreme/constitutional courts are the courts within a country with the highest authority to interpret the law. The category includes both supreme courts (i.e., the highest judicial bodies in the domain of civil and criminal jurisdiction) and constitutional courts (i.e., the legal bodies responsible for ensuring the compatibility of legislation with the provisions and principles of the constitution in each country, in particular to protect constitutionally-established rights and freedoms). Constitutional courts include those courts that sit only on constitutional issues, as well as courts that sit as constitutional courts only on occasion when constitutional issues arise. In federal court systems, highest courts include supreme courts and constitutional courts at the national level, but excludes any supreme courts that may exist at sub-national levels, as these should be included within the category of higher-level courts. In certain jurisdictions, the supreme court and constitutional court might be one and the same and therefore there would be just one court for the category of supreme/constitutional courts.  
  
Higher-level courts: Higher-level courts include other high courts, high-level courts, and courts of appeal. In federal court systems, higher-level courts include higher-level courts at both the national and sub-national levels, and also include supreme courts at sub-national levels.  
  
Lower-level courts: Lower-level courts encompass first-instance or frontline courts of local jurisdiction. This category includes local courts, district courts, magisterial courts, and magistrate courts. In federal court systems, lower-level courts include lower-level courts of both national and sub-national court systems.   
  
Finally, a note about specialized courts is in order: The determination of whether specialized courts or tribunals, or a subset thereof, fall within supreme/constitutional, higher-level, or lower-level courts is left to the discretion of countries. Specialized courts are courts that have limited jurisdiction over a specialized subject matter, and may include, but are not limited to, war crimes courts, gender-based violence courts, commercial courts, finance courts, labour courts, family courts, property courts, military courts, administrative courts, social welfare courts, juvenile courts, courts for organized crime, narcotics, and corruption, etc. In many jurisdictions, specialized courts are considered higher-level courts. In such jurisdictions, these specialized courts might have exclusive or original jurisdiction over certain claims, and therefore act in the first instance for those claims, but are nevertheless considered higher-level courts. In other jurisdictions, specialized courts might be considered lower-level courts or supreme courts. Some jurisdictions might categorize a subset of specialized courts as higher-level courts and another subset as lower-level courts.   
  
  
  
Decision-making positions: Target 16.7 focuses on ‘decision-making’ and the extent to which it is responsive, inclusive, and representative. In the judiciary, decision-making power and leadership roles are essentially held by individuals in two types of positions, namely judges and registrars. Judges play important roles in decision-making by carrying out their core functions of interpreting laws and adjudicating controversies over the application of laws to particular circumstances. Registrars assist judges in performing their functions and play an important role in case management, including by scheduling hearing dates, registering court documents, receiving fees emanating from court matters, preparing case files, drafting decisions, and executing court decisions. Additionally, in certain circumstances, they can perform judicial or quasi-judicial functions themselves, including making decisions on interlocutory applications, assessment of damages, and applications for the entry of default judgments. The judiciary sub-component of SDG indicator 16.7.1 does not cover other positions such as: court-annexed alternative dispute resolution professionals (individuals appointed by the state to decide upon an adjudicatory dispute resolution process, such as arbitrators and mediators); non-legal court personnel (part-time or full-time individuals paid by the state to support the administration of the judicial system, such as bailiffs, tipstaff, secretaries, notaries, paralegals, and administrators); or state-funded legal professionals within the justice sector (individuals paid by the state to carry out the representation or prosecution of an individual in a legal proceeding, including prosecutors, public defenders, and legal aid service providers). While these individuals play some role in the functioning of the justice system as a whole and are supported by state funds, they do not constitute the judiciary as it is understood by most countries. Additionally, they are typically accounted for in the public service sub-component of SDG indicator 16.7.1 (i.e. SDG 16.7.1b).  
  
Judge (alternatively called ‘justice’, ‘magistrate’, or ‘jurist’): A judge is a person authorized to decide cases in a court of law. UN DESA’s Manual for the Development of a System of Criminal Justice Statistics defines ‘professional judges or magistrates’ as both full-time and part-time officials authorized to hear civil, criminal, and other cases, including in appeal courts, and to make dispositions in a court of law. This category includes associate judges and magistrates who may be so authorized.   
  
Registrar (alternatively called ‘clerk’, ‘judicial officer’, ‘Rechtspfleger’, ‘secretario de estudio y cuenta’, ‘secretario general’, ‘secretario de acuerdos’, ‘greffiers’, ‘المسجلون’): A registrar is a judicial officer of the court entrusted with judicial or quasi-judicial functions who has autonomous competence. A registrar’s decisions may be subject to appeal in certain circumstances.  
  
  
  
Definition of “youth”: youth for the purpose of this indicator is defined as 44 years old and below, because positions in the judiciary require training and experience. This cutoff also provides consistency with sub-component (a) of SDG 16.7.1 on parliaments which uses a similar cutoff for ‘youth’, based on the Interparliamentary Union’s definition of ‘young MPs’ as MPs aged 45 and below (see metadata for SDG indicator 16.7.1(a)).  
  
  
  
Information for part-time positions should be given in full-time equivalents and should be counted only for permanent posts actually filled. It is important to consider the part-time or full-time status of posts to address the risk that some target groups may be underemployed and over-reported (e.g., if women are more likely to receive part-time posts than full-time posts, there might be a false impression that women are equally represented in those posts, when in reality they adjudicate a smaller portion of cases than their male counterparts due to their part-time status).   
  
  
  
Disability status: To disaggregate data on judges and registrars by disability status, it is recommended that countries use the Short Set of Questions on Disability elaborated by the Washington Group.  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
  
  
Tokenism: While the indicator provides a good measure of progress in overcoming historical or ongoing discrimination, it cannot detect tokenism where official job titles mask a lack of influence in practice or other forms of discrimination within the judiciary that may affect the ability of certain judges or registrars to participate in decision-making. For example, women in the judiciary may face institutional, cultural, or other constraints that restrict them from exercising their decision-making power. IDLO’s Women Delivering Justice Report (2018) notes that stereotypes in certain jurisdictions might dictate that women can rule on family court cases, but that they are not suited to decide criminal cases because of the perceived danger of such roles.   
  
  
  
Rationale for computing ratios rather than proportions: It may be noted that the below computation methods lead to ratios rather than simple proportions. The rationale for this is simple: While a simple proportion of ‘young’ judges in the judiciary is not internationally comparable, a ratio computed using the above formula is. For instance, 48% of ‘young’ judges (aged 44 or below) may be an overrepresentation of youth in country A where only 30% of the national population of working-age falls in this age bracket (Ratio = 48/30 = 1.6), but in country B where 70% of the national population of working-age is aged 44 and below, the same 48% would be interpreted as under-representation (Ratio = 48/70 = 0.69). In this example, the figure of 48% is not internationally comparable in relation to the national population (it means over-representation in one country and under-representation in another), but the ratios 1.6 and 0.69 are internationally comparable. They help us understand whether 48% of judges aged 44 and below is close to, or far from, proportional representation of this age group in the national population.   
  
  
  
Sensitivity of collecting disability and population group data: Data disaggregated by disability and population group may not be readily available in many countries. Collecting this data for judges and registrars may therefore require additional investment in data collection systems, with a corresponding investment in human capacity to analyse the data and use the information generated in recruitment and human resources policies for the judiciary. Moreover, some countries may impose legal restrictions on collecting data on certain target groups (e.g. disability often falls under the umbrella of health data, and is therefore confidential, thus preventing Judicial Services Commissions, Ministries of Justice, or other similar competent bodies from releasing this information even on an anonymous basis; likewise, several countries actively restrict or ban identification of ethnic or religious status, in order to protect vulnerable populations or discourage inter-ethnic conflict. As such, it is left to the discretion of each country to determine which groups should be highlighted when disaggregating totals for judges and registrars). Collecting disaggregated data should be subject to the legality of compiling such data in a particular national context and to a careful assessment of the potential risks of collecting such data for the safety and privacy of respondents. Meanwhile, most countries already produce sex-disaggregated data on judges and registrars and therefore countries are expected at a minimum to be able to report sex-disaggregated data for overall totals of individuals occupying these two positions, as well as for overall totals disaggregated by the three levels of courts cited above.  
  
  
  
Rationale for the age disaggregation: The number of young persons in the judiciary tends to be relatively small, particularly in contexts where judges typically assume their position based on seniority. While in such contexts disaggregation on the basis of age may not be very insightful, in others contexts, such as that of new democracies where judges are typically younger, age-disaggregation can be a more meaningful measure of representation. The presence of a large proportion of ‘young’ judges in post-conflict countries, for example, can indicate a country’s investment in its justice system. Even if null values for the number of ‘young’ judges are likely to be common in many countries, there is an inherent awareness-raising value in tracking representation of ‘young’ judges and registrars, to help call attention to the challenges faced by younger age-brackets in accessing decision-making positions. Additionally, age-disaggregated data becomes particularly relevant when considering the intersectionality of age with other demographic variables (e.g. a growing proportion of ‘young’ female judges could signal that a country is making concerted efforts to invest in increasing female participation in decision-making positions over the longer-term).   
  
  
  
Normative framework: Global reporting on this indicator includes data disaggregated by sex, age, disability, and population group. Disaggregated data that allows for comparison of these target groups to understand the situations of specific groups are central to a human-rights based approach to data and form part of countries’ obligations under international human rights treaties. OHCHR guidance on data collection and disaggregation for SDG monitoring urges that capacities and partnerships be developed to enable countries to meet their obligation to collect and publish disaggregated data:  
  
Sex is an important component of SDG indicator 16.7.1(c), as it tracks the extent to which judiciaries are inclusive and representative of women with a view to achieving equal representation of women and men. Women are largely underrepresented in judiciaries, particularly in the highest-level positions, according to A Practitioner’s Toolkit on Women’s Access to Justice Programming (2018), published by UN Women, UNDP, UNODC, and OHCHR. Sex-disaggregated data on individuals occupying decision-making and leadership positions in the judiciary can shed light on the existence of gender-based inequalities in accessing such positions. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979) provides the basis for realizing equality between women and men through ensuring women's equal access to, and equal opportunities in, political and public life, including the right to participate in the formulation of government policy and the implementation thereof and to hold public office and perform all public functions at all levels of government (Article 7). States parties agree to take all appropriate measures to overcome historical discrimination against women and obstacles to women’s participation in decision-making processes (Article 8), including legislation and temporary special measures (Article 4). The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995) also calls on governments to ensure women’s equal access to and full participation in power structures and decision-making, including in the judiciary, by setting specific targets and implementing measures to substantially increase the number of women in all governmental positions.   
  
Age: Security Council Resolution 2250 of 2015 urges Member States to consider ways to increase inclusive representation of youth in decision-making at all levels in local, national, regional, and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention and resolution of conflict and to counter violent extremism.  
  
Disability: The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006) calls upon State Parties to ensure that persons with disabilities can effectively and fully participate in political and public life on an equal basis with others. General Comment No. 7 (2018) on Article 4.3 and 33.3 on the participation of persons with disabilities in the implementation and monitoring of the Convention, drafted by the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, acknowledges the positive impact that the participation of persons with disabilities has on decision-making processes. Their involvement in all forms of decision-making empowers persons with disability to convey their views and lived experiences, enabling them to advocate for their rights and realize their aspirations. Moreover, participation of persons with disability is a critical component of good governance and democracy, as it helps to hold authorities accountable to their commitments in this area, to make them more responsive to the requirements of persons with disability, and to promote and protect the rights of such persons. Persons with disabilities are consistently under-represented in decision-making processes, as is noted in UNDP’s Disability Inclusive Development Report: Guidance and Entry Points (2018). Persons with disabilities face significant challenges and barriers to their inclusion and ability to fully participate in society. Employment rates for persons with disability are lower than for persons without disabilities, and equal and effective access to justice can be a significant obstacle for persons with disabilities. As part of the emphasis across the 2030 Agenda to ‘leave no one behind,’ participation and representation of persons with disability in public institutions and decision-making processes, including in the judiciary, is crucial to reaching those that are often left furthest behind.   
  
Population groups: The collection of data on relevant population groups occupying decision-making and leadership positions in the judiciary is critical to assessing the inclusivity and representativeness of judiciaries. Increased judicial diversity with respect to populations groups strengthens the ability of judicial mechanisms to consider and respond to varied social contexts and experiences, which improves the justice sector’s responses to the needs of vulnerable and marginalized groups. When various national population groups are well-represented among judges and registrars, this can in turn improve access to justice by these various groups. Representative decision-making builds confidence among population groups and supports social cohesion and the ‘sustaining peace’ framework. Notably, the World Bank’s Pathways for Peace study stressed the centrality of inclusion in the justice and security sectors to the prevention of conflict. The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965); Declaration on the Rights of Persons belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (1992); and the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) provide that persons belonging to racial and minority groups and indigenous peoples have the right to participate in the political, economic, social, and cultural life of the State.   
  
  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
  
  
Indicator 16.7.1(c) aims to compare the proportion of various demographic groups (by sex, age, disability status, and population group) represented in the judiciary, with the proportion of these same groups in the national population. More specifically, the proportional representation of these groups assessed across two key decision-making positions in the judiciary (judges and registrars) as well as across three ‘levels’ of courts.  
  
  
  
Global reporting on indicator 16.7.1(c) for judges can be done in three steps:   
  
  
  
Step 1 requires data producers to compile the raw numbers of personnel in the judiciary, disaggregated along the two position types and three levels of courts. The table below provides an illustration of how this “raw” data can be compiled. (NB: For ease of presentation, this table excludes ‘total’ columns and rows, which data producers may wish to include).  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Sex  
  
Age group  
  
Disability status  
  
Population subgroup  
  
  
  
  
  
Male  
  
Female  
  
<45  
  
45-54  
  
55-64  
  
65+  
  
Disabled  
  
Not disabled  
  
Group A  
  
Group B   
  
Group C  
  
Group D   
  
Constitutional/ supreme courts  
  
Judges  
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
  
  
Registrars  
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
Higher-level courts  
  
Judges  
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
  
  
Registrars  
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
Lower-level courts  
  
Judges  
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
  
  
Registrars  
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
   
  
  
  
  
  
Step 2 then requires computing simple proportions of women, ‘youth’, persons with a disability, and specific population groups across the two position types and at each level of court.  
  
  
  
  
  
Proportion of female personnel  
  
Proportion of ‘young’ personnel aged 44 and below   
  
Proportion of personnel with a disability   
  
Proportion of personnel in population group(s)  
  
  
  
Judges  
  
Registrars  
  
Judges  
  
Registrars  
  
Judges  
  
Registrars  
  
Judges  
  
Registrars  
  
Constitutional/ supreme courts  
  
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Higher-level courts  
  
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Lower-level courts  
  
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…  
  
Overall (across all levels of courts)  
  
Example calculation: Female judges at all levels /  
  
All judges at all levels  
  
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Step 3 then requires generating ratios comparing the proportion of women, ‘youth’, persons with a disability, and specific population groups in the judiciary relative to the proportion of the same groups in the national population of working age, a across the two position types and at each level of court.  
  
  
  
The World Population Prospects database, published by the United Nations Population Division, provides official statistics collected from over 230 national statistical offices on national population sizes disaggregated by age (groups) and sex. These statistics are required to calculate the denominators of the sex and age related ratios.  
  
  
  
It should be noted that when comparing ratios of certain groups in the judiciary with corresponding shares of the same groups in the national population, it is important to use the working-age population of that group in the national population as a comparator i.e. the age range above the age of eligibility for that position and below the mandatory age of retirement for that position. These lower and upper age boundaries will vary depending on the country, and need to be defined by each country in the below formula.   
  
  
  
The resulting ratios can be interpreted as follows:  
  
0, when there is no representation at all in the respective sub-category of the judiciary  
  
<1, when the representation in the respective sub-category is lower in the judiciary than in the working-age population   
  
=1, when the representation in the respective sub-category is equal across the judiciary and the working-age population   
  
>1, when the representation in the respective sub-category is higher in the judiciary than in the working-age population  
  
  
  
  
  
Female representation ratio:   
  
Proportion of female personnel at respective level of courts / Proportion of women in the working-age population  
  
‘Youth’ representation ratio:   
  
Proportion of ‘young’ personnel aged 44 and below at respective level of courts / Proportion of the working-age population aged above the eligibility age and below 45  
  
Disability representation ratio:   
  
Proportion of personnel with a disability at respective level of courts / Proportion of persons with a disability in the working-age population  
  
Population group(s) representation ratio:   
  
Proportion of personnel in population group(s) at respective level of courts / Proportion of persons in given population group in the working-age population  
  
  
  
Judges  
  
Registrars  
  
Judges  
  
Registrars  
  
Judges  
  
Registrars  
  
Judges  
  
Registrars  
  
Constitutional/ supreme courts  
  
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Higher-level courts  
  
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Example calculation:  
  
3% disabled judges at higher-level courts / 9% disabled in the working-age population = 0.33  
  
 Under-representation (<1)  
  
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Lower-level courts  
  
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Overall (across all levels of courts)  
  
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Prioritization:  
  
Countries are expected to fill out the above table to the best of their ability, and to report as many representation ratios as possible, for women, ‘youth’, persons with a disability, and specific population groups, across all position types and court levels. Meanwhile, global reporting on indicator 16.7.1(c) will focus on the ratios calculated across all levels of courts (i.e. the bottom row in the above table).  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
  
  
As mentioned throughout the above discussions, a three-way disaggregation of the data is recommended, along the following cumulative levels:  
  
Type of position (judges; registrars)  
  
Level of court (‘supreme/constitutional courts,’ ‘higher-level courts’ and ‘lower-level courts’)  
  
Various demographic characteristics:  
  
Sex (male; female)  
  
Age group (below 45 years; 45-54; 55-64; 65 and above)  
  
Disability status (disability; no disability)  
  
Population subgroup (country-specific)  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
  
  
At country level: There is no treatment of missing values.   
  
At regional and global levels: There is no imputation of missing values.   
  
  
  
Regional/global aggregates:  
  
  
  
The simple average of each one of the priority ratios will be provided for each region, and globally.  
  
  
  
Sources of discrepancies:  
  
  
  
There is no internationally estimated data for this indicator.  
  
  
  
Quality assurance  
  
  
  
It is recommended that NSOs serve as the main contact for reporting the necessary data on 16.7.1(c), in close coordination with relevant judicial bodies in the country such as the judicial services commission or the Ministry of Justice. This is to leverage and further consolidate the important quality assurance role played by NSOs in reviewing and ‘vetting’ data produced by other parts of the national statistical system. It has been shown that official data sourced from NSOs tend to have more influence over policy analysis and decision-making at the national level compared to other sources that have not gone through the appropriate vetting and quality assurance processes managed by NSOs.   
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) of Judicial Service Commissions, Ministries of Justice, or other similar competent bodies with oversight over the judiciary for data collection are most likely to collect data on the staffing of the judiciary.   
  
  
  
Collection process:  
  
  
  
NSOs should coordinate with primary data-producing entities to report on this indicator. Data obtained from national judiciaries will be compiled, reviewed and validated by NSOs.   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
No global source of data that comprehensively covers this indicator is available at this point.  
  
  
  
However, there are three existing data collection efforts, but they only partially cover the scope of the indicator.  
  
  
  
UNODC Survey on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (CTS): The CTS, through focal points/ coordinating officers, gathers data from UN Member States on the number of ‘professional judges or magistrates’, including authorized associate judges and magistrates, defined as full-time and part-time officials authorized to hear specifically criminal cases, including in appeal courts, and to make dispositions in a court of law. Data is disaggregated by sex only. The CTS is confined to criminal courts, which include any legal body authorized to pronounce a conviction under national criminal law. Data on all levels of criminal courts is collected, but the survey does not disaggregate data to distinguish between judges in higher-level courts from those in lower-level courts. Data collection through the CTS is conducted on an annual basis. The most recent available data is for 2017.  
  
  
  
World Bank, Women, Business and the Law Report: The Women, Business and the Law Report includes data on the percentage of female judges and chief justices in constitutional courts for the 153 economies where constitutional courts exist. The most recent report was published in 2018, and it is the fifth edition in a series of biennial reports.  
  
  
  
CEPEJ, European Judicial Systems – Efficiency and Quality of Justice Report: The Efficiency and Quality of Justice Report includes data on the percentage of women working at all levels of courts, including first instance, second instance, and supreme courts, and it includes data on the proportion of female ‘court presidents’ and ‘professional judges’ for 47 countries within Europe. ‘Professional judges’ are part-time and full-time judges who have been trained, who are paid as such, and whose main function is to work as a judge and not as a prosecutor. The report also collects data on the percentage of female ‘non-judge staff’ disaggregated by the Rechtspfleger function (or similar bodies) for 47 countries within Europe. The most recent report for the 2016-2018 evaluation cycle was published in 2018, and it is based on data from 2016. The reports are published every two years.  
  
  
  
Time series:  
  
  
  
No global source of data that comprehensively covers this indicator is available at this point.  
  
  
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
   
  
 Data should be reported to the custodian agency (UNDP) at least once every two years, and annually if possible. This will ensure timely capturing of changes in the composition of the judiciary.   
  
   
  
 UNDP will send a data submission request to NSOs in January of every year, requesting data that provides a snapshot of the situation as of 31 December of the preceding year.  
  
   
  
Data release:  
  
  
  
Data will be reported by UNDP to the international level in April each year, and will provide a snapshot of the situation as at 31 December of the preceding year.  
  
  
  
The first full release of data for the indicator will take place in April 2020, on the basis of data as at 31 December 2019.  
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
  
  
National Statistical Offices with relevant primary data-producing entities (Judicial Services Commissions - also referred to as Councils of Justice, Councils of the Judiciary, Judicial Offices, Federal Judicial Centres, Ministries of Justice, or other similar competent bodies managing human resources for the judiciary, handling the appointment of judges and registrars, or otherwise having some oversight role over the judiciary).   
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
  
  
UNDP   
  
  
  
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Related indicators as of February 2020  
  
This indicator can also be used to monitor SDG target 5.5 on women’s “full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life,” which does not have an indicator specifically focused on decision-making in the judiciary, and SDG target 10.2 on the promotion of the “social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of sex, age, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status”, which only has one indicator measuring economic exclusion.

Last updated: 03 December 2018  
  
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels  
  
Target 16.b: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development  
  
Indicator 16.b.1: Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
This indicator is defined as the proportion of the population (adults) who self-report that they personally experienced discrimination or harassment during the last 12 months based on ground(s) prohibited by international human rights law. International human rights law refers to the body of international legal instruments aiming to promote and protect human rights, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and subsequent international human rights treaties adopted by the United Nations.  
  
  
  
Rationale:  
  
The pledge to leave no-one behind and eliminate discrimination is at the centre of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The elimination of discrimination is also enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the core international human rights treaties. The purpose of this indicator is to measure a prevalence of discrimination based on the personal experience reported by individuals. It is considered an outcome indicator (see HR/PUB/12/5) helping to measure the effectiveness of non-discriminatory laws, policy and practices for the concerned population groups.  
  
  
  
Concepts:  
  
Discrimination is any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference or other differential treatment that is directly or indirectly based on prohibited grounds of discrimination, and which has the intention or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life. Harassment is a form of discrimination when it is also based on prohibited grounds of discrimination. Harassment may take the form of words, gestures or actions, which tend to annoy, alarm, abuse, demean, intimidate, belittle, humiliate or embarrass another or which create an intimidating, hostile or offensive environment. While generally involving a pattern of behaviours, harassment can take the form of a single incident.  
  
  
  
International human rights law provides lists of the prohibited grounds of discrimination. The inclusion of “other status” in these lists indicate that they are not exhaustive and that other grounds may be recognized by international human rights mechanisms. A review of the international human rights normative framework helps identify a list of grounds that includes race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national origin, social origin, property, birth status, disability, age, nationality, marital and family status, sexual orientation, gender identity, health status, place of residence, economic and social situation, pregnancy, indigenous status, afro-descent and other status. In practice, it will be difficult to include all potentially relevant grounds of discrimination in household survey questions. For this reason, it is recommended that data collectors identify contextually relevant and feasible lists of grounds, drawing on the illustrative list and formulation of prohibited grounds of discrimination outlined in the methodology section below, and add an “other” category to reflect other grounds that may not have been listed explicitly.  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
The indicator measures an overall population prevalence of discrimination and harassment in the total population at the national level. The indicator will not necessarily inform on the prevalence of discrimination within specific population groups. This will depend on sample frames. For example, if disability is included within the selected grounds, the resulting data for discrimination on the ground of disability will represent only the proportion of the total population who feel that they had personally experienced discrimination against on the ground of disability. Unless the sample design provides adequate coverage of people with disability to allow disaggregation on this characteristic, the data cannot be understood as an indication of the prevalence of discrimination (on the ground of disability) within the population of people with a disability.  
  
  
  
The indicator is not measuring a general perception of respondents on the overall prevalence of discrimination in a country. It is based on personal experience self-reported by individual respondents. The indicator does not provide a legal determination of any alleged or proven cases of discrimination. The indicator will also not capture the cases of discrimination or harassment the respondents are not personally aware off or willing to disclose to data collectors. The indicator should be a starting point for further efforts to understand patterns of discrimination and harassment (e.g. location/context of incidents, relationship of the respondent to the person or entity responsible for discrimination or harassment, and frequency and severity of incidents). More survey questions will be needed for examining policy and legislative impact and responses.  
  
  
  
OHCHR advises that data collectors engage in participatory processes to identify contextually relevant grounds and formulations. The process should be guided by the principles outlined in OHCHR’s Human Rights-Based Approaches to Data (HRBAD), which stems from internationally agreed human rights and statistics standards. National Institutions with mandates related to human rights or non-discrimination and equality are ideal partners for these activities. Data collectors are also strongly encouraged to work with civil society organisations that are the representatives of or have better access to groups more are risk of being discriminated or left behind.   
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
Number of survey respondents who felt that they personally experienced discrimination or harassment on one or more prohibited grounds of discrimination during the last 12 months, divided by the total number of survey respondents, multiplied by 100.  
  
  
  
To minimize the effect of forward telescoping, the module asks two questions: a first question about the respondent’s experience over the last 5 years, and a second question about the last 12 months:  
  
Question 1: In [COUNTRY], do you feel that you personally experienced any form of discrimination or harassment during the last 5 years, namely since [YEAR OF INTERVIEW MINUS 5] (or since you have been in the country), on the following grounds?  
  
Question 2: In [COUNTRY], do you feel that you personally experienced any form of discrimination or harassment during the past 12 months, namely since [MONTH OF INTERVIEW] [YEAR OF INTERVIEW MINUS 1], on any of these grounds?  
  
  
  
The proposed survey module recommends that interviewer reads or the data collection mechanism provides a short definition of discrimination/harassment to the respondent before asking the questions. Providing respondents with a basic introduction to these notions helps improve their comprehension and recall of incidents. Following consultations with experts and complementary cognitive testing, the following introductory text is recommended:   
  
Discrimination happens when you are treated less favourably compared to others or harassed because of the way you look, where you come from, what you believe or for other reasons. You may be refused equal access to work, housing, healthcare, education, marriage or family life, the police or justice system, shops, restaurants, or any other services or opportunities. You may also encounter comments, gestures or other behaviours that make you feel offended, threatened or insulted, or have to stay away from places or activities to avoid such behaviours.  
  
The proposed survey module also recommends that a list of grounds is provided to respondents to facilitate comprehension and recall of incidents. As a starting point, OHCHR recommends the use of the following list of grounds prohibited by international human rights law and adding an “any other ground” category to capture grounds that are not explicitly listed. The module recommends that the following illustrative list is reviewed and contextualised at national level through a participatory process (see HRBAD and accompanying guidance) to reflect specific population groups and data collection/disaggregation needs:  
  
  
  
1. SEX: such as being a woman or a man  
  
2. AGE: such as being perceived to be too young or too old  
  
3. DISABILITY OR HEALTH STATUS: such as having difficulty in seeing, hearing, walking or moving, concentrating or communicating, having a disease or other health conditions and no reasonable accommodation provided for it  
  
4. ETHNICITY, COLOUR OR LANGUAGE: such as skin colour or physical appearance, ethnic origin or way of dressing, culture, traditions, native language, indigenous status, or being of African descent   
  
5. MIGRATION STATUS: such as nationality or national origin, country of birth, refugees, asylum seekers, migrant status, undocumented migrants or stateless persons  
  
6. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS: such as wealth or education level, being perceived to be from a lower or different social or economic group or class, land or home ownership or not   
  
7. GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION OR PLACE OF RESIDENCE: such as living in urban or rural areas, formal or informal settlements  
  
8. RELIGION: such as having or not a religion or religious beliefs  
  
9. MARITAL AND FAMILY STATUS: such as being single, married, divorced, widowed, pregnant, with or without children, orphan or born from unmarried parents  
  
10. SEXUAL ORIENTATION OR GENDER IDENTITY: such as being attracted to person of the same sex, self-identifying differently from sex assigned at birth or as being either sexually, bodily and/or gender diverse   
  
11. POLITICAL OPINION: such as expressing political views, defending the rights of others, being a member or not of a political party or trade union  
  
12. OTHER GROUNDS  
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
Disaggregation will be developed for this indicator in keeping with SDG target 17.18 (income, gender/sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts).  
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
  
  
At country level  
  
Estimates will not be produced for missing values.  
  
  
  
At regional and global levels  
  
Estimates will not be produced for missing values.  
  
  
  
Regional aggregates:  
  
N/A  
  
  
  
Sources of discrepancies:  
  
OHCHR will compile data only from national sources, possibly regional sources, if available/appropriate. Therefore, there should not be discrepancies.  
  
  
  
Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level:  
  
[Link to technical guidance]  
  
Quality assurance  
  
[Link to technical guidance]  
  
OHCHR will consult NSOs focal points for the SDG indicator framework (list maintained by the UNSD) on the availability of national data for the SDGs Indicators Database [Link to related guidance]  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
Household surveys, such as MICS, victimisation surveys and other social surveys, are the main data source for this indicator.  
  
  
  
Collection process:  
  
NA  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
NA   
  
  
  
Time series:  
  
2017-2018-2019  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
NA  
  
   
  
Data release:  
  
2020 (quarter I)  
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
National Statistical Offices. If the data are not collected by the NSO but another source, they will be sent to the NSO for consultation prior to their publication in global SDG databases.  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
OHCHR  
  
References  
  
  
  
URL: www.ohchr.org   
  
  
  
References: www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Indicators/Pages/HRIndicatorsIndex   
  
  
  
Related indicators as of February 2020  
  
• 5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex  
  
• 16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months  
  
• 16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles  
  
• 16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services

Last updated: 19 July 2016  
  
  
  
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels  
  
Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children  
  
Indicator 16.2.2: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
  
  
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
  
  
The indicator is defined as the ratio between the total number of victims of trafficking in persons detected or living in a country and the population resident in the country, expressed per 100,000 populations.  
  
  
  
According to Article 3, paragraph (a) of the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol, trafficking in persons is defined as “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs”.  
  
  
  
Article 3, (b) states “the consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used”;  
  
  
  
Article 3, (c) states “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered trafficking in persons even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a);"  
  
  
  
Rationale:  
  
  
  
The rationale is measuring the prevalence of the number of victims of trafficking according to the victims profile and the forms of exploitation.  
  
  
  
Concepts:  
  
  
  
According to the definition given in the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, trafficking in persons has three constituent elements; The Act (Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons), the Means  
  
  
  
(Threat or use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability, or giving payments or benefits to a person in control over another person) and the Purpose (at minimum exploiting the prostitution of others, sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery or similar practices and the removal of organs).  
  
  
  
The definition implies that the exploitation does not need to be in place, as the intention by traffickers to exploit the victim is sufficient to define a trafficking offence. Furthermore, the list of exploitative forms is not limited, which means that other forms of exploitation may emerge and they could be considered to represent additional forms of trafficking offences.  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
  
  
The count of detected victims of trafficking has the benefit of referring to victims as defined by the UN Protocol where the act, the mean and the purpose of trafficking have been identified by the national authorities. However it does not cover the dark number of crime, i.e. the number of victims non detected by the authorities. While information on detected victims can provide valuable information to monitor sex and age profile of detected victims, as well as on forms of exploitation ,trafficking flows, the number of detected victims per se doesn’t monitor the level of trafficking of persons so interpretation of trends should be done with caution, as changes in detected victims of trafficking can be due to multiple factors such as intensity of trafficking flows but also to changes of law enforcement practices, changes in legislation, or changes in victims attitudes,.  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
  
  
This numerator of this indicator is composed of two parts: detected and undetected victims of trafficking in persons. The detected part of trafficking victims, as resulting from investigation and prosecution activities of criminal justice system, is counted and reported by national law enforcement authorities.  
  
  
  
Methodology to estimate the number of undetected victims of trafficking in persons is under development: some methods have been identified , but further testing is needed to produce a consolidated and agreed upon approach. The method to estimate undetected victims will have to allow the estimation of victims characteristics (sex and age) and the forms of exploitation suffered.  
  
  
  
The indicator will be calculated as the ratio between the sum of detected and undetected victims of trafficking and the population resident in the country, multiplied by 100,000  
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
  
  
"Recommended disaggregations for this indicator are:  
  
- sex and age of victims  
  
- form of exploitation"  
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
  
  
At country level  
  
  
  
Data on detected victims of trafficking are not estimated, if not provided by national authorities.  
  
  
  
Methods to estimate undetected victims of trafficking are currently being tested by UNODC.  
  
  
  
At regional and global levels  
  
  
  
Missing values are not imputed.  
  
  
  
Regional aggregates:  
  
  
  
Regional and global aggregates of number of victims of trafficking are currently not produced.  
  
  
  
Sources of discrepancies:  
  
  
  
Data on detected victims of trafficking used at international level correspond to those produced at national level.  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
Data on detected victims of trafficking are typically provided by national authorities competent in detecting trafficking victims, law enforcement institutions, or services assisting the victims. Data are collected by UNODC through a questionnaire sent to national authorities through their Permanent Missions to the United Nations in Vienna (or any other competent authority designated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and published in the UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons every two years.  
  
  
  
Collection process:  
  
  
  
UNODC collects data from national authorities competent in detecting victims of trafficking through a common questionnaire. Once consolidated, before publication data are shared with countries to check their accuracy.  
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
Currently UNODC has regular data collection on detected victims of trafficking in persons for about 130 countries.  
  
  
  
Time series:  
  
  
  
Information available since 2003 (limited to detected victims of trafficking)  
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
  
  
Data collection is conducted every year, starting in the II quarter.   
  
  
  
Data release:  
  
  
  
The next edition of the Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, with most up-to date data until 2014, is scheduled on November 2016. The Report is published every two years. ( November 2016)  
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
  
  
UNODC collects data from national authorities (normally designated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) competent in detecting victims of trafficking, either law enforcement institutions or national agencies responsible for assisting victims of trafficking  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
  
  
UNODC  
  
  
  
References  
  
  
  
URL:  
  
  
  
www.unodc.org  
  
  
  
References:  
  
  
  
www.unodc.org/glotip.html  
  
  
  
UNODC, Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, 2014  
  
  
  
Related indicators as of February 2020  
  
  
  
Target 5.2 and 8.7 refer to trafficking in persons:  
  
  
  
Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities  
  
  
  
Comments:  
  
  
  
Target 5.2 and 8.7 refer to trafficking in persons

Last updated: March 2019  
  
  
  
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels  
  
Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children  
  
Indicator 16.2.3: Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
  
  
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
  
  
Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18  
  
  
  
Rationale:  
  
  
  
Sexual violence is one of the most unsettling of children's rights violations. Experiences of sexual violence in childhood hinder all aspects of development: physical, psychological/emotional and social. Apart from the physical injuries that can result, researchers have consistently found that the sexual abuse of children is associated with a wide array of mental health consequences and adverse behavioural outcomes in adulthood.   
  
  
  
The issue is universally relevant and the indicator captures one of the gravest forms of violence against children. The right of children to protection from all forms of violence is enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and its Optional Protocols.  
  
  
  
Concepts:  
  
  
  
Definition from General Comment No. 13 on the Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC):  
  
  
  
Sexual violence comprises any sexual activities imposed by an adult on a child against which the child is entitled to protection by criminal law. This includes: (a) The inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful or psychologically harmful sexual activity; (b) The use of children in commercial sexual exploitation; (c) The use of children in audio or visual images of child sexual abuse; and (d) Child prostitution, sexual slavery, sexual exploitation in travel and tourism, trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation (within and between countries), sale of children for sexual purposes and forced marriage. Sexual activities are also considered as abuse when committed against a child by another child if the offender is significantly older than the victim or uses power, threat or other means of pressure. Consensual sexual activities between children are not considered as sexual abuse if the children are older than the age limit defined by the State Party.  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
  
  
The availability of comparable data remains a serious challenge in this area as many data collection efforts have relied on different study methodologies and designs, definitions of sexual violence, samples and questions to elicit information. Data on the experiences of boys are particularly sparse. A further challenge in this field is underreporting, especially when it comes to reporting on experiences of sexual violence among boys and men.  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
  
  
Number of young women and men aged 18-29 years who report having experienced any sexual violence by age 18 divided by the total number of young women and men aged 18-29 years, respectively, in the population multiplied by 100.  
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
  
  
Sex, age, income, place of residence, geographic location, marital status, education  
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
  
  
At country level  
  
  
  
When data for a country are entirely missing, UNICEF does not publish any country-level estimate.  
  
  
  
At regional and global levels  
  
  
  
The regional average is applied to those countries within the region with missing values for the purposes of calculating regional aggregates only, but are not published as country-level estimates. Regional aggregates are only published when at least 50 per cent of the regional population for the relevant age group are covered by the available data.  
  
  
  
The global aggregate is a weighted average of all countries with available data. Global aggregates are published regardless of population coverage, but the number of countries and the proportion of the relevant population group represented by the available data are clearly indicated.  
  
  
  
Regional aggregates:  
  
  
  
Regional aggregates are weighted averages of all the countries within the region.  
  
  
  
Sources of discrepancies:  
  
  
  
The country estimates compiled and presented in the global SDG database have been re-analyzed by UNICEF in order to obtain estimates for the standard age group for reporting (i.e., ages 18-29 years) since data for this age group are not typically available in published survey reports.   
  
  
  
Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level:  
  
  
  
Countries gather data on childhood experiences of sexual violence through household surveys such as the Demographic and Health Surveys. In some countries, such data are also collected through other national household surveys, including dedicated surveys on violence. This indicator captures all experiences of sexual violence that occurred during childhood (i.e. prior to the age of 18 years) regardless of the legal age of consent stipulated in relevant national legislation.  
  
  
  
Quality assurance  
  
  
  
UNICEF maintains the global database on sexual violence in childhood that is used for SDG and other official reporting. Before the inclusion of any data point in the database, it is reviewed by technical focal points at UNICEF headquarters to check for consistency and overall data quality. This review is based on a set of objective criteria to ensure that only the most recent and reliable information are included in the databases. These criteria include the following: data sources must include proper documentation; data values must be representative at the national population level; data are collected using an appropriate methodology (e.g., sampling); data values are based on a sufficiently large sample; data conform to the standard indicator definition including age group and concepts, to the extent possible; data are plausible based on trends and consistency with previously published/reported estimates for the indicator.   
  
  
  
As of 2018, UNICEF undertakes an annual consultation with government authorities on 10 of the child-related SDG indicators in its role of sole or joint custodian, and in line with its global monitoring mandate and normative commitments to advancing the 2030 Agenda for children. This includes indicator 16.2.3. More details on the process for the country consultation are outlined below.   
  
  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
Household surveys such as DHS have been collecting data on this indicator in low- and middle-income countries since the late 1990s.  
  
  
  
The DHS includes a standard module that captures information on a few specific forms of sexual violence. Respondents are asked whether, at any time in their lives (as children or adults), anyone ever forced them – physically or in any other way – to have sexual intercourse or to perform any other sexual acts against their will. Those responding ‘yes’ to this question are then asked how old they were the first time this happened. It is important to flag that the DHS module was not specifically designed to capture experiences of sexual violence in childhood and while it produces data that can be used to report on 16.2.3, further methodological work is needed to develop standard questions specifically designed to measure child sexual abuse.  
  
  
  
Collection process:  
  
  
  
UNICEF undertakes a wide consultative process of compiling and assessing data from national sources for the purposes of updating its global databases on the situation of children. Up until 2017, the mechanism UNICEF used to collaborate with national authorities on ensuring data quality and international comparability on key indicators of relevance to children was known as Country Data Reporting on the Indicators for the Goals (CRING).  
  
  
  
As of 2018, UNICEF launched a new country consultation process with national authorities on selected child-related global SDG indicators it is custodian or co-custodian to meet emerging standards and guidelines on data flows for global reporting of SDG indicators, which place strong emphasis on technical rigour, country ownership and use of official data and statistics. The consultation process solicited feedback directly from National Statistical Offices, as well as other government agencies responsible for official statistics, on the compilation of the indicators, including the data sources used, and the application of internationally agreed definitions, classification and methodologies to the data from that source. Once reviewed, feedback is made available to countries on whether or not specific data points are accepted, and if not, the reasons why. More details on the consultation process can be found in the guidance note.   
  
  
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
Nationally representative and comparable data are currently available for women from around 46 low- and middle-income countries and for men from around 9 low- and middle-income countries.  
  
  
  
Time series:  
  
  
  
Not available  
  
  
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
UNICEF will undertake an annual country consultation likely between December and January every year to allow for review and processing of the feedback received in order to meet global SDG reporting deadlines.  
  
  
  
Data release:  
  
June 2019.  
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
  
  
National Statistical Offices (for the most part) or line ministries/other government agencies that have conducted national surveys on sexual violence against women and men.  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
  
  
UNICEF  
  
  
  
References  
  
  
  
URL:  
  
  
  
data.unicef.org  
  
  
  
References:  
  
  
  
http://data.unicef.org/child-protection/sexual-violence.html  
  
  
  
Related indicators as of February 2020

Last updated: 19 July 2016  
  
  
  
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels  
  
Target 16.a: Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime  
  
Indicator 16.a.1: Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
  
  
United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
  
  
This indicator Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles measures the compliance of existing national human rights institutions with the Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions (The Paris Principles), which were adopted by the General Assembly (resolution 48/134) based on the rules of procedure of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI, formerly the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights or ICC).  
  
  
  
Rationale:  
  
  
  
This indicator measures the global continual efforts of countries in setting up independent national institutions, through international cooperation, to promote inclusive, peaceful and accountable societies. The creation and fosterage of a NHRI indicates a State’s commitment to promote and protect the human rights provided in international human rights instruments. Compliance with the Paris Principles vest NHRIs with a broad mandate, competence and power to investigate, report on the national human rights situation, and publicize human rights through information and education. While NHRIs are essentially state funded, they are to maintain independence and pluralism. When vested with a quasi-judicial competence, NHRIs handle complaints and assist victims in taking their cases to courts making them an essential component in the national human rights protection system. These fundamental functions that NHRIs play and their increasing participation in the international human rights fora make them important actors in the improvement of the human rights situation, including the elimination of discriminatory laws and the promotion and enforcement of non-discriminatory laws. At the national level reporting, the better the accreditation classification of the NHRI reflects that it is credible, legitimate, relevant and effective in promoting human rights at the national level.  
  
  
  
Concepts:  
  
  
  
A National Human Rights Institution is an independent administrative body set up by a State to promote and protect human rights. NHRIs are State bodies with a constitutional and/or legislative mandate to protect and promote human rights. They are part of the State apparatus and are funded by the State. However, they operate and function independently from government. While their specific mandate may vary, the general role of NHRIs is to address discrimination in all its forms, as well as to promote the protection of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. Core functions of NHRIs include complaint handling, human rights education and making recommendations on law reform. Effective NHRIs are an important link between government and civil society, in so far as they help bridge the 'protection gap' between the rights of individuals and the responsibilities of the State. Six models of NHRIs exist across all regions of the world today, namely: Human rights commissions, Human rights ombudsman institutions, Hybrid institutions, Consultative and advisory bodies, Institutes and centers and multiple institutions. An Independent NHRI is an institution with ‘A level’ accreditation status as benchmarked against the Paris Principles. The process of accreditation is conducted through peer review by the Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA) of the GAHNRI. There are three possible types of accreditation:   
  
  
  
A: Compliance with Paris Principles   
  
B: Observer Status – Not fully in compliance with the Paris Principles or insufficient information provided to make a determination   
  
C: Non-compliant with the Paris Principles   
  
  
  
Accreditation by the GANHRI entails a determination whether the NHRI is compliant, both in law and practice, with the Paris principles, the principal source of the normative standards for NHRIs, as well as with the General Observations developed by the SCA. Other international standards may also be taken into account by the SCA, including the provisions related to the establishment of national mechanisms in the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment as well as in the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Likewise, the SCA looks at any NHRI-related recommendation from the international human rights mechanisms, notably, the Treaty Bodies, Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and special procedures. The process also looks into the effectiveness and level of engagement with international human rights systems.  
  
  
  
The Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions (The Paris Principles) adopted by General Assembly, Resolution 48/134 of 20 December 1993 provide the international benchmarks against which NHRIs can be accredited by the GANHRI.  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
  
  
The important and constructive role of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights has been acknowledged in different United Nations instruments and resolutions, including the Final Document and Programme of Action of the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna, GA resolutions A/RES/63/172 (2008) and A/RES/64/161 (2009) on National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights. In addition, creation and strengthening of NHRIs have also been encouraged. For example, the 1993 GA resolution 48/134 ‘affirms the priority that should be accorded to the development of appropriate arrangements at the national level to ensure the effective implementation of international human rights standards’ while the 2008 GA resolution A/RES/63/169 encouraged states ‘to consider the creation or the strengthening of independent and autonomous Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions’. The Human Rights Council (HRC resolution 5/1, 2007) also called for the effective participation of national human rights institutions in its institution building package, which provides elements to guide its future work.   
  
  
  
UN treaty bodies have also recognized the crucial role that NHRIs represent in the effective implementation of treaty obligations and encouraged their creation (e.g. CERD General Comment 17, A/48/18 (1993); CESCR General Comment 10, E/C.12/1998/25; and CRC General Comment 2, CRC/GC/2002/2). A compilation of various recommendations and concluding observations relevant to NHRIs emanating from the international human rights mechanisms in the United Nations is available at: http://www.universalhumanrightsindex.org/.   
  
  
  
The GANHRI is an international association of NHRIs which promotes and strengthens NHRIs to be in accordance with the Paris Principles and provides leadership in the promotion and protection of human rights (ICC Statute, Art. 5). Decisions on the classifications of NHRIs are based on their submitted documents such as: 1) copy of legislation or other instrument by which it is established and empowered in its official or published format (e.g. statute, and /or constitutional provisions, and/or presidential decree, 2) outline of organizational structure including details of staff and annual budget, 3) copy of recent published annual report; 4) detailed statement showing how it complies with the Paris Principles. NHRIs that hold ‘A’ and ‘B’ status are reviewed every five years. Civil society organizations may also provide relevant information to OHCHR pertaining to any accreditation matter.   
  
  
  
Accreditation of NHRIs shows that the government supports human rights work in the country. However their effectiveness should also be measured based on their ability to gain public trust and the quality of their human rights work. In this context, it would also be worthwhile to look into the responses of the NHRI to the recommendations of the GANHRI. Likewise, the inputs from the NHRI while engaging with the international human rights mechanisms (i.e. submissions to the Human Rights Council, including UPR, and to the treaty bodies) represent a valuable source of information on how NHRIs carry out their mandate in reference to international human rights instruments.  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
In terms of method of computation, the indicator is computed as the accreditation classification, namely A, B or C of the NHRI.  
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
  
  
While disaggregation of information is not applicable for this indicator, it may be desirable to highlight the type of NHRI, whether Ombudsman, human rights commission, advisory body, research-based institute, etc.  
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
  
  
At country level  
  
  
  
All country data are available and there is no Treatment of missing values.  
  
  
  
At regional and global levels  
  
  
  
All country data are available and there is no Treatment of missing values.  
  
  
  
Sources of discrepancies:  
  
  
  
The country counterpart has the possibility to appeal the decision on the level of compliance with the Paris Principles received from the international mechanism. The appeal needs to be supported by at least 4 other national human rights institutions (all members of the international bureau) and 2 regional networks of national human rights institutions.  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
The main source of data on the indicator is administrative records of the Sub- Committee on Accreditation reports of the GANHRI. OHCHR compiles the data into a global directory of NHRI status accreditation updated every six months, after the Sub-committee on Accreditation submits its report.  
  
  
  
Collection process:  
  
  
  
An international survey is sent to national human rights institution, which fill it in and send it back to the international mechanism. The latter also use complementary information, if available, received from civil society organizations.  
  
  
  
National human rights institutions seeking accreditation have to submit detailed information about their practices and how they directly promote compliance with the Paris Principles, namely the Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions that were adopted by the General Assembly (resolution 48/134). Information to be submitted relates to:   
  
1) Guarantee of tenure for members of the National Human Rights Institution decision-making body;   
  
2) full-time members of a National Human Rights Institution;   
  
3) Guarantee of functional immunity;   
  
4) Recruitment and retention of National Human Rights Institution staff;   
  
5) Staffing of the National Human Rights Institution by secondment;   
  
6) National Human Rights Institutions during the situation of a coup d’état or a state of emergency;   
  
7) Limitation of power of National Human Rights Institutions due to national security;   
  
8) Administrative regulation of National Human Rights Institutions;   
  
9) Assessing National Human Rights Institutions as National Preventive and National Monitoring Mechanisms;   
  
10) The quasi-judicial competency of National Human Rights Institutions (complaints-handling).   
  
  
  
Based on the information received, the process of accreditation is conducted through peer review by the Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA) of GANHRI.  
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
196 countries  
  
  
  
Asia and Pacific – 56  
  
Africa – 54  
  
Latin America and the Caribbean – 33  
  
Europe, North America, Australia, New Zealand and Japan – 53  
  
  
  
Time series:  
  
  
  
From 2000 to 2015  
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
  
  
From November 2016  
  
  
  
Data release:  
  
  
  
December 2016   
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
  
  
Name:  
  
  
  
National human rights institution  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
National human rights institution (e.g. national human rights commissions, human rights ombudsman institutions, hybrid institutions, consultative and advisory bodies, institutes and centers and multiple institutions)  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
  
  
United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA) of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI).  
  
  
  
References  
  
  
  
URL:  
  
  
  
http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Indicators/Pages/HRIndicatorsIndex.aspx  
  
  
  
References:  
  
  
  
http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/HRIndicators/Metadata\_16.a.1\_3\_March2016.pdf  
  
  
  
http://nhri.ohchr.org/EN/Pages/default.aspx   
  
  
  
http://ohchr.org/EN/Countries/NHRI/Pages/NHRIMain.aspx   
  
  
  
http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/StatusOfNationalInstitutions.aspx  
  
  
  
Related indicators as of February 2020  
  
  
  
10.3:  
  
Progress towards sustainable forest management  
  
  
  
16.b:  
  
Progress towards sustainable forest management

Last updated: 14 February 2020  
  
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels  
  
  
  
Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels  
  
  
  
Indicator 16.7.1: Proportions of positions (by age group, sex, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local), including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions.   
  
  
  
This metadata is for sub-component (a) of the indicator, on legislatures.   
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
Inter-Parliamentary Union  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
  
  
This metadata sheet is focused only on the first sub-component of indicator 16.7.1, namely on positions in national legislatures held by individuals of each target population (sex, age, persons with disabilities, and contextually relevant population groups).   
  
  
  
The legislative sub-component of indicator 16.7.1 aims to measure how representative of the general population are the individuals occupying key decision-making positions in national legislatures. More specifically, this indicator measures the proportional representation of various demographic groups (women, age groups) in the national population amongst individuals occupying the following positions in national legislatures: (1) Members, (2) Speakers and (3) Chairs of permanent committees in charge of the following portfolios: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Finance, Human Rights and Gender Equality. Furthermore, it looks at the electoral and constitutional provisions adopted by countries to secure representation in national legislatures of persons with disabilities and contextually relevant population groups.   
  
  
  
Rationale:  
  
The concept of representation  
  
There are different approaches to the concept of representation in parliament, with two of the most widely-known being descriptive and substantive representation (Bird, 2003; Floor Eelbode, 2010). Descriptive representation is concerned with the extent to which the composition of parliament mirrors the various socio-demographic groups in the national population. Substantive representation, meanwhile, is concerned with the extent to which parliament acts in the interest of certain population groups (irrespective of whether or not members of parliament consider themselves as members of those groups).  
  
  
  
Indicator 16.7.1 focuses on descriptive representation. The underlying assumption is that when parliament reflects the social diversity of a nation, this may lead to greater legitimacy of the parliament in the eyes of the electorate, as members resemble the people they represent in respect to gender, age, ethnicity and disability. Descriptive representation has been found to be associated with higher levels of trust in public institutions, as people feel closer to elected representatives who resemble them and  
  
perceive more visibly representative political bodies with better quality and fairness of policy decisions, and with less undue influence of vested interests over decision-making. Such descriptive representation should then enhance the substantive influence of population groups.  
  
  
  
The methodology for this indicator measures representation in parliamentary decision-making with respect to the sex and age of members of parliament. It identifies the extent to which the proportion of women members of parliament, and the proportion of young members of parliament, corresponds to the proportion of these groups in society as a whole.   
  
  
  
A different approach is taken with regard to disability and population group status, which focuses on electoral and constitutional provisions guaranteeing the representation of persons with disabilities and various population groups in national parliaments (see ‘Comments and limitations’).  
  
  
  
‘Decision-making positions’ in national parliaments  
  
Target 16.7 focuses on ‘decision-making’ and the extent to which it is responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative. For the purpose of this indicator, three positions were identified for their importance in decision-making and leadership: Members of parliament, the Speaker of parliament and permanent committee Chairs. Broadly speaking, the decision-making power of individuals holding these positions can be described as follows:   
  
Members of parliament play important roles in public decision-making by voting on laws and holding the government to account.   
  
The Speaker of a legislature presides over the proceedings of parliament and typically plays a significant role in setting the parliamentary agenda and organizing the business of parliament. The Speaker is responsible for ensuring parliamentary business is conducted fairly and effectively, and for protecting the autonomy of the legislature in relation to the other branches of government.   
  
Committee Chairs preside over the work of parliamentary committees, and typically have great influence over the committee agenda and business, including the legislative and oversight work carried out. In addition, committee Chairs often participate in the management boards or bureau that guide the overall work of parliament. As the number and mandates of permanent committees vary between parliaments, for the sake of better quality data and greater comparability, this indicator only considers five Permanent Committees : Foreign Affairs, Defence, Finance, Human Rights and Gender Equality (see ‘Comments and limitations’).   
  
  
  
Political representation and disaggregation dimensions  
  
  
  
The indicator calls for disaggregation of positions by age, sex, contextually relevant population groups and disability status. The following international human rights instruments contain provisions on enhancing opportunities for political participation by individuals and groups holding such characteristics:   
  
  
  
The right and opportunity to participate in public affairs  
  
Article 25 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) recognizes “the right and opportunity, without distinction of any kind such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status to take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives”.  
  
  
  
Age  
  
The 2015 Security Council Resolution 2250 urges Member States to consider ways to increase inclusive representation of youth in decision-making at all levels in local, national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms to prevent and resolve conflict and counter violent extremism.   
  
  
  
Sex  
  
The 2000 Security Council Resolution 1325 and the six supporting resolutions between 2000-2013 on Women, Peace and Security urge member states to increase the numbers of women at all levels of decision-making institutions. The 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) provides the basis for realizing equality between women and men through ensuring women's equal access to, and equal opportunities in, political and public life, including the right to vote and to stand for election, as well as to hold public office at all levels of government (Article 7). States parties agree to take all appropriate measures to overcome historical discrimination against women and obstacles to women’s participation in decision-making processes (Article 8), including legislation and temporary special measures (Article 4).   
  
  
  
Ethnic or minority status  
  
The Declaration on the Rights of Persons belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (1992) and the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) provide that persons belonging to minorities and indigenous peoples have the right to participate in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State.   
  
  
  
Disability status  
  
The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006) calls upon State Parties to ensure that persons with disabilities can effectively and fully participate in political and public life on an equal basis with others, directly or through freely chosen representatives, including the right and opportunity for persons with disabilities to vote and be elected. Resolution 2155 (2017) of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) on the political rights of persons with disabilities recommends for countries to consider the establishment of quotas for the participation of persons with disabilities in parliamentary and local elections, with a view to increasing participation and representation.  
  
  
  
Concepts:  
  
  
  
The indicator is based on the following key concepts and terms:   
  
  
  
National legislature: A legislature (alternatively called ‘assembly’ or ‘parliament’) is the multi-member branch of government that considers public issues, makes laws and oversees the executive.   
  
Unicameral / bicameral parliaments: A legislature may consist of a single chamber (unicameral parliament) or two chambers (bicameral parliament). The organization of a country’s legislature is prescribed by its constitution. Around the world, about 59% of all countries have unicameral legislatures, while the remaining 41% are bicameral. To allow for a comprehensive analysis, this indicator will consider both chambers in bicameral parliaments.  
  
Member of Parliament (MP): A person who is formally an elected or appointed member of a national legislature. This metadata considers all members of lower and upper chamber regardless of the selection modality (direct election, indirect election and appointment).  
  
Speaker: A Speaker (alternatively called ‘president’ or ‘chairperson’ of the legislature) is the presiding officer of the legislature.  
  
Permanent committee (alternatively called ‘standing committee’): established for the full duration of the legislature and generally aligned with the specific policy areas of key government departments. For the purpose of SDG indicator 16.7.1(a), the permanent committees in charge of five portfolios are being considered: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Finance, Human Rights and Gender Equality.  
  
Permanent Committee Chair: A person designated to preside over the work of a permanent committee, selected through nomination by political parties, election by MPs, appointment by the Speaker, or other means.   
  
Disability: long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder the full and effective participation of disabled persons in society on an equal basis with others.  
  
Population group: The population of a country is a mosaic of different population groups that can be identified according to racial or ethnic, language, migration status, religious affiliation, sexual orientation, as well as disability status (UNECE). The indicator adopts a broad definition of population groups, not limited to minorities and indigenous peoples, in order to capture all nationally relevant groups tracked by a given parliament, which depends on the constitutional and electoral measures in place to guarantee the representation of certain groups. Such measures sometimes extend to groups other than ‘minorities’, such as, for instance, occupational groups.  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
  
  
Measuring representation  
  
The significance of descriptive representation has been challenged in different ways. First, there is the question of what and who should be mirrored in the representative body; why be attentive to some groups (women, young people, minorities etc) but not others (the poor, LGBTI, "ethnic" groups who might not be officially recognized etc)? Second, the mirror notion of descriptive representation may be deemed dangerous if it precludes citizens from choosing representatives who do not look like them. One of the base tenets of democracy is freedom of choice at the ballot box and if one is corralled into having to vote for a candidate of your own sex or ethnicity, then that intrinsic liberty is constrained. Third, descriptive representation has the danger of ultimately becoming an end in itself. Concerns about effective representation should not end once parliament has the appropriate number of members for each minority groups. Indeed at this stage concerns about adequate political representation should be just beginning. These members should be able to articulate minority concerns and have the same opportunities to influence policy as other members. Nevertheless, if a parliament includes none, or very few, women, young people, minorities etc., that is probably a worrying sign that their interests are not being heard.   
  
Representation needs to go hand in hand with participation, with both concepts being part of target 16.7. Without meaningful opportunities for citizens to participate in parliamentary decision-making, representation alone is unlikely to automatically lead to effective popular control of the government - one of the fundamental principles of democracy (International IDEA, 2013).   
  
The age and sex of individuals holding decision-making positions in parliament provide an indication at the symbolic level of the way in which power is shared within this institution. However, there is no certainty that because a Speaker or committee Chair is young (or old), a woman (or a man), or belongs to a minority group, s/he will bring to the fore issues of interest to groups with the same socio-demographic profile.  
  
Tracking the age of MPs over time offers some measure of youth representation in parliament. However, in most parliaments around the world, leadership positions such as Speaker and permanent committee Chairs are considered senior functions which require considerable experience, and are awarded in recognition of parliamentary achievement. This means that such positions are by nature unlikely to be held by members below the ‘youth’ age bracket of ‘45 years old and under’. As such, for the positions of Speaker and committee Chairs, more relevant insights will be generated on the basis of sex disaggregation.   
  
IPU studies on women in parliaments have found that committees representing the three ‘hard’ policy portfolios of Foreign Affairs, Defence and Finance are traditionally male-dominated. The two other committees tracked by this indicator, representing cross-cutting portfolios of Human Rights and Gender Equality, are also of interest given their specific areas of focus. Although not found in every parliament, the very existence of these two committees suggests a particular commitment within parliament to safeguarding human rights and promoting gender equality.   
  
In certain countries, particularly Small Island Developing States, the number of members of parliament may be very small. Consequently, there may not be a committee system, or the committee system may not contain the same distribution by areas of responsibility as observed in the majority of parliaments. In addition, in parliaments with a very small number of members, the addition or reduction of just one or two people to the number of women or the number of young MPs may have a significant impact on the overall percentage of representation of these groups.  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
As regards the scope of ‘population groups’, while representation of minorities and indigenous peoples may be more often tracked by national parliaments due to the availability of internationally accepted definitions, the indicator also invites reporting on any other tracked population groups, including, for instance, occupational groups.  
  
An obvious limitation of this metadata is that it only considers members of parliament, in keeping with the focus of target 16.7 on ‘decision-making’. However, some parliaments may find it useful to also look at the composition of various staff categories such as clerks of the parliament, committee clerks or researchers, etc.   
  
Who holds the Chairs of parliamentary committees is largely tributary to the overall distribution of seats within the parliament. For example, parliaments with no members under the age of 30 will not have any committee Chairs under that age. Since committee chairs are typically awarded on the basis of experience and seniority, higher age groups are expected to be common among committee Chairs and Speakers.   
  
  
  
Data collection  
  
In between reporting dates, it may be difficult to maintain up-to-date information on the results of by-elections held in selected constituencies to fill vacancies arising from the death or resignation of members.  
  
From one year to another during any given parliamentary term (typically 4 or 5 years), some Members may fall into a different age group amongst those considered for this indicator. For this reason, age of Members is collected at the time of their election to parliament   
  
Age of Speakers and permanent committee Chairs is collected at the time of their appointment to the position, then verified and updated as of 1 January each year.   
  
  
  
Recommended approach to monitoring disability and population groups:  
  
  
  
1) Sensitivity of disability and population group data  
  
Efforts to promote inclusive parliaments presuppose recognition of ethno-cultural diversity. In certain contexts, population group status may prove to be a sensitive and politically charged variable. For example, several countries actively restrict or ban identification of ethnic or religious status, in order to protect vulnerable populations or discourage inter-ethnic conflict. In addition, definitions of groups that constitute a minority vary greatly between countries.   
  
Furthermore, there is a strong human rights principle that individuals must be able to choose to identify themselves as members of a minority, or not. It would not be appropriate for parliaments (or any other body) to assume or to assign MPs’ membership of a particular population group.   
  
Similarly, discriminatory perceptions and implicit bias against disability can make the collection of data by parliaments on this characteristic equally sensitive. This is partly because parliamentarians with disabilities, like everyone else, have a right to privacy and therefore are not under an obligation to reveal a disability. Moreover, in many states, information concerning disability falls under the umbrella of health data and is therefore confidential, thus preventing parliaments to release this information even on an anonymous basis.   
  
As a result, currently, next to no countries systematically collect data on disability among members of parliaments. As pointed out by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), while collecting reliable and accurate statistical data regarding the experiences of persons with disabilities presents numerous challenges, the lack of comparable data hinders the understanding of barriers to political participation.   
  
  
  
2) Limitations of the descriptive representation approach to tracking disability and population group status   
  
Unlike for sex and age, monitoring the descriptive representation of members of parliament based on disability or population group status would be neither feasible nor meaningful.  
  
Considering how broad the concept of disability is, encompassing various types of impairments and various degrees of severity, it would be unrealistic and unwarranted to expect a one-to-one ratio of representation in parliament. Furthermore, since national-level disability statistics are not always up-to-date, let alone available, the comparison between the share of disabled in the national population and in parliament could be unsound, or difficult to establish.   
  
There are similar concerns with respect to monitoring the representation of various population groups. In countries whose populations are a mosaic of many diverse groups (some of which may account for less than 1 percent of the population) an exact reflection of such pluralism in the composition of parliament would be impossible and unnecessary.   
  
For ethical reasons, data on disability and population group status of MPs could only be collected through individual surveys that meet required standards of confidentiality. Seeing that such practice is currently not in place, the testing of this approach will be explored in the future to establish whether surveying the world’s 46,000 parliamentarians is feasible.   
  
  
  
3) Adopting an incremental approach   
  
Given the perceived sensitivity of collecting data on disability and population group status and concerns related to the feasibility and usefulness of monitoring descriptive representation, it is proposed to take stock instead of electoral and constitutional provisions guaranteeing the representation of persons with disabilities and various population groups in national parliaments.   
  
Reserved seats and quotas are among the most commonly utilized electoral means to ensure representation of certain groups in the political process. Above and beyond guaranteeing a minimum number of seats held by persons with disabilities and certain population groups, the existence of such provisions substantiates a country’s commitment to the right to equal participation in public and political life.  
  
Provisions on quotas can be found in countries’ constitutions or electoral laws (i.e. legislated quotas). Such electoral measures are used to achieve equal or balanced access to political power by increasing access to political decision-making processes of certain sociodemographic groups. In 2010, the constitutions or electoral laws of more than 30 countries included electoral quotas for various groups (e.g. ethnic, religious) that commonly go under the name of ‘minority groups’. A few countries have similar provisions for persons with disabilities.   
  
The impracticality of looking at descriptive representation does not mean there is no merit in producing statistics on disability or population groups in parliament. Even an indicative number of MPs self-reporting disability could help parliamentary administrations around the world to better accommodate their special needs. It could also provide valuable information on the actual exercise (and not only the legal status) of the human right to equal opportunity to participate in the public and political life. When supported by concrete figures, such information can be valuable to a broad range of actors trying to identify and address barriers to political participation, including civil society, community advocates, researchers, development partners and political institutions themselves.   
  
In line with the proposed incremental approach, an ‘Inclusion Survey’ (see Annex and Data Sources) was developed to facilitate the collection of self-reported data on disability (using the Short Set of Questions on Disability elaborated by the Washington Group) and population group status by parliaments. This short survey module of 8 questions, developed specifically for the purpose of reporting on indicator 16.7.1(a), could be administered directly to all Members by a neutral sponsor such as a national statistical office or the IPU itself. Importantly, the introduction to the survey reassures respondents of the anonymity and confidentiality of their responses, which is essential to overcome individual reluctance to disclose sensitive personal information.   
  
  
  
  
  
Recommendations for reporting also on the composition of local parliaments   
  
While at present the indicator looks only at national parliaments, broadening its scope to include legislative bodies of local governments could be considered in the future, in line with target 16.7 which calls for decision-making to be representative “at all levels”. Local councils or assemblies hold important decision-making powers, including the ability to issue by-laws that influence the lives of their respective local communities. While it is premature at this stage to propose a global methodology to report on representation in local legislatures due to the varying quality of data collection systems in place at the local level, and to a number of methodological complexities (notably with regards to the need for disaggregated population statistics to be available for each administrative division, in order to compute representation ratios in each local parliament), countries should nonetheless be encouraged to track diversity in local parliaments, using methodologies appropriate to their local context. As far as global SDG reporting is concerned, a recommendation for the future inclusion of local legislatures in indicator 16.7.1(a) can be found in Annex 1 to the Methodology Development Narrative. A custodian for this part of the indicator on local legislatures remains to be identified.  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
  
  
Members:  
  
Indicator 16.7.1(a) aims to compare the proportion of various demographic groups (by sex and age) represented in national parliaments, relative to the proportion of these same groups in the national population above the age of eligibility.   
  
  
  
To report on indicator 16.7.1(a), two ratios must be calculated, namely:   
  
For ‘young’ MPs (aged 45 and below)   
  
For female MPs   
  
When comparing ratios of ‘young’ MPs and female MPs with corresponding shares of the national population that is aged 45 and below (for the first ratio) and female (for the second ratio), it is important to consider the population of, or above, the age of eligibility, the latter being, by definition, the lowest possible age of members of parliament. In other words, if the age of eligibility in a given country is 18 years old, the national population to be used as a comparator for the first ratio (for ‘young’ MPs) will be the national population aged 18-45 (not 0-45), and for the second ratio (for female MPs), the female population aged 18 and above.   
  
  
  
To calculate the ratio for ‘young’ MPs (aged 45 and below), the following formula is to be used:   
  
  
  
Ratio 1 = Proportion of MPs aged 45 and below in parliament   
  
Proportion of the national population aged 45 and below   
  
(with the age of eligibility as a lower boundary)  
  
  
  
Where:   
  
The numerator is the number of seats held by MPs aged 45 and below, divided by the total number of members in parliament  
  
The denominator can be computed using national population figures as follows:   
  
[Size of national population < or = to 45] – [Size of national population < age of eligibility]  
  
Size of the national population  
  
  
  
The resulting ratio can then be interpreted as follows:   
  
  
  
0 means no representation at all of ‘youth’ (45 years and below) in parliament   
  
1 means perfectly proportional representation of ‘youth’ (45 years and below) in parliament   
  
<1 means under-representation of ‘youth’ (45 years and below) in parliament   
  
>1 means over-representation of ‘youth’ (45 years and below) in parliament   
  
  
  
Example:  
  
Say in country A, 30% of the national population is aged 45 or younger (but above the age of eligibility), but only 25% of MPs fall in this age category:   
  
  
  
Ratio 1 = Proportion of MPs aged 45 and below in parliament   
  
Proportion of the national population aged 45 and below  
  
(with the age of eligibility as a lower boundary)  
  
  
  
Ratio = 0.25 / 0.3 = 0.83   
  
  
  
(<1 since MPs aged 45 or younger are under-represented amongst MPs compared to the proportion of this age group in the national population. The ratio is close to 1 as the share of ‘young’ MPs is not too far from the corresponding share of the national population falling in this age group.)  
  
  
  
  
  
While a simple proportion of ‘young’ MPs in parliament is not internationally comparable, a ratio computed using the above formula is. For instance, 48% of ‘young’ MPs (45 years old or younger) may be an overrepresentation of youth in country A where only 30% of the national population above eligibility age falls in this age bracket (Ratio = 48/30 = 1.6), but in country B where 70% of the national population is 45 years old or younger, the same 48% would be interpreted as under-representation (Ratio = 48/70 = 0.69). In this example, the figure of 48% is not internationally comparable in relation to the national population (it means over-representation in one country and under-representation in another), but the ratios 1.6 and 0.69 are internationally comparable. They help us understand whether 48% of MPs aged 45 years old or less is close to, or far from, proportional representation of this age group in the national population.   
  
  
  
To calculate the ratio for female MPs, the following formula is to be used:   
  
  
  
Ratio 2 = Proportion of women in parliament Proportion of women in the national population   
  
(with the age of eligibility as a lower boundary)  
  
  
  
Where:   
  
The numerator is the number of seats held by female MPs, divided by the total number of members in parliament  
  
The denominator can be computed using national population figures as follows:   
  
[Size of female national population > or = to age of eligibility]  
  
Size of the national population > or = to age of eligibility  
  
  
  
Note: This denominator can be set at 50 in most countries, as women generally represent around 50% of the national population in any given age bracket.   
  
The resulting ratio can be:  
  
0, when there is no representation of women at all in parliament  
  
<1, when the proportion of women in parliament is lower than that in the national population   
  
=1, when the proportion of women in parliament equals that in the national population  
  
>1, when the proportion of women in parliament is higher than that in the national population  
  
  
  
Example:  
  
Say in the same country A, 10% of seats are held by women MPs and women represent 50% of the national population in the given age bracket):  
  
  
  
Ratio 2 = Proportion of women in parliament   
  
Proportion of women in the national population   
  
(with the age of eligibility as a lower boundary)  
  
  
  
Ratio = 0.10 / 0.50 = 0.2   
  
  
  
(<1 since women are under-represented amongst MPs, but this time the ratio is much smaller as sex-based representation in parliament is far from parity.)  
  
  
  
  
  
Speakers: No computation, as most parliaments will only have one Speaker per parliament in unicameral parliaments or one Speaker per chamber in bicameral parliaments. Personal characteristics of the individual(s) holding the position of Speaker are recorded (i.e. age group and sex).  
  
Chairs of permanent committees on Foreign Affairs, Defence, Finance, Human Rights and Gender Equality: No computation, as data is collected only on five committee Chairs. Personal characteristics of the five individuals chairing these three committees are recorded (i.e. age group and sex).  
  
   
  
Computation in bicameral legislatures  
  
In bicameral parliaments, data will be collected and computed separately for the same set of positions in each chamber.   
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
  
  
Sex (Male/Female)  
  
Age: Cut-off age of 45 years of age or younger at the time of election, for members of the current legislature. For the Speaker and permanent committee Chairs, same cut-off age of 45 years of age or younger at the time of nomination to the position.   
  
Disability: List of electoral or constitutional provisions guaranteeing representation of persons with disabilities in parliament.  
  
Contextually relevant population groups (e.g. indigenous/linguistic/ethnic/religious/occupational groups): List of electoral or constitutional provisions guaranteeing representation of various population groups in parliament.   
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
  
  
At country level  
  
  
  
There is no treatment of missing values.   
  
  
  
At regional and global levels  
  
  
  
There is no imputation of missing values.   
  
  
  
Regional / global aggregates:  
  
Regional and global aggregates can be calculated on the basis of the data compiled for the indicator.   
  
Members: Regional and global aggregates should be calculated using raw data, not the ratio  
  
Speakers: Regional and global aggregates can be calculated  
  
Committee chairs: When calculating regional and global aggregates, attention must be paid to committees that cover more than one portfolio and/or that are joint committees of both chambers in a bicameral parliament.   
  
  
  
Effect of the age of eligibility for upper chambers on the age ratio   
  
While in many bicameral legislatures, the age of eligibility for the upper chamber is significantly higher than that for the lower chamber, some have adopted an equal or similar age requirement for both chambers. However, regardless of the minimum age of eligibility set for upper chambers, members of these chambers throughout the world are older on average than members of lower chambers (see New Parline). As such, those upper chambers that have a low eligibility age are likely to have a lower ratio for ‘young’ MPs than upper chambers that have a higher eligibility age. In other words, in upper chambers where the eligibility age is lower, the share of MPs who are 45 or younger is likely to be considerably less than the corresponding proportion of the national population that falls between the eligibility age and 45 years old.   
  
  
  
Sources of discrepancies:  
  
  
  
There is no internationally estimated data for this indicator.   
  
  
  
Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of data at national level:  
  
  
  
Data on the age and sex of Members, Speakers and Committee Chairs, as well as of electoral or constitutional provisions guaranteeing representation of persons with disabilities and various population groups in parliament, will be reported directly by the IPU. The IPU already compiles this data in the New Parline database on national parliaments (https://data.ipu.org).   
  
  
  
New Parline contains data on the composition, structure and working methods of all national parliaments. New Parline was launched in September 2018, as the successor to the Parline database on national parliaments that was established by the IPU in 1996. New Parline contains some 450 different fields, which are collected or updated at varying intervals, depending on the nature of the data. Data is collected by the IPU directly from national parliaments and other official sources (such as electoral commissions). Data is collected using questionnaires and surveys that are distributed via national IPU Groups in parliament (via the Secretary General of non-member parliaments. As at 19 September 2018, the IPU has 177 members; a further 16 national parliaments are not members). Data is then processed by the IPU prior to inclusion in the database. Some fields are updated daily, while others are updated annually, after each election, or when the constitutional or legal powers of parliament are changed. Parliaments are invited to check and update their data at least annually.  
  
  
  
The IPU will inform parliaments that part of the data they provide will be used for the purpose of monitoring this indicator and will provide appropriate guidelines to respondents. In addition, the IPU will extend its data collection to include information on the age and sex of the Chairs of permanent committees on Foreign Affairs, Defense and Finance (data on Chairs of permanent committees on women and human rights is already collected within the scope of New Parline).   
  
   
  
Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of data at international level:  
  
  
  
The Declaration on Parliamentary Openness calls on parliaments to make publicly available information “about the backgrounds, activities and affairs of members, including sufficient information for citizens to make informed judgments regarding their integrity and probity, and potential conflicts of interest.”   
  
  
  
The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA)’s Study Group on ‘The Financing and Administration of Parliament’ recommended for parliaments to have in place an information strategy detailing how the membership of the Legislature will be communicated to the general public.  
  
  
  
Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)’s “Guidelines for the Content and Structure of Parliamentary Websites” (2000) recommend that for the sake of informing the electorate about Members, official parliamentary websites should feature biodata of the current speaker and a list of members and permanent committee Chairs as recommended minimum. Biodata of members is a much-welcomed optional element.   
  
  
  
Under Article 31 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, State Parties undertake to collect disaggregated information, including statistical and research data to give effect to the Convention, and assume responsibility for the dissemination of these statistics.   
  
  
  
  
  
Quality assurance   
  
  
  
Data for the indicator will follow the quality assurance measures put in place by IPU for New Parline. Data is collected directly from national parliaments. Quality controls and “sanity checks” are carried out by the IPU, using comparison against historical records for the same country and comparison between countries. In the case of any inconsistencies, a dialogue is opened with the parliament to clarify and, where necessary, correct the data. In addition, parliaments are invited to review all of their data on New Parline at regular intervals, at least annually and following elections.   
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
The multiple data points pertaining to the parliamentary sub-component of indicator 16.7.1 will be compiled by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) based on information gathered in its New PARLINE database on national parliaments:  
  
  
  
Data on age and sex of Members and Speakers:   
  
  
  
The IPU already collects data from secretariats of national parliaments on an ongoing basis for New PARLINE. The Platform already provides up-to-date and disaggregated data on the following positions:   
  
Members: data disaggregated by sex and age.   
  
Speakers: data disaggregated by sex and age.   
  
Chairs of permanent committees on Human Rights and Gender Equality: data disaggregated by sex and age.   
  
  
  
Data on age and sex of Chairs of permanent committee on Foreign Affairs, Defense and Finance:   
  
Data on the sex and age of Chairs of permanent committees on Foreign Affairs, Defense and Finance New Parline, will be added to Parline in 2020 . This is building on the successful attempt made by the IPU in 2011 to collect sex-disaggregated data on committee Chairs, broken down by area of competence (see IPU, Gender-sensitive parliaments, 2011).  
  
  
  
Data on disability and population group status of Members:  
  
  
  
In the immediate future, data on the disability and population group status of individual members will not be collected. As explained above, (1) such characteristics are very rarely tracked by parliaments in a systematic way; (2) confidentiality and data protection concerns are likely to make such data collection challenging, if not legally impossible; (3) data on the representation of persons with disabilities or various population groups will likely be of limited potential use.   
  
  
  
Instead, lists of electoral or constitutional provisions guaranteeing representation of persons with disabilities and various population groups in parliament are already compiled in the New PARLINE database (see ‘Reserved seats and quotas’ section) and will be used to report on this indicator.   
  
  
  
In the future, it is recommended that the ‘Inclusion Survey’ (see Annex) be considered by the IPU’s network of national parliaments. In this survey, each member is asked to self-report on (1) levels of difficulty in performing activities in five core functional domains – namely seeing, hearing, walking, cognition and communication (the ‘Inclusion Survey’ is an adapted version of the standardized Short Set of Questions on Disability elaborated by the Washington Group), and (2) his/her affiliation to a national, ethnic, religious or linguistic minority group, or to an indigenous or occupational group, in keeping with the UN principle of self-identification with regards to indigenous peoples and minorities.   
  
  
  
Given the potential sensitivity of disclosing information on population groups and disability, declaring and being transparent as to who is the sponsor of the Inclusion Survey can make respondents more comfortable. It is important for the sponsor to be a neutral entity independent from the employer institution, and to be able to protect the confidentiality of survey respondents. In this regard, organisations such as IPU and National Statistical Offices are particularly well positioned to administer the Inclusion Survey in national parliaments, and to perform subsequent data analysis.   
  
  
  
Collection process:  
  
  
  
The compilation of data by the Inter-Parliamentary Union uses the following mechanisms:  
  
data collection forms sent to Parliaments   
  
internal review and validation of data obtained from national parliaments by the IPU   
  
on-line dissemination of data by IPU on New PARLINE  
  
  
  
The IPU will apply the data validation procedures developed for New Parline, plus additional checks specifically for SDG indicator 16.7.1(a), prior to submitting data at the international level for SDG reporting.   
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Description and time series:  
  
  
  
Data on age and sex:   
  
  
  
As a general rule, (nearly) all parliamentary secretariats keep records of basic information on all members. While the format and scope of information provided vary, most feature the MPs’ date of birth and sex. As such, parliamentary secretariats are the primary source of data for the age and sex dimensions of this indicator.   
  
  
  
The IPU publishes data points on the sex and age of Members, Speakers and committee Chairs for the following number of countries:  
  
Members: Sex-disaggregated data available for parliaments in 193 countries and split between chambers in case of bicameral parliaments. Data on age is collected at the start of each new legislature, following parliamentary elections. The New PARLINE database provides information on the number of MPs in each parliament across 10 statistical intervals (age 18-20; age 21-30; age 31-40; age 41-45; age 46-50; age 51-60; age 61-70; age 71-80; age 81-90; age 91 and over) and the percentage of members age 45 and younger, with 45 being the cut-off age for ‘young’ MPs.   
  
Speakers: Sex and age of Speakers available on New PARLINE for all parliamentary chambers in 193 countries. This data is updated on a daily basis, every time a change occurs.   
  
Permanent committee Chairs: Sex and age of chairs on committees on Human Rights and Gender Equality are featured on New PARLINE and sex and age data of foreign affairs, defence, and finance committees will be added in 2020. This data is updated after every election and checked with parliaments at the start of each year. In addition, New PARLINE provides information on the age of eligibility in all countries with national parliaments (i.e. the age of eligibility will be the cut-off age above which the demographic profile of the national population will be compared to that of members in parliament). This is required for defining the national population to be used as a comparator for the share of ‘young’ MPs in parliament (see Ratio 1). This data is updated every time a change occurs.   
  
National population statistics: National population statistics are required to calculate the denominator of Ratio 1 (see ‘Computation Method’), namely to calculate the “size of national population < or = to 45” and the “size of national population < age of eligibility”, for the current year, and for both sexes combined. The World Population Prospects 2017 database is the most recent official United Nations population estimates and projections. It presents population estimates for 233 countries and areas. Estimates are available in annually interpolated series graduated into single age distributions (0, 1, 2, ..., 99, 100), for both sexes, as of 1 July of the year indicated.   
  
Data on electoral and constitutional measures for guaranteeing representation of persons with disabilities and population groups in parliament:  
  
  
  
The ‘Reserved seats and quotas’ section of New PARLINE provides details of electoral and constitutional measures in each parliament regarding women, youth, indigenous peoples, minorities, persons with disabilities and other groups. This data is updated every time a change occurs.  
  
  
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
   
  
Data should be collected at least once every legislative term (preferably within 6 months of the opening of a new parliament). If possible, data should be updated annually. This will ensure timely capturing of changes in the composition of parliament and/or permanent committees which may come as a consequence of the electoral cycle, snap elections and by-elections held in selected constituencies to fill vacancies arising from the death or resignation of members.   
  
  
  
Sex and age of members: updated after every election  
  
Sex and age of Speakers: updated on a daily basis, every time a change occurs  
  
Sex and age of permanent committee Chairs: updated after every election  
  
Data on electoral or constitutional provisions guaranteeing representation of persons with disabilities and various population groups: updated at the time of every election  
  
In addition, all data will be reviewed and updated annually by parliaments.   
  
  
  
Data release:  
  
  
  
Data will be reported at the international level in February each year, and will provide a snapshot of the situation as at 1 January of that year.  
  
  
  
The first full release of data for the indicator will take place in February 2020, on the basis of data as at 1 January 2020.  
  
  
  
The IPU will have a rolling schedule of publication of parts of the data for the indicator in the New Parline database. For example, data on the sex of members of parliament is already available; whereas data on the age and sex of the Chairs of permanent committees on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Finance will be published in the database in 2020.   
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
  
  
The Inter-Parliamentary Union is responsible for the provision of data on all dimensions of the indicator. Data is directly provided by national parliaments and then made available on New Parline.  
  
Data compilers  
  
  
  
The Inter-Parliamentary Union is responsible for the compilation of all data points required by this indicator and for the computation of the two ratios for each parliamentary chamber of each country.   
  
  
  
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Related indicators as of February 2020  
  
  
  
Indicator 5.5.1(a) looks at the proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments while indicator 5.5.1(b) considers the proportion of women in local governments. The metadata developed for the latter only considers elected positions in legislative bodies of local government, thus focusing on the same positions that would be covered by indicator 16.7.1(a) at sub-national level. The Methodology Development Narrative Report for the present indicator recommends building on the methodology elaborated for indicator 5.5.1(b) for future reporting on indicator 16.7.1(a) at local level.  
  
2

Last updated: 19 July 2016  
  
  
  
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels  
  
Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere  
  
Indicator 16.1.3: Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
  
  
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
  
  
The total number of persons who have been victim of physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months, as a share of the total population.  
  
  
  
Rationale:  
  
  
  
This indicator measures the prevalence of victimization from physical, sexual (and, possibly, psychological) violence. It is globally relevant as violence in various forms occurs in all regions and countries of the world. Given that acts of violence are heavily underreported to the authorities, this indicator needs to be based on data collected through sample surveys of the adult population.  
  
  
  
Concepts:  
  
  
  
This indicator measures the prevalence of victimization from physical, psychological or sexual violence  
  
  
  
Physical violence: This concept is equivalent to the concept of physical assault, as defined in the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS): the intentional or reckless application of physical force inflicted upon the body of a person. This includes serious and minor bodily injuries and serious and minor physical force. According to the ICCS, these are defined as:  
  
  
  
Serious bodily injury, at minimum, includes gunshot or bullet wounds; knife or stab wounds; severed limbs; broken bones or teeth knocked out; internal injuries; being knocked unconscious; and other severe or critical injuries.  
  
  
  
Serious physical force, at minimum, includes being shot; stabbed or cut; hit by an object; hit by a thrown object; poisoning and other applications of force with the potential to cause serious bodily injury.  
  
  
  
Minor bodily injury, at minimum, includes bruises, cuts, scratches, chipped teeth, swelling, black eye and other minor injuries.  
  
  
  
Minor physical force, at minimum, includes hitting, slapping, pushing, tripping, knocking down and other applications of force with the potential to cause minor bodily injury.  
  
  
  
Sexual violence (ICCS): Unwanted sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, or contact or communication with unwanted sexual attention without valid consent or with consent as a result of intimidation, force, fraud, coercion, threat, deception, use of drugs or alcohol, or abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability. This includes rape and other forms of sexual assault.  
  
  
  
Psychological violence: There is as yet no consensus at the international level of the precise definition of psychological violence and there is as yet no generally well-established methodology to measure psychological violence.  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
  
  
Crime victimization surveys are able to capture experience of violence suffered by adult population of both sexes; however, due to the complexity of collecting information on experiences of violence, it is likely that not all experiences of violence are duly covered by these surveys, which aim to cover several types of crime experience. Other dedicated surveys on violence usually focus on selected population groups (typically women, children or the elderly) or in specific contexts (domestic violence, schools, prisons, etc.), but they are not able to portray levels and trends of violence in the entire population.  
  
  
  
While there are already international standards on measuring physical and sexual violence through survey instruments, there is currently no international standard on the measurement of psychological violence. One practical option could be to limit psychological violence to threatening behaviour, which does have an established methodology of measurement in victimization surveys. Threatening behaviour, at minimum, is an intentional behaviour that causes fear of injury or harm.  
  
  
  
Finally, indicators on prevalence of physical and sexual violence are usually produced and reported separately; the production of data on the prevalence of physical or sexual violence requires ad-hoc data collection.  
  
  
  
Victimization surveys (as dedicated surveys or as modules of household surveys) are usually restricted to the general population living in households above a certain age (typically 15 or 18 years of age), while sometimes an upper age limit is also applied (typically 65, 70 or 75 years of age).  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
  
  
Number of survey respondents who have been victim of physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months, divided by the total number of survey respondents.  
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
  
  
By sex and age  
  
Income level  
  
Education  
  
Citizenship  
  
Ethnicity  
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
  
  
At country level  
  
  
  
Missing values are left blank  
  
  
  
At regional and global levels  
  
  
  
Missing values are left blank. Global estimates are currently not produced.  
  
  
  
Regional aggregates:  
  
  
  
Global estimates are currently not produced.  
  
  
  
Sources of discrepancies:  
  
  
  
UNODC currently compiles data from national sources.  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
This indicator is derived from surveys on crime victimization or from other household surveys with a module on crime victimization.  
  
  
  
The indicator refers to individual experience of the respondent, who is randomly selected among the household members, while experience of other members is not to be included. Experience of violent victimization is collected through a series of questions on concrete acts of violence suffered by the respondent.  
  
  
  
UNODC collects data on the prevalence of physical and sexual assault through its annual data collection (UN-CTS). The data collection through the UN-CTS is facilitated by a network of over 130 national Focal Points appointed by responsible authorities.  
  
  
  
Collection process:  
  
  
  
There is a consolidated system of annual data collection on crime and criminal justice (UN- Crime Trends Survey, UN-CTS) which represents the basis of data on intentional homicide. The UN-CTS data collection is largely based on the network of national Focal Points, which are institutions/officials appointed by countries and having the technical capacity and role to produce data on crime and criminal justice (around 130 appointed Focal Points as of 2016).  
  
  
  
The UN-CTS collects data on reporting rate by victims of “physical assault” and “sexual assault”. The current data collection will be reviewed to collect more precise data on this indicator.  
  
  
  
Data for SDG monitoring will be sent to countries for consultation prior to publication.  
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
Data Availability refers to country reporting in UN-CTS only: (phys = prevalence of physical assault; (sex) = prevalence rate of sexual assault  
  
  
  
Data Availability (2010 to present)  
  
Asia and Pacific: 1 (phys) + 3 (sex) 4  
  
Africa: 0 (phys) + 2 (sex) 2  
  
Latin America and the Caribbean: 1 (phys) + 4 (sex) 5  
  
Europe, North America, Australia, New Zealand and Japan: 10 (phys) + 12 (sex) 22  
  
  
  
Data Availability (2000-2009)  
  
Asia and Pacific: 1 (phys) + 2 (sex) 3  
  
Africa: 2 (phys) + 0 (sex) 2  
  
Latin America and the Caribbean: 1 (phys) + 4 (sex) 5  
  
Europe, North America, Australia, New Zealand and Japan: 8 (phys) + 14 (sex) 22  
  
  
  
See also available data and metadata at:  
  
https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/crime-and-criminal-justice.html"  
  
  
  
Time series:  
  
  
  
2006-2014   
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
  
  
III – IV quarter 2016   
  
  
  
Data release:  
  
  
  
II quarter 2017   
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
  
  
National Statistical Offices, Police, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Prosecutor’s Office  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
  
  
UNODC  
  
  
  
References  
  
  
  
URL:  
  
  
  
www.unodc.org  
  
  
  
References:  
  
  
  
UNODC collects data on the prevalence of crime and violence in its annual data collection on crime and criminal justice (UN- Crime Trends Survey, UN-CTS).  
  
  
  
Related indicators as of February 2020  
  
  
  
16.2, 16.3, 16.a, 5.2

Last updated: March 2019  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels  
  
Target 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration  
  
Indicator 16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
  
  
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)  
  
   
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
  
  
Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority.  
  
  
  
Rationale:  
  
  
  
Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed.  
  
  
  
Children without official identification documents may be denied health care or education. Later in life, the lack of such documentation can mean that a child may enter into marriage or the labour market, or be conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or prove the right to inherit property, to vote and to obtain a passport.   
  
  
  
Children’s right to a name and nationality is enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) under Article 7.  
  
  
  
Concepts:  
  
  
  
Birth registration: Birth registration is defined as ‘the continuous, permanent and universal recording, within the civil registry, of the occurrence and characteristics of births in accordance with the legal requirements of a country’.  
  
Birth certificate: A birth certificate is a vital record that documents the birth of a child. The term ‘birth certificate’ can refer either to the original document certifying the circumstances of the birth, or to a certified copy or representation of the registration of that birth, depending on the practices of the country issuing the certificate.  
  
Civil authority: Official authorized to register the occurrence of a vital event and to record the required details.  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
  
  
The number of children who have acquired their right to a legal identity is collected mainly through censuses, civil registration systems and household surveys. Civil registration systems that are functioning effectively compile vital statistics that are used to compare the estimated total number of births in a country with the absolute number of registered births during a given period. However, the systematic recording of births in many countries remains a serious challenge. In the absence of reliable administrative data, household surveys have become a key source of data to monitor levels and trends in birth registration. In most low- and middle-income countries, such surveys represent the sole source of this information.  
  
  
  
Data from household surveys like MICS or DHS sometimes refer only to children with a birth certificate. UNICEF methodically notes this difference when publishing country-level estimates for global SDG monitoring.  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
  
  
Number of children under age of five whose births are reported as being registered with the relevant national civil authorities divided by the total number of children under the age of five in the population multiplied by 100  
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
  
  
Sex, age, income, place of residence, geographic location  
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
  
  
At country level  
  
  
  
When data for a country are entirely missing, UNICEF does not publish any country-level estimate  
  
  
  
At regional and global levels  
  
  
  
The regional average is applied to those countries within the region with missing values for the purposes of calculating regional aggregates only, but are not published as country-level estimates. Regional aggregates are only published when at least 50 per cent of the regional population for the relevant age group are covered by the available data.  
  
  
  
The global aggregate is a weighted average of all the SDG sub-regional aggregates that make up the world.   
  
  
  
Regional aggregates:  
  
  
  
Regional aggregates are weighted averages of all the countries within the region  
  
  
  
Sources of discrepancies:  
  
  
  
Nationally produced data are not adjusted or recalculated.  
  
  
  
Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level:  
  
  
  
Substantial differences can exist between CRVS coverage and birth registration levels as captured by household surveys. The differences are primarily because data from CRVS typically refer to the percentage of all births that have been registered (often within a specific timeframe) whereas household surveys often represent the percentage of children under age five whose births are registered. The latter (the level of registration among children under 5) is specified in the SDG indicator.  
  
  
  
Quality assurance  
  
  
  
UNICEF maintains the global database on birth registration that is used for SDG and other official reporting. Before the inclusion of any data point in the database, it is reviewed by technical focal points at UNICEF headquarters to check for consistency and overall data quality. This review is based on a set of objective criteria to ensure that only the most recent and reliable information are included in the databases. These criteria include the following: data sources must include proper documentation; data values must be representative at the national population level; data are collected using an appropriate methodology (e.g., sampling); data values are based on a sufficiently large sample; data conform to the standard indicator definition including age group and concepts, to the extent possible; data are plausible based on trends and consistency with previously published/reported estimates for the indicator.   
  
  
  
As of 2018, UNICEF undertakes an annual consultation with government authorities on 10 of the child-related SDG indicators in its role of sole or joint custodian, and in line with its global monitoring mandate and normative commitments to advancing the 2030 Agenda for children. This includes indicator 16.9.1. More details on the process for the country consultation are outlined below.   
  
  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
Censuses, household surveys such as MICS and DHS and national civil registration systems.  
  
  
  
Civil registration systems: Civil registration systems that are functioning effectively compile vital statistics that are used to compare the estimated total number of births in a country with the absolute number of registered births during a given period. These data normally refer to live births that were registered within a year or the legal time frame for registration applicable in the country.  
  
  
  
Household or other population-based surveys: In the absence of reliable administrative data, household surveys have become a key source of data to monitor levels and trends in birth registration. The standard indicator used in DHS and MICS to report on birth registration refers to the percentage of children under age 5 (0-59 months) with a birth certificate, regardless of whether or not it was seen by the interviewer, or whose birth was reported as registered with civil authorities at the time of survey. Depending on the country, surveys collecting these data may be conducted every 3-5 years, or possibly at more frequent intervals.  
  
  
  
Censuses can also provide data on children who have acquired their right to a legal identity. However, censuses are conducted only every ten years (in most countries) and are therefore not well-suited for routine monitoring.  
  
  
  
Collection process:  
  
  
  
UNICEF undertakes a wide consultative process of compiling and assessing data from national sources for the purposes of updating its global databases on the situation of children. Up until 2017, the mechanism UNICEF used to collaborate with national authorities on ensuring data quality and international comparability on key indicators of relevance to children was known as Country Data Reporting on the Indicators for the Goals (CRING).  
  
  
  
As of 2018, UNICEF launched a new country consultation process with national authorities on selected child-related global SDG indicators it is custodian or co-custodian to meet emerging standards and guidelines on data flows for global reporting of SDG indicators, which place strong emphasis on technical rigour, country ownership and use of official data and statistics. The consultation process solicited feedback directly from National Statistical Offices, as well as other government agencies responsible for official statistics, on the compilation of the indicators, including the data sources used, and the application of internationally agreed definitions, classification and methodologies to the data from that source. Once reviewed, feedback is made available to countries on whether or not specific data points are accepted, and if not, the reasons why. More details on the consultation process can be found in the guidance note.   
  
  
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
Nationally representative and comparable data are currently available for around 170 countries  
  
  
  
Time series:  
  
  
  
Not available  
  
  
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
 Data collection:  
  
UNICEF will undertake an annual country consultation likely between December and January every year to allow for review and processing of the feedback received in order to meet global SDG reporting deadlines.  
  
  
  
Data release:  
  
June 2019.  
  
  
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
  
  
National Statistical Offices (for the most part) and line ministries/other government agencies responsible for maintaining national vital registration systems  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
  
  
Name:  
  
  
  
UNICEF   
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)  
  
  
  
References  
  
  
  
URL:  
  
  
  
data.unicef.org  
  
  
  
References:  
  
  
  
http://data.unicef.org/child-protection/birth-registration.html  
  
  
  
Related indicators as of February 2020

Last updated: 19 July 2016  
  
  
  
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels  
  
Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all  
  
Indicator 16.3.1: Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
  
  
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
  
  
Number of victims of violent crime in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms, as a percentage of all victims of violent crime in the previous 12 months  
  
  
  
Rationale:  
  
  
  
Reporting to competent authorities is the first step for crime victims to seek justice: if competent authorities are not alerted they are not in a condition to conduct proper investigations and administer justice. However, lack of trust and confidence in the ability of the police or other authorities to provide effective redress, or objective and subjective difficulties in accessing them, can influence negatively the reporting behaviour of crime victims. As such, reporting rates provide a direct measure of the confidence of victims of crime in the ability of the police or other authorities to provide assistance and bring perpetrators to justice. Reporting rates provide also a measure of the ‘dark figure’ of crime, that is the proportion of crimes not reported to the police. Trends in reporting rates of violent crime can be used to monitor public trust and confidence in competent authorities on the basis of actual behaviours and not perceptions.  
  
  
  
Concepts:  
  
  
  
Competent authorities includes police, prosecutors or other authorities with competencies to investigate relevant crimes, while ‘other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms´ may include a variety of institutions with a role in the informal justice or dispute resolution process (e.g. tribal or religious leaders, village elders, community leaders), provided their role is officially recognized by state authorities  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
  
  
The target relates to the multidimensional concepts of rule of law and access to justice and at least two indicators are required to cover the main elements of access to justice and efficiency of the justice system. The indicator 16.3.1 covers an important aspect of victim’s access to criminal justice, while it doesn´t cover civil or administrative disputes. The indicator as formulated is a standard indicator widely published when a victimization survey is undertaken, but further work is required to enhance a consistent interpretation and application of this indicator. In particular, some important elements of this indicator needs methodological guidance, such as the type of violent crime to include beyond physical assault; counting rules regarding reporting rates (e.g. prevalence-based, incidence-based, based on last victimization experience) and the type of competent authorities to consider.  
  
  
  
Methodological guidance on these issues is currently under development.  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
  
  
Number of victims of violent crime in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms, divided by the number of all victims of violent crime in the previous 12 months (also called the ‘crime reporting rate’)  
  
  
  
Both the number of victims of violent crime as well as the number of all victims of violent crime are measured through sample surveys of the general population, most often dedicated crime victimization surveys.  
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
  
  
Recommended disaggregations for this indicator are:  
  
- sex  
  
- type of crime  
  
- ethnicity  
  
- migration background  
  
- citizenship  
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
  
  
At country level  
  
  
  
Missing values are left blank  
  
  
  
At regional and global levels  
  
  
  
Missing values are left blank. Global estimates are currently not made.  
  
  
  
Regional aggregates:  
  
  
  
Global estimates are currently not made  
  
  
  
Sources of discrepancies:  
  
  
  
UNODC compiles data from national sources.  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
Victimisation surveys provide direct information on this indicator, as they collect information on the experience of violent crime and on whether the victim has reported it to competent authorities.  
  
  
  
UNODC collects data on reporting rates for violent crime through its annual data collection (UN-CTS). The data collection through the UN-CTS is facilitated by a network of over 130 national Focal Points appointed by responsible authorities.  
  
  
  
Collection process:  
  
  
  
There is a consolidated system of annual data collection on crime and criminal justice (UN- Crime Trends Survey, UN-CTS) which represents the basis of data on intentional homicide, criminal justice outputs, penitentiary statistics and prevalence of victimization. The UN-CTS data collection is largely based on the network of national Focal Points, which are institutions/officials appointed by countries and have the technical capacity and role to produce data on crime and criminal justice (around 130 appointed Focal Points as of 2016).  
  
  
  
The UN-CTS collects data on reporting rate by victims respectively of “physical assault” and “sexual assault”. The current data collection is currently reviewed to collect data on this indicator.  
  
  
  
Data for SDG monitoring will be sent to countries for consultation prior to publication  
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
"Countries have at least 1 data point after 2010 for this indicator  
  
Asia and Pacific: 6  
  
Africa: 2  
  
Latin America and the Caribbean: 10  
  
Europe, North America, Australia, New Zealand and Japan: 15  
  
  
  
Countries have at least 1 data point between 2000 and 2010 for this indicator  
  
Asia and Pacific: 2  
  
Africa: 1  
  
Latin America and the Caribbean: 8  
  
Europe, North America, Australia, New Zealand and Japan: 17"  
  
  
  
Time series:  
  
  
  
2006-2014   
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
  
  
III-IV quarter 2016   
  
  
  
Data release:  
  
  
  
III-IV quarter 2016   
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
  
  
National Statistical Offices, Police, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Prosecutor’s Office  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
  
  
UNODC  
  
  
  
References  
  
  
  
URL:  
  
  
  
www.unodc.org  
  
  
  
References:  
  
  
  
In 2010 UNODC-UNECE published a Manual on Victimization Surveys, that provides technical guidance on the implementation of such surveys, on the basis of good practices developed at country level.  
  
  
  
UNODC, International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, 2015  
  
  
  
Related indicators as of February 2020  
  
  
  
16.6:

Last updated: 19 July 2016  
  
  
  
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels  
  
Target 16.8: Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance  
  
Indicator 16.8.1: Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
  
  
Financing for Development Office, DESA (FFDO)  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
  
  
The indicator Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations has two components, the developing country proportion of voting rights and the developing country proportion of membership in international organisations. In some institutions these two components are identical.  
  
  
  
The indicator is calculated independently for eleven different international institutions: The United Nations General Assembly, the United Nations Security Council, the United Nations Economic and Social Council, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Trade Organisation, and the Financial Stability Board.  
  
  
  
Rationale:  
  
  
  
The UN is based on a principle of sovereign equality of all its Member States (Article 2, UN Charter). This indicator aims to measure the degree to which States enjoy equal representation in international organizations.  
  
  
  
Concepts:  
  
  
  
There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. In common practice, Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in Northern America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania, and Europe are considered "developed" regions or areas. The aggregation across all institutions is currently done according to the United Nations M.49 statistical standard which includes designation of “developed regions” and “developing regions”, while an ongoing review seeks to reach agreement on how to define these terms for the purposes of SDG monitoring. The designations "developed" and developing" are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgement about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process.  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
  
  
Cross institutional comparisons needs to pay attention to the different membership of the institutions. Voting rights and membership in their institutions are agreed by the Member States themselves. As a structural indicator, there will be only small changes over time to reflect agreement on new States joining as Members, suspension of voting rights, membership withdrawal and negotiated voting rights changes.  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
The computation uses each institutions’ own published membership and voting rights data from their respective annual reports. The proportion of voting rights is computed as the number of voting rights allocated to developing countries, divided by the total number of voting rights. The proportion of membership is calculated by taking the number of developing country members, divided by the total number of members.  
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
  
  
Data is calculated and presented separately for each international organization.  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
Annual reports, as presented on the website of the institution in question, are used as sources of data. Sources of information by institution:  
  
  
  
United Nations General Assembly: website of the General Assembly  
  
  
  
United Nations Security Council: Report of the Security Council for the respective year  
  
  
  
United Nations Economic and Social Council: Report of the Economic and Social Council for the respective year  
  
  
  
International Monetary Fund: Annual Report for the respective year  
  
  
  
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development: Management’s Discussion & Analysis and Financial Statements for the respective year  
  
  
  
International Finance Corporation: Annual Report (volume 2) for the respective year  
  
  
  
African Development Bank: Annual Report for the respective year   
  
  
  
Asian Development Bank: Annual Report for the respective year  
  
  
  
Inter-American Development Bank: Annual Report for the respective year  
  
  
  
World Trade Organisation: WTO Annual Report 2015  
  
  
  
Financial Stability Board: Charters of the Financial Stability Board  
  
  
  
List:  
  
  
  
General Assembly website; Report of the Security Council; Report of the Economic and Social Council, Report of the International Monetary Fund; IBRD's Management’s Discussion & Analysis and Financial Statements; IFC Annual Report (volume 2); AfDB Annual Report; ADB Annual Report; IADB Annual Report; WTO Annual Report; Charters of the Financial Stability Board  
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Available for all countries.  
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
  
  
From May-17  
  
  
  
Data release:  
  
  
  
United Nations General Assembly: continuous   
  
United Nations Security Council: annually in September   
  
United Nations Economic and Social Council: annually in October   
  
International Monetary Fund: annually in October   
  
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development: annually in September   
  
International Finance Corporation: annually in September   
  
African Development Bank: annually in May   
  
Asian Development Bank: annually in April   
  
Inter-American Development Bank: annually in April   
  
World Trade Organisation: annually in May   
  
Financial Stability Board: annually in January   
  
  
  
Next release: UNGA: continuous; UNSC: September 2016; ECOSOC: October 2016; IMF: October 2016; IBRD: September 2016; IFC: September 2016; AfDB: May 2017; ADB: April 2017; IADB: April 2017; WTO: May 2017; FSB: January 2017.  
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
  
  
Name:  
  
  
  
UNGA, UNSC, ECOSOC, IMF, IBRD, IFC, AfDB, ADB, IADB, WTO, FSB.  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
The United Nations General Assembly, the United Nations Security Council, the United Nations Economic and Social Council, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Trade Organisation, and the Financial Stability Board.  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
  
  
Name:  
  
  
  
FFD/UN-DESA  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
The data is compiled and the proportions calculated by the Financing for Development Office, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.  
  
  
  
References  
  
  
  
URL:  
  
  
  
https://www.un.org/development/desa/en/

Last updated: 08 June 2018  
  
  
  
  
  
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to  
  
justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels  
  
Target 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements  
  
Indicator 16.10.1: Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months1  
  
  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
  
  
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) International Labour Organization (ILO)  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
  
  
This indicator is defined as the number of verified cases of killing, enforced disappearance, torture, arbitrary detention, kidnapping and other harmful acts committed against journalists, trade unionists and human rights defenders on an annual basis.  
  
  
  
‘Journalists’ refers to everyone who observes, describes, documents and analyses events, statements, policies, and any propositionsthat can affect society, with the purpose of systematizing such information and gathering of facts and analyses to inform sectors of society or soci ety as a whole, and others who share these journalistic functions, including all media workers and support  
  
staff, as well as community media workers and so-called “citizen journalists” when they  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
1 Current approved formulation of the indicator (E/2017/24-E/CN.3/2017/35). Informed by ongoing efforts to  
  
improve the methodology of the indicator, and consultations with relevant stakeholders, OHCHR, UNESCO and ILO have agreed to work towards a refinement of the current formulation to streamline and closelyalign it  
  
with target 16.10. The working draft of the proposed refinement is as follows:  
  
“Number of verified cases of killing, enforced disappearance, torture, arbitrary detention, kidnapping and other harmful acts against journalists, trade unionists and human rights defenders”  
  
The elements of the proposed refinement serves as the basisfor this metadata and methodological approach.  
  
  
  
momentarily play that role,2 professional full-time reporters and analysts, as well as bloggers and others who engage in forms of self-publication in print, on the internet or elsewhere.3  
  
  
  
‘Trade unionists’ refers to everyone exercising their right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of their interests.4 A trade union is an association of workers organized to protect and promote their common interests.5  
  
  
  
‘Human rights defenders’ refers to everyone exercising their right, individually and in association with others, to promote and to strive for the protection and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms at national and international levels,6 including some journalists and trade unionists. While the term ‘human rights advocate’ is broadly speaking a synonymous of ‘human rights defender,’ the latter is preferred as it is more consistent with internationally agreed human rights standards and established practice.  
  
  
  
The different categories of violations tracked by the indicator have been defined in accordance with international law and methodological standards and monitoring practices developed by the OHCHR and other international mechanisms and classified drawing on the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) disseminated by the UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC). As such:  
  
  
  
 ‘Killing’ is defined as any extrajudicial execution or other unlawful killing by State actors or other actors acting with the State’s permission, support or acquiescence that were motivated by the victim, or someone associated with the victim, engaging in activities as a journalist, trade unionist or human rights defender; or while the victim was engaged in such activities; or by persons or groups not acting with the support or acquiescence of the State whose harmful acts were either motivated by the victim engaging in activities as a journalist, trade unionist or human rights defender, and/or met by a failure of due diligence on the part of the State in responding to these harmful acts, such a failu re motivated by the victim or associate engaging in activities as a journalist, trade unionist or human rights defender; and other unlawful attacks and destruction in violation of  
  
international humanitarian law leading to or intending to cause the victim’s death., corresponding to ICCS codes 0101, 0102 and 110139 and coded herein as A [0101, 0102  
  
and 110139].  
  
  
  
 `Enforced disappearance’ refers to the arrest, detention, abduction or any other form of deprivation of liberty of a victim by agents of the State or by persons or groups of persons acting with the authorization, support or acquiescence of the State, motivated by the victim, or someone associated with the victim, engaging in activities as a journalist, trade unionist or human rights defender, followed by a refusal to acknowledge the deprivation  
  
  
  
2 A/HRC/20/17, para 4  
  
3 Human Rights Committee, General Comment 34, para 44  
  
4UDHR, Art. 23, 4, supplemented by ICESCR, Article 8  
  
5 ILO, Glossary on Labour Law and Industrial Relations (with special reference to the European Union)(Geneva, 2005) p 250  
  
6 Article 1, Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, UNGA Res 53/144, A/RES/53/144  
  
  
  
of liberty or by concealment of the fate or whereabouts of the victim, which places the victim outside the protection of the law, corresponding to ICCS code 020222 (forced disappearance) and coded herein as B [02022ED]  
  
  
  
 ‘Torture’ refers to any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a journalist, trade unionist or human rights defender, for such purposes as obtaining from them or a third person information or a confession, punishing them, intimidating them or coercing them, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other persons acting in an official capacity, corresponding to ICCS code 11011 and coded herein as C [11011].  
  
  
  
 ‘Arbitrary detention’ refers to any arrest or detention not in accordance with national laws, because it is not properly based on grounds established by law, or does not conform to the procedures established by law, or is otherwise deemed arbitrary in the sense of being inappropriate, unjust, unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances, and motivated by the victim, or someone associated with the victim, engaging in activities as a journalist, trade unionist or human rights defender, corresponding to ICCS code 020222 (unlawful deprivation of liberty) and coded herein as D [020222AD]  
  
  
  
 ‘Kidnapping’ refers to unlawfully detaining, taking away and/or confining a victim without their consent by persons or groups not acting with the support or acquiescence of the State, and the unlawful detention and/or confinement was met by a failure of due diligence on the part of the State in responding to the unlawful detention, such a failure motivated by the victim or associate engaging in activities as a journalist, trade unionist or human rights defender, corresponding to ICCS codes 020221 and coded herein as E [020221]  
  
  
  
 ‘Other harmful acts’ refers to other acts by State actors or other actors acting with the  
  
State’s permission, support or acquiescence causing harm or intending to cause harm and motivated by the victim engaging in activities as a journalist, trade unionist or human rights defender, corresponding to ICCS codes 0301, 0219, 110133, 02012, 0205, 0208,  
  
0210 and 0211, and coded herein as F [0301, 0219, 110133, 02012, 0205, 0208, 0210 and  
  
0211].  
  
  
  
‘Verified cases’ refer to reported cases that contain a minimum set of relevant information on particular persons and circumstances, which have been reviewed by mandated bodies, mechanisms, and institutions, and provided them with reasonable grounds to believe those persons were victims of the above-mentioned human rights violations or abuses.  
  
  
  
Rationale:  
  
  
  
This indicator seeks to measure enjoyment of fundamental freedoms (e.g. freedom of opinion, freedom of expression and access to information, the right to peaceful assembly and freedom of association) on the premise that killing, enforced disappearance, torture, arbitrary detention, kidnapping and other harmful act against journalists, trade unionists and human rights defenders have a chilling effect on the exercise of these fundamental freedoms. What distinguishes this  
  
  
  
indicator from Indicator 16.1.1 (number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population by sex and age) aside from the broader scope of violent incidents, is the motivation or causal factor, i.e. that the violation was motivated by the victim having stood up to defend the rights of others, exercise fundamental freedoms, or have occurred while the victim was engaged in such activities. Alongside indicator 16.10.2 (number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information) this indicator provides both a micro and macro-level snapshot of the state of the aforementioned fundamental freedoms in various contexts, as well as a link to the processes and structures required to meet human rights obligations with respect to those fundamental freedoms.  
  
  
  
Concepts:  
  
  
  
The operational definitions of the cases, victims and other elements of the indicator have been patterned as far as practicable after corresponding categories in ICCS. The task of classifying cases entails observing events from both statistical standards and international law perspectives. For example, intentional homicide (ICCS code 0101) is included as a component of the violation type ‘killing’ and is in turn supplemented by applicable human rights standards:  
  
  
  
 0101 Intentional homicide. Inclusions: murder; serious assault leading to death; femicide ; honour killing; voluntary manslaughter; killings caused by excessive use of force by law enforcement officials; extrajudicial and extra-legal, summary or arbitrary executions. [human rights standards added in italics]  
  
  
  
This conceptual approach is necessitated by the confluence of three factors. First is the principle that all the violent acts tracked by the indicator are motivated by the exercise of fundamental freedoms that are guaranteed by human rights law to all persons. Second, while human rights abuses are not always explicitly criminalized in domestic jurisdictions, ICCS has achieved a certain level of success in terms of integrating human rights elements in the classification of crimes.  
  
Third, irrespective of definitions provided by national legislation or practices, all events – whether ordinary crimes or human rights violations – that meet the elements provided in the definitional framework will be counted for statistical purposes.  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
  
  
As for other crime statistics and other statistics based on administrative sources, this indicator is sensitive to the completeness of reporting of individual events. There is a real but manageable risk of underreporting. Moreover, reporting rates and statistical accuracy are influenced by various factors, including changes and biases in victim reporting behaviour, changes in police and recording practices or rules, new laws, processing errors and non-responsive institutions.  
  
Regional and global aggregates may underestimate the true incidence and vol ume of victimization, overcompensate for robust and inclusive national data collection systems . In most instances, the number of cases reported will depend on the access to information, motivation and perseverance of national stakeholders, of human rights defenders themselves, and the corresponding support of the international community.  
  
  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
  
  
The indicator is calculated as the total count of victims of reported incidents occurring within the preceding 12 months.  
  
  
  
Drawing on the ICCS, which is an incidents-based international classification system, the indicator counts victims on the basis of cases of violations or abuses using a classification framework developed for the purposes of the indicator.  
  
  
  
For reporting purposes, the recorded offences will be ordered taking into account a hierarchy of violations or abuses drawing on the “most serious offence” rule commonly applied in crime statistics:  
  
  
  
 Killing  
  
 Torture  
  
 Enforced disappearance  
  
 Arbitrary detention  
  
 Kidnapping  
  
 Other harmful acts  
  
  
  
If an incident incorporates elements of more than one category, it is coded to the higher category. Thus for an incident in which the victim was subjected to prolonged incommunicado detention without medical access in the course of an unlawful detainment, the violation would be counted under torture.  
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
  
  
Using the minimum data requirements, the indicator seeks to provide the following disaggregation:  
  
  
  
 Sex and Age groups  
  
 Type of violation or abuse  
  
 Perpetrator status, e.g. State actor vs non-State actors  
  
 Geographic location of the incident  
  
  
  
In some cases, desirable or additional data requirements may be used in order to show intersectionality and vulnerability within the main functional categories. Given sufficient dat a, for example, the indicator may provide disaggregated data on specific groups of human rights defenders according to the issues, peoples and communities they support which entail specific risks and socio-legal barriers.  
  
  
  
With proper data disaggregation, the impact of gender-based violence such as femicide can be quantified using this indicator. Moreover, additional data categories can also be added to show intersectionality and vulnerability and provide empirical evidence on differentiated risks and  
  
  
  
difficult contexts experienced by specific categories of human rights defenders , journalists or  
  
trade unionists. This is because gender significantly influences the way they may experience risks and threats. Gender-based discrimination may also be influenced by other factors, such as race, disability and other socially-constructed disadvantages. The intersection of these factors produces different vulnerabilities. It would therefore be useful to compile available data on protected grounds or the characteristics of an individual that should not be considered relevant to the differential treatment or enjoyment of a particular benefit. Disaggregation by the sexual orientation and gender identity of victims, and by any other prohibited grounds of discrimination, should be carried out in accordance with OHCHR guidance on a Human Rights-Based Approach to Data.  
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
  
  
 At country level  
  
  
  
Estimates will not be produced for missing values.  
  
  
  
 At regional and global levels  
  
  
  
Estimates will not be produced for missing values.  
  
  
  
Regional aggregates:  
  
  
  
Regional aggregates will be produced but will not be estimated in respect of missing data.  
  
  
  
Sources of discrepancies:  
  
  
  
Considering common challenges in the field of other crime statistics and administrative data sources, it is anticipated that the indicator will suffer from underreporting in some countries/contexts. Global data providers rely on reports from national sources with varying capacities to document incidents and to engage with international mechanisms. With the development of robust national data collection frameworks comprised of national human rights institutions, national statistical offices and civil society organizations supporting global data collection, supported by capacity building programmes and a periodic assessment of relevant networks, it is expected that discrepancies will be mitigated gradually.  
  
  
  
While national data may still be compiled according to national legal systems rather than ICCS, OHCHR and its partner agencies will support UNODC as it undertakes special efforts to ensure the gradual implementation of ICCS by countries. Over time, this should help improve quality and consistency of national and international data.  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
Data will be collected from global, regional and national mandated bodies, mechanisms and institutions that generate and maintain administrative data whether in aggregated form or at micro-level:  
  
 Global mechanisms  
  
 OHCHR  
  
 Data from OHCHR monitoring work  
  
 Data from the work of the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council  
  
 Data from the Treaty Bodies reporting system  
  
 Press Releases and Statements of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights  
  
 Other reports and publications, such as the UN Secretary General’s Report on Reprisals  
  
 Other mandated reports and publications  
  
 UNESCO  
  
 Journalists Killings Condemned by the UNESCO Director General  
  
 Other mandated reports and publications  
  
  
  
 ILO  
  
  
  
  
 Cases reviewed by the Committee on Freedom of Association  
  
 Other mandated reports and publications  
  
  
  
o Other UN agencies or entities producing relevant reports  
  
 Regional mechanisms  
  
 National mechanisms  
  
 National Human Rights Institutions  
  
 National monitoring and protection mechanisms for journalists, trade unionists and/or human rights defenders  
  
 Justice sector institutions such as Ministries of Justice, Interior etc  
  
 National Statistical Offices in their general role to coordinate national statistical systems  
  
  
  
Integration of data from all possible sources for this indicator will be made possible through the use of standard definitions, data collection methods, reference period, counting units and counting rules.  
  
  
  
Collection process:  
  
  
  
Data will be compiled from administrative data produced by OHCHR, ILO, UNESCO and other UN agencies or entities in accordance with their respective mandates and procedures.  
  
  
  
For example, with the support of OHCHR, the various Special Procedures of the UN Human Rights Council undertake country visits and act on individual cases by sending communications to States and occasionally, to non-State actors, in which they bring alleged violations or abuses to their attention for action, among other functions. Special Procedures report annually to the Human Rights Council and the majority of the mandate-holders also report to the General Assembly.  
  
According to Section 40 of the Manual of Operations of Special Procedures, a decision to take action on a case or situation rests on the discretion of the mandate-holder. That discretion should be exercised in light of the mandate entrusted to him or her as well as criteria generally relating to the reliability of the source; the credibility of information received; the details provid ed; and  
  
  
  
the scope of the mandate. Every effort is made to determine the probable validity of alleged incidents and the reliability of the source before the special rapporteur makes contact with the Government of the State where the alleged abuse is thought to have occurred. Contact is usually conducted through an “urgent appeal” or “allegation” letter addressed to the State’s diplomatic mission with the United Nations in Geneva for transmission to capitals. These communications are used to ask the Government to take all appropriate action to investigate and address the alleged events and to communicate the results of its investigation and actions to the Special Rapporteur. Communications as well as State replies are kept confidential until the end of the reporting period. The mandate-holder then reports these cases to the Human Rights Council or the General Assembly.  
  
  
  
Regarding UNESCO’s statistics on the killings of journalists, UNESCO’s data on the killings of journalists corresponds to all of the cases of journalists’ killings that have been condemned by the UNESCO Director-General. These cases are identified based on reports from multiple sources, including from international, regional and local monitoring groups; UNESCO field offices; UNESCO Permanent Delegations; and other UN bodies. This follows the methodology requested by the IPDC Council through the 2012 IPDC Decision on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of  
  
Impunity, which states that the report should be the result of “analysis and comparison o f information from a broad and diverse range of sources for the sake of ensuring objectivity, including updated information provided by the relevant Member States on a voluntary basis on the killing of journalists, and non-responses, and be made widely available”.  
  
  
  
As concerns the status of judicial enquiries into the killings of journalists, UNESCO’s data is based solely on information provided by the Member States in which ki llings of journalists condemned by UNESCO’s Director-General have occurred. Each year, UNESCO sends out a letter to the Permanent Delegations of these Member States requesting them for an official update on the judicial follow-up to the cases of killed journalists. It is the Permanent Delegation’s responsibility to transfer the letter to the competent authorities at national level. On the basis of the information provided, UNESCO prepares the Director-General’s Report on the Safety of Journalists or the World Trends in Freedom of Expression and Media Development Report, depending on the year.  
  
  
  
To a large extent, these procedures are typical of monitoring mechanisms under international law. OHCHR, UNESCO, ILO and other agencies that are responsible for these mechanisms take particular care to integrate in these standard operating procedures the requirement of consultation with the Member States concerned.  
  
  
  
Similarly, ILO is able to verify reported violations and abuses committed against trade unionists using data from its stakeholders.  
  
  
  
As a result of these processes, administrative data on violence against journalists, trade unionists and other human rights defenders are generated by international organizations. OHCHR will compile and integrate the data using a common data management tool.  
  
  
  
In the future, National Human Rights Institutions, National Statistical Offices, other government agencies as well as civil society organizations and networks will play an important role in the collection of data. NHRIs, on the basis of their own mandate, are able to investigate cases of  
  
  
  
violations and abuses brought to their attention. Several NHRIs have also institutionalized the  
  
provision of legal advice and other forms of support to victims of abuses who wish to access international mechanisms. NSOs, on the other hand, can complement this work by ensuring the implementation of internationally-accepted statistical standards, including on data exchange and dissemination for this indicator.  
  
  
  
OHCHR, UNESCO and ILO will work jointly with national stakeholders to build capacity, harmonize data collection procedures and produce globally comparable results.  
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
Global and regional aggregates on the component relating to the killing of journalists have already been reported upon on an annual basis and included in the UN SDG progress reports. Data on the killings of journalists is potentially covering all 195 Member States of UNESCO. Data on the status of judicial enquiries carried out on the killings was provided by 32 out of 62 concerned countries in 2016.  
  
  
  
Data on violations against human rights defenders have been made available globally in reports and communications from international human rights mechanisms for many years. Data on the killings of journalists is available on an ongoing basis. Data on the status of judicial enquiries into the killings of journalists is available on an annual basis.  
  
  
  
All these data, however, have not been collated for global SDG indicators reporting purposes. By 2018, the production of global and regional aggregates on killings for indicator 16.10.1 will be prioritized, with 2015 as baseline year.  
  
  
  
Time series:  
  
  
  
2014-2017 – UNESCO Killing of Journalists  
  
2015 – 2017 – SDG Indicator 16.10.1 on killings  
  
  
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
  
  
I-III quarter 2017, for 2015 data  
  
III-IV quarter 2017, for 2016 data  
  
  
  
Data release:  
  
  
  
II quarter 2016 and 2017, for 2015 and 2016 (UNESCO data)  
  
II quarter 2018, for 2015, 2016, 2017 data (UNESCO, OHCHR, ILO data)  
  
Data providers  
  
  
  
Name:  
  
  
  
International data providers: OHCHR, UNESCO and ILO  
  
  
  
National data providers: national human rights institutions compliant with the Paris Principles and other relevant institutions at national level.  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
Global data on violence against journalists, trade unionists and other human rights defenders are collected by OHCHR, UNESCO and ILO using a common template and integrated into a single dataset, eliminating risks of double-counting. Complementary national data will be provided to OHCHR, UNESCO and ILO, as relevant, by member states, through their national human rights institutions, in collaboration with NSOs. At country level, the primary sources will be generally NHRIs working with civil society organizations and networks.  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
  
  
Name:  
  
  
  
A troika composed of OHCHR, UNESCO, ILO  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
At international level, data on violence against journalists, trade unionists and other human rights defenders will be regularly compiled and disseminated by the troika (OHCHR, UNESCO and ILO)  
  
through the Secretary General’s Annual SDG Report and the proposed Annual Global Report on Violence Against Human Rights Defenders. The troika will seek to work with further partners, to  
  
enhance dissemination of the indicator.  
  
  
  
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Related indicators as of February 2020  
  
  
  
 16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age  
  
 16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause  
  
 16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months  
  
 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live  
  
 16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information  
  
 16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms  
  
 16.3.2 Un-sentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population  
  
 16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles  
  
  
  
4

Last updated: 06 January 2020  
  
  
  
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels  
  
Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels  
  
Indicator 16.7.2: Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
UNDP Oslo Governance Centre   
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
  
  
This survey-based indicator measures self-reported levels of ‘external political efficacy’, that is, the extent to which people think that politicians and/or political institutions will listen to, and act on, the opinions of ordinary citizens.   
  
  
  
To address both dimensions covered by this indicator, SDG indicator 16.7.2 uses two well-established survey questions, namely: 1) one question measuring the extent to which people feel they have a say in what the government does (focus on inclusive participation in decision-making) and 2) another question measuring the extent to which people feel the political system allows them to have an influence on politics (focus on responsive decision-making).  
  
  
  
All efforts should be made to disaggregate survey results on these two questions by sex, age group, income level, education level, place of residence (administrative region e.g. province, state, district; urban/rural), disability status, and nationally relevant population groups.  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Rationale:  
  
  
  
SDG indicator 16.7.2 refers to the concept of ‘political efficacy’, which dates back to the 1950s, when the concept was discussed jointly with political trust as a key measure of the overall health of a democratic system (Craig et al, 1990). It can be defined as the “feeling that political and social change is possible and that the individual citizen can play a part in bringing about this change" (Campbell, Gurin and Miller, 1954, p.187). This perception that people can impact decision-making is important as it makes it worthwhile for them to perform their civic duties (Acok et al, 1985).  
  
  
  
The ability to participate in society, to have a say in the shaping of policies and to dissent without fear are essential freedoms. Political voice also provides a corrective to public policy: it can ensure the accountability of officials and public institutions, reveal what people need and value, and call attention to significant deprivations. Political voice also reduces the potential for conflicts and enhances the prospect of building consensus on key issues, with payoffs for economic efficiency, social equity, and inclusiveness in public life.  
  
  
  
Since the seminal studies of Campbell, Gurin and Miller (1954) and Campbell, Converse, Miller and Stokes (1960), the political efficacy construct has been regarded both as an important predictor of political participation and as a positive outcome of participation (Finkel, 1985). High levels of political efficacy among citizens are regarded as desirable for democratic stability. Individuals that are confident about their ability to influence the actions of their government are more likely to support the democratic system of government (Easton, 1965).   
  
  
  
There are two dimensions to political efficacy. First, subjective competence, or ‘internal efficacy’, can be defined as the confidence of the individual in his or her own abilities to understand politics and to act politically. Second, system responsiveness, or ‘external efficacy’, can be defined as the individual’s belief in the responsiveness of the political system, i.e. policymaking processes and government decisions that respond to public demands or preferences (Lane 1959; Converse 1972; Balch 1974). SDG indicator 16.7.2 focuses only on this second dimension, ‘external efficacy’.   
  
  
  
Levels of external efficacy across various population groups are important to measure as they are correlated with trust in government and government evaluations (Finkel, 1985; Quintilier & Hooghe, 2012), as well as perceptions of the legitimacy of public institutions (Mcevoy, 2016). Higher levels of system responsiveness are also expected to be associated with higher levels of political participation, including voting in elections (Abramson and Aldrich, 1982), and with people’s own life satisfaction (Flavin and Keane, 2011).  
  
  
  
The OECD monitors levels of external political efficacy – “the personal feeling of having a say in what the government does” – as part of its biennial report on Measuring Well-Being (OECD, How’s Life? 2017: Measuring Well-Being, p.182). A survey question on system responsiveness, sourced from the OECD Adult Skills Survey (PIAAC), is used by the OECD to produce one of two ‘headline indicators’ of civic engagement and governance for close to 40 OECD countries and/or partner countries (the other headline indicator used by the OECD is voter turnout). The specific question used by the OECD asks respondents: “To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? People like me don’t have any say in what the government does”, which is answered through a 5-point Likert-type scale (ranging from 1 for “strongly agree” to 5 for “strongly disagree”).  
  
  
  
Since 2016, the European Social Survey has integrated in its core module two questions on system responsiveness, namely “How much would you say the political system in [country] allows people like you to have a say in what the government does?” and “How much would you say that the political system in [country] allows people like you to have an influence on politics?”, each answered through a 5-point Likert scale ranging from ‘Not at all’, ‘Very little’, ‘Some’, ‘A lot’, ‘A great deal’, in its last Round 9 in 2018. In its last round 9 in 2018, the ESS was conducted in 29 European countries.   
  
   
  
As part of its 7th wave (2018-19), the World Values Survey Association (WVSA) administered in 15 countries worldwide the first question on external political efficacy used by the ESS (“How much would you say the political system in [country] allows people like you to have a say in what the government does?”). This question has since been incorporated in the core WVS questionnaire for all countries, and the WVSA will incorporate the second question used by the ESS (“How much would you say that the political system in [country] allows people like you to have an influence on politics?”) in its next survey wave.     
  
  
  
Concepts  
  
  
  
Decision-making: It is implicit in indicator 16.7.2 that ‘decision-making’ refers to decision-making in the public governance realm (and not all decision-making).   
  
  
  
Inclusive decision-making: Decision-making processes which provide people with an opportunity to ‘have a say’, that is, to voice their demands, opinions and/or preferences to decision-makers.   
  
  
  
Responsive decision-making: Decision-making processes where politicians and/or political institutions listen to and act on the stated demands, opinions and/or preferences of people.  
  
  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
  
  
Excludes measurement of ‘internal political efficacy’   
  
As discussed in detail above, there are two dimensions to political efficacy. First, subjective competence, or ‘internal efficacy’, and second, system responsiveness, or ‘external efficacy’. This methodology stops short of measuring ‘internal political efficacy’ (also called ‘subjective competence’), which can be defined as the confidence or belief that an individual has in his or her own abilities to understand politics and to participate in the political process. Subjective competence is expected to be correlated with political interest (ESS, 2016). Higher levels of subjective competence are also expected to be associated with higher levels of political participation, including voting in elections. As such, policymakers interested in identifying factors driving high or low levels of political participation should not base their diagnostics solely on levels of external efficacy measured by SDG 16.7.2, as levels of internal efficacy (not measured by SDG 16.7.2) also come into play.   
  
  
  
Translation challenges  
  
The idiom ‘having a say’ can be difficult to translate into other languages, given it can also have various meanings in English (such as expressing one’s views, or being in command, among others). To ensure global comparability of results on this question, getting good quality local language translations is a critical step in the measurement of SDG 16.7.2. To ensure the best possible quality of local language translations, NSOs should be cautious not to use formal or ‘academically correct’ versions of the local languages; rather, they should focus on the everyday (colloquial) use of the language.   
  
  
  
To ensure equivalence of meaning during translation, the following protocol is recommended:   
  
  
  
NSOs should make sure that translators understand the concepts, rationale and meaning behind each question before they embark on translating.   
  
Initial drafts of each local language translations should be given to independent reviewers for blind back translation back into the national language. These translators should not have seen the original language version of the questionnaire.   
  
The original team of translators should then further refine their translations based on the review of the back translations.   
  
These revised translations should then be pre-tested. Feedback from the pre-tests should lead to final refinements of the translations to produce the final versions that will go to the field.   
  
  
  
It is important to recognize that it takes time to go through these steps and get good quality translations. NSOs should start this process well ahead of the planned fieldwork dates so that the procedures can be carefully followed.   
  
  
  
Translation for the two questions is readily available in all languages used by the 29 European countries covered by the European Social Survey, as well as in Arabic, Catalan, Malay, Chinese/ Mandarin, Hausa, Igbo, Yoruba, Indonesian, Urdu, Bengali, Russian, Swahili and Kazakh languages.  
  
  
  
Social desirability bias  
  
Surveys are the most common and most reliable method of gathering public opinion data representative of the population from which the sample is drawn. However, when studying public opinion with surveys, the researcher assumes that respondents answer truthfully to the questions that interviewers pose. It has been shown that this assumption does not hold in many instances. Survey measures of self-reported voter turnout for example are highly biased in that a significant portion of survey respondents in the US have been found to state they have voted, when they have in fact not. Similarly, social scientists have determined that many common survey items are plagued by such bias such as those that probe for an individual’s attitude towards race relations, corruption, and electoral support.  
  
  
  
‘Social desirability bias’, as this is known in the literature, arises whenever survey respondents do not reveal their true beliefs but rather provide a response that they believe to be more socially acceptable, or the response that they believe the interviewers wish to hear. Naturally, this poses a threat to the reliability and validity of survey items.  
  
  
  
It is possible that the two questions used to measure SDG indicator 16.7.2 could be affected by social desirability bias. However, pilot-testing of the two questions across all regions and diverse national contexts, as well as statistical analysis of existing survey results on these two questions (using national datasets from the ESS), have not detected any systematic occurrence of social desirability bias. A useful way of detecting more positive results inflated by social desirability bias is to compare the results obtained by an NSO to results obtained by different entities (e.g. by independent researchers from the WVSA or the ESS), provided the time lag between the two data collection efforts is not too wide. It is useful also to keep in mind that high levels of ‘don’t know’ or ‘refuse to answer’ in a national dataset may be a possible sign that respondents do not feel comfortable revealing their true opinion on the questions posed.  
  
  
  
  
  
Normative framework for selection of disaggregation dimensions  
  
People’s perceived capacity to shape government decisions is affected by their personal characteristics and socio-economic background. As such, the indicator calls for disaggregation of survey results by age, sex, nationally relevant population groups and disability status. The following international human rights instruments contain provisions on enhancing opportunities for participation by individuals and groups holding such characteristics:   
  
The universal right and opportunity to participate in public affairs: Article 25 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) recognizes “the right and opportunity, without distinction of any kind such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status to take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives”.   
  
Sex: The 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) provides the basis for realizing equality between women and men through ensuring women's equal access to, and equal opportunities in, political and public life, including the right to participate in the formulation of government policy and the implementation thereof and to hold public office and perform all public functions at all levels of government (Article 7). States parties agree to take all appropriate measures to overcome historical discrimination against women and obstacles to women’s participation in decision-making processes (Article 8), including legislation and temporary special measures (Article 4). The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action also call for women’s equal access to public service jobs, by setting a target of a minimum of 30 percent of women in leadership positions.  
  
Age: The 2015 Security Council Resolution 2250 urges Member States to consider ways to increase inclusive representation of youth in decision-making at all levels in local, national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms to prevent and resolve conflict and counter violent extremism. Furthermore, the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing and the Political Declaration, adopted by the international community at the Second World Assembly on Ageing in April 2002, recognize for the first time in history that “ageing has profound consequences for every aspect of individual, community, national and international life”. The Madrid Plan of Action in particular stresses the importance of research, data collection and analysis in supporting policy and programme development as a key priority for national Governments and international assistance. Following the adoption of the Plan of Action, the General Assembly, at successive sessions, has called for the international community and the United Nations system to “support national efforts to provide funding for research and data-collection initiatives on ageing” (see, e.g., Assembly resolution 69/146, para. 38).  
  
‘Population group’ status: The Declaration on the Rights of Persons belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (1992) and the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) provide that persons belonging to minorities and indigenous peoples have the right to participate in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State.   
  
Disability status: The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006) calls upon State Parties to ensure that persons with disabilities can effectively and fully participate in political and public life on an equal basis with others. Under Article 31 of the Convention, State Parties commit to collecting disaggregated information, including statistical and research data to give effect to the Convention, and assume responsibility for the dissemination of these statistics.   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Guidelines on survey methodology  
  
  
  
Two questions: SDG indicator 16.7.2 aims to measure both the inclusiveness and the responsiveness of decision-making. As such, the methodology for 16.7.2 consists in two separate survey questions addressing these two distinct dimensions, namely:   
  
To measure inclusive particiption in decision-making: How much would you say the political system in [country X] allows people like you to have a say in what the government does?   
  
To measure responsive decision-making: And how much would you say that the political system in [country] allows people like you to have an influence on politics?   
  
  
  
Questions to be incorporated in a support survey: These two questions to measure SDG 16.7.2 can be inserted into existing national surveys run by NSOs, using these surveys’ additional batteries on demographics for subsequent disaggregation of results.   
  
  
  
Target population: Residents of the country aged 18 or older.  
  
  
  
Sampling approach: Data should be collected on the basis of a nationally representative probability sample of the population residing in private households within the country, irrespective of language, nationality or legal residence status. All private households and all persons aged 18 and over within the household are eligible for the question set. The sampling frame as well as methods of sample selection should ensure that every individual and household in the target population is assigned a known probability of selection that is not zero. (integrating the questions for SDG 16.7.2 in a household survey that targets household heads or “most informed household member” only should be avoided at all costs).  
  
  
  
Refer to interviewer instructions for additional guidance on terminology: Interviewers should refer to the specific wording provided below if respondents do not understand certain terms. To ensure consistency in the way this methodology is applied across countries, interviewers should not try to explain the meaning of certain words in their own terms.   
  
  
  
“Don’t know”, “refuse to answer” or “not applicable” should not be read out loud to respondents: Providing a “don’t know” or “refuse to answer” option provides an easy way for respondents to avoid engaging with the subject of the question. As such, when respondents say they “don’t know”, enumerators should repeat the question and simply ask them to provide their best guess. The “don’t know” and “refuse to answer” options should be used only as a last resort. Interviewers should use separate coding for “not applicable” (NA – 97), “don’t know” (DK – 98) and “not applicable” (NA – 99), as indicated in the questionnaire.   
  
   
  
Questions   
  
  
  
How much would you say the political system in [country X] allows people like you to have a say in what the government does?   
  
  
  
Not at all  
  
Very little  
  
Some  
  
A lot  
  
A great deal  
  
Refusal  
  
Don’t know  
  
No answer  
  
  
  
And how much would you say that the political system in [country] allows people like you to have an influence on politics?   
  
  
  
Not at all  
  
Very little  
  
Some  
  
A lot  
  
A great deal  
  
Refusal  
  
Don’t know  
  
No answer  
  
  
  
Clarifications on question wording  
  
  
  
“The political system in [country]”: A particular form of government. For example, democracy is a political system in which citizens govern themselves. Other political systems include republics, monarchies, communist systems and dictatorships.  
  
  
  
“Having a say in what the government does” means having a channel to express one’s demands, opinions or preferences about what the government does, and feeling listened to.  
  
  
  
“Have an influence on politics” means feeling that decision-makers listen to and act on one’s demands, opinions or preferences.   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Computation method  
  
  
  
NSOs first need to calculate the share of respondents who responded positively to each question (i.e. the cumulative percentage of respondents who responded 3-'some', 4-'a lot' or 5-'a great deal').   
  
For instance:   
  
  
  
1. How much would you say the political system in [country X] allows people like you to have a say in what the government does?   
  
2. And how much would you say that the political system in [country] allows people like you to have an influence on politics?  
  
1- Not at all  
  
8%  
  
1- Not at all  
  
16%  
  
2- Very little  
  
22%  
  
2- Very little  
  
30%  
  
3- Some  
  
26%  
  
3- Some  
  
26%  
  
4- A lot  
  
34%  
  
4- A lot  
  
14%  
  
5- A great deal  
  
10%  
  
5- A great deal  
  
14%  
  
% of those who responded positively (i.e. answer choices 3, 4 or 5)  
  
(26%+34%+10%) = 70%    
  
% of those who responded positively (i.e. answer choices 3, 4 or 5)  
  
(26%+14%+14%) = 54%  
  
  
  
Secondly, NSOs need to calculate the simple average of these two cumulative percentages. Continuing with the above example:   
  
(70% + 54%) / 2 = 62%  
  
  
  
\*Note: It is important for NSOs to clearly report, for each question, the number of respondents who selected “don’t know” (DK), “no answer” (NA) or “refuse to answer” (RA), and to exclude such respondents from the calculation of cumulative shares of positive responses. For instance, if 65 out of 1000 respondents responded either one of these three options on the first question, the cumulative share of positive responses on this first question will be calculated out of a total of 935 respondents, and the reporting sheet will indicate that for this particular question, x respondents responded DK, y responded NA, and z responded RA.  
  
  
  
Overall, global reporting on SDG 16.7.2 will require:   
  
Distributions of answers across all answer options, for each one of the two questions;  
  
Cumulative share of respondents who responded positively to each question (i.e. the cumulative percentage of respondents who responded 3-'some', 4-'a lot' or 5-'a great deal'); and   
  
simple average of these two cumulative percentages.  
  
  
  
Disaggregation categories   
  
  
  
Indicator 16.7.2 aims to measure how individual beliefs in the inclusiveness and responsiveness of the political system differ across various demographic groups, including by sex, age, disability status and nationally relevant population groups. While empirical analysis confirmed the effect of these demographic variables on self-reported levels of external efficacy, other influential variables were identified, including income and education level. Moreover, since target 16.7 focuses on ‘decision-making at all levels’, disaggregation by place of residence (by administrative region e.g. by province, state, distrct; urban/rural) is also important to help identify areas in a given country where people feel most excluded from decision-making.   
  
  
  
Sex: Male/Female  
  
Age groups: It is recommended to follow UN standards for the production of age-disaggregated national population statistics, using the following age groups: (1) below 25 years old, (2) 25-34, (3) 35-44, (4) 45-54, (5) 55-64 and (6) 65 years old and above. Since age exhibits a negative relationship with external efficacy (evidence shows that older respondents report lower levels of political efficacy than younger respondents), a particular focus should be placed on older age brackets.   
  
Disability status: ‘Disability’ is an umbrella term covering long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder the full and effective participation of disabled persons in society on an equal basis with others. If possible, NSOs are encouraged to add the Short Set of Questions on Disability developed by the Washington Group to the survey vehicle used to administer the two questions selected for 16.7.2 to disaggregate results by disability status.  
  
Nationally relevant population groups (groups with a distinct ethnicity, language, religion, indigenous status, nationality or other characteristics): The population of a country is a mosaic of different population groups that can be identified according to racial, ethnic, language, indigenous or migration status, religious affiliation, or sexual orientation, amongst other characteristics. For the purpose of this indicator, particular focus is placed on minorities. Minority groups are groups that are numerically inferior to the rest of the population of a state, in a non-dominant position, whose members—being nationals of the state—possess ethnic, religious or linguistic characteristics differing from those of the rest of the population and show, even if only implicitly, a sense of solidarity directed towards preserving their culture, traditions, religion or language. While the nationality criterion included in the above definition has often been challenged, the requirement to be in a non-dominant position remains important (United Nations, 2010). Collecting survey data disaggregated by population groups should be subject to the legality of compiling such data in a particular national context and to a careful assessment of the potential risks of collecting such data for the safety of respondents.  
  
Income level: By income quintile  
  
Education level: Primary education, Secondary education, Tertiary education  
  
Place of residence: by administrative region e.g. by province, state, district; urban/rural  
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
  
  
At country level: There is no treatment of missing values.   
  
At regional and global levels: There is no imputation of missing values.   
  
  
  
Regional / global aggregates:  
  
  
  
The average share of respondents who responded positively to the two questions selected to measure SDG 16.7.2 will be provided for each region, and globally.  
  
  
  
Sources of discrepancies:  
  
  
  
There is no internationally estimated data for this indicator.   
  
  
  
Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of data at national level:  
  
   
  
To disaggregate survey results by disability status, it is recommended that countries use the Short Set of Questions on Disability elaborated by the Washington Group.   
  
   
  
Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of data at international level:  
  
  
  
European Social Survey: Source questionnaire and accompanying guidance, in various languages:   
  
https://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/methodology/ess\_methodology/source\_questionnaire/   
  
  
  
OECD’s Adult Skills Survey (PIAAC): Questionnaire and accompanying guidance, in various languages: http://www.oecd.org/skills/piaac/samplequestionsandquestionnaire.htm   
  
  
  
Quality assurance:   
  
  
  
NSOs have the main responsibility to ensure the statistical quality of the data compiled for this indicator. One possible quality assurance mechanism would be to compare results obtained by the NSO with readily available survey results on external political efficacy generated by relevant national, regional or global unofficial data producers (see potential global and regional unofficial sources below).  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
This indicator needs to be measured on the basis of data collected by NSOs through official household surveys.  
  
  
  
Collection process:  
  
  
  
NSOs should identify suitable survey vehicles to incorporate the two questions for measuring SDG indicator 16.7.2, keeping in mind the guidelines on survey methodology provided above.   
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Description and time series:  
  
  
  
There is no existing globally comparable official dataset on the “Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group.” While a large number of countries have experience with measuring external political efficacy, there is large variability in the ways NSOs and government agencies in individual countries collect data on this concept, in terms of question wording and response formats, etc. This variability poses a significant challenge for cross-country comparability of such data.  
  
  
  
However, a number of non-official global and regional survey data producers have already incorporated the two questions for 16.7.2 reporting in their questionnaires, and are already producing the necessary data. In line with the 2017 Guiding Principles of Data Reporting and Data Sharing for the Global Monitoring of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Version 1) developed by the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities (CCSA) which states that “non-official sources may be used by international organizations in compiling official statistics to reach the following objectives: …d) to construct international data series in fields which are not covered by existing official sources; and…e) to impute national data where national official data do not exist or are of proven poor quality”, it is suggested to consider using these non-official sources for countries where the NSO has not yet incorporated the two questions selected for 16.7.2. As outlined in the above-cited Guiding Principles, NSOs would need to validate this unofficial data before it is submitted to the international level for SDG reporting:  
  
For OECD/EU countries:  
  
The European Social Survey has integrated in its core module – a core set of key questions used to generate time series to track trends over time – the two questions selected for SDG indicator 16.7.2 since 2016. The ESS was conducted in 29 European countries in its last Round 9 in 2018. The ESS is conducted every two years, which is ideal for SDG reporting.  
  
The OECD Adult Skills Survey (PIAAC) is already producing data on the first question (on “having a say in what the government does”) and has committed to aligning the wording of this particular question with the formulation to be used for reporting on SDG 16.7.2. The PIAAC was run in 39 countries (incl. OECD member states and OECD ‘partners’ in other regions) in its last round, which span three waves from 2008 to 2019. However, the PIAAC in any given country is conducted only once every 10 years (with three ‘waves’ of the PIAAC survey taking place during that 10-year period, each one covering a different subset of countries).  
  
Both sources are highly regarded by the OECD and the EU for their high-quality standards, and both sources are already used by the OECD in its flagship publication “How’s Life? Measuring Well-Being”.   
  
Globally, the World Values Survey Association pilot-tested in 2018-19 and incorporated the first question (on “having a say in what the government does”) in its standard questionnaire, and plans to also incorporate the second question starting next year.     
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
   
  
To ensure timely capture of changes in levels of external political efficacy, NSOs should report data on indicator 16.7.2 at least once every two years.   
  
  
  
NSOs will need to choose the most appropriate time/period for administering the 16.7.2 questions. Electoral periods should be avoided, and NSOs should aim for the middle of an electoral term. Experience shows that surveys conducted at the beginning of an electoral term generate more positive responses than surveys conducted at the end of a term.   
  
   
  
Data release:  
  
  
  
Data will be reported at the international level in April each year. The first full release of data for the indicator will take place in April 2021.  
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
  
  
National Statistical Offices   
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
  
  
UNDP  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
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Related indicators as of February 2020  
  
  
  
SDG indicator 16.7.2 complements indicator 16.7.1 (under the same target 16.7 -- “Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels”) which draws on administrative data sources to measure the proportional representation of various population groups in public institutions. The two indicators are highly complementary as proportional representation alone is no guarantee that all population groups represented in public institutions have equal decision-making power, or that all population groups in the national population have equal opportunities to voice their interests and preferences and to influence public decision-making. Indicator 16.7.2 provides important additional information by focusing on the inclusiveness and responsiveness of decision-making, as perceived by the population (drawing from population surveys).  
  
  
  
Indicator 16.7.2 can also be used to complement SDG target 10.2 on the promotion of the “social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status”, which only has one indicator measuring economic exclusion (SDG 10.2.1 – Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities). Indicator 16.7.2 therefore provides important additional information to measure progress against this target by providing data on political inclusion.   
  
  
  
Similarly, 16.7.2 can also be used to complement SDG target 10.3 on “Ensuring equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard”, which only has one indicator measuring felt discrimination on various grounds (SDG 10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law). Indicator 16.7.2 therefore provides relevant additional information to measure progress against this target by helping to identify whether certain population groups might feel discriminated against in terms of their inclusion in public decision-making and the extent to which political institutions are responsive to their demands/preferences.   
  
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Last updated: 28 November 2018  
  
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels  
  
Target 16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime  
  
Indicator 16.4.1: Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current USD)  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
UNODC and UNCTAD  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
The indicator measures the total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (IFFs) in current United States dollars. IFFs are financial flows that are illicitly generated (e.g., originating in criminal activities or tax evasion), illicitly transferred (e.g., violating currency controls) or illicitly used (e.g., for financing terrorism).   
  
  
  
Rationale:  
  
A major challenge to sustainable development of societies around the world, particularly in developing countries, is represented by several criminal activities and tax-related illicit practices which are at the origin or associated with illicit financial flows (IFFs). Proceeds from criminal activities are often transferred between countries to be laundered, utilized and reinvested in licit or illicit activities. Combatting illicit financial flows is therefore a crucial component of the goal to promote peace, justice and strong institutions, as set out in Goal 16 of its 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.  
  
  
  
Concepts:  
  
  
  
Illicit financial flows refer to activities that are considered as criminal offences and to a series of behaviours in the area of tax and commercial practices. The International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) provides definitions of relevant offences.  
  
  
  
There are four main types of activities that can generate IFFs:  
  
Tax and commercial IFFs: These include illegal practices such as tariff, duty and revenue offences, tax evasion, corporate offences and market manipulation, and other selected practices. Some activities that are non-observed, hidden or informal or part of the so-called shadow, underground or grey economy may generate IFFs. The practices are typically motivated by increasing profits and avoiding taxes. Related activities included in the ICCS comprise tax evasion, tariff, duty and revenue offences, competition offences, import/export offences, acts against trade regulations, restrictions or embargoes and investment or stack/shares offences. In addition, tax avoidance includes transfer mispricing, debt shifting, relocation of intellectual property, tax treaty shopping, tax deferral and changing corporate structures and head quarter locations and other tax avoidance practices. When these activities directly or indirectly generate flows crossing country borders, they generate IFFs.   
  
IFFs from corruption: The United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) defines acts considered as corruption, and they are consistently defined in the ICCS, such as bribery, embezzlement, abuse of functions, trading in influence, illicit enrichment and other acts of corruption in the scope. When these acts – directly or indirectly - generate cross-border flows, they generate IFFs.   
  
Theft-type activities and financing of crime and terrorism: Theft-type activities are non-productive activities that entail a forced, involuntary and illicit transfer of economic resources between two actors. Terrorism financing and financing of crime are illicit, voluntary transfers of funds between two actors. Examples of theft-type activities are theft, extortion, illicit enrichment, and kidnapping. When the related financial flows cross country borders, they constitute IFFs.  
  
IFFs from illegal markets: Domestic and international trade in illicit goods and services. Such processes often involve a degree of criminal organization and are aimed at creating profit. They include any type of trafficking in goods such as drugs, firearms, or services such as smuggling of migrants. IFFs are generated by the flows related to international trade of illicit goods and services, as well as by cross-border flows from managing the illicit income from such activities.  
  
  
  
The UNODC (2015) International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) provides definitions of a number of behaviours, events and activities which may generate IFFs such as theft-type activities and terrorism, illicit trafficking and corruption, as well as many activities related to tax and commercial practices.  
  
  
  
Other relevant concepts include:  
  
Inward IFFs: Illicit financial flows entering a country.  
  
Outward IFFs: Illicit financial flows leaving a country.  
  
Illicit income generation: This refers to the set of transactions that either directly generate illicit income for an actor during a productive or non-productive illicit activity, or that are performed in the context of the production of illicit goods and services. A transaction constitutes an IFF when it crosses country borders.  
  
Illicit income management: These transactions use illicit income to invest in (legal or illegal) financial and non-financial assets or to consume (legal or illegal) goods and services. A transaction constitutes an IFFs when it crosses country borders.  
  
Illicit markets comprise all transactions related to the production and the trade with a certain illicit good or service. Regardless of the illicit nature, these market activities are considered as being economically productive, because value added is generated at each transaction. The value added describes the net increase in value (price times quantity) of the product at each transaction.  
  
  
  
Bottom-up and direct measurement   
  
A bottom-up and direct measurement approach is proposed for constructing the indicator. Bottom-up methods estimate IFFs directly in relation to the four main activities and build them up departing from the overall economic income that illicit activities generate.   
  
  
  
Direct refer to the fact that data referring to the various stages of the economic processes generating IFFs are individually measured (via surveys, administrative data or other transparent methods) and are not the exclusive result of model-based procedures. The measurement approach is in line with the “Eurostat Handbook on the compilation of statistics on illegal economic activities in national accounts and balance of payments” for the estimation of the contribution of illegal activities to the GDP.   
  
  
  
Disaggregation  
  
Similar to Eurostat’s recommendations on measuring illegal economic activities, a disaggregated measurement approach is proposed that measures each relevant IFF type – respectively from tax and commercial practices, from corruption, from theft-type and financing of crime and terrorism, and from illegal markets --in a separate manner.   
  
  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
  
  
The definition of illicit financial flows for statistical purposes aims to provide a comprehensive definition of the phenomenon to be measured. It does not focus on a specific measurement approach (e.g., IFF being measured through discrepancies in trade statistics between countries).   
  
  
  
The disaggregated and bottom up measurement approach is in line with existing frameworks such as the National Accounts and the Balance of Payments and it follows international efforts to measure non-observed or illegal economic activities.   
  
  
  
A number of criminal offences are identified as potentially generating IFFs. These are primarily a selection of criminal offences as described by the ICCS. Examples of such behaviours are shown below.   
  
  
  
Examples of activities generating illicit financial flows from crime, by ICCS categories  
  
  
  
Examples  
  
  
Tax and commercial practices  
  
08041 Tariff, taxation, duty and revenue offences   
  
08042 Corporate offences including competition and import/export offences; acts against trade regulations  
  
08045 Market manipulation or insider trading, price fixing   
  
Theft-type activities and terrorism financing (parts of sections 02, 04, 09)  
  
020221 Kidnapping   
  
020222 Illegal restraint   
  
020223 Hijacking   
  
020229 Other deprivation of liberty  
  
0204 Trafficking in persons  
  
0205 Coercion  
  
0401 Robbery  
  
0501 Burglary  
  
0502 Theft  
  
09062 Financing of terrorism  
  
Illegal markets  
  
ICCS includes a long list of activities, including for example drug trafficking (060132), firearm trafficking (090121), illegal mining (10043), smuggling of migrants (08051), smuggling of goods (08044), wildlife trafficking (100312)  
  
Corruption (section 0703)  
  
07031 Bribery   
  
07032 Embezzlement   
  
07033 Abuse of functions   
  
07034 Trading in influence   
  
07035 Illicit enrichment   
  
07039 Other acts of corruption  
  
  
  
SDG indicator 16.4.1 calls for the measurement of the “total value” of inward and outward IFFs. While this is useful as an indication of the overall size of the problem and for measuring progress, a more granular measurement of IFFs helps to identify the main sources and channels of IFFs and can guide interventions targeting IFFs.   
  
  
  
Countries are affected by different types of IFFs and it is suggested that main types of IFF are defined at country level. This limits the possibility of measuring all types of IFF in a comprehensive manner and comparability may be affected by different coverage from one country to another. However, the goal is to capture the most significant flows at country level and a gradual process of improving the exhaustiveness of the indicator is expected, following the model of measuring illegal economic activities and the non-observed economy in the balance of payments and national accounts.  
  
  
  
There is a risk of double-counting when adding together explicit estimates of activities generating illicit financial flows. Estimates for IFFs should not be simply added together, because they may already include parts of others (e.g., drug trafficking and bribery) and there may be double-counting. During the expert consultations, double counting was discussed and will be addressed in guidelines issued to member states.   
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
The proposed computation method follows the principles developed in economic measurement frameworks such as the National Accounts and the Balance of Payments.  
  
  
  
 A two-step process was developed that aids member states in calculating the indicator 16.4.1. The methodology has been tested in 5 countries.   
  
  
  
The methodology foresees:  
  
A risk assessment that identifies the major and most relevant sources of IFF in a country. This risk assessment can follow and build on existing risk assessments, e.g. the ones mandated by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).   
  
Once the activities that generate the most important flows are identified, the flows are estimated in a disaggregated manner.   
  
  
  
Given the broad scope of activities generating IFF, each type of flow needs to be treated in a separate manner.   
  
  
  
As a first step in constructing the IFF indicator is to focus, for each IFF type, on IFF generated during the Illicit income generation: this refers to the set of transactions – such as those related to international trade of illicit goods - that either directly generate illicit income for an actor during a productive or non-productive illicit activity, or that are performed in the context of the illicit production of goods and services.   
  
  
  
  
Examples of IFFs related to selected illegal activities  
  
  
  
  
  
IFF from drug trafficking  
  
In a drug producing country, the method to estimate IFFs derived from drug trafficking can be broadly described as follows:  
  
  
  
All drug produced in the country is either consumed domestically (C), seized by law enforcement (S), exported (E) or lost (L).  
  
  
  
With that P=C+S+E+L.  
  
  
  
Countries with extended illicit drug cultivation, normally collect data on P, C, and S. (losses cannot be estimated and are excluded from the calculations) and annual exports of drugs can be estimated.   
  
  
  
The value of exports can be measured by the wholesale value of the relevant drug in countries of destination of the drug produced in the country. These data can be retrieved from international data on seizures reported by other member states (which provide information on the country of origin) and price data, which is as well reported annually through the mandated Annual Report Questionnaire (ARQ) submitted to UNODC (see https://dataunodc.un.org/)  
  
  
  
This methodology has been applied in Peru and in Afghanistan where certain portions of the income generated from drug production and trafficking are accounted for in the NA.  
  
  
  
  
  
IFFs from smuggling of migrants  
  
  
  
Following the Eurostat manual “Handbook on the compilation of statistics on illegal economic activities in national accounts and balance of payments” four types of smuggling transactions can be distinguished, two of which create IFF:  
  
  
  
Type I: Resident smugglers and resident migrants does not cover transnationality and illegal entry and does not create IFF   
  
   
  
Type II: Resident smugglers and non-resident migrants  
  
Constitutes an export of services and does incur an inward IFF:  
  
Export of transportation services = number of non-resident migrants smuggled by resident smugglers \* prices  
  
  
  
Type III: Non-resident smugglers and resident migrants  
  
Estimations recorded as import of illegal services and constitute and outward IFF:  
  
Import of illegal transportation services = number of residents smuggled by non-resident smugglers \*   
  
prices  
  
  
  
Type IV: Non-resident smugglers and non-resident migrants  
  
No estimations recorded  
  
  
  
The pilot studies found the methodology to be feasible, however, limitations on data exist, in particular on pricing.  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
At a second stage, IFFs in relation to Illicit income management are estimated. These refer to IFFs generated when income generated from illegal activities is invested abroad (e.g., into property). To assess these flows, quantitative and qualitative information held by financial authorities, central banks and other entities concerned with money laundering and financial crimes can be used.  
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
In addition to the disaggregation by the four main types of IFF, countries may also disaggregate the indicator by :  
  
payment method (cash / trade flows / crypto currencies)  
  
resulting assets (offshore wealth / real estate etc.)  
  
actors (characters of individuals / types of businesses etc.)  
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
  
  
At country level  
  
  
  
When national data are missing, transnational data sources or alternative data sources can be examined. It is important to provide comprehensive metadata explaining current issues related to missing data and exhaustiveness of the indicator. Although national data may only partially cover IFF, they are still valuable for assessing the significance of IFFs globally and regionally. UNCTAD and UNODC may support countries to assess alternative sources for obtaining the missing information.   
  
  
  
At regional and global levels  
  
  
  
In order to calculate regional and global levels, missing data may be estimated using information from international sources. As historical data for countries becomes available with time, it will be possible to impute using the same country’s data as well. Estimated indicators are not released at the country level, but only in aggregated form at regional and global level. There will be certain thresholds to be met for the regional and global estimates to be acceptable. If these thresholds are not met, the regional and global estimates will not be published.  
  
  
  
Regional aggregates:  
  
Once values of country indicators have been released, missing indicators estimated, any sub-regional, regional and global estimates will be obtained by aggregating the country indicators within a specific sub-region and region. The global value would be calculated by aggregating the regional values in a similar manner.   
  
  
  
Sources of discrepancies:  
  
As mentioned above, countries are affected by different types of IFFs and data availability varies. Therefore, the coverage of different types of IFFs in the indicator may vary from one country to another, thus affecting comparability. However, the goal is to capture the largest flows even when country-specific solutions are applied. Furthermore, based on the country metadata, the custodian agencies may discuss necessary corrections or adjustments for producing regional and global aggregates with countries. A gradual process of improving the exhaustiveness of the indicator is expected, following the model of measuring illegal economic activities and the non-observed economy in the balance of payments and national accounts.  
  
  
  
Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level:  
  
At the national level, data sources need to be identified separately for the major IFFs originating from tax and commercial practices, corruption, theft-type and terrorism activities and illegal markets. These sources should cover the major flows relevant to the country and provide information for estimating total inward and outward flows. The ICCS provides a useful listing of behaviours, events and activities that may generate IFFs.   
  
The methodology follows the approach suggested in the Eurostat Handbook on the compilation of statistics on illegal economic activities in national accounts and balance of payments with the exception mentioned in footnote 1.   
  
UNCTAD/UNODC Task Force is working to develop practical guidelines and a White Paper towards a Statistical Framework for the Measurement of Illicit Financial Flows, to be submitted to the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) for its review once finalised. Further methodological materials are under development and will discuss different types of IFFs and their measurement in detail. The guidelines will describe the functioning of selected illicit market or criminal activities, the possible IFF types that can emerge from these activities and provide practical guidance on statistical sources and estimation methods.   
  
  
  
Quality assurance  
  
The data received from member States will go through a thorough validation process.   
  
The data for the indicator are externally validated by comparing to other available sources.   
  
Once the information has been validated and information from additional sources incorporated, any questions for clarification or proposals are shared with member States for their review.   
  
In case any adjustment is needed, after member States have reviewed the values, indicators are ready to be published and sub-regional, regional and global totals can be estimated.  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
The measurement of IFFs requires combining data held by different entities of the national statistical system and beyond, especially the national statistical office, customs and the central bank. The balance of payments and system of national accounts data on illegal economic activities and non-observed economy provide a good starting point for the measurement of IFFs. Trade transactions data, held by customs, are essential for analysing the commercial IFFs, including trade misinvoicing. Statistics on international trade in goods and services collate relevant data for estimating commercial IFFs.   
  
  
  
Given the transnational nature of the indicator, data available in other countries can support the calculation of national measures. The following existing data collection systems collect data relevant to IFF from countries globally and can be resources for countries to measure their IFF:  
  
  
  
The Annual Reports Questionnaire (ARQ) collect the following data, which allows to understand current scale of drug supply market:  
  
Annual seizures of drugs in amounts and number of cases  
  
Trafficking routes (origin, transit and destination countries) and main transportation modes (air, land, sea and mail)  
  
Range and typical prices of drugs in retail and wholesale levels of supply market  
  
Range and typical purities of drugs in retail and wholesale levels of supply market  
  
Illicit cultivation, eradication and production of drug crops  
  
Illicit manufacture of plant-based or synthetic drug-related end products (clandestine laboratories detected and dismantled)  
  
  
  
The global data collection on firearm trafficking collects data on seizures, prices and trafficking routes and it is an essential tool to understanding the dynamics of illegal firearms markets and flows..   
  
  
  
UNODC collects data on trafficking victims identified in their respective countries using a common questionnaire with a standard set of indicators. UNODC collects official information on detected cases and on origin-destination of trafficking flows.   
  
  
  
UNODC, in partnership with CITES also maintains a global database of wildlife seizure incidents. This is mainly based on data submitted by the parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. It provides information on seized quantities by species and origin-destination routes.  
  
  
  
Tax authorities typically collect relevant data for assessing the tax gap, part of which consists of IFFs. The indicator builds on existing data, but its exhaustiveness may require extensions to national data collection. Central banks, tax authorities and national statistical offices often have the strongest mandate to access necessary data. This may be considered in the division of work for the compilation of different parts of indicator 16.4.1. The country-by-country reporting data of tax authorities may prove useful for the measurement of IFFs in the future.   
  
  
  
Collection process:  
  
The official counterparts at the country level assign designated Focal Points that are in charge of coordinating the data collection among different national institutions. The agency in charge may vary across countries depending on the national division of labour. As the coordinator of the national statistics system, the national statistical office is expected to act as the official counterpart for most countries.   
  
  
  
If there are major inconsistencies across countries, with other existing data, or in relation to standard classifications and concepts, the custodian agencies will contact the designated Focal Points regarding any need for clarification, correction or additional metadata. Indicators are reviewed prior to global release following the procedures set by the IAEG-SDGs.  
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
The data collection has not yet started. It is expected that the number of countries for which this indicator is available will gradually start increasing over time. According to inventories, over 60 per cent of countries globally already collect some data that can be used in the estimation of IFFs. However, notably efforts are planned to support countries in building their capacity to measure indicator 16.4.1. Currently, pioneering countries are pilot testing the indicator compilation.  
  
  
  
Time series:  
  
Availability of time series would be useful for the analysis of development over time. Feasibility of constructing historical time series data will be reviewed.  
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
 UNODC and UNCTAD helps member States to build capacity to measure the indicator. More detailed plans will be made based on the outcomes of current consultations and capacity building projects.  
  
   
  
Data release:  
  
 It is expected that preliminary calculations for the annual indicator at the national, regional and sub-regional levels will be carried out in autumn every year. Considering the wide range of source data needed, the compilers will have to strike a balance between exhaustiveness and timeliness.   
  
   
  
Data providers  
  
Data providers include statistical offices, central banks, tax authorities, customs, law enforcement agencies, including police, military, etc. They collect primary data from individuals, businesses, institutions and other statistical units. Focal points at the national level are responsible for compiling the indicator and submitting it.   
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
At the national level, national statistical offices have a coordinating role in the national statistical system, and they are well placed to lead the compilation work and bring the stakeholders together to measure IFFs. National statistical offices may either collate all relevant data to compile the SDG indicator, or coordinate the compilation of different types of IFFs among national authorities to form the overall SDG indicator 16.4.1. UNODC and UNCTAD will collate the indicator data and report it globally.  
  
  
  
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Related indicators as of February 2020  
  
Linkages with related indicators:  
  
Target 16.4.2 refers to the illicit trade in firearms  
  
  
  
Target 16.2.2 to trafficking in persons  
  
  
  
Target 16.5. to corruption and bribery in all forms  
  
  
  
Target 10.7.2 is concerned with migration policies  
  
  
  
Target 15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

Last updated: 3 February 2020  
  
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels  
  
Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels   
  
Indicator 16.6.2: Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
UNDP Oslo Governance Centre   
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
  
  
This indicator measures levels of public satisfaction with people’s last experience with public services, in the three service areas of healthcare, education and government services (i.e. services to obtain government-issued identification documents and services for the civil registration of life events such as births, marriages and deaths). This is a survey-based indicator which emphasizes citizens’ experiences over general perceptions, with an eye on measuring the availability and quality of services as they were actually delivered to survey respondents.   
  
  
  
Respondents are asked to reflect on their last experience with each service, and to provide a rating on five ‘attributes’, or service-specific standards, of healthcare, education and government services (such as access, affordability, quality of facilities, etc.). A final question asks respondents for their overall satisfaction level with each service.   
  
  
  
It is recommended that survey results, at a minimum, be disaggregated by sex, income and place of residence (urban/rural, administrative regions). To the extent possible, all efforts should be made to also disaggregate results by disability status and by ‘nationally relevant population groups’.  
  
  
  
Rationale:  
  
Governments have an obligation to provide a wide range of public services that should meet the expectations of their citizens in terms of access, responsiveness and reliability/quality. When citizens cannot afford some essential services, when their geographic or electronic access to services and information is difficult, when the services provided do not respond to their needs and are of poor quality, citizens will naturally tend to report lower satisfaction not only with these services, but also with public institutions and governments. In this regard, it has been shown that citizens’ experience with front-line public services affects their trust in public institutions (OECD 2017, Trust and Public Policy – How Better Governance Can Help Rebuild Public Trust; Eurofound 2018, Societal change and trust in institutions). Mindful of this close connection between service provision/performance, citizen satisfaction and public trust, governments are increasingly interested in better understanding citizens’ needs, experiences and preferences to be able to provide better targeted services, including for underserved populations.   
  
Measuring satisfaction with public services is at the heart of a citizen-centered approach to service delivery and an important outcome indicator of overall government performance. Yet while a large number of countries have experience with measuring citizen satisfaction with public services, there is also large variability in the ways national statistical offices and government agencies in individual countries collect data in this area, in terms of the range of services included, the specific attributes of services examined, question wording and response formats, among other methodological considerations. This variability poses a significant challenge for cross-country comparison of such data.  
  
SDG indicator 16.6.2 aims to generate globally comparable data on satisfaction with public services. To this end, SDG 16.6.2 focuses global reporting on the three service areas of (1) healthcare, (2) education and (3) government services (i.e. services to obtain government-issued identification documents and services for the civil registration of life events such as births, marriages and deaths.)   
  
The rationale for selecting these three public services is threefold:   
  
First, these are ‘services of consequence’, salient for all countries and for both rural and urban populations within countries. They are also among the most common service areas covered by national household or citizen surveys on satisfaction with public services.  
  
Second, while healthcare and education services are covered by other SDG indicators, most of these other indicators rely on administrative sources (i.e. they do not measure people’s direct experiences and level of satisfaction with services) and are mainly focused on measuring the national coverage of a given service.   
  
Third, government services are not monitored under other Goals. This is a gap that indicator 16.6.2 can usefully fill, especially since Goal 16 is dedicated to enhancing governance. While Goal 16 does consider birth registration services under indicator 16.9.1, it falls short of measuring satisfaction with the services provided.   
  
  
  
With the aim of generating harmonized statistics, indicator 16.6.2 is measured through five attributes-based questions under each service area (e.g. on the accessibility and affordability of the service, the quality of facilities, etc.):  
  
  
  
The attributes-based questions are asked before the overall satisfaction question. This is based on the intention to enhance the accuracy of the proposed statistical measure on overall satisfaction – that is, to ensure that it correctly reflects the underlying concept that it is intended to capture (based on the specific attributes selected for each service). Experts in governance measurements have found that citizen satisfaction with public services is influenced not only by citizens’ previous experiences with the services, but also by citizens’ expectations. These can be influenced by cultural assumptions about the extent to which service providers should be responsive to citizens’ preferences; by broad public perception of services as communicated through the media; by individual experiences of friends, family and acquaintances; and by how service providers themselves communicate about the type of services they commit to delivering. For instance, national experiences with different question formats have shown that more highly educated respondents who interact more frequently with government (and who possibly have higher awareness of their own rights and of their government’s obligations) have higher expectations in terms of what constitutes a public service of ‘good quality’, compared to the rest of the population.   
  
  
  
Given these multiple influences over citizen expectations of public services, which differ across different national contexts and across different demographic groups, it is essential for this methodology to foster a common understanding among respondents of which aspects of ‘good quality’ service provision are measured. To this end, this methodology ‘primes’ respondents with a common set of attributes of ‘good quality’ service provision prior to asking about their overall satisfaction.   
  
  
  
National experiences have also shown that asking attributes-based questions prior to an overall satisfaction question helps respondents recall their last experience with more specificity.  
  
  
  
A key reference used to identify relevant attributes for each service area covered by SDG 16.6.2 is the OECD Serving Citizens Framework (OECD 2015, Government at a Glance), which measures the quality of public services delivered to citizens by assessing three key dimensions of service provision, namely Access, Responsiveness and Reliability/Quality. Each one of these three dimensions is then further assessed with specific attributes.   
  
  
  
The list of attributes in the OECD Serving Citizens Framework is comprehensive and more than a global indicator can feasibly and usefully cover. SDG 16.6.2, therefore, focuses on a limited subset of attributes. The specific set of five attributes used by SDG 16.6.2 to measure satisfaction with healthcare and education service areas was selected on the basis of statistical analysis performed on accessible datasets on satisfaction with these two services, namely from the Afrobarometer and the European Quality of Life Survey. Regression and cluster analysis were conducted on these two datasets to determine the main ‘drivers’ of overall satisfaction among several such attributes, for healthcare and education services. The below table presents the results of this empirical analysis – that is, the subset of five attributes used by SDG 16.6.2 to assess satisfaction in each service area:  
  
  
  
Attributes of public services found to be the biggest ‘drivers’ of satisfaction with healthcare and education services (in Europe and Africa)  
  
  
  
Attributes  
  
Healthcare service  
  
Education service  
  
1  
  
Accessibility (includes a range of issues such as geographic proximity, delay in getting appointment, waiting time to see doctor on day of appointment)  
  
Accessibility (geographic proximity)   
  
2  
  
Affordability  
  
Affordability  
  
3  
  
Quality of facilities   
  
Quality of facilities   
  
4  
  
Equal treatment for everyone  
  
Equal treatment for everyone  
  
5  
  
Courtesy and treatment (Attitude of healthcare staff)  
  
Effective delivery of service (Quality of teaching)  
  
Source: Statistical analysis by the UNDP Oslo Governance Centre, 2019  
  
  
  
Attributes-specific questions aim to be specifically informative for national policymaking. The specificity of the information generated by such questions, as well as the focus on citizen experiences rather than simply perceptions, have greater policy use than stand-alone perception data on overall satisfaction, which may not reveal “what needs to be fixed”.   
  
  
  
  
  
Concepts:  
  
  
  
Public services: As stated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, “States are responsible for delivering a variety of services to their populations, including education, health and social welfare services. The provision of these services is essential to the protection of human rights such as the right to housing, health, education and food. The role of the public sector as service provider or regulator of the private provision of services is crucial for the realization of all human rights, particularly social and economic rights.”   
  
  
  
While several definitions of ‘public services’ exist, they tend to have in common a focus on ‘common interest' and on ‘government responsibility’. For instance, the European Commission defines such services as “Services that public authorities of the Member States clarify as being of general interest and, therefore, subject to specific public service obligations.” Similarly, the African Charter on Values and Principles of Public Service and Administration (African Union, 2011) defines a public service as “Any service or public-interest activity that is under the authority of the government administration”.   
  
  
  
Public services ‘of general interest’: The methodology for SDG 16.6.2 carefully defines the scope of healthcare and education services to ensure that the focus is placed on services that are truly of general interest. In the case of healthcare services, for instance, preventive and primary healthcare services can be said to be truly ‘of general interest’: these services are relevant to everyone and they are most commonly found in both urban and rural areas. This might not be the case for hospitals that provide tertiary care, and as such hospital and specialist care is excluded from the questions on healthcare services. Likewise, in the case of education services, primary and lower secondary education services can be said to be truly ‘of general interest’, given their universality. University education, however, is excluded from the questions on education services.   
  
  
  
‘Last experience’ of public services in the past 12 months: Indicator 16.6.2 focuses on respondents’ ‘last experience of public services’, and specifies a reference period of “the past 12 months” to avoid telescoping effects and to minimize memory bias effects. This means that only respondents who will have used healthcare, education and government services in the past 12 months will proceed to answer the survey questions.   
  
  
  
Service-specific standards – or ‘attributes’: The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights explains that “A human rights-based approach to public services is integral to the design, delivery, implementation and monitoring of all public service provision. Firstly, the normative human rights framework provides an important legal yardstick for measuring how well public service is designed and delivered and whether the benefits reach rights-holders”. For instance, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights specifies that “The availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality of health-related services should be facilitated and controlled by States. This duty extends to a variety of health-related services ranging from controlling the spread of infectious diseases to ensuring maternal health and adequate facilities for children.” Similarly, with respect to education services, the same Committee underlines that “States should adopt a human rights approach to ensure that [education services are] of an adequate standard and do not exclude any child on the basis of race, religion, geographical location or any other defining characteristic.”   
  
  
  
Healthcare services: The questions on healthcare services focus on respondents’ experiences (or that of a child in their household who needed treatment and was accompanied by the respondent) with primary healthcare services (over the past 12 months) – that is, basic health care services provided by a government/public health clinic, or covered by a public health system. It can include health care services provided by private institutions, as long as such services are provided at reduced (or no) cost to beneficiaries, under a public health system. Respondents are specifically asked not to include in their answers any experience they might have had with hospital or specialist medical care services (for example, if they had a surgery), or with dental care and teeth exams (because in many countries, dental care is not covered by publicly funded healthcare systems). Attributes-based questions on healthcare services focus on 1) Accessibility (related to geographic proximity, delay in getting appointment, waiting time to see doctor on day of appointment); 2) Affordability; 3) Quality of facilities; 4) Equal treatment for everyone; and 5) Courtesy and treatment (attitude of healthcare staff).  
  
  
  
Education services: The questions on education services focuses on respondents’ experience with the public school system over the past 12 months, that is, if there are children in their household whose age falls within the age range spanning primary and secondary education in the country. Public schools are defined as “those for which no private tuition fees or major payments must be paid by the parent or guardian of the child who is attending the school; they are state-funded schools.” Respondents are asked to respond separately for primary and secondary schools if children in their household attend school at different levels. Attributes-based questions on education services focus on 1) Accessibility (with a focus on geographic proximity); 2) Affordability; 3) Quality of facilities; 4) Equal treatment for everyone; and 5) Effective delivery of service (Quality of teaching).  
  
  
  
Government services: The battery on government services focuses exclusively on two types of government services: 1) Services to obtain government-issued identification documents (such as national identity cards, passports, driver’s licenses and voter’s cards) and 2) services for the civil registration of life events such as births, marriages and deaths. This particular focus on these two types of services arises from the high frequency of use of these services. Attributes-based questions on government services focus on 1) Accessibility; 2) Affordability; 3) Equal treatment for everyone; 4) Effective delivery of service (delivery process is simple and easy to understand); and 5) Timeliness.   
  
  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
  
  
Recommended set of complementary questions to address selection 16.6.2 bias towards ‘users’ of public services   
  
  
  
Since SDG 16.6.2 refers to people’s ‘last experience’ with public services, the indicator needs to focus on user experiences rather than on non-user perceptions. The experience of users is important, but it is equally important to understand the experiences and perceptions of those who turn elsewhere for services, or who do not access services altogether.   
  
  
  
For each service area, NSOs are therefore strongly encouraged to administer three complementary questions (see Methodology section) prior to the two ‘priority questions’ to be used for global 16.6.2 reporting. These additional questions will help capture the experience of both users and non-users of public services. They will help identify which population sub-groups who needed healthcare, education and government services did not access the services they needed, and what barriers prevented them from doing so. While the information generated by these additional questions is critical for policymakers to design service provision programmes that ‘leave no one behind’, it is left to the discretion of each country to integrate them or not, as some may already be collecting similar information through existing surveys.  
  
  
  
Otherwise, the selection bias inherent in SDG 16.6.2, with its focus on users, can result in mismeasurement due to underlying inequalities in the propensity of various groups to interact with state institutions. In other words, a focus on ‘the last experience with public services’ implicitly means that this indicator includes only those respondents who were privileged enough to access public services in the past year. This means that those (such as ethnic minorities, migrants, the elderly, undocumented workers) who have not been able – or willing – to access the healthcare, education or government services they needed in the past 12 months, often as a consequence of multiple social and economic barriers arising from overlapping forms of marginalization will be undercounted by this indicator. There is a risk therefore that overall satisfaction levels reported on 16.6.2 will over-represent the experience of more privileged groups for whom access to public services is easier, because they have the financial, logistical and intellectual means to do so, and they trust that it is in their interest to do so.  
  
  
  
Answer scales:   
  
  
  
To ensure the consistency of measurement in an international context, a standardised approach to response format is required. Available evidence from piloting and other NSO experiences suggests that a four-point Likert-scale with verbal scale anchors is preferable over the alternatives. A four-point scale offers the optimal range of response options for the concepts at hand, in terms of capturing as much meaningful variation between responses as there exists, while remaining understandable for respondents who are not very numerate or literate. Piloting experiences have revealed that offering too few response options (such as a ‘yes/no’ binary response format) would not reveal much variation and might even frustrate some respondents, who might feel their satisfaction level cannot be accurately expressed. Furthermore, the Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well-Being (OECD, 2013) caution against using “agree/disagree, true/false, and yes/no response formats in the measurement of subjective well-being due to the heightened risk of acquiescence and socially desirable responding”. Meanwhile, piloting experiences have shown that respondents would be equally burdened by too many response categories (such a 7- or 10-point scale), especially if the categories are too close to distinguish between them cognitively.   
  
  
  
There are different schools of thought on whether an odd or even number of categories is best when using Likert scales. While taking away the middle category forces respondents to voice a positive or negative opinion, and some respondents might find this approach frustrating, several NSOs in developing country contexts favor a Likert scale without a neutral value (such as “neither satisfied nor dissatisfied”). Their preference is motivated by their long-standing survey experience which has shown that when a neutral value is provided, a large proportion (often a majority) of respondents will refrain from expressing their opinion ‘hiding’ behind this middle-point.   
  
  
  
The survey methodology for 16.6.2 therefore uses a 4-point bipolar Likert scale for all questions (for internal consistency), with the following scale labels: “strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree” for attributes-based questions, and “very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied, very dissatisfied” for overall satisfaction questions. “Don’t know” and “refuse to answer” options are also available, but should not be read out loud, so as to not provide an easy way for respondents to disengage from the subjects of the various questions. When respondents say they “don’t know”, enumerators should repeat the question and simply ask them to provide their best guess. The “don’t know” and “refuse to answer” options should be used only as a last resort.   
  
  
  
  
  
Selection of relevant disaggregation dimensions   
  
  
  
Relevant international legal frameworks: Indicator 16.6.2 aims to provide a better understanding of how access to services and the quality of services differ across localities and across various demographic groups. This aim is supported by international human rights law:   
  
  
  
Article 25 (c) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provides for the right to equal access to public service. In its report on the role of the public services as an essential component in the promotion and protection of human rights, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights reminds that “States must bear in mind that there are demographic groups in every society that may be disadvantaged in their access to public services, namely women, children, migrants, persons with disabilities, indigenous persons and older persons. States need to ensure that the human rights of these groups are not undermined and that they receive adequate public services.” The High Commissioner also calls attention to the fact that “Poverty acts as a major barrier in relation to public services.”   
  
  
  
The obligations to ensure equality and non-discrimination are recognized in article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and are encountered in many United Nations human rights instruments, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (arts. 2 and 26), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (art. 2 (2)), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (art. 2), the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (art. 7) and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (art. 5). In terms of public services, this means that States have an immediate obligation to ensure that deliberate, targeted measures are put into place to secure substantive equality and that all individuals have an equal opportunity to enjoy their right to access public services.  
  
  
  
Empirical analysis: Statistical analysis of available datasets on citizen satisfaction with healthcare and education services shows that the demographic variables that are most strongly correlated with satisfaction with healthcare and education services are (1) income (by far the strongest determinant of satisfaction levels), (2) sex, and (3) place of residence (rural/urban). There is no statistically significant association between the age of respondents and satisfaction levels.   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Guidelines on survey methodology  
  
  
  
An ‘add-on’ module: The questions for 16.6.2 on healthcare, education and government services can be inserted into existing surveys, using these surveys’ additional batteries on demographics for subsequent disaggregation of results. This modular ‘add-on’ technique also allows for the cross-tabulation of satisfaction levels with other socioeconomic variables found in the larger survey, such as the health conditions of the respondent. This enables a more comprehensive analysis of disparities in the provision of services, and helps to pinpoint specific factors that influence satisfaction levels.   
  
  
  
Target population: Residents of the country aged 18 or older.  
  
  
  
Sampling: As mentioned above, NSOs should strive to incorporate the 16.6.2 batteries of question in large-scale national surveys, also keeping in mind the large sample sizes needed for disaggregation of results by demographic sub-groups and by administrative region. “User surveys” such as this one, asking respondents to rate their satisfaction level “based on their last experience of public services in the past 12 months”, may have implications for resources such as time, costs and other resources – since large sample sizes are needed to have reliable estimates for the subpopulation of service users. This is because the participation in the survey of some respondents will end when declaring that they have not used healthcare/education/government public services in the past 12 months. Data should be collected on the basis of a nationally representative probability sample of the population residing in private households within the country, irrespective of language, nationality or legal residence status. All private households and all persons aged 18 and over within the household are eligible for the question set. The sampling frame as well as methods of sample selection should ensure that results can be disaggregated at sub-national level, and that every individual and household in the target population is assigned a known probability of selection that is not zero (integrating 16.6.2 batteries in a household survey that targets household heads only should be avoided at all costs).  
  
  
  
National ‘indigenization’ of the questionnaire: Questions can, and should, be ‘indigenized’ to fit the national context – using appropriate terminology. For Q 3, 8 and 13, NSOs can remove inappropriate items from answer choices and incorporate additional ones, as pertinent in the local context. A copy of the ‘indigenized’ questionnaire, with a list of all changes made to the base questionnaire, and all translations in local languages, should be shared along with survey results at the time of reporting.  
  
  
  
Randomizing the order of services: To minimize design effects that may arise from the order in which the battery of questions on education, healthcare or government services is presented to a respondent, the order of these batteries should be randomized, to the extent possible. In other words, some respondents should respond to the battery on healthcare services first, others should respond to the battery on education services first, and others still should respond to the battery on government services first – and likewise for the second and third batteries of questions. Regardless of the order, all respondents should respond to all three batteries. It is also recommended that the order of attributes-based questions in each service area be similarly randomized, if possible.   
  
  
  
Clearly state the reference period: Past 12 months   
  
  
  
All answer categories should be read out loud before recording the respondent’s answer, to be sure that the respondent’s preferred answer is identified based on all possible options. Showcards with the complete list of answer options could be shown to respondents (while they are being read aloud by the interviewer) for questions that have a long list of answer options.   
  
  
  
Refer to enumerator instructions for additional guidance on terminology: Enumerators should refer to the specific definitions and additional guidance provided in the questionnaire if respondents do not understand certain terms or certain questions. To ensure consistency in the way this methodology is applied across countries, enumerator should not try to explain terms in their own terms.   
  
  
  
“Don’t know”, “refuse to answer” or “not applicable” should not be read out loud to respondents: Providing a “don’t know” or “refuse to answer” option provides an easy way for respondents to avoid engaging with the subject of the question. As such, when respondents say they “don’t know”, enumerators should repeat the question and simply ask them to provide their best guess. The “don’t know” and “refuse to answer” options should be used only as a last resort. Enumerators should use separate coding for “not applicable” (NA – 97), “don’t know” (DK – 98) and “not applicable” (NA – 99), as indicated in the questionnaire.   
  
  
  
Rigorous interviewer training should be carried out to ensure that these guidelines for data collection are uniformly adopted and not potentially affected by other local practices of surveying.  
  
  
  
   
  
Questionnaire   
  
  
  
Introduction  
  
  
  
I am now going to ask you a few questions about the way public services are provided in [country name].   
  
  
  
Your answers to this survey are important as they will help improve the provision of healthcare, education and government services across the country.  
  
  
  
Your answers will be confidential.  They will be put together with [xx – size of sample] other people we are talking to, to get an overall picture. It will be impossible to pick you out from what you say, so please feel free to tell us what you think. This interview will take about 15 minutes. There is no penalty for refusing to participate.  Do you wish to proceed?  
  
  
  
Let’s start with [insert name of service – healthcare, education or government – depending on randomized order for this respondent] services.  
  
  
  
Healthcare services  
  
  
  
I would like to ask you a few questions about your experience with primary healthcare services over the past 12 months.   
  
  
  
By this, we mean healthcare services provided a government/public health clinic [use specific name of public health facilities providing primary healthcare services in the country] or by a government-employed doctor/nurse, or healthcare services covered by a public health system [if applicable in the country].  
  
  
  
Please do not include in your answers any experience you might have had with hospital services or specialist medical care services (for example, if you had a surgery). Dental care and teeth exams are also excluded.  
  
1. Was there any time during the past 12 months when you (or a child in your household) really needed a medical examination or treatment?  
  
A. Yes (There was at least one occasion in the past 12 months when I [or a child in my household] really needed medical examination or treatment) [go to 2]  
  
B. No (There was no occasion in the past 12 months when I [or a child in my household] really needed medical examination or treatment) [End here. Go to next service area]  
  
99. Refuse to answer  
  
The aim of Q1-3 is to assess accessibility to primary healthcare services – i.e. the most basic level of healthcare available to all citizens in a country, provided by a general practitioner, a family doctor or any national health facility providing primary healthcare services. If respondents used hospital services or specialist care services during the past 12 months, such as specialist services provided by a cardiologist, an endocrinologist or an allergist, these experiences should not be considered when responding to Q1-3.   
  
Q1-3 focus on public healthcare services – i.e. services that beneficiaries can receive from a government/public health clinic, by a government-employed doctor/nurse, or services that are covered by a public health system. It can also include healthcare services provided by private institutions, as long as such services are provided at reduced (or no) cost to beneficiaries, under a public health system.   
  
Respondents who have not had a need for medical examination or treatment in the past 12 months but who are related to a child in their household who needed examination or treatment are invited to respond to Q1-5 on the basis of their experience as the guardian of a child needing medical examination or treatment. However, respondents must have been personally involved in the care received (or not received) by the child in order to respond to Q1-5.   
  
According to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, a ‘child’ is “a human being below the age of 18 years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier”.  
  
‘Medical examination’ includes regular preventive medical check-ups and diagnostics if those are perceived by the respondent as important.   
  
Dental care is excluded because in many countries, dental care is not covered by publicly funded healthcare systems.  
  
“... when you really needed...”: The word ‘really’ is used to ensure that only relevant health problems are taken into account i.e. situations perceived by the respondent as worrying or possibly causing additional health problems or further deteriorating health. Minor infections that do not require medical assistance should not be considered.  
  
2. Did you [or a child in your household] have a medical examination or treatment each time you [or a child in your household] really needed it?   
  
A. Yes (I [or a child in my household] had a medical examination or treatment each time I [or a child in my household] needed it) [go to 4]  
  
B. No (there was at least one occasion when I [or a child in my household] did not have a medical examination or treatment when I [or a child in my household] needed it) [go to 3]  
  
99. Refuse to answer  
  
3. What was the main reason for not having the medical examination or treatment?   
  
Could not afford to (too expensive)  
  
Long waiting list (to get an appointment, or when turning up to a health facility without an appointment)   
  
Too far to travel or no means of transportation to get there   
  
Didn’t know any good medical doctor or health professional   
  
Could not take time because of work, care for children or for other reasons   
  
Wanted to wait and see if problem got better on its own   
  
Fear of medical doctors, hospitals, examination or treatment   
  
Healthcare facilities are not clean   
  
Healthcare facilities are not adequately equipped or lack medicine   
  
Other reasons: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   
  
If it happened to both the respondent and a child in his/her household (not to have a medical examination or treatment when they needed it), the respondent should answer based on his/her personal experience and provide the reason why s/he did not receive medication examination/treatment.  
  
“Could not afford to (too expensive)” should not be interpreted as “more expensive than before”; this answer should be selected when the respondent could not pay the price of the treatment/examination him/herself.   
  
“Long waiting list”: This answer is to be used for (1) respondents experiencing delays in getting an appointment (to see a health professional) soon enough to meet their need of care; (2) for respondents who were discouraged from seeking care because of perceptions of long waiting times; or (3) for respondents who encountered a long waiting time to see a health professional the day care was needed, when turning up at a health facility without an appointment.   
  
“Wanted to wait and see if problem got better on its own” can include situations where respondents preferred to heal naturally instead of using drugs or surgery.   
  
“Didn’t know any good medical doctor or health professional” is to be selected if the respondent does not know where to find competent doctors or other health professionals.   
  
“Fear of medical doctors, hospitals, examination or treatment” relates to the emotional anxiety sometimes provoked by medical personnel or medical facilities, irrespective of the professional competence of health professionals.  
  
  
  
4. I now want to ask you some questions about the last time you [or a child in your household] had a medical examination or treatment, in the past 12 months.  
  
  
  
Thinking about this last experience, would you say that:  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Strongly agree  
  
Agree  
  
Disagree  
  
Strongly disagree  
  
NA  
  
DK  
  
RA  
  
4.1  
  
It was easy to get to the place where I received medical treatment.   
  
3  
  
2  
  
1  
  
0  
  
97  
  
98  
  
99  
  
4.2  
  
Expenses for healthcare services were affordable to you/your household.  
  
3  
  
2  
  
1  
  
0  
  
97  
  
98  
  
99  
  
4.3  
  
The healthcare facilities were clean and in good condition.  
  
3  
  
2  
  
1  
  
0  
  
97  
  
98  
  
99  
  
4.4  
  
All people are treated equally in receiving healthcare services in your area.  
  
3  
  
2  
  
1  
  
0  
  
97  
  
98  
  
99  
  
4.5  
  
The doctor or other healthcare staff you saw spent enough time with you [or a child in your household] during the consultation.   
  
3  
  
2  
  
1  
  
0  
  
97  
  
98  
  
99  
  
  
  
Q4 to be responded only by respondents who have received a healthcare service in the past 12 months: Question 4 must be based on first-hand experience of a healthcare service by the respondent. If the respondent said s/he did not have medical examination or treatment each time s/he rally needed it, during the past 12 months, select N/A for Q4.1-4.5.   
  
The aim of Q4 is to ask respondents to provide their personal evaluation of specific attributes of the last healthcare service they received in the past 12 months.   
  
“It was easy to get to the place where I received medical treatment”: This means that the doctor’s office, clinic or health facility could be reached by public or private transportation without difficulties. It also means that adequate means of transportation to get to the doctor’s office, clinic or health centre were available to the respondent (e.g. a respondent in a wheelchair who took a local bus that could not accommodate wheelchairs will respondent ‘no’, i.e. s/he had difficulties.) A range of other issues can also be considered by respondents, such as delay in getting appointment, or long waiting time to see doctor on day of appointment.   
  
Distinguishing 4.4. from 4.5: While 4.4 focuses on respondents’ perception about the equal treatment of everyone in society by medical staff, 4.5 is specifically concerned about the respondent’s own experience with the doctor/health professional.   
  
  
  
  
  
5. Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you with the quality of primary healthcare services you [or a child in your household] received on that last consultation? (i.e. the last time you [or a child in your household] had a medical examination or treatment in the past 12 months)   
  
  
  
Very satisfied  
  
Satisfied  
  
Dissatisfied  
  
Very dissatisfied  
  
NA  
  
DK  
  
RA  
  
  
  
3  
  
2  
  
1  
  
0  
  
97  
  
98  
  
99  
  
  
  
  
  
The aim of Q5 is to ask respondents for their personal evaluation of their overall experience with the last healthcare service they received in the past 12 months.   
  
Q5 only for respondents who have received a healthcare service in the past 12 months: Question 5 must be based on the first-hand experience of a healthcare service by the respondent. If the only time (or each time) the respondent really needed medical examination or treatment during the past 12 months, s/he did not have it, select N/A for Q5.   
  
  
  
  
  
Education services   
  
  
  
The next few questions focus on your experience with the primary and secondary public school system. By this, we mean public schools that are funded by the state.   
  
  
  
6. Are there children in your household whose age falls between 4 and 16 years old?   
  
A. Yes (There are children in my household whose age falls between 4 and 16 years old)  
  
B. No (There are NO children in my household whose age falls between 4 and 16 years old)  
  
 [End here. Go to next service area]  
  
99. Refuse to answer   
  
  
  
If necessary, replace the above age range (4-16 years old) with the appropriate age range spanning primary and secondary education in the country.   
  
  
  
7. Does this child (do all of these children) attend a public school regularly?   
  
A. Yes [go to 9] (All children in in my household whose age falls between 4 and 16 years old attend a public school regularly)   
  
B. No [go to 8] (There is at least one child in my household whose age falls between 4 and 16 years old who does NOT attend a public school regularly)   
  
98. Don’t know  
  
99. Refuse to answer   
  
The aim of Q6-8 is to assess accessibility to public education services for the child/children in the respondent’s household.   
  
Emphasize the focus on public schools: These questions are strictly concerned with education services provided by public (state-funded) schools. Those sending their children to a private school, or home schooling them, should respond ‘no’ to Q7 and select A or B under Q8, and should not be asked Q9-10.   
  
“…attend a public school regularly” means that children go to school every day except on days when they are sick, or when the school is closed, etc.  
  
  
  
  
  
8. What is the main reason for this child/some children in your household not to attend a public school regularly?   
  
Child/children in my household attend a private school [End here. Go to next service area]  
  
Child/children in my household are home-schooled [End here. Go to next service area]  
  
Cannot afford to (school-related expenses, including administrative fees, books, uniforms and transportation, are too expensive)  
  
The nearest school is too far away and/or transportation is not available   
  
School facilities are in poor conditions  
  
The school and its compound are not safe  
  
Teachers and other school staff do not treat children with respect  
  
Teachers are ineffective/not adequately trained   
  
Teachers are often absent  
  
Child/children need to stay home to help with housework/farm work  
  
No culturally or religiously appropriate educational programs available  
  
School not equipped for children with special learning needs  
  
Other reasons: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
  
Private schools are schools founded and maintained by a private group rather than by the state, and usually charge tuition fees.   
  
Home schooling, also known as ‘home education’, is the education of children inside the home. It is usually conducted by a parent, tutor or online teacher.   
  
“Cannot afford to (school-related expenses, including administrative fees, books, uniforms and transportation, are too expensive)”: This answer category may not apply in contexts where public schools are virtually free, except for a few school supplies and/or optional field trips.   
  
“School facilities are in poor conditions”: This refers to schools where there is no/limited access to safe drinking water and to separate toilet facilities for girls and boys; where school buildings are affected by hazards such as a leaky roof, mould, lead, asbestos or indoor air pollution; and/or where the school compound and classrooms are not kept clean and/or free of harmful waste material.   
  
“School facilities are not safe”: This refers to schools where children are exposed to physical and psychological risks in and around the school. This includes physical violence, such as gang violence or corporal punishment by teachers, bullying among students and sexual harassment. It also includes schools attacked during civil conflicts, and schools where children are at risk of kidnapping and forced recruitment as child soldiers, labourers or sex slaves.   
  
“Teachers and other school staff do not treat children with respect”: This includes situations where there is perceived discrimination or prejudice against children based on their sex, national origin, racial or ethnic background, religion, indigenous status, etc.   
  
School not equipped for children with special learning needs: Children with ‘special learning needs’ have learning problems or disabilities that make it harder for them to learn than most children of the same age. Such learning needs can be physical (e.g. muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, chronic asthma, epilepsy, etc.), developmental (e.g. Down syndrome, autism, dyslexia, processing disorders, etc.) or behavioural/emotional (e.g. attention deficit disorder, bi-polar, oppositional defiance disorder, etc.)  
  
  
  
9. Please tell me more about the primary and/or secondary public schools attended by this child/children in your household:  
  
If necessary, replace ‘primary’ and ‘secondary’ schools with terms more commonly used in the national context: In some contexts, primary school may be referred to as ‘elementary school’ and secondary school may be referred to as ‘high school’, ‘middle school’, ‘junior high’ and/or ‘senior high’.   
  
Ask respondents to respond separately for primary and secondary schools if children in their household attend school at different levels, i.e. if some respondents have two or more children in their household attending different school levels, ask the below set of questions twice: first in relation to primary schools, and second in relation to secondary schools.   
  
  
  
Are you reporting on:   
  
Primary school in your area \_\_\_  
  
Secondary school in your area \_\_\_  
  
  
  
  
  
Strongly agree  
  
Agree  
  
Disagree  
  
Strongly disagree  
  
NA  
  
DK  
  
RA  
  
9.1  
  
The school can be reached by public or private transportation, or by walk, in less than 30 minutes and without difficulties.   
  
3  
  
2  
  
1  
  
0  
  
97  
  
98  
  
99  
  
9.2  
  
School-related expenses (including administrative fees, books, uniforms and transportation) are affordable to you/your household.  
  
3  
  
2  
  
1  
  
0  
  
97  
  
98  
  
99  
  
9.3  
  
School facilities are in good condition.   
  
3  
  
2  
  
1  
  
0  
  
97  
  
98  
  
99  
  
9.4  
  
All children are treated equally in the school attended by the child/children in your household.  
  
3  
  
2  
  
1  
  
0  
  
97  
  
98  
  
99  
  
9.5  
  
The quality of teaching is good.   
  
3  
  
2  
  
1  
  
0  
  
97  
  
98  
  
99  
  
  
  
“The school can be reached […] without difficulties.”: This means that adequate means of (public or private) transportation are available to children to get to the school, if it is not possible to walk to school, and that these means of transportation are safe (e.g. A respondent whose child is in a wheelchair and does not have access to transportation that has service to accommodate the child’s wheelchair will respond ‘no’, i.e. s/he has difficulties.)   
  
All children are treated equally in the school attended by the child/children in your household: Respondents are here asked whether they perceive some form of discrimination or prejudice against some children in the school in their area, based on their national origin, racial or ethnic background, religion, indigenous status, etc.  
  
The quality of teaching is good. Respondents are here asked to focus on the outcomes of education services, i.e. whether children are actually learning at the level expected for their grade.   
  
See other relevant comments on terminology provided for Q8 above  
  
  
  
10. Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the quality of education services provided by the primary and/or secondary public schools attended by this child/children in your household?   
  
  
  
Ask respondents to respond separately for primary and secondary schools if children in their household attend school at different levels, i.e. if some respondents have two or more children in their household attending different school levels, ask the below set of questions twice: first in relation to primary schools, and second in relation to secondary schools.   
  
Are you reporting on:   
  
Primary school in your area \_\_\_  
  
Secondary school in your area \_\_\_  
  
  
  
Very satisfied  
  
Satisfied  
  
Dissatisfied  
  
Very dissatisfied  
  
NA  
  
DK  
  
RA  
  
  
  
3  
  
2  
  
1  
  
0  
  
97  
  
98  
  
99  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
The aim of Q10 is to ask respondents to give their personal evaluation of their overall experience with primary and secondary public education services in their area.   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Government services   
  
  
  
I am now going to ask you a few questions about government services in [country name].   
  
The aim of Q11-14 is to assess accessibility to government services.  
  
The focus here is on two frequently used government services: 1) Services to obtain government-issued identification documents (i.e. four such documents are mentioned in Q11 below: national identity cards, passports, drivers’ licenses and voters’ cards) and 2) services related to the civil registration of life events (i.e. four such documents are mentioned in Q11 below: certificates of birth, death, marriage and divorce).   
  
11. In the past 12 months, did you need to obtain a piece of government-issued identification, such as [NSOs should provide a full list of relevant documents, based on national context, using a showcard if the list is long. This list may include: a national identity card, a passport, a driver’s license, a voter’s card, or a certificate of birth, death, marriage or divorce]?  
  
  
  
A. Yes (I needed to obtain at least one of [full list of relevant documents, based on national context] in the past 12 months) [Go to 12]  
  
B. No (I did NOT need to obtain any of [full list of relevant documents, based on national context] e in the past 12 months) [end here]  
  
99. Refuse to answer   
  
  
  
  
  
“Did you need to obtain…” means that the respondent wanted to obtain such government-issued identification documents, irrespective of the reason why such documents were needed. This includes situations where respondents had to renew an expired identification.   
  
NSOs should tailor the list of government-issued identification documents in this question to their national context and include only those in use in the country, and for which citizens actually need to file an application. For instance, national identity cards may not exist, or voters’ cards may simply be mailed to a person before voting, etc. Depending on the national context, other relevant ID documents that could be added including permanent resident cards and citizenship cards. Showcards with the complete list of relevant documents could be shown to responsents (while they are being read aloud by the interviewer) if the list is long.  
  
  
  
12. Did you try to obtain all document(s) you needed from the civil registration services or other relevant agencies?   
  
A. Yes (I did try to obtain all document(s) I needed from the civil registration services or other relevant agencies) [Go to 14]  
  
B. No (I did NOT try to obtain at least one document I needed from the civil registration services or other relevant agencies) [Go to 13]  
  
99. Refuse to answer   
  
  
  
If no, please specify the document(s) you did not try to obtain: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
  
  
  
  
  
Q12 aims to capture attempts to obtain identification documents, irrespective of whether these attempts were successful or not.   
  
For the open-ended question 12 on the documents the respondent tried to obtain, a pre-coded list of 10 to 20 types of documents will be developed, plus an "other" options for a write-in.  
  
NSOs should replace ‘civil registration services or other relevant agencies’ with the name of the particular agency(ies) responsible for issuing such identification documents in the country.  
  
  
  
  
  
13. What is the main reason you did not try to obtain such document(s) from the civil registration services or other relevant agencies?  
  
Cannot afford to (administrative fees are too expensive)  
  
Too difficult to access the ‘point-of-service’ (office, phone number, website)   
  
The staff do not treat people with respect   
  
The process for applying and obtaining such documents is too complicated   
  
It takes too long to get what you need  
  
Other reasons: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
  
[End here if the respondent did not try to obtain a single document. Continue with Q14-16 if the respondent tried at least once to obtain a document, in the past 12 months.]   
  
  
  
14. I now want to ask you some questions about the last time you tried to obtain an ID or a certificate of birth, death, marriage or divorce in the past 12 months.   
  
  
  
Please tell me what was the last document you tried to obtain: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
  
  
  
Did you apply for this document online?   
  
A. Yes [I applied online]   
  
B. No [I did NOT apply online]   
  
99. Refuse to answer   
  
  
  
For the open-ended question 14 on which document the respondent last tried to obtain, a pre-coded list of 10 to 20 types of documents will be developed, plus an "other" options for a write-in.  
  
“Did you apply for this document online?”: This additional context will help refine the analysis of results on Q15, helping to distinguish satisfaction levels for services provided online from satisfaction levels for services provided offline.  
  
NSOs can skip this question (14b) if obtaining such documents cannot be done online in their country.   
  
  
  
  
  
15. Thinking about this last time you tried to obtain [name of the document identified by the respondent in 14a], would you say that:  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Strongly agree  
  
Agree  
  
Disagree  
  
Strongly disagree  
  
NA  
  
DK  
  
RA  
  
15.1  
  
The office, website or [toll free] telephone number was easily accessible.  
  
3  
  
2  
  
1  
  
0  
  
97  
  
98  
  
99  
  
15.2  
  
The fees you needed to pay for the ID or the certificate were affordable to you/your household.   
  
3  
  
2  
  
1  
  
0  
  
97  
  
98  
  
99  
  
15.3  
  
The process for applying and obtaining the ID or the certificate was simple and easy to understand.   
  
3  
  
2  
  
1  
  
0  
  
97  
  
98  
  
99  
  
15.4  
  
All people are treated equally in receiving government services in your area.  
  
3  
  
2  
  
1  
  
0  
  
97  
  
98  
  
99  
  
15.5  
  
The amount of time it took to obtain the ID or the certificate was reasonable.  
  
3  
  
2  
  
1  
  
0  
  
97  
  
98  
  
99  
  
  
  
  
  
The aim of Q15 is to ask respondents to provide their personal evaluation of specific attributes of the last government service they received in the past 12 months.   
  
  
  
  
  
16. Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you with the quality of government services you received on that occasion? (i.e. the last time you applied for an ID or a certificate of birth, death, marriage or divorce in the past 12 months)  
  
  
  
Very satisfied  
  
Satisfied  
  
Dissatisfied  
  
Very dissatisfied  
  
NA  
  
DK  
  
RA  
  
  
  
3  
  
2  
  
1  
  
0  
  
97  
  
98  
  
99  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
The aim of Q16 is to ask respondents to give their personal evaluation of their overall experience with the last government service they received in the past 12 months.   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Computation method  
  
  
  
Reporting on SDG 16.6.2 should be done separately for each of the three service areas. (NB: questions on education may refer to either primary or secondary education – and separate computation of results is recommended for the two levels, resulting in de facto four service areas). Computation involves the computation and reporting of the following three estimates, for each service area:  
  
  
  
The share of respondents who responded positively (i.e. ‘strongly agree ‘ or ‘agree’) to each of the five attributes questions;  
  
The simple average of positive reponses for the five attribute questions combined; and  
  
The share of respondents who say they are satisfied (i.e. those who responded ‘very satisfied’ or ‘satisfied’) in the overall satisfaction question.   
  
For instance:   
  
  
  
Attributes of healthcare services  
  
Positive responses  
  
Attributes of primary education services  
  
Positive responses  
  
Attributes of secondary education services  
  
Positive responses  
  
Attributes of government services  
  
Positive responses  
  
Accessibility  
  
50% respondents 'strongly agree' or 'agree'  
  
Accessibility   
  
  
  
Accessibility   
  
  
  
Accessibility   
  
  
  
Affordability  
  
60% respondents 'strongly agree' or 'agree'  
  
Affordability  
  
  
  
Affordability  
  
  
  
Affordability  
  
  
  
Quality of facilities   
  
73% respondents 'strongly agree' or 'agree'  
  
Quality of facilities   
  
  
  
Quality of facilities   
  
  
  
Effective service delivery process  
  
  
  
Equal treatment for everyone   
  
55% respondents 'strongly agree' or 'agree'  
  
Equal treatment for everyone  
  
  
  
Equal treatment for everyone  
  
  
  
Equal treatment for everyone  
  
  
  
Courtesy and treatment (Attitude of healthcare staff)  
  
42% respondents 'strongly agree' or 'agree'  
  
Effective delivery of service (Quality of teaching)   
  
  
  
Effective delivery of service (Quality of teaching)   
  
  
  
Timeliness  
  
  
  
Average share of positive responses on attributes of healthcare services   
  
(50+60+73+55+42)/5 = 56%  
  
   
  
Average share of positive responses on attributes of primary education services   
  
  
  
Average share of positive responses on attributes of secondary education services   
  
  
  
Average share of positive responses on attributes of government services   
  
  
  
  
  
Share of respondents satisfied with healthcare services overall  
  
(23% 'very satisfied' + 37% 'satisfied') = 60%  
  
  
  
Share of respondents satisfied with primary education services overall  
  
  
  
Share of respondents satisfied with secondary education services overall  
  
  
  
Share of respondents satisfied with government services overall  
  
  
  
  
  
\*Note: It is important for NSOs to clearly report, for each question, the number of respondents who selected “don’t know” (DK), “not applicable” (NA) or “refuse to answer” (RA), and to exclude such respondents from the calculation of shares of positive responses. For instance, if 65 respondents out of 1000 respondents responded DK, NA or RA on the first attribute-based question, the share of positive responses for this attribute will be calculated out of a total of 935 respondents, and the reporting sheet will indicate that for this particular question, 65 respondents responded DK/NA/RA.  
  
  
  
While national-level reporting should cover all three estimates described above, global reporting on SDG indicator 16.6.2 will focus only on the last two estimates (i.e. the average share of positive responses across the five attribute questions; and the share of respondents who say they are satisfied in the overall satisfaction question), separately for each service area.   
  
   
  
  
  
Disaggregation categories  
  
  
  
Indicator 16.6.2 aims to measure how access to services and how the quality of services differs across various demographic groups. Empirical analysis to identify the strongest demographic determinants of citizen satisfaction with public services reveals that the most relevant disaggregation categories for SDG indicator 16.6.2 are (1) income, (2) sex and (3) place of residence (urban/rural, and by administrative region e.g. by province, state, district, etc.)  
  
  
  
At a minimum, results for each one of the three service areas covered by this indicator (healthcare, education and government services) should be disaggregated by these three variables:  
  
  
  
Income: Income (or expenditure) quintiles   
  
Sex: Male/Female  
  
Place of residence: Living in urban/rural areas and/or living in which administrative region (province, state, district, etc.)   
  
  
  
To the extent possible, all efforts should be made to also disaggregate results by disability status and by ‘nationally relevant population groups’:  
  
  
  
Disability status: ‘Disability’ is an umbrella term covering long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder the full and effective participation of disabled persons in society on an equal basis with others. If possible, NSOs are encouraged to add the Short Set of Questions on Disability developed by the Washington Group to the survey vehicle used to administer the 16.6.2 batteries to disaggregate results by disability status.  
  
Nationally relevant population groups: groups with a distinct ethnicity, language, religion, indigenous status, nationality or other characteristics.   
  
Age: Empirical analysis shows that there is no statistically significant association between the age of respondents and satisfaction levels. However, if countries choose to also disaggregate results by age, it is recommended to follow UN standards for the production of age-disaggregated national population statistics, using the following age groups: (1) below 25 years old, (2) 25-34, (3) 35-44, (4) 45-54, (5) 55-64 and (6) 65 years old and above.   
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
  
  
At country level: There is no treatment of missing values.   
  
At regional and global levels: There is no imputation of missing values.   
  
  
  
Regional / global aggregates:  
  
  
  
Data points will be provided for each region, and globally (i.e. two data points for each service area: combined average % of those who responded positively to the five attributes questions, and % satisfied with the service overall).  
  
  
  
Sources of discrepancies:  
  
  
  
There is no internationally estimated data for this indicator.   
  
  
  
Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of data at national level:  
  
   
  
 See Indicators of Citizen-Centric Public Service Delivery, World Bank (2018)  
  
   
  
To disaggregate survey results by disability status, it is recommended that countries use the Short Set of Questions on Disability elaborated by the Washington Group.   
  
   
  
Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of data at international level:  
  
  
  
 See Indicators of Citizen-Centric Public Service Delivery, World Bank (2018)  
  
   
  
To disaggregate survey results by disability status, it is recommended that countries use the Short Set of Questions on Disability elaborated by the Washington Group.   
  
  
  
Quality assurance   
  
  
  
NSOs have the main responsibility to ensure the statistical quality of the data compiled for this indicator. One possible quality assurance mechanism would be to compare results obtained by the NSO with readily available survey results on satisfaction with public services generated by relevant national, regional or global non-official data producers (see potential non-official sources below).  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
This indicator needs to be measured on the basis of data collected by NSOs through official household surveys.  
  
  
  
Collection process:  
  
  
  
NSOs should identify suitable survey vehicles to incorporate the 16.6.2 batteries of question. Some countries may not have an integrated or unified survey covering various public services. In countries where each Ministry/Department/Agency conducts its respective satisfaction survey, the NSO should liaise with each entity to harmonize existing survey questions with this metadata.   
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Description and time series:  
  
  
  
There is no existing globally comparable official dataset on the “Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services.” While a large number of countries have experience with measuring citizen satisfaction with public services, there is large variability in the ways NSOs and government agencies in individual countries collect data on citizen satisfaction with public services, in terms of the range of services included, the specific attributes examined, question wording and response formats, etc. This variability poses a significant challenge for cross-country comparability of such data.  
  
A number of global and regional sources provide comparable data on some measures of citizen satisfaction with public services. For instance, the Gallup World Poll (not publicly available, but data collected for more than 150 countries) asks people how satisfied they are with education and healthcare public services in their local area. However, the Gallup World Poll questions do not ask specifically about satisfaction with the last experience of public services, and does not refer to specific attributes of public services to be considered by respondents when providing their assessment.   
  
At regional level, the Afrobarometer has collected data on citizens’ satisfaction with healthcare and education services across Africa over seven survey rounds (from 1999/2001 to 2016/18), using the question “How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven’t you heard enough to say: Addressing educational needs? Improving basic health services? with the following answer categories: 1=Very badly, 2=Fairly badly, 3=Fairly well, 4=Very well.   
  
Also at the regional (European) level, eight waves of the biennial European Social Survey (from 2002 to 2016) provide time series data on perception of education and health services in Europe. The relevant survey questions are: What do you think overall about the state of health (education) services in [country] nowadays?, using a scale of 0 (extremely bad) to 10 (extremely good). Once again, these survey questions do not ask specifically about satisfaction with the last experience of public services, and do ask respondents to consider specific attributes of public services when providing their assessment.  
  
The fourth edition of the European Quality of Life Survey (EQLS) in 2016 had a specific focus on the quality of public services, with questions on both overall satisfaction levels with healthcare and education services, and satisfaction with specific attributes of service provision, several of which match the attributes selected for global reporting on 16.6.2. This focus on the quality of public service provision is expected to remain in future iterations of the EQLS survey, and this survey could therefore become an appropriate source of data for reporting on SDG 16.6.2 for 33 participating countries – namely the 28 EU Member States and 5 candidate countries (Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey). More specifically, the following corresponding questions in the EQLS have been identified, jointly with Eurofound experts, to report on SDG 16.6.2:   
  
  
  
Healthcare services  
  
Attributes  
  
SDG 16.6.2 questions  
  
Corresponding EQLS questions  
  
Access  
  
Q 4.1 It was easy to get to the place where I received medical treatment. (0-3)  
  
Q61 - Thinking about the last time you needed to see or be treated by a GP, family doctor or health centre, to what extent did any of the following make it difficult or not for you to do so? [Very difficult (1); a little difficult (2); not difficult at all (3)]:   
  
a. Distance to GP/doctor’s office / health centre  
  
b. Delay in getting appointment  
  
c. Waiting time to see doctor on day of appointment  
  
Affordability  
  
Q 4.2 Expenses for healthcare services were affordable to you/your household. (0-3)  
  
Q61 – Same as above:   
  
d. Cost of seeing the doctor  
  
Quality of facilities   
  
Q 4.3 The healthcare facilities were clean and in good condition. (0-3)  
  
Q62 - You mentioned that you used GP, family doctor or health centre services. On a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 means very dissatisfied and 10 means very satisfied, tell me how satisfied or dissatisfied you were with each of the following aspects the last time that you used the service.   
  
Quality of the facilities (building, room, equipment)  
  
Equal treatment for everyone  
  
Q 4.4 All people are treated equally in receiving healthcare services in your area. (0-3)  
  
Q63 - To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following about GP, family doctor or health centre services in your area? [on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 means completely disagree and 10 means completely agree]:   
  
a. All people are treated equally in these services in my area  
  
Courtesy and treatment (Doctor’s attitude)   
  
The doctor or other healthcare staff you saw spent enough time with you [or a child in your household] during the consultation. (0-3)  
  
  
  
Q62 - Satisfaction with the following aspects [on a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 means very dissatisfied and 10 means very satisfied]:   
  
c. Personal attention you were given, including staff attitude and time devoted  
  
Overall satisfaction  
  
Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you with the quality of the healthcare services you [or a child in your household] received on that last consultation? (i.e. the last time you [or a child in your household] had a medical examination or treatment in the past 12 months)  
  
  
  
Very dissatisfied (0) - Dissatisfied (1) – Satisfied (2) – Very satisfied (3)  
  
Q58 - In general, how would you rate the quality of each of the following public services in [COUNTRY]? [on a scale of one to 10, where 1 means very poor quality and 10 means very high quality]  
  
a. Health services  
  
  
  
Education services  
  
Attributes  
  
SDG 16.6.2 questions  
  
Corresponding EQLS questions  
  
Access  
  
Q. 9.1 The school can be reached by public or private transportation, or by walk, in less than 30 minutes and without difficulties. (0-3)  
  
No relevant EQLS question   
  
  
  
Affordability  
  
Q. 9.2 School-related expenses (including administrative fees, books, uniforms and transportation) are affordable to you/your household. (0-3)  
  
No relevant EQLS question   
  
  
  
Quality of facilities   
  
Q. 9.3 School facilities are in good condition. (0-3)  
  
  
  
  
  
Q85 - You mentioned that your child or someone in your household attended school. On a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 means very dissatisfied and 10 means very satisfied, please tell me how satisfied or dissatisfied you were with each of the following aspects.   
  
a. Quality of the facilities (building, room, equipment)  
  
Equal treatment for everyone  
  
Q. 9.4 All children are treated equally in the school attended by the child/children in your household. (0-3)  
  
Q86 - To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about school services in your area? Please tell me on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 means completely disagree and 10 means completely agree.  
  
a. All people are treated equally in these services in my area  
  
Effective delivery of service (Quality of teaching)  
  
Q. 9.5 The quality of teaching is good. (0-3)  
  
Q85 - You mentioned that your child or someone in your household attended school. On a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 means very dissatisfied and 10 means very satisfied, please tell me how satisfied or dissatisfied you were with each of the following aspects.  
  
  
  
b. Expertise and professionalism of staff/teachers  
  
e. The curriculum and activities  
  
Overall satisfaction  
  
Q 10. Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the quality of education services provided by the primary and/or secondary public schools attended by this child/children in your household?   
  
Are you reporting on:   
  
Primary school in your area \_\_\_  
  
Secondary school in your area \_\_\_  
  
Very dissatisfied (0) - Dissatisfied (1) – Satisfied (2) – Very satisfied (3)  
  
  
  
Q58 - In general, how would you rate the quality of each of the following public services in [COUNTRY]? [on a scale of one to 10, where one means very poor quality and 10 means very high quality]  
  
b. Education system   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
   
  
To ensure timely capture of changes in levels of citizen satisfaction with public services, NSOs should report data on indicator 16.6.2 at least once every two years.   
  
  
  
NSOs will need to choose the most appropriate time/period for administering the 16.6.2 batteries of questions. Electoral periods should be avoided, and NSOs should aim for the middle of an electoral term. Experience shows that surveys conducted at the beginning of an electoral term generate more positive responses than surveys conducted at the end of a term.   
  
   
  
Data release:  
  
  
  
Data will be reported at the international level in April each year. The first full release of data for the indicator will take place in April 2020.  
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
  
  
National Statistical Offices   
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
  
  
UNDP  
  
  
  
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Related indicators as of February 2020  
  
  
  
SDG indicator 16.6.2, measured from citizen surveys, is an important complement to other SDG indicators assessing various aspects of public service provision that draw from administrative sources, such as SDG 3.8.1 on coverage of essential health services and SDG 4.a.1 on school facilities. While these indicators focus on similar attributes as those measured by SDG 16.6.2, such as ‘accessibility’ and ‘quality of facilities’, they may not reflect people’s actual experience of education facilities or healthcare services due to the methodological challenges of collecting quality data from administrative sources.   
  
  
  
Amongst SDG indicators assessing various aspects of public service provision, indicator 1.4.1, which measures the “proportion of population living in households with access to basic services” has particular relevance to indicator 16.6.2:  
  
Indicator 1.4.1 measures ‘Access to Basic Health Care Services’ by drawing on readily available data reported on SDG indicator 3.7.1 on access to reproductive health (Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods). Indicator 16.6.2 therefore provides important additional information by (1) broadening the scope of measurement from reproductive health to ‘basic healthcare services’ as internationally defined, and (2) by assessing five key attributes of healthcare service provision not assessed by 1.4.1, namely access, affordability, quality of facilities, equal treatment for everyone and doctor’s attitude, and (3) by using survey data to measure people’s satisfaction with healthcare services based on their last experience.  
  
Indicator 1.4.1 also measures ‘Access to Basic Education’ by drawing on readily available data reported on SDG indicator 4.1.1 on educational achievements (Percentage of children/young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics). Indicator 16.6.2 therefore provides important additional information by (1) assessing four key attributes of education service provision not assessed by 1.4.1, namely access, affordability, quality of facilities and equal treatment for everyone, and (2) by using survey data (SDG 4.1.1 uses test scores) to measure people’s satisfaction with education services based on their first-hand experience with such services.  
  
  
  
Indicator 16.6.2 can also be used to complement SDG target 10.2 on the promotion of the “social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status”, which only has one indicator measuring economic exclusion (SDG 10.2.1 – Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities). Indicator 16.6.2 therefore provides important additional information to measure progress against this target by providing data on social inclusion.   
  
  
  
Similarly, 16.6.2 can also be used to complement SDG target 10.3 on “Ensuring equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard”, which only has one indicator measuring felt discrimination on various grounds (SDG 10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law). Indicator 16.6.2 therefore provides important additional information to measure progress against this target by helping to identify in which service area the incidence of discrimination is highest.   
  
  
  
Finally, SDG 16.6.2, with its focus on ‘accessibility’, ‘equal treatment’ and other important attributes of public services, provides important complementary information to analyze results on SDG 16.5.1 on the ‘Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months’. In other words, people may resort to bribery when the quality of public service provision is too poor, as revealed by SDG 16.6.2.   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
17

**Peace**



**Peace** is a concept of societal friendship and harmony in the absence of [hostility](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hostility) and [violence.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Violence) In a social sense, peace is commonly used to mean a lack of [conflict](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_conflict) (such as [war)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War) and freedom from [fear](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fear) of [violence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Violence) between individuals or [groups.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_group) Throughout history leaders have used [peacemaking](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peacemaking) and [diplomacy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diplomacy) to establish a certain type of behavioral restraint that has resulted in the establishment of [regional peace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_periods_of_regional_peace) or economic growth through various forms of agreements or [peace treaties.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peace_treaty) Such behavioral restraint has often resulted in the reduction of conflicts, greater economic interactivity, and consequently substantial prosperity.



“Psychological peace” (such as a peaceful thinking and emotions) is perhaps less well defined yet often a necessary precursor to establishing "behavioral peace." Peaceful behavior sometimes results from a "peaceful inner disposition." Some have expressed the belief that peace can be initiated with a certain quality of inner tranquility that does not depend upon the uncertainties of daily life for its existence.[[1]](#page15) The acquisition of such a "peaceful internal disposition" for oneself and others can contribute to resolving of otherwise seemingly irreconcilable competing interests.

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Statue of [Eirene,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eirene_(goddess)) goddess of peace in ancient Greek religion, with her son Pluto.



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Before the word 'peace' came into English lexicon, Anglo-Saxons used [a phrase "friðu sibb" for 'pledge of](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peace_treaty) [peace'](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peace_treaty)

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**Etymology**



The Anglo-French term *Pes* itself comes from the [Latin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latin) *pax*, meaning "peace, compact, agreement, treaty of peace, tranquility, absence of hostility, harmony." The English word came into use in various personal greetings from c.1300 as a translation of the Hebrew word [shalom,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shalom) which, according to Jewish theology,



comes from a Hebrew verb meaning 'to be complete, whole'.[[2]](#page15) Although 'peace' is the usual translation, however, it is an incomplete one, because 'shalom,' which is also cognate with the Arabic [*salaam*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/S-L-M), has multiple other meanings in addition to peace, including justice, good health, safety, well-being, prosperity, equity, security, good fortune, and friendliness, as well as simply the greetings, "hello" and "goodbye". At a personal level, peaceful behaviors are kind,



considerate, [respectful,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Respect) just, and tolerant of others' beliefs and behaviors — tending to manifest [goodwill.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Good_faith) The term-'peace' originates most recently from the Anglo-French *pes,* and the Old French *pais*, meaning "peace, reconciliation, silence, agreement" (11th century).[[3]](#page15)



This latter understanding of peace can also pertain to an individual's introspective sense or concept of her/himself, as in being "at peace" in one's own mind, as found in European references from c.1200. The early English term is also used in the sense of ["quiet",](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silence) reflecting calm, serene, and meditative approaches to family or group relationships that avoid quarreling and seek [tranquility](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tranquility) — an absence of disturbance or agitation.



In many languages, the word for peace is also used as a greeting or a farewell, for example the Hawaiian word [aloha,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aloha) as well as [the Arabic word *salaam*. In English the word peace is occasionally used as a farewell, especially for the dead, as in the phrase *rest*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rest_in_peace) [*in peace*.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rest_in_peace)



[Wolfgang Dietrich](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wolfgang_Dietrich_(political_scientist)) in his research project which led to the book *The Palgrave International Handbook of Peace Studies* (2011) maps the different meanings of peace in different languages and from different regions across the world. Later, in his *Interpretations of Peace in History and Culture* (2012), he groups the different meanings of peace into five peace families:

Energetic/Harmony, Moral/Justice, Modern/Security, Postmodern/Truth, and Transrational, a synthesis of the positive sides of the four previous families and the society.

**History**



In ancient times and more recently, peaceful alliances between different nations were codified through royal marriages. Two examples, [Hermodike I](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hermodike_I) c.800BC[[4]](#page15) and [Hermodike II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hermodike_II) c.600BC[[5]](#page15) were Greek princesses from the house of [Agamemnon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agamemnon) who married kings from what is now Central Turkey. The union of [Phrygia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phrygia) / [Lydia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lydia) with [Aeolian Greeks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aeolis) resulted in regional peace, which facilitated the transfer of ground-breaking technological [skills into Ancient Greece; respectively, the phonetic written](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phoenician_alphabet) [script and the minting of](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phoenician_alphabet) [coinage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_coins) [(to use a token currency, where](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phoenician_alphabet)



[Croeseid coin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Croeseid) of [Croesus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Croesus) c.550 BC, depicting the Lion and Bull - partly symbolizing alliance between Lydia and Greece, respectively.



the value is guaranteed by the state).[[6]](#page15) Both inventions were

rapidly adopted by surrounding nations through further trade and

cooperation and have been of fundamental benefit to the progress of civilization.

Since classical times, it has been noted that peace has sometimes been achieved by the victor over the vanquished by the imposition of ruthless measures. In his book [*Agricola*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agricola_(book)) the Roman historian [Tacitus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tacitus) includes eloquent and vicious polemics against the rapacity and greed of Rome. One, that Tacitus says is by the [Caledonian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caledonia) chieftain [Calgacus,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calgacus) ends *Auferre trucidare rapere* *falsis nominibus imperium, atque ubi solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant.* (To ravage, to slaughter, to usurp under false titles,they call empire; and where they make a desert, they call it peace. — Oxford Revised Translation).



Discussion of peace is therefore at the same time a discussion on the form of such peace. Is it simple absence of mass organized killing (war) or does peace require a particular morality and justice? (*just peace*).[[7]](#page15) A peace must be seen at least in two forms:

A simple silence of arms, absence of [war.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War)



Absence of war accompanied by particular requirements for the mutual settlement of relations, which are characterized by terms such as justice, mutual respect, respect for law and good will.



More recently, advocates for radical reform in justice systems have called for a public policy adoption of non-punitive, non-[violent Restorative Justice methods, and many of those studying the success of these methods, including a United Nations](http://cpcjalliance.org/themes/restorative-justice-working-group/) [working group on Restorative Justice (http://cpcjalliance.org/themes/restorative-justice-working-group/), have attempted to re-](http://cpcjalliance.org/themes/restorative-justice-working-group/)



define justice in terms related to peace. From the late 2000s on, a Theory of Active Peace has been proposed[[8]](#page15) which conceptually integrates justice into a larger peace theory.

**Organizations and prizes**



**United Nations**

The United Nations (UN) is an international organization whose stated aims are to facilitate cooperation in international law, international security, economic development, social progress, human rights, and achieving [world peace.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_peace) The UN was founded in 1945 after World War II to replace the League of Nations, to stop wars between countries, and to provide a platform for dialogue.



The UN, after approval by the [Security Council,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Security_Council) sends [peacekeepers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peacekeeping) to regions where armed conflict has recently ceased or paused to enforce the terms of peace agreements and to discourage combatants from resuming hostilities. Since the UN does not maintain its own military, peacekeeping forces are voluntarily provided by member states of the UN. The forces, also called the "Blue Helmets", who enforce UN accords are awarded [United Nations Medals,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Medal) which are considered [international decorations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_decoration) instead of [military decorations.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_decoration) The peacekeeping force as a whole received the [Nobel Peace Prize](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobel_Peace_Prize) in 1988.



**Domestic peace**

The obligation of the state to provide for domestic peace within its borders in usually charged to the [police](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Police) and other general domestic policing activities. The police are a [constituted body](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_enforcement_organization) of [persons](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_enforcement_officer) empowered by a [state](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_(polity)) to [enforce the law,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_enforcement) to protect the lives, liberty and possessions of citizens, and to prevent [crime and civil disorder.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arrest)[[9]](#page15) [Their powers include the power of](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arrest) [arrest and the](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arrest) [legitimized use of force.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monopoly_of_violence) [The term is most](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arrest) commonly associated with the police forces of a [sovereign state](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sovereign_state) that are authorized to exercise the [police power](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Police_power_(United_States_constitutional_law)) of that state within a defined legal or territorial area of responsibility. Police



[UN peacekeeping missions.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_UN_peacekeeping_missions) Dark blue regions indicate current missions, while light blue regions represent former missions.



forces are often defined as being separate from the [military](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military) and other organizations involved in the defense of the state against



foreign aggressors; however, [gendarmerie](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gendarmerie) are military units charged with civil policing.[[10]](#page15) Police forces are usually public sector services, funded through taxes.



**National security**

It is the obligation of [national security](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_security) to provide for peace and security in a nation against foreign threats and foreign aggression. Potential causes of national insecurity include actions by other states (e.g. [military](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_aggression) or [cyber attack),](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyberattack) [violent non-state actors](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Violent_non-state_actor) (e.g. [terrorist attack),](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terrorism) [organised criminal groups](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organized_crime) such as [narcotic cartels,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narcotic_cartel) and also the effects of [natural disasters](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_disaster) (e.g. flooding,



[earthquakes).](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_inequality)[[11]:v, 1–8[12]](#page15) [Systemic drivers of insecurity, which may be transnational, include climate change, economic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_inequality) [inequality and](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_inequality) [marginalisation,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marginalisation) [political exclusion,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_exclusion) [and](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_inequality) [militarisation.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Militarization)[[12]](#page15) [In view of the wide range of risks, the preservation of](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_inequality) peace and the security of a nation state have several dimensions, including [economic security,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_security) [energy security,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Energy_security) [physical security,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_security) [environmental security, food security, border security, and cyber security. These dimensions correlate closely with elements of](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elements_of_national_power) [national power.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elements_of_national_power)



**League of Nations**

The principal forerunner of the United Nations was the [League of Nations.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/League_of_Nations) It was created at the [Paris Peace Conference of 1919,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paris_Peace_Conference,_1919) and emerged from the advocacy of [Woodrow Wilson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woodrow_Wilson) and other idealists during World War I. The Covenant of the League of Nations was included in the [Treaty of Versailles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Versailles) in 1919, and the League was based in [Geneva](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geneva) until its dissolution as a result of World War II and replacement by the United Nations. The high hopes widely held for the League in the 1920s, for example amongst members of the [League of Nations Union,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/League_of_Nations_Union) gave way to widespread disillusion in the 1930s as the League struggled to respond to challenges from Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, and Japan.



One of the most important scholars of the League of Nations was Sir [Alfred Zimmern.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alfred_Zimmern) Like many of the other British enthusiasts for the League, such as [Gilbert Murray](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gilbert_Murray) and [Florence Stawell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florence_Stawell) – the so-called "Greece and peace" set – he came to this from the study of the [classics.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Classics)



The creation of the League of Nations, and the hope for informed public opinion on international issues (expressed for example by the [Union for Democratic Control](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Union_for_Democratic_Control&action=edit&redlink=1) during World War I), also saw the creation after World War I of bodies dedicated to [understanding international affairs, such as the Council on Foreign Relations in New York and the Royal Institute of International](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Institute_of_International_Affairs) [Affairs at](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Institute_of_International_Affairs) [Chatham House](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chatham_House) [in London. At the same time, the academic study of international relations started to professionalize,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Institute_of_International_Affairs) with the creation of the first professorship of international politics, named for Woodrow Wilson, at [Aberystwyth,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aberystwyth) Wales, in 1919.



**Olympic Games**

The late 19th century idealist advocacy of peace which led to the creation of the [Nobel Peace Prize,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobel_Peace_Prize) the [Rhodes Scholarships,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhodes_Scholarships) the [Carnegie Endowment for International Peace,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carnegie_Endowment_for_International_Peace) and ultimately the [League of Nations,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/League_of_Nations) also saw the re-emergence of the ancient Olympic ideal. Led by [Pierre de Coubertin,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pierre_de_Coubertin) this culminated in the holding in 1896 of the first of the modern [Olympic Games.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Olympic_Games)



**Nobel Peace Prize**

The highest honour awarded to peace maker is the [Nobel Prize in Peace,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobel_Prize_in_Peace) awarded since 1901 by the [Norwegian Nobel Committee.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norwegian_Nobel_Committee) It is awarded annually to internationally notable persons following the prize's creation in the will of [Alfred Nobel.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alfred_Nobel) According to Nobel's will, the Peace Prize shall be awarded to the person who "...shall have done the most or the best work for fraternity between nations, for the abolition or reduction of standing armies and for the holding and promotion of peace congresses."[[13]](#page15)



**Rhodes Scholarships and other fellowships**

In creating the [Rhodes Scholarships](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhodes_Scholarships) for outstanding students from the United States, Germany and much of the British Empire, [Cecil Rhodes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cecil_Rhodes) wrote in 1901 that 'the object is that an understanding between the three great powers will render war impossible and educational relations make the strongest tie'.[[14]](#page15) This peace purpose of the Rhodes Scholarships was very prominent in the first half of the 20th century, and became prominent again in recent years under Warden of the Rhodes House [Donald Markwell,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Donald_Markwell)[[15]](#page15)



[Henry Dunant](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Dunant) was awarded the first-ever Nobel Peace Prize for his role in founding the [International Red Cross.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Red_Cross)



a historian of thought about the causes of war and peace.[[16]](#page16) This vision greatly influenced

Senator [J. William Fulbright](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J._William_Fulbright) in the goal of the Fulbright fellowships to promote international understanding and peace, and has [guided many other international fellowship programs,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stephen_A._Schwarzman)[[17]](#page16) [including the Schwarzman Scholars to China created by Stephen A.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stephen_A._Schwarzman) [Schwarzman in 2013.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stephen_A._Schwarzman)[[18]](#page16)



**Gandhi Peace Prize**

The International Gandhi Peace Prize, named after [Mahatma Gandhi,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahatma_Gandhi) is awarded annually by the [Government of India.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_India) It is launched as a tribute to the ideals espoused by Gandhi in 1995 on the occasion of the 125th anniversary of his birth. This is an annual award given to individuals and institutions for their contributions towards social, economic and political transformation through non-violence and other Gandhian methods. The award carries Rs. 10 million in cash, convertible in any currency in the world, a plaque and a citation. It is open to all persons regardless of nationality, race, creed or sex.



**Student Peace Prize**

The [Student Peace Prize](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Student_Peace_Prize) is awarded biennially to a student or a student organization that has made a significant contribution to promoting peace and human rights.



**Culture of Peace News Network**

[Mahatma Gandhi.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahatma_Gandhi)

The [Culture of Peace News Network,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Peace_News_Network) otherwise known simply as [CPNN,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CPNN) is a [UN](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UN) authorized interactive online news network, committed to supporting the global movement for a culture of peace.



**The Sydney Peace Prize**

Every year in the first week of November, the Sydney Peace Foundation presents the Sydney Peace Prize. The Sydney Peace Prize is awarded to an organization or an individual whose life and work has demonstrated significant contributions to:

The achievement of peace with justice locally, nationally or internationally The promotion and attainment of human rights

Rainbows: Often used as a symbol of harmony and peace.

The philosophy, language and practice of non violence

**Other**

A peace museum is a museum that documents historical peace initiatives. Many peace museums also provide advocacy programs for nonviolent conflict resolution. This may include conflicts at the personal, regional or international level.

Smaller institutions:

[Randolph Bourne Institute](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Randolph_Bourne_Institute)



The McGill Middle East Program of Civil Society and Peace Building [International Festival of Peace Poetry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Festival_of_Peace_Poetry)



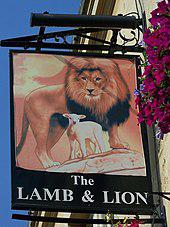
**Religious beliefs**



Religious beliefs often seek to identify and address the basic problems of human life, including the conflicts between, among, and within persons and societies. In ancient [Greek-speaking areas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Greek_religion) the virtue of peace was [personified](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Personification) as the goddess [Eirene,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eirene_(goddess)) and in [Latin-speaking areas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Roman_religion) as the goddess [Pax.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pax_(goddess)) Her image was typically represented by ancient sculptors as that of a full-grown woman, usually with a [horn of plenty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cornucopia) and [scepter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scepter) and sometimes with a [torch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Torch) or [olive leaves.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Olive_branch)



The lamb and the lion as they appear on an establishment's signboard in [Bath, England](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bath,_England)



**Christianity**

[Christians,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christians) who believe [Jesus of Nazareth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesus) to be the [Jewish Messiah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jewish_Messiah) called [Christ](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christ_(title)) (meaning Anointed One),[[19]](#page16) interpret Isaiah 9:6 as a [messianic prophecy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_messianic_prophecies) of Jesus in which he is called the ["Prince of Peace."](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Names_and_titles_of_Jesus_in_the_New_Testament)[[20]](#page16) In the [Gospel of Luke,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gospel_of_Luke) [Zechariah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zechariah_(priest)) celebrates his son [John:](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_the_Baptist) And you, child, will be called prophet of the Most High, for you will go before the Lord to prepare his ways, to give his people knowledge of salvation through the forgiveness of their sins, because of



the tender mercy of our God by which the daybreak from on high will visit us to shine on those who sit in darkness and death's shadow, to guide our feet into the path of peace.

Numerous pontifical documents on the Holy Rosary document a continuity of views of the Popes to have confidence in the Holy [Rosary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rosary) as a means to foster peace. Subsequently, to the Encyclical Mense maio,1965, in which he urged the practice of the Holy Rosary, "the prayer so dear to the Virgin and so much recommended by the Supreme Pontiffs," and as reaffirmed in the encyclical Christi Matri, 1966, to implore peace, Pope Paul VI stated in the apostolic Recurrens mensis, October 1969, that the Rosary is a prayer that favors the great gift of peace.



**Islam**

[Islam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islam) derived from the root word salam which literally means peace. Muslims are called followers of Islam. [Quran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quran) clearly stated "Those who have believed and whose hearts are assured by the remembrance of Allah. Unquestionably, by the remembrance of Allah, hearts are assured" and stated "O you who have believed, when you are told, "Space yourselves" in assemblies, then make



space; Allah will make space for you. And when you are told, "Arise," then arise; Allah will raise those who have believed among you and those who were given knowledge, by degrees. And Allah is Acquainted with what you do." [[21][22]](#page16)

**Buddhism**

[Buddhists](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buddhist) believe that peace can be attained once all suffering ends. They regard all suffering as stemming from cravings (in the extreme, greed), aversions (fears), or delusions. To eliminate such suffering and achieve personal peace, followers in the path of the [Buddha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buddha) adhere to a set of teachings called the [Four Noble Truths](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Four_Noble_Truths) — a central tenet in Buddhist philosophy.



**Hinduism**

[Hindu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hinduism) texts contain the following passages:



May there be peace in the heavens, peace in the atmosphere, peace on the earth. Let there be coolness in the water, healing in the herbs and peace radiating from the trees. Let there be harmony in the planets and in the stars, and perfection in eternal knowledge. May everything in the universe be at peace. Let peace pervade everywhere, at all times. May I experience that peace within my own heart.

The Kind Angel of Peace monument in the city of Donetsk, Ukraine, by Russian artist Peter Stronsky



— [Yajur Veda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yajur_Veda) 36.17)



Let us not concord with our own people, and concord with people who are strangers to us. Celestial Twins, create between us and the strangers a unity of hearts. May we unite in our minds, unite in our purposes, and not fight against the heavenly spirit within us. Let not the battle-cry rise amidst many slain, nor the arrows of the war-god fall with the break of day

— Yajur Veda 7.52



A superior being does not render evil for evil. This is a maxim one should observe... One should never harm the wicked or the good or even animals meriting death. A noble soul will exercise compassion even towards those who enjoy injuring others or cruel deeds... Who is without fault?

— [Valmiki,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valmiki) [Ramayana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ramayana)



The chariot that leads to victory is of another kind.

Valour and fortitude are its wheels;

Truthfulness and virtuous conduct are its banner;

Strength, discretion, self-restraint and benevolence are its four horses,

Harnessed with the cords of forgiveness, compassion and equanimity...

Whoever has this righteous chariot, has no enemy to conquer anywhere.

— Valmiki, Ramayana

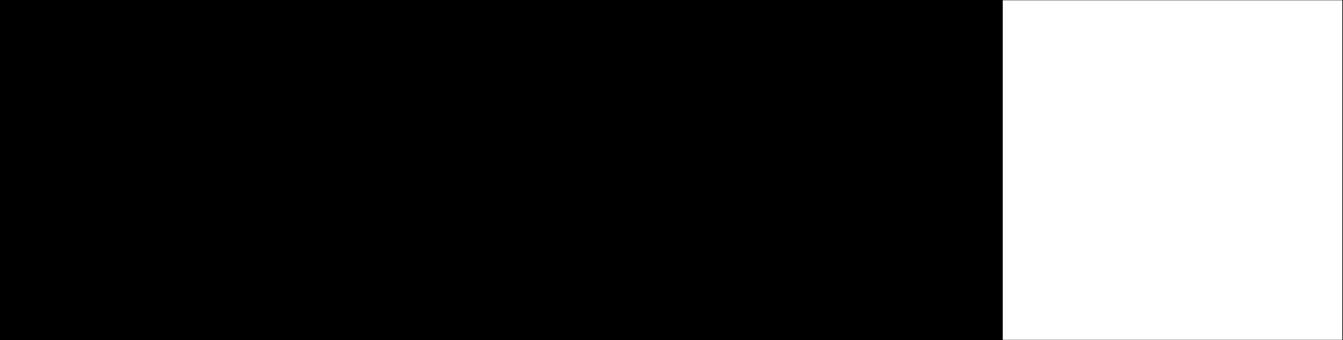
**Movements and activism**



**Pacifism**

Pacifism is the categorical opposition to the behaviors of [war](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War) or [violence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Violence) as a means of settling disputes or of gaining advantage. Pacifism covers a spectrum of views ranging from the belief that international disputes can and should all be resolved via peaceful behaviors; to calls for the abolition of various organizations which tend to institutionalize aggressive behaviors, such as the military, or arms manufacturers; to opposition to any organization of society that might rely in any way upon governmental force. Such groups which sometimes oppose the governmental use of force include [anarchists](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anarcho-pacifism) and [libertarians.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Libertarianism) Absolute pacifism opposes violent behavior under all circumstance, including defense of self and others.

A [peace sign,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peace_sign) which is widely associated with pacifism



Pacifism may be based on [moral](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morality) principles (a [deontological](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deontological) view) or [pragmatism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pragmatism) (a [consequentialist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Consequentialist) view). Principled pacifism holds that all forms of violent behavior are inappropriate responses to conflict, and are morally wrong. Pragmatic pacifism holds that



the costs of war and inter-personal violence are so substantial that better ways of resolving disputes must be found.

**Inner peace, meditation and prayerfulness**

Psychological or inner peace (i.e. peace of mind) refers to a state of being internally or spiritually at peace, with sufficient [knowledge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knowledge) and understanding to keep oneself calm in the face of apparent discord or stress. Being internally "at peace" is considered by many to be a healthy mental state, or [homeostasis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeostasis) and to be the opposite of feeling stressful, mentally anxious, or emotionally unstable. Within the meditative traditions, the psychological or inward achievement of "peace of mind" is often associated with bliss and happiness.



Peace of mind, serenity, and calmness are descriptions of a disposition free from the effects of stress. In some meditative traditions, inner peace is believed to be a state of consciousness or enlightenment that may be cultivated by various types of meditation, prayer, t'ai chi ch'uan ( [太极拳, tàijíquán),](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/T'ai_chi_ch'uan) yoga, or other various types of mental or physical disciplines. Many such practices refer to this peace as an experience of knowing oneself. An emphasis on finding one's inner peace is often associated with traditions such as [Buddhism,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buddhism) [Hinduism,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hinduism) and some traditional Christian contemplative practices such as



[monasticism,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monasticism)[[23]](#page16) as well as with the [New Age](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Age) movement.



Buddhist monk during meditation near Phu Soidao Nationalpark.



**Satyagraha**

Satyagraha is a philosophy and practice of [nonviolent resistance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nonviolent_resistance) developed by [Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mohandas_Karamchand_Gandhi) He deployed satyagraha techniques in campaigns for [Indian independence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_independence_movement) and also during his earlier struggles in [South Africa.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Africa)



The word *satyagraha* itself was coined through a public contest that Gandhi sponsored through the newspaper he published in South Africa, 'Indian Opinion', when he realized that neither the common, contemporary Hindu language nor the English language contained a word which fully expressed his own meanings and intentions when he talked about his nonviolent approaches to conflict. According to Gandhi's autobiography, the contest winner was Maganlal Gandhi (presumably no relation), who submitted the entry 'sadagraha', which Gandhi then modified to 'satyagraha'. Etymologically, this Hindic word means 'truth-firmness', and is commonly translated as 'steadfastness in the truth' or 'truth-force'.

Satyagraha theory also influenced [Martin Luther King Jr.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martin_Luther_King_Jr.) during the campaigns he led during the [civil rights movement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_rights_movement) in the United States. The theory of satyagraha sees means and ends as inseparable. Therefore, it is contradictory to try to use violence to obtain peace. As Gandhi wrote: "They say, 'means are, after all, means'. I would say, 'means are, after all, everything'. As the means so the end..."[[24]](#page16) A contemporary quote sometimes attributed to Gandhi, but also to [A. J. Muste,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._J._Muste) sums it up: 'There is no way to peace; peace is the way.'



**Monuments**

The following are monuments to peace:

[Martin Luther King, Jr.,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martin_Luther_King,_Jr.)

president of the Southern

Christian Leadership

Conference, and Mathew

Ahmann, executive director

of the National Catholic

Conference for Interrracial

Justice, at a civil rights

march on Washington, D.C.

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|  | **Name** |  | **Location** |  | **Organization** |  |  |  |  |  |  | **Meaning** |  | **Image** |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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|  | [Japanese](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_Peace_Bell) |  | [New York City,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_York_City) | [United](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations) |  | World peace |  |  |  |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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|  | [Peace Bell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_Peace_Bell) |  | NY | [Nations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations) |  |  |  |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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|  | [Fountain of](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fountain_of_Time) |  | [Chicago,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chicago) IL | [Chicago Park](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chicago_Park_District) |  | 100 years of peace between the US and |  |  |  |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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|  | [Time](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fountain_of_Time) |  |  | [District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chicago_Park_District) |  | UK |  |  |  |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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|  | [Fredensborg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fredensborg_Palace) |  |  | [Fredensborg,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fredensborg) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | The peace between [Denmark–Norway](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Denmark–Norway) |  |  |  |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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|  |  | [Frederick IV](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frederick_IV_of_Denmark) |  | and [Sweden,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sweden) after [Great Northern War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Northern_War) |  |  |  |  |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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|  | [Palace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fredensborg_Palace) |  |  | [Denmark](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Denmark) |  |  | which was signed 3 July 1720 on the site |  |  |  |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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|  | [International](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Peace_Garden) |  |  | [North Dakota,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Dakota) | non-profit |  | Peace between the US and Canada, |  |  |  |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | [Peace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Peace_Garden) |  |  |  |  |  |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | [Manitoba](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manitoba) |  | organization |  | World peace |  |  |  |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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|  | [Garden](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Peace_Garden) |  |  |  |  |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | non-profit |  | peace between [Great Britain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Britain) and the |  |  |  |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | [Peace Arch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peace_Arch) |  |  | [near Surrey,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surrey,_British_Columbia) |  |  |  |  |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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|  | [Statue of](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statue_of_Europe) |  | [Brussels](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brussels) | [European](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_Commission) |  | Unity in Peace in Europe |  |  |  |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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|  | [Europe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statue_of_Europe) |  |  | [Commission](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_Commission) |  |  |  |  |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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|  | [Waterton-](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waterton-Glacier_International_Peace_Park) |  | [Alberta,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alberta) | non-profit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | [Glacier](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waterton-Glacier_International_Peace_Park) |  |  |  |  | World Peace |  |  |  |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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|  | [International](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waterton-Glacier_International_Peace_Park) |  | [Montana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montana) | organization |  |  |  |  |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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|  | [Peace Park](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waterton-Glacier_International_Peace_Park) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | | | | | | | | |
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|  | [Japanese](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_Garden_of_Peace) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | people of the United States, presented to |  |  |  |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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|  |  | [Fredericksburg,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fredericksburg,_Texas) | [Museum of](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Museum_of_the_Pacific_War) |  |  |  |  |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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|  | [Garden of](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_Garden_of_Peace) |  |  |  | honor [Chester W. Nimitz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chester_W._Nimitz) and created as |  |  |  |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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|  |  | [Texas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fredericksburg,_Texas) |  | [the Pacific](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Museum_of_the_Pacific_War) |  |  |  |  |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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|  | [Peace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_Garden_of_Peace) |  |  |  | a respite from the intensity of violence, |  |  |  |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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|  | [The Peace](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=The_Peace_Dome&action=edit&redlink=1) |  | Windyville, MO | not-for-profit |  | Many minds working together toward a |  |  |  |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | [Dome](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=The_Peace_Dome&action=edit&redlink=1) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | organization |  | common ideal to create real and lasting |  |  |  |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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|  | [Shanti](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shanti_Stupa,_Pokhara) |  |  |  |  |  |  | [Nipponzan-](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nipponzan-Myōhōji-Daisanga) | One of eighty peace pagodas in the |  | | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
|  |  | [Pokhara,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pokhara) [Nepal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nepal) | [Myōhōji-](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nipponzan-Myōhōji-Daisanga) |  |  | | | | | | | | |
|  | [Stupa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shanti_Stupa,_Pokhara) |  |  | World. |  | | | | | | | | | |
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**Theories**



Many different theories of "peace" exist in the world of [peace studies,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peace_studies) which involves the study of de-escalation, conflict transformation, disarmament, and cessation of violence.[[26]](#page16) The definition of "peace" can vary with religion, culture, or subject of study.



**Balance of power theories**

The classical "realist" position is that the key to promoting order between states, and so of increasing the chances of peace, is the maintenance of a [balance of power](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balance_of_power_(international_relations)) between states – a situation where no state is so dominant that it can "lay down the law to the rest". Exponents of this view have included [Metternich,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metternich) [Bismarck,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Otto_von_Bismarck) [Hans Morgenthau,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hans_Morgenthau) and [Henry Kissinger.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Kissinger) A related approach – [more in the tradition of Hugo Grotius than Thomas Hobbes – was articulated by the so-called "English school of international](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_school_of_international_relations_theory) [relations theory" such as](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_school_of_international_relations_theory) [Martin Wight](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martin_Wight) [in his book](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_school_of_international_relations_theory) *Power Politics* (1946, 1978) and [Hedley Bull](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hedley_Bull) [in](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_school_of_international_relations_theory) *The Anarchical Society* (1977).



As the maintenance of a balance of power could in some circumstances require a willingness to go to war, some critics saw the idea of a balance of power as promoting war rather than promoting peace. This was a radical critique of those supporters of the Allied and Associated Powers who justified entry into World War I on the grounds that it was necessary to preserve the balance of power in Europe from a German bid for [hegemony.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hegemony)



In the second half of the 20th century, and especially during the [cold war,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cold_war) a particular form of balance of power – mutual nuclear deterrence – emerged as a widely held doctrine on the key to peace between the great powers. Critics argued that the development of nuclear stockpiles increased the chances of war rather than peace, and that the "nuclear umbrella" made it "safe" for smaller wars (e.g. the [Vietnam war](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vietnam_war) and the Soviet invasion of [Czechoslovakia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Czechoslovakia) to end the [Prague Spring),](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prague_Spring) so making such wars more likely.



**Democratic peace theory**

The democratic peace theory holds that democracies will never go to war with one another.

**Free trade, interdependence and globalization**

It was a central tenet of [classical liberalism,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Classical_liberalism) for example among English liberal thinkers of the late 19th and early 20th century, that free trade promoted peace. For example, the Cambridge economist [John Maynard Keynes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Maynard_Keynes) (1883–1946) said that he was



"brought up" on this idea and held it unquestioned until at least the 1920s.[[27]](#page16) During the [economic globalization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_globalization) in the decades leading up to World War I, writers such as [Norman Angell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norman_Angell) argued that the growth of economic interdependence between the great powers made war between them futile and therefore unlikely. He made this argument in 1914.



These ideas have again come to prominence among liberal internationalists during the globalization of the late 20th and early 21st century.[[28]](#page16) These ideas have seen [capitalism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capitalism) as consistent with, even conducive to, peace.



**Game theory**

The *Peace & War Game* is an approach in [game theory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Game_theory) to understand the relationship between peace and conflicts.



The [iterated game](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iterated_game) hypotheses was originally used by academic groups and [computer simulations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_simulation) to study possible strategies of [cooperation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cooperation) and [aggression.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aggression)[[29]](#page16)



As peace makers became richer over time, it became clear that making war had greater costs than initially anticipated. One of the well studied [strategies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strategy) that acquired wealth more rapidly was based on [Genghis Khan,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genghis_Khan) i.e. a constant aggressor making war continually to gain resources. This led, in contrast, to the development of what's known as the "provokable nice guy [strategy",](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strategy) a peace-maker until attacked, improved upon merely to win by occasional forgiveness even when attacked. By adding the results of all pairwise games for each player, one sees that multiple players gain wealth cooperating with each other while bleeding a constantly aggressive player.[[30]](#page16)



**Socialism and managed capitalism**

Socialist, communist, and left-wing liberal writers of the 19th and 20th centuries (e.g., [Lenin,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lenin) [J.A. Hobson,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J.A._Hobson) [John Strachey)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Strachey_(politician)) argued that capitalism caused war (e.g. through promoting imperial or other economic rivalries that lead to international conflict). This led some to argue that international socialism was the key to peace.



However, in response to such writers in the 1930s who argued that capitalism caused war, the economist [John Maynard Keynes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Maynard_Keynes) (1883–1946) argued that managed capitalism could promote peace. This involved international coordination of fiscal/monetary policies, an international monetary system that did not pit the interests of countries against each other, and a high degree of [freedom of trade. These ideas underlay Keynes's work during World War II that led to the creation of the International Monetary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Monetary_Fund) [Fund and the](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Monetary_Fund) [World Bank](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Bank) [at](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Monetary_Fund) [Bretton Woods](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Breton_Woods,_New_Jersey) [in 1944, and later of the](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Monetary_Fund) [General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_Agreement_on_Tariffs_and_Trade) [(subsequently the](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Monetary_Fund)



[World Trade Organization)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Trade_Organization).[[31]](#page16)



**Theory of 'active peace'**

Borrowing from the teachings of Norwegian theorist [Johan Galtung,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johan_Galtung) one of the pioneers of the field of [Peace Research,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peace_and_conflict_studies) on



'Positive Peace',[[32]](#page16) and on the writings of Maine Quaker [Gray Cox,](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Gray_Cox&action=edit&redlink=1) a consortium of theorists, activists, and practitioners in the experimental [John Woolman College](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=John_Woolman_College&action=edit&redlink=1) initiative have arrived at a theory of "active peace". This theory posits in part that peace is part of a triad, which also includes justice and wholeness (or well-being), an interpretation consonant with scriptural scholarly interpretations of the meaning of the early Hebrew word *shalom*. Furthermore, the consortium have integrated Galtung's teaching of the meanings of the terms peacemaking, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding, to also fit into a triadic and interdependent formulation or structure. Vermont Quaker John V. Wilmerding posits five stages of growth applicable to individuals, communities, and societies, whereby one transcends first the 'surface' awareness that most people have of these kinds of issues, emerging successively into acquiescence, pacifism, passive resistance, active resistance, and finally into *active peace*, dedicating themselves to peacemaking, peacekeeping or peace building.[[33]](#page16)



**International organization and law**

One of the most influential theories of peace, especially since [Woodrow Wilson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woodrow_Wilson) led the creation of the [League of Nations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/League_of_Nations) at the [Paris Peace Conference](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paris_Peace_Conference,_1919) of 1919, is that peace will be advanced if the intentional anarchy of states is replaced through the growth [of international law promoted and enforced through international organizations such as the League of Nations, the United](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations) [Nations, and other functional international organizations. One of the most important early exponents of this view was Sir Alfred](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alfred_Zimmern)



[Zimmern, for example in his 1936 book *The League of Nations and the Rule of Law*.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alfred_Zimmern)[[34]](#page16)



**Trans-national solidarity**

Many "idealist" thinkers about international relations – e.g. in the traditions of [Kant](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kant) and [Karl Marx](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karl_Marx) – have argued that the key to peace is the growth of some form of [solidarity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solidarity) between peoples (or classes of people) spanning the lines of cleavage between nations or states that lead to war.[[35]](#page16)



One version of this is the idea of promoting international understanding between nations through the international mobility of students – an idea most powerfully advanced by [Cecil Rhodes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cecil_Rhodes) in the creation of the [Rhodes Scholarships,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhodes_Scholarships) and his successors such as [J. William Fulbright.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J._William_Fulbright)[[36]](#page16)



Another theory is that peace can be developed among countries on the basis of active management of water resources.[[37]](#page17)

**Lyotard post-modernism**

Following [Wolfgang Dietrich,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wolfgang_Dietrich_(political_scientist)) Wolfgang Sützl[[38]](#page17) and the [Innsbruck School of Peace Studies,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Innsbruck_School_of_Peace_Studies) some peace thinkers have abandoned any single and all-encompassing definition of peace. Rather, they promote the idea of *many peaces*. They argue that since no singular, correct definition of peace can exist, peace should be perceived as a plurality. This post-modern understanding of peace(s) was based on the philosophy of [Jean Francois Lyotard.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jean_Francois_Lyotard) It served as a fundament for the more recent concept of trans-rational peace(s) and elicitive conflict transformation.



In 2008 Dietrich enlarged his approach of the *many peaces* to the so-called *five families* of peace interpretations: the energetic, moral, modern, post-modern and trans-rational approach.[[39]](#page17) Trans-rationality unites the rational and mechanistic understanding of modern peace in a relational and culture-based manner with spiritual narratives and energetic interpretations.[[40]](#page17) The systemic understanding of trans-rational peaces advocates a client-centred method of conflict transformation, the so-called elicitive approach.[[41]](#page17)

**Calendar day**

[Peace day](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peace_day) was founded as a day of peace, to recognize and honor and promote peace. Peace Day is commemorated each year at the United Nations, and by every organization that is associated with the United Nations.



**Studies, rankings and periods**



**Peace and conflict studies**

*Peace and conflict studies* is an [academic field](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Academic_field) which identifies and analyses [violent](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Violence) and [nonviolent](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nonviolence) behaviours, as well as the structural mechanisms attending violent and non violent [social conflicts.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_conflict) This is to [better understand the processes leading to a more desirable human](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_condition)



[condition.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_condition)[[42]](#page17) [One variation,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_condition) *Peace studies* [(irenology),](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irenology) [is an](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_condition) [interdisciplinary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interdisciplinarity) effort aiming at the prevention, [de-escalation,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/De-escalation) and solution of conflicts. This contrasts with [war studies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_studies) (polemology), directed at the efficient attainment of victory in conflicts. Disciplines involved may include [political science,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_science) [geography,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography) [economics,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economics) [psychology,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Psychology) [sociology,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sociology) [international relations,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_relations) [history,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History) [anthropology,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anthropology) [religious studies,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religious_studies) and [gender studies,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gender_studies) as well as a variety of other disciplines.



Detail from *Peace and Prosperity* (1896), [Elihu Vedder, Library of Congress Thomas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Jefferson_Building) [Jefferson Building, Washington, D.C.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Jefferson_Building)



**Measurement and ranking**

Although peace is widely perceived as something intangible, various organizations have been making efforts to quantify and measure it. [The Global Peace Index](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_Peace_Index) produced by [the Institute for Economics and Peace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Institute_for_Economics_and_Peace) is a known effort to evaluate peacefulness



in countries based on 23 indicators of the absence of violence and absence of the fear of violence.[[43]](#page17)

[The last edition of the Index ranks 163 countries on their internal and external levels of peace.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_Peace_Index)[[44]](#page17) [According to the 2017 Global](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_Peace_Index)



[Peace Index, Iceland is the most peaceful country in the world while Syria is the least peaceful one.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_Peace_Index)[[45]](#page17) [Fragile States Index](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fragile_States_Index)



(formerly known as the Failed States Index) created by the [Fund for Peace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fund_for_Peace) focuses on risk for instability or violence in 178



nations. This index measures how fragile a state is by 12 indicators and subindicators that evaluate aspects of politics, social economy, and military facets in countries.[[46]](#page17) The 2015 Failed State Index reports that the most fragile nation is South Sudan, and the least fragile one is Finland.[[47]](#page17) [University of Maryland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Maryland,_College_Park) publishes the Peace and Conflict Instability Ledger in order to



measure peace. It grades 163 countries with 5 indicators, and pays the most attention to risk of political instability or armed conflict over a three-year period. The most recent ledger shows that the most peaceful country is Slovenia on the contrary Afghanistan is the most conflicted nation. Besides indicated above reports from the [Institute for Economics and Peace,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Institute_for_Economics_and_Peace) Fund for



Peace, and University of Maryland, other organizations including George Mason University release indexes that rank countries in terms of peacefulness.

**Long periods**

The longest continuing period of neutrality among currently existing states is observed in [Switzerland,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Switzerland) which has had an official policy of neutrality and general peace since 1815 (for 203 years as of 2019). This was made possible partly by the periods of relative peace in Europe and the world known as [Pax Britannica](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pax_Britannica) (1815–1914), [Pax Europaea/Pax](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pax_Europaea) [Americana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pax_Americana) (since 1950s), and [Pax Atomica](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pax_Atomica) (also since the 1950s).



Other examples of long periods of peace are:

the [isolationistic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isolationism) [Edo period](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edo_period) (also known as [Tokugawa shogunate)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tokugawa_shogunate) in Japan 1603 to 1868 (250 years)



[Pax Khazarica](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pax_Khazarica) in [Khazar Khanate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khazar_Khanate) (south-east Turkey) about 700–950 AD (250 years)



[Pax Romana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pax_Romana) in the Roman empire (for 190 or 206 years).



**See also**



[Catholic peace traditions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catholic_peace_traditions)



[Creative Peacebuilding](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Creative_Peacebuilding)



[Global Peace Index](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_Peace_Index)



[Group on International Perspectives on Governmental Aggression and Peace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Group_on_International_Perspectives_on_Governmental_Aggression_and_Peace) (GIPGAP)



[Human overpopulation#Warfare and conflict](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_overpopulation" \l "Warfare_and_conflict)



[International Day of Peace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Day_of_Peace)



[List of peace activists](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_peace_activists)



[List of places named Peace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_places_named_after_peace)



[List of peace prizes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_peace_prizes)



[Moral syncretism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moral_syncretism)



[Peace education](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peace_education)



[Peace in Islamic philosophy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peace_in_Islamic_philosophy)



[Peace Journalism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peace_Journalism)



[Peace makers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peace_makers)



[Peace One Day](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peace_One_Day)



[Peace Palace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peace_Palace)



[Peace symbol](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peace_symbol)



[Peacekeeping](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peacekeeping)



[Peacemaking](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peacemaking)



[Perpetual peace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perpetual_peace)

[Prayer for Peace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prayer_for_Peace_(disambiguation))



[Structural violence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Structural_violence)



[Sulh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sulh)



[World Cease fire day](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suresh_Joachim)



[War resister](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_resister)



[World peace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_peace)

