



Praia City Group on Governance Statistics

Handbook on Governance Statistics

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Agenda



Mandate and objectives

Handbook on Governance Statistics

Recommended SDGs 16 indicators

Governance Statistics in the COVID-19 Era: a Praia City Group
Guidance Note

Mandate and objectives (1/4)



Mandate:

The Praia Group, established in 2015 by the UN Statistical Commission (UNSC), has as its mandate to “contribute to establishing international standards and methods for the compilation of statistics on the major dimensions of governance”.

The Group, developed during its first mandate (2015-2020) “a Handbook on Governance Statistics for National Statistical Offices, covering the conceptualization, measurement methodology and dissemination of governance statistics”.

The UNSC extended the Praia Group for a second five-year period, from 2020-2025.

Mandate and objectives (2/4)



Objectives:

To provide a forum for national and international statistical organizations, international agencies, academia, research groups and civil society organizations to share and develop expertise in governance statistics;

To facilitate awareness among the full Praia membership of national, regional and global initiatives in the area of governance statistics;

To disseminate the Praia Group's activities and products through relevant channels including the Group's website;

Mandate and objectives (3/4)



To disseminate and promote uptake in the use of the handbook on governance statistics, including by supporting capacity-building and training;

To undertake, every two years, a broad-based consultation to review whether it is necessary to update the handbook;

To supplement the handbook with the development of methodological and practical guidelines for the improved gathering and compilation of governance statistics at all levels, including covering issues of concept definition, data sources and the harmonization of governance indicators and drawing on internationally agreed governance and human rights standards. This work will be undertaken through the establishment of task teams;

Mandate and objectives (4/4)



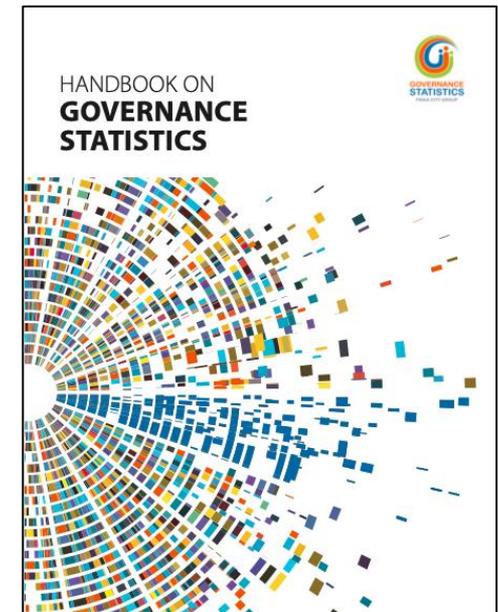
To document sound practices and provide inputs for the development of indicators supporting the measurement of the 2030 Agenda, including its pledges that no one should be left behind and that the 2030 Agenda should be implemented in a manner consistent with the rights and obligations of States under international law.

Handbook on Governance Statistics



The **Handbook on Governance Statistics** takes stock of existing practices in governance data collection and proposes guidelines for the improved production and compilation of governance, peace, security, human rights and rule of law indicators.

The Handbook outlines existing standards, emerging good practices and provides guidance on how to measure many aspects of SDG 16 based on 8 dimensions: **Non discrimination and equality, Participation, Openness, Access to and quality of justice, Responsiveness, Absence of corruption, Trust, and Safety and security.**



Contents of the Handbook



The Handbook is divided in two main parts:

Part A: refers to cross-cutting issues applicable to all of the eight dimensions on governance (which provides an overarching framework with common analytical underpinnings informed by international human rights norms and principles that are applicable to all of the eight dimensions on governance).

Part B: describes the details of each of the dimensions (including with regard to conceptualization of the dimension; discussion of its relevance; presentation of data and best practices that currently exist; recommended key indicators, including but not limited to indicators for the Goals; and a suggested way forward to achieve international statistical standards in the context of the dimension).

Contents of the Handbook



Part A: Cross-cutting issues

I. Cross-cutting principles and considerations

Basic principles for producing, analysing and disseminating governance statistics

Methodological consistency and comparability

Importance of data production at country level and through national statistical systems

Importance of data disaggregation

Objective and subjective data go hand-in-hand in governance statistics

Managing the cost implications of producing governance statistics

Differentiating between structural, process and outcome indicators

Contents of the Handbook



Part A: Cross-cutting issues

I. Cross-cutting principles and considerations

A framework for discussing data quality in governance statistics

Data sources to measure governance

II. Human rights: A cross-cutting normative framework for governance statistics

Why do human rights matter for the development of governance statistics?

What are human rights?

Statistics and the international human rights normative framework

Human rights-based approach to data

Contents of the Handbook



Part B: Eight dimensions of governance

Definitions of the 8 dimensions of Governance Statistics

Non discrimination and equality

Focuses on any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference or other differential treatment based on grounds such as colour, sex, language, religion, national or social origin, disability or other status, that has the intention or effect of nullifying or impairing human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Participation

Focuses on the ways in which individuals take part in the conduct of political and public affairs, including by registering to vote, voting and standing as a candidate in elections; being members of legislative, executive and judicial bodies at all levels of government; accessing positions in the public service; and engaging, individually or as members of political parties and other non-governmental organizations, in political activities.

Openness

Focuses on the extent to which public institutions provide access to information and are transparent in their decision- and policy-making processes. More specifically, the dimension covers access to information, open government provisions, freedom of expression and media pluralism.

Access to and quality of justice

Focuses on the ability of people to defend and enforce their rights and obtain just resolution of justiciable problems — if necessary, through impartial formal or informal institutions of justice and with appropriate legal support.

Responsiveness

Focuses on whether people have a say in what government does and whether they are satisfied with the government's performance.

Absence of corruption

Focuses on the levels of intolerance to corruption; the levels and patterns of observable corrupt practices; and the State response to corruption.

Trust

Focuses on people's trust in institutions as well as in other people, with a primary focus on the former, e.g. the parliament, the national government and the justice system.

Safety and security

Focuses on levels and patterns of crime, perceptions of safety, measurement of casualties directly provoked by armed operations, and the quality of law enforcement and criminal justice institutions.

Recommended SDG 16 indicators (1/2)



Non discrimination and equality

SDG 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

Participation

SDG 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

SDG 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group *

Openness

SDG 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 months

SDG 16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information

Access to and quality of justice

SDG 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

SDG 16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

Note: * Discussed also on Responsiveness chapter

Recommended SDG 16 indicators (2/2)



Responsiveness

SDG 16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services

SDG 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group

Absence of corruption

SDG 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

SDG 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

Safety and security

SDG 16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

SDG 16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause

SDG 16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months

SDG 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live

SDG 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

SDG 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation

SDG 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

SDG 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

SDG 16.7.1c Proportions of positions in national and local institutions in the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups*

Note: * Discussed also on Participation chapter

Governance Statistics in the COVID-19 Era: a Praia City Group Guidance Note



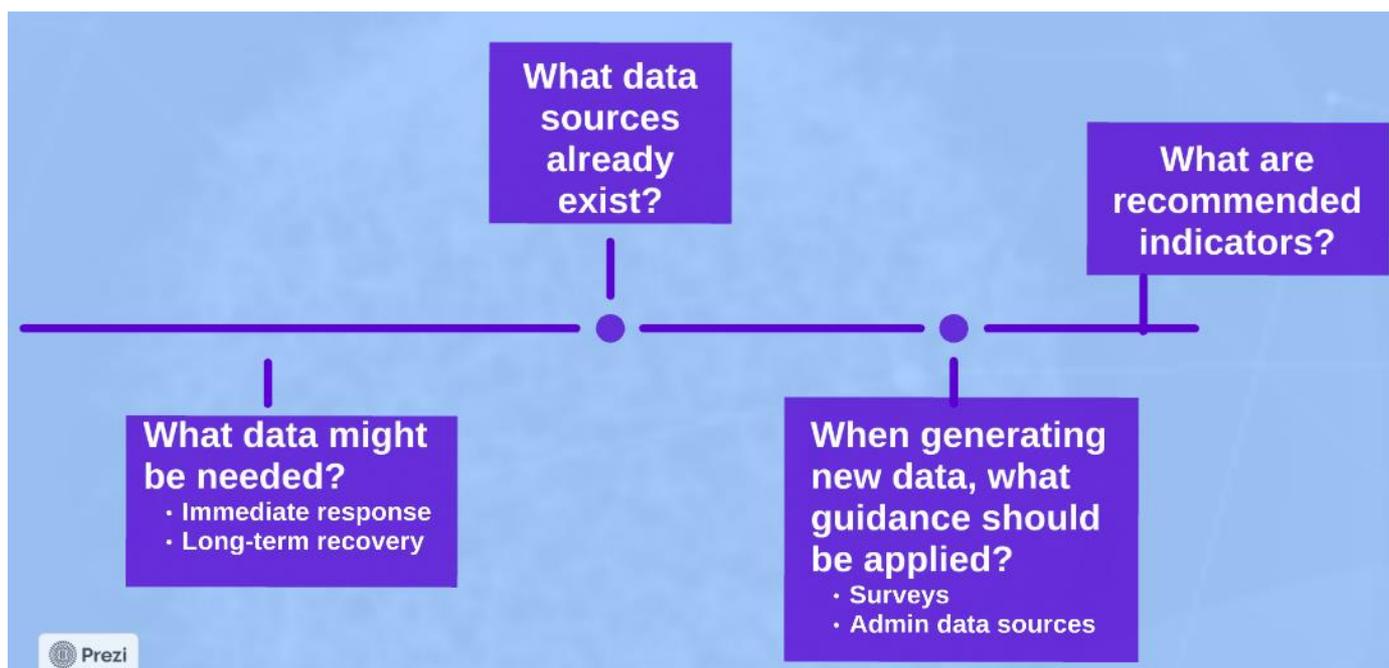
On September 2020, the Praia Group published the “Governance Statistics in the COVID-19 Era: a Praia City Group Guidance Note” to help **data producers** meet governance data requirements during the pandemic (and other multidimensional crises that may arise in the future) and to provide practical measurement advice which is sensitive to the current operational constraints. It also aims to help **data users** - such as policy-makers, civil society or media - explore what governance data is needed for sustainable recovery efforts.

Its divided in 8 thematic briefs (the same dimensions as the handbook).

Governance Statistics in the COVID-19 Era: a Praia City Group Guidance Note



In each thematic brief:



Link to download the Handbook on Governance Statistics:

http://ine.cv/praiagroup/handbook/handbook_governance_statistics.pdf

Link to download the Guidance Note:

<http://ine.cv/praiagroup/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/PRAIA-GROUP-Guidance-Note-Governance-Statistics-in-Covid-19-Era-FINAL.pdf>

Thank you!

Join the Praia Group!

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