Goal 16

Target number: 10.3 and 16.b

Indicator Number and Name: 16.b.1 and 10.3.1 - 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

Agency: OHCHR

Has work for the development of this indicator begun?   Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - Oslo Governance Centre, UNICEF, International Labour Organization (ILO), UN Women, Praia City Group on Governance Statistics created at the 46th Session of the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC), National Statistical and Geographic Institute of Mexico (INEGI) / Oscar Jaimes Bello, Statistics South Africa / Isabelle Schmidt, European Union Fundamental Rights Agency / Sami Nevala, DIAL / François Roubaud. As part of the process, OHCHR consulted and received feedback from the UN-CTS Focal points ICCS Technical Advisory Group and their members who participated in UNODC organized meetings in May 2016 (Vienna) and June 2018 (Peru). National human rights institutions (SDG indicator 16.a.1) are also involved and consulted in the development of the indicator. OHCHR has been encouraging further collaboration between national statistical offices, national human rights institutions and other relevant equality bodies active at country level.

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

As highlighted in the list provided above, national statistical systems have been involved and consulted in the development of the indicator methodology. Moreover, the development of the methodology builds primarily on national and regional experience and data collections that have involved national statistical offices and systems (e.g. Mexico, INEGI National Survey on Discrimination, 2017; Australia ABS, General Social Survey, 2014; European Union Minorities and Discrimination survey, 2016; Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 2014; Ireland, Central Statistics Office, equality module of quarterly national household survey, 2014; Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa, SHaSA, Harmonized Module on Democratic Governance, 2014; European Commission Eurobarometer, 2012). As the data will be collected through household survey, OHCHR has been collaborating with other UN organizations (e.g. UNICEF, UNODC) supporting NSO/NSS to implement surveys that can incorporate a questions/module on discrimination (e.g. MICS, crime/victimization surveys). In September 2017, OHCHR organized a consultation with representatives of national statistical systems to review a proposal of a preliminary methodological framework. NSOs of Cabo Verde (Praia Group), Colombia, Kenya, Mexico, Palestine, Philippines, South Africa and the United Kingdom. Since the meeting, OHCHR has continued to involve these NSOs in the further development of the methodology. Additional experts from NSO/NSS have been providing technical inputs in support of the development of the indicator, including from Italy (ISTAT) and US (Bureau of Justice Statistics).

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

As mentioned above, a first meeting of the Praia working group created to work on this indicator was held in Paris on 4-6 July 2016. The meeting provided an opportunity to discuss with partners and experts, including representatives from national statistical systems, about respective work and data collection, and identify definitional, methodological and practical issues to be considered. OHCHR conducted a review of existing and already tested/implemented measures at national and international/regional levels, including by NSOs and human rights institutions, on general population and on specific population groups (e.g. ethnic minorities, migrants). OHCHR presented and discussed the results of its review and a draft survey module at the expert consultation held in Geneva on 5-6 September 2017. A revised survey module and guidance note for operationalizing have been drafted and subjected to further consultations. Further inputs have been received during and after OHCHR participation in the UNODC organized UN-CTS Focal points ICCS Technical Advisory Group Meeting held in Peru in June 2018. OHCHR has also been discussing with UNICEF options to incorporate a short module (1-2 discrimination/harassment questions), provide and refine lead-in texts to survey respondents in MICS. It is hopes that this process, which will involve further cognitive testing and consultations, will be completed during the coming months. Data coverage will depend on the extent of the integration of the module in existing/planned household surveys. It is expected that through MICS and potentially other internationally supported surveys, there will be sufficient data coverage and collection frequency.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

The methodology that is being developed rely and build primarily on existing international legal and statistical standards, including human rights law and the International Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes (ICCS). If new international standards will have to be developed (none are currently anticipated), they will be proposed to the UNSC through the Praia Group, and if applicable, through the mechanisms overseeing the ICCS.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

We plan to submit a request for reclassification to the IAEG-SDG in November 2018.

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please describe:

Some national statistical systems and regional organizations are collecting data for some of the components of this indicator (i.e. specific grounds of discrimination such as gender, age, indigenous, migrants, etc.). OHCHR has mapped initiatives applied to measure experience/perception of discrimination, their compatibility with the proposed SDG indicator and suitability for global reporting. OHCHR

How do you plan to collect the data?

Primarily through the surveys supported by UN and other international organization.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Annually

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

As the primary sources of the data will be household surveys supported by UN and other international organizations (OHCHR does not have/support directly international household survey programs), the data validation process will be similar to the process being applied/developed by the same organizations.

(as of July/August 2018)