





6<sup>th</sup> Expert Meeting on Statistics for SDGs

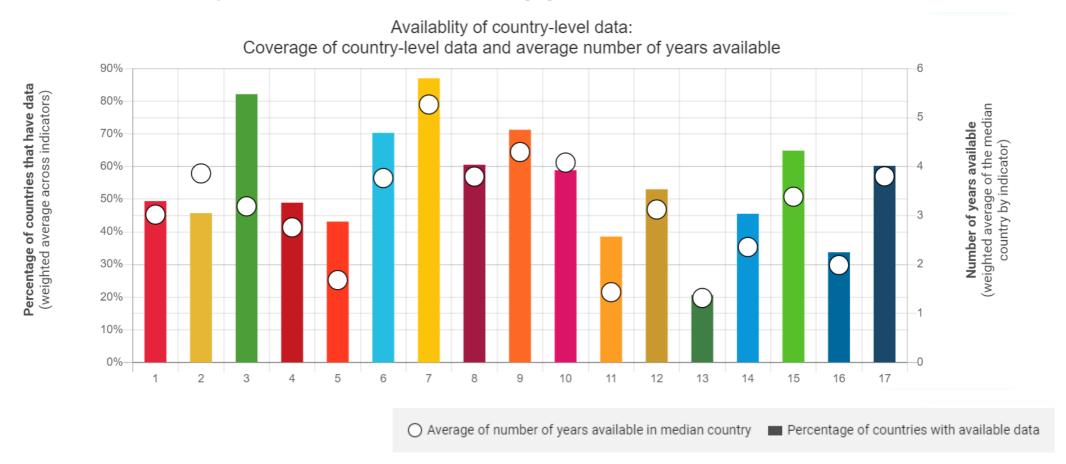
# The SDG 16 Survey Initiative – discrepancies between national and custodian agency data

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#### The Problem: One of the lowest data availability among the SDG

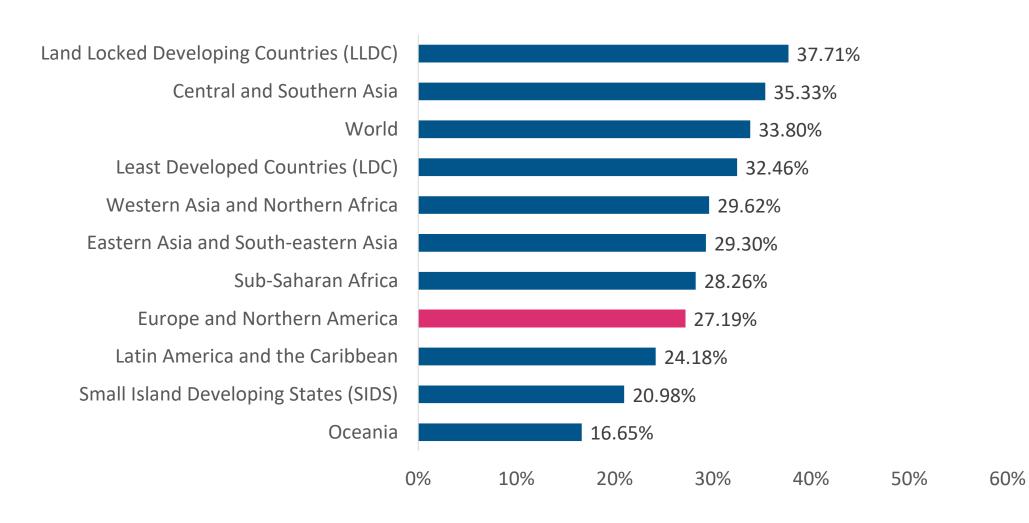


> Strong accountable institutions, rule of law, justice inclusion, peace is the missing link for sustainable development – critical enabling goal for all SDGs



#### The Problem: Low data availability in all regions





#### Background











#### Administrative data sources

- ❖ 7+ indicators
- ❖ Better data coverage
- ❖ For some indicators, as high as 75% of countries

#### **Population Surveys**

- 9 Indicators
- Very low data coverage
- ❖ For some indicators, as high as 20% of countries

#### Why such low data availability?

- Lack of funding
- Lack of capacity / Weak institutional mechanisms to collect data
- Lack of awareness
- Lack of comprehensive methodology?





























#### Data Discrepancies: 16.5.1 Prevalence of bribery (corruption)



- ➤ 16.5.1: Share of the population that had a contact with a public official and paid a bribe in the past 12 months
- ➤ Administrative data are official data on reported cases of corruption
- ➤ Comes from variety of sources: police, prosecutors, courts, anti-corruption agencies, etc.
- Administrative records describe only the crimes that are reported - "dark-figure" of crime
- ➤ Data suggest that, on average, less than 12% of bribery cases are reported to the authorities

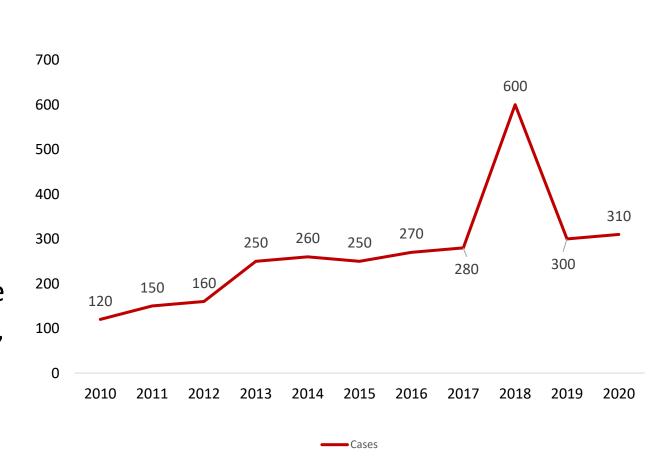
## Reported corruption



#### Data Discrepancies: 16.5.1 Prevalence of bribery (corruption)



- The effects we observe may be the result of:
  - Change in commission of corruption
  - —Change in reporting/detecting of corruption
- Administrative data may provide more information on the activity and response of criminal justice systems to corruption, than the actual extent of the phenomenon
- Experience-based surveys will allow us to disentangle the different effects



#### **Data Discrepancies**

- > 16.1.3 Share of the population who have experienced
  - ➤ Physical violence
  - > Sexual violence
  - > Psychological violence
- ➤ 16.3.1 Reporting of violence
- ➤ 16.2.2 Trafficking in persons
- ➤ 16.3.3 Access to justice
- > 16.b.1 Discrimination
- ➤ Data on reported cases suffer from "dark-figure" of crime



#### Reported cases



#### The Solution: SDG16 Survey Initiative

- Methodology to collect data on 9 SDG16 survey-based indicators
- Core questions (necessary to compute the indicator) and optative questions (to enrich data analysis)
- Modular Approach to be integrated in a Household Survey OR Standalone Survey
- Cost-efficient way to collect data on all SDG16
- Human Rights-Based Approach to Data collection



#### Unpacking the SDG 16 Survey















Access to Justice

Access to
Dispute
Resolution
Jechanisms

Violence Reporting Corruption

Bribery

Discrimination

Discrimination

Governance

Satisfaction with Public Services

External Political Efficacy

Violence

Physical, Sexual and Psychological Violence

Sexual and Non
Sexual
Harrassment

TIP

Trafficking in Persons

## Disaggregation – the only way to uncover inequalities















Access to Justice

Corruption

Discrimination

Governance

Violence

TIP

**Disaggregations** by sex, age, education, income, citizenship, migration background, marital status, disability status, race/ethnicity/population groups urbanization level, national subregions, other

#### The Methodological Development Process





## Thank you!

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