Handbook on Governance Statistics

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Agenda

Mandate and objectives

Handbook on Governance Statistics

Recommended SDGs 16 indicators

Mandate and objectives (1/3)

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.

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

Mandate and objectives (3/3)

Objectives:

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.
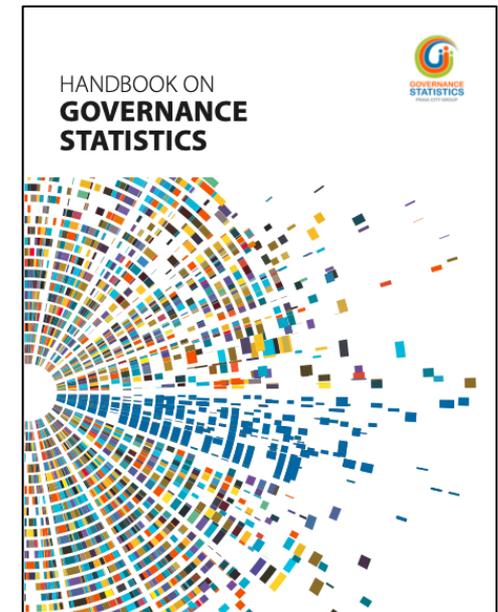
To document sound practices and provide inputs for the development of indicators supporting the measurement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

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).

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.

Link to download the Handbook on Governance Statistics:

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

Thank you!

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