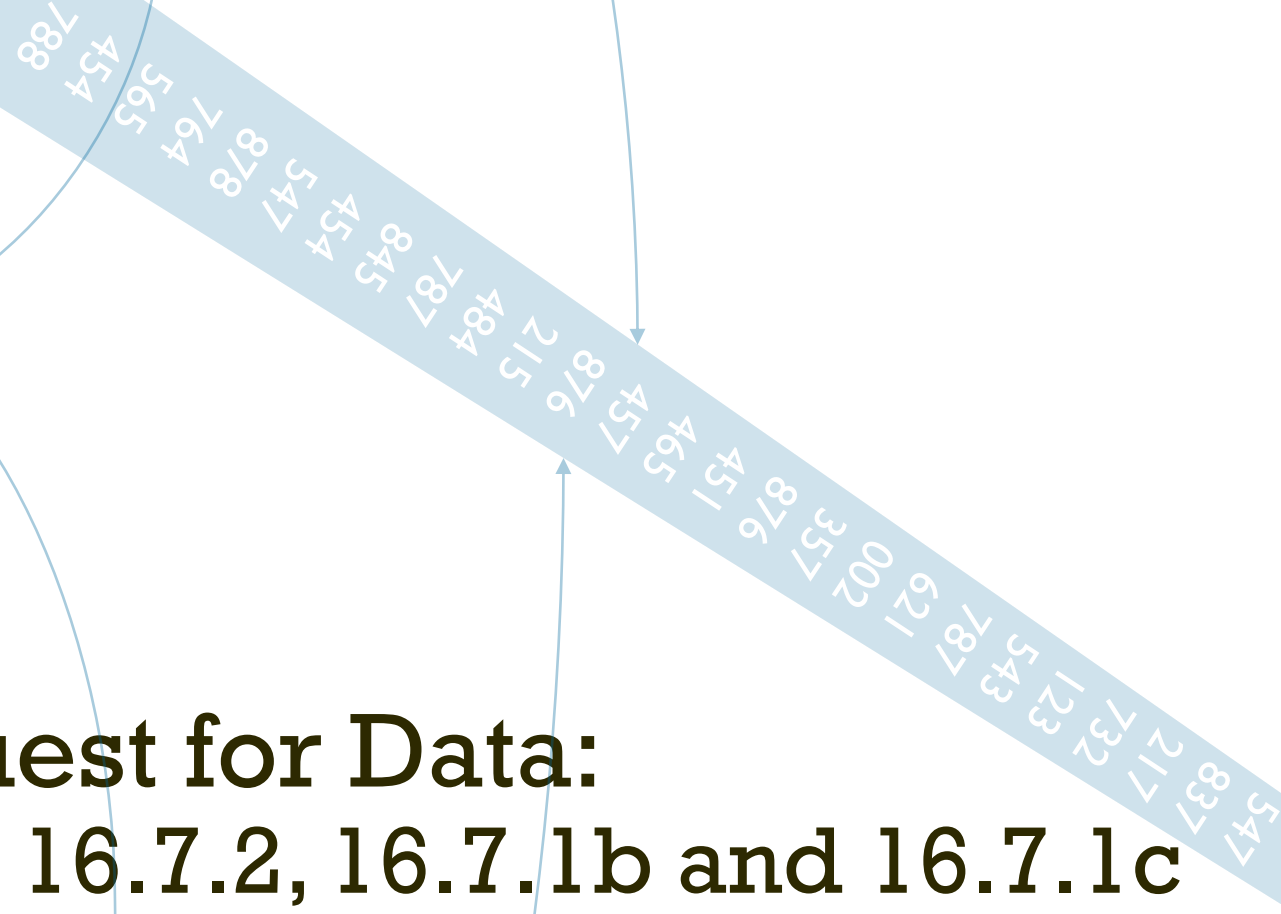


Global Request for Data: 16.3.3, 16.6.2, 16.7.2, 16.7.1b and 16.7.1c

16 January 2025

UNDP Global Policy Centre for Governance
<https://www.undp.org/policy-centre/governance>



Agenda

Introductory Remarks

Doina Ghimici, UNDP Regional Policy and Programme Specialist, Bangkok

Data Collection Overview

Mariana Neves, UNDP Global Policy Centre for Governance

SDG Indicators Presentations

16.3.3

Mariana Neves, UNDP Global Policy Centre for Governance

16.6.2 & 16.7.2

Sina Smid, UNDP Global Policy Centre for Governance

16.7.1 (b) and (c) and SDG 16 Survey Initiative

Fatma Usheva, UNDP Global Policy Centre for Governance

Interactive Session and Q&A



Indicators under UNDP Custodianship



Administrative records

Household Surveys

16.7.1b*

Inclusive representation in the public service



16.7.1c

Inclusive representation in the judiciary



16.3.3

Access to dispute resolution mechanisms



With OECD and UNODC

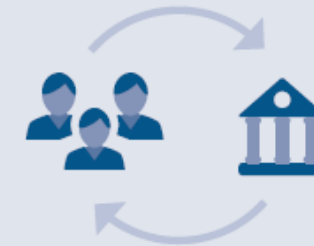
16.6.2

Satisfaction with public services



16.7.2

Inclusive and responsive decision-making



* Household surveys collecting labor statistics are also a possible source

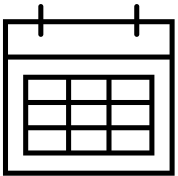
Basic Information



31st January 2025



SDG16 Data Reporting Platform



2015 – 2024 depending on data availability

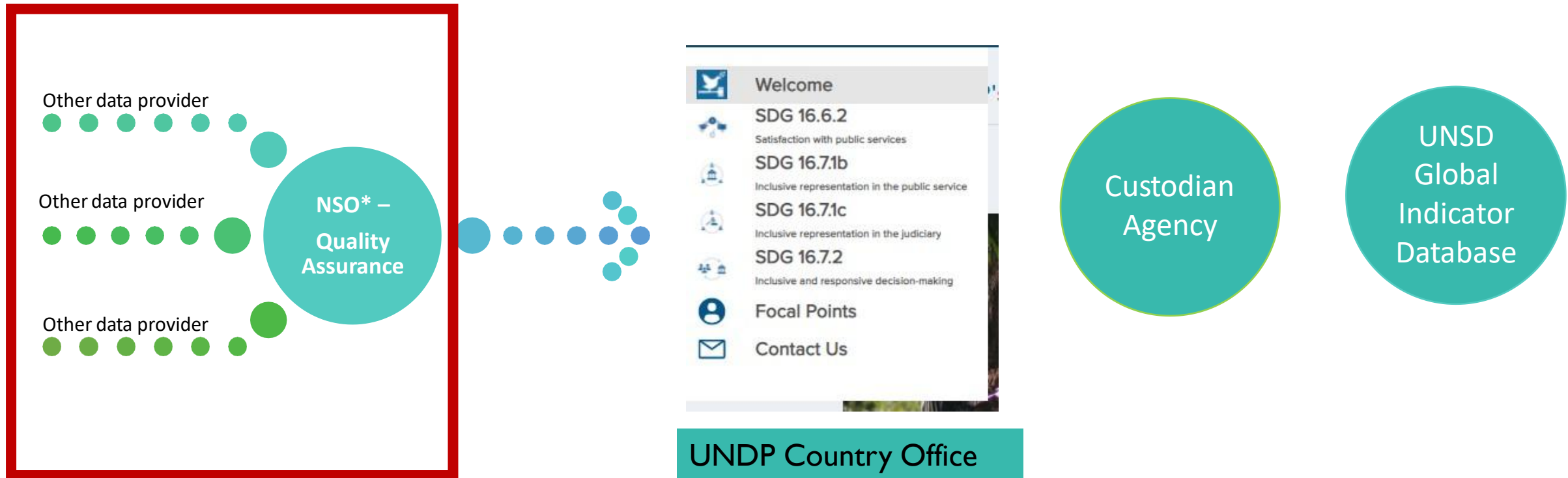


Designated National SDG Focal Points

Data flow from data source to global database



Reporting Platform



*The data are submitted by National SDG Focal Points designated by the responsible national entity. The list of National Focal Points is compiled by UNSD and communicated to the custodian agencies.

Data flow – Criteria for SDG Reporting



1 Official statistics that align with the indicator methodology are always prioritized.



2 Data produced and published in partnership with national institutions are given priority over independently conducted surveys or other data collection activities.

3 Data from other producers are considered only when **no data produced by or in collaboration with the national statistical system exist**.

Possible External Data sources - Surveys

- Labor Force Surveys (LFS)
- World Values Survey (WVS)
- Gallup World Poll Data
- OECD Trust Survey

Possible Data sources – Admin Records

- Ministry of Justice
- Supreme Court
- HRMIS

What are data used for?



The Sustainable Development Goals Report
2024



United Nations



Global Progress Report on
Sustainable Development Goal 16 Indicators

At the Crossroads: Breakdown or Breakthrough
for Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions



Measure and monitor progress



Regional and national analysis of trends



Emerging risks and vulnerabilities



Resource allocation



Advocacy and awareness raising



Evidence-based policy formulation

Welcome to UNDP's SDG 16 Data Reporting Platform



Image credit UNDP Kenya / Allan Gichigi

To fulfill its responsibility as a custodian agency, UNDP – under the oversight of its [Global Policy Centre for Governance](#) – has established this reporting platform to facilitate the collection and harmonization of national data on these indicators from National Statistical Systems on an annual basis. The data collected through this platform, once harmonized, will be submitted by UNDP to the global SDG database hosted by the United Nations Statistics Division. Please note that your office can submit data, but can also edit/replace/remove data that has been mapped by UNDP. Please read the Technical document detailing the criteria used for selecting data sources [here](#).

For help or any queries, please contact: sdg16indicators@undp.org.

UNDP is the custodian agency for four global SDG 16 indicators:

- **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;
- **SDG 16.6.2:** Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services, specifically (a) healthcare services, (b) education services and (c) government services (government-issued IDs and civil registration of life events);
- **SDG 16.7.1b:** Proportions of positions in the public service (national and local), by various characteristics, compared to national distributions;
- **SDG 16.7.1c:** Proportions of positions in the judiciary (national and local), by various characteristics, compared to national distributions;
- **SDG 16.7.2:** Proportions of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by various characteristics;

SDG 16 Data Reporting Platform



SDG 16 Indicators under UNDP (Co)Custodianship



16.3.3 on Access to Dispute Resolution mechanisms



Indicator 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




- ✓ People-centered – Experience-based
- ✓ Broad assessment of public justice needs
- ✓ Unmet legal need and access to justice
- ✓ Barriers to accessing justice and resolving legal problems
- ✓ Monitoring of formal and informal mechanism and empowerment of the population

16.3.3 on Access to Dispute Resolution mechanisms: How to compute?













 Experience of a dispute over past 2 years, by type of dispute

 Select one dispute experienced, by type of dispute

 Access to dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism

 Reason why no dispute resolution mechanism was accessed


On one dispute


-  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.)

What does 16.3.3 measure?




TYPES OF DISPUTE


 Land or buying and selling property

 Government and public services (including abuse by public officials)

 Family and relationship break ups


 Government payments


 Injuries or illnesses caused by an intentional or unintentional act or omission of another person or entity

 Housing (Tenancy and landlord)

 Occupation/employment

 Debt, damage compensation, and other financial matters

 Commercial transactions (including defective or undelivered goods or services)

 Environmental damage (land or water pollution, waste dumping, etc.)

TYPES OF MECHANISMS

Lawyer or third-party mediation

The police

A court or tribunal

A government office or other formal designated authority or agency

Community or religious leaders or other customary law mechanisms

Other formal complaints or appeal procedure

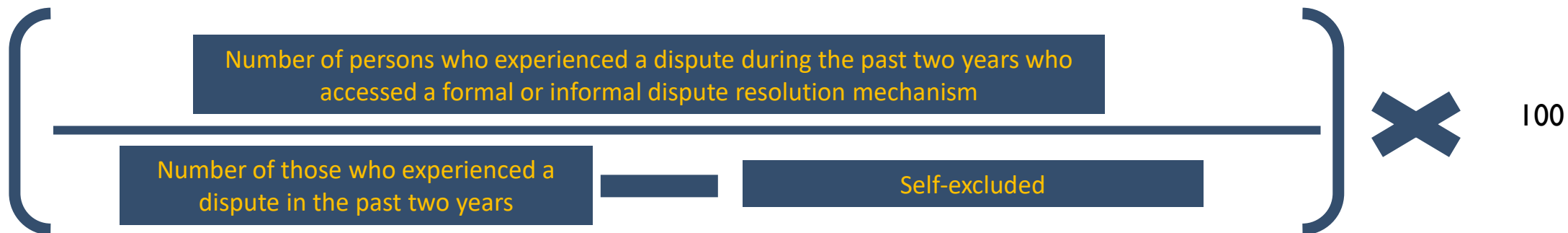
16.3.3 on Access to Dispute Resolution mechanisms: How to compute?



To calculate numerator:
 a) Number of respondents who experienced a dispute (at least once) during the past two years (Question AJ1: Count respondents who answered 'yes' at least once)
 b) Number of respondents who experienced a dispute during the past two years who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism (Question AJ4: Count respondents who answered 'yes' at least once)

To calculate denominator:
 c) Number of respondents who experienced a dispute in the past two years but did not use a dispute resolution mechanism (Question AJ4: Count respondents who answered 'no' to all)
 d) Number of respondents who experienced a dispute in the past two years and did not use a dispute resolution mechanism only because they chose so (i.e. voluntarily self-excluded) (Question AJ4: 'no' to all AND Question AJ5: 11 or 12 or 13 AND none of AJ5 21-27 = yes)
 e) Number of those who experienced a dispute in the past two years (a) minus those who are voluntarily self-excluded (d) = (e)

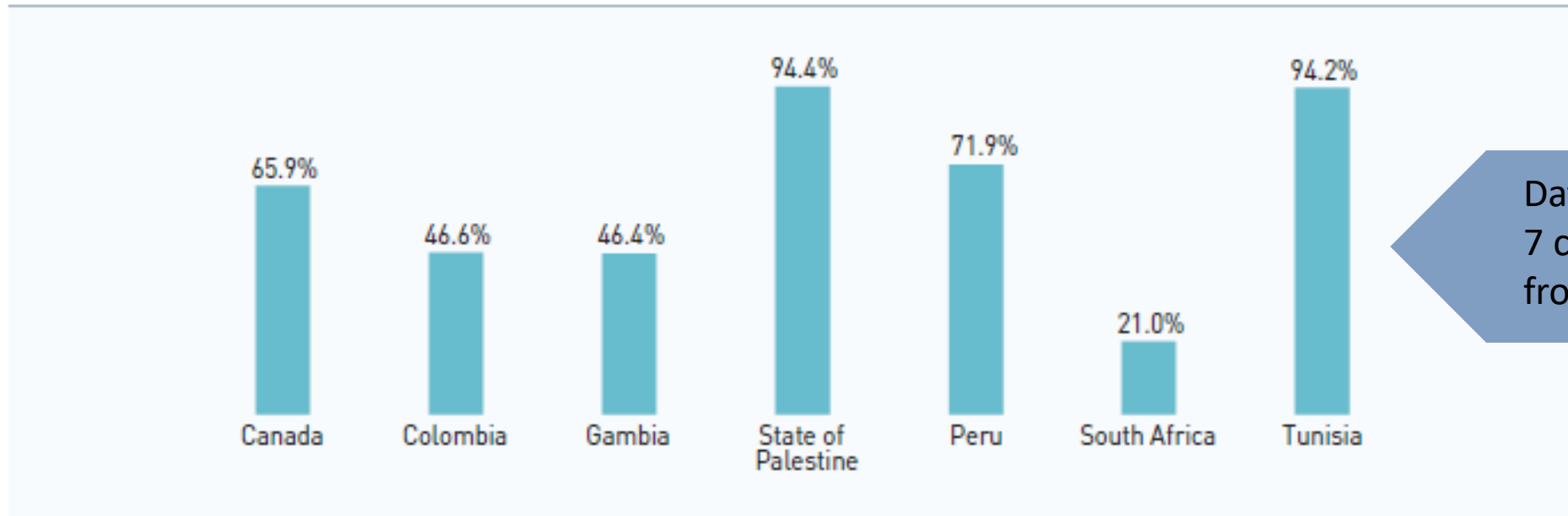
	Numerator: Number of respondents who experienced a dispute during the past two years who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism (b)	Denominator: Number of respondents who experienced a dispute in the past two years, minus those who are voluntarily self-excluded (e)	[Numerator / Denominator] * 100
Total/National			
Sex			
Male			
Female			
Disability status			
Disabled			
Not disabled			
Ethnicity			
Any non-majority ethnicity:			



16.3.3 on Access to Dispute Resolution mechanisms Data Availability - 2024



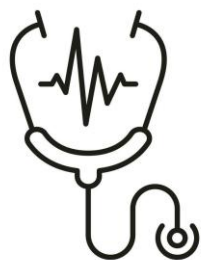
Figure 20: Proportion of population who have experienced a civil dispute in the past 2 years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, 2023 or latest data available since 2015



Data are available for 7 countries, none are from Asia

Source: UNDP

16.6.2 on Satisfaction with Public Services



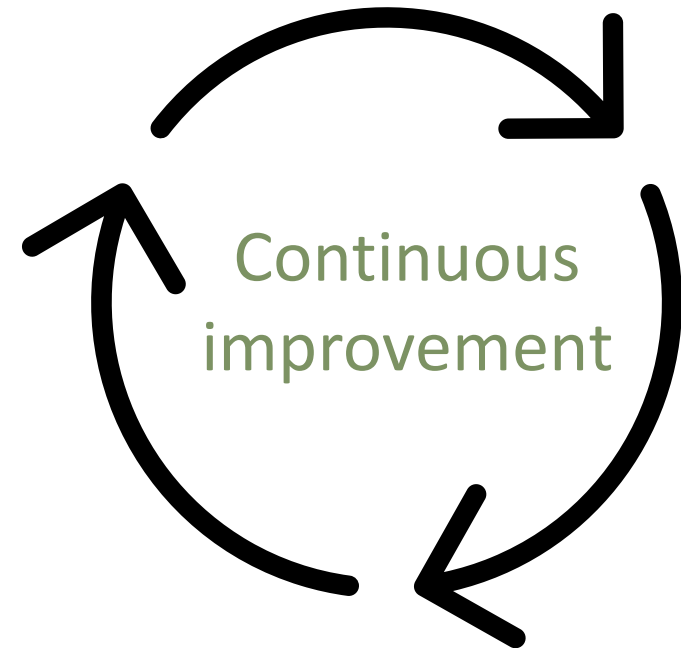
16.6.2 on Satisfaction with Public Services



Delivery of public services constitutes one of the most tangible and essential functions of public institutions

5

1. Performance Evaluation
2. Resource Allocation
3. Accountability and Transparency
4. Inclusiveness
5. Public Trust in Institutions



16.6.2 on Satisfaction with Public Services



Indicator 16.6.2 - Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services

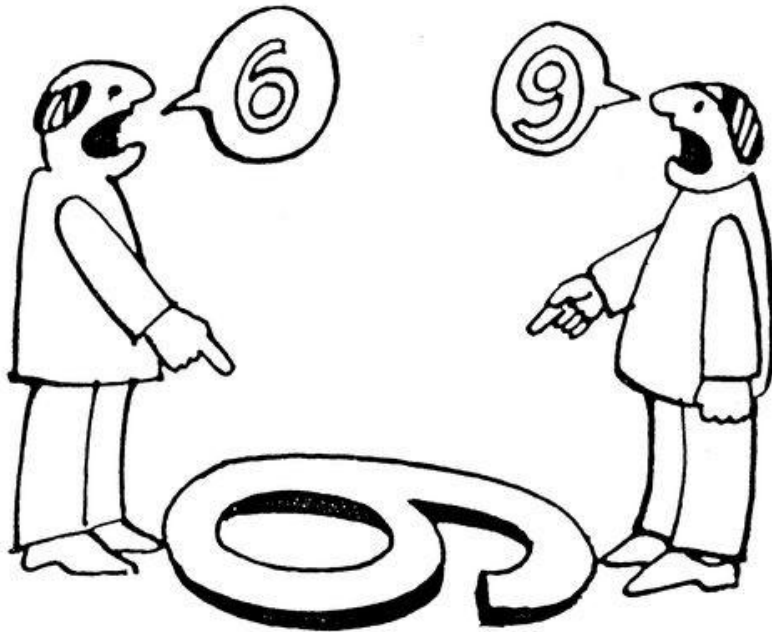


- ✓ **People-centered**
- ✓ **Experience-based (12 months)**
- ✓ **Only indicator directed at monitoring government services**
- ✓ **Targets three services of consequence - “essential services”**
- ✓ **Closely interlinked with other SDG indicators**
- ✓ **Allows governments to assess their “customer” service**

The challenge is: What is “good-quality”?



Ask attribute-based questions to help recall better and define “good-quality”:



- Accessibility
- Affordability
- Quality of facilities
- Equal treatment
- Effective delivery of service
- Timeliness
- Treatment by staff

16.6.2 on Satisfaction with Public Services: Dimensions



Healthcare

1. Accessibility (proximity and waiting time);
2. Affordability;
3. Quality of facilities;
4. Equal treatment for everyone; and
5. Courtesy and treatment (attitude of healthcare staff).

6. Overall Satisfaction



Education

1. Accessibility (proximity);
2. Affordability;
3. Quality of facilities;
4. Equal treatment for everyone; and
5. Effective delivery of service (quality of teaching).

6. Overall Satisfaction



Government Services

1. Accessibility (proximity);
2. Affordability;
3. Effective delivery of service (delivery process is simple and easy to understand).
4. Equal treatment for everyone;
5. Timeliness

6. Overall Satisfaction

Scale for attributes	0: Strongly Disagree	1: Disagree	2: Agree	3: Strongly Agree
Scale for overall	0: Very Dissatisfied	1: Dissatisfied	2: Satisfied	3: Very satisfied

16.6.2 on Satisfaction with Public Services: Computation

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% ('strongly agree' + 'agree')	Accessibility		Accessibility		Accessibility	
Affordability	60% ('strongly agree' + 'agree')	Affordability		Affordability		Affordability	
Quality of facilities	73% ('strongly agree' + 'agree')	Quality of facilities		Quality of facilities		Effective service delivery process	
Equal treatment for everyone	55% ('strongly agree' + 'agree')	Equal treatment for everyone		Equal treatment for everyone		Equal treatment for everyone	
Courtesy and treatment	42% ('strongly agree' + 'agree')	Effective delivery of service		Effective delivery of service		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	

16.6.2 on Satisfaction with Public Services: Computation

1. Healthcare services

	Accessibility ("It was easy to get to the place where you received healthcare services.")	Affordability ("Expenses for healthcare services were affordable to you/your household.")	Quality of facilities ("The healthcare facilities were clean and in good condition.")	Equal treatment for everyone ("All people are treated equally in receiving healthcare services in your area.")	Attitude/courtesy of healthcare staff ("The doctor or other healthcare staff you saw spent enough time with you [or your child] during the consultation.")	Simple average of positive responses for the five attribute questions combined
Total/National						
Male/Female						
Male						
Female						
Urban/Rural						
Urban						
Rural						
Income or expenditure quintiles						
Quintile 1						
Quintile 2						
Quintile 3						
Quintile 4						

16.6.2 on Satisfaction with Public Services: Computation



Share of respondents who say that overall, they are satisfied with the quality of healthcare services (i.e. 'very satisfied' or 'satisfied')	
Total/National	
Male/Female	
Male	
Female	
Urban/Rural	
Urban	
Rural	
Income or expenditure quintiles	
Quintile 1	
Quintile 2	
Quintile 3	
Quintile 4	
Quintile 5	

Similar fields need to be filled for basic education services, secondary education services and government services

16.6.2 on Satisfaction with Public Services: Data Availability

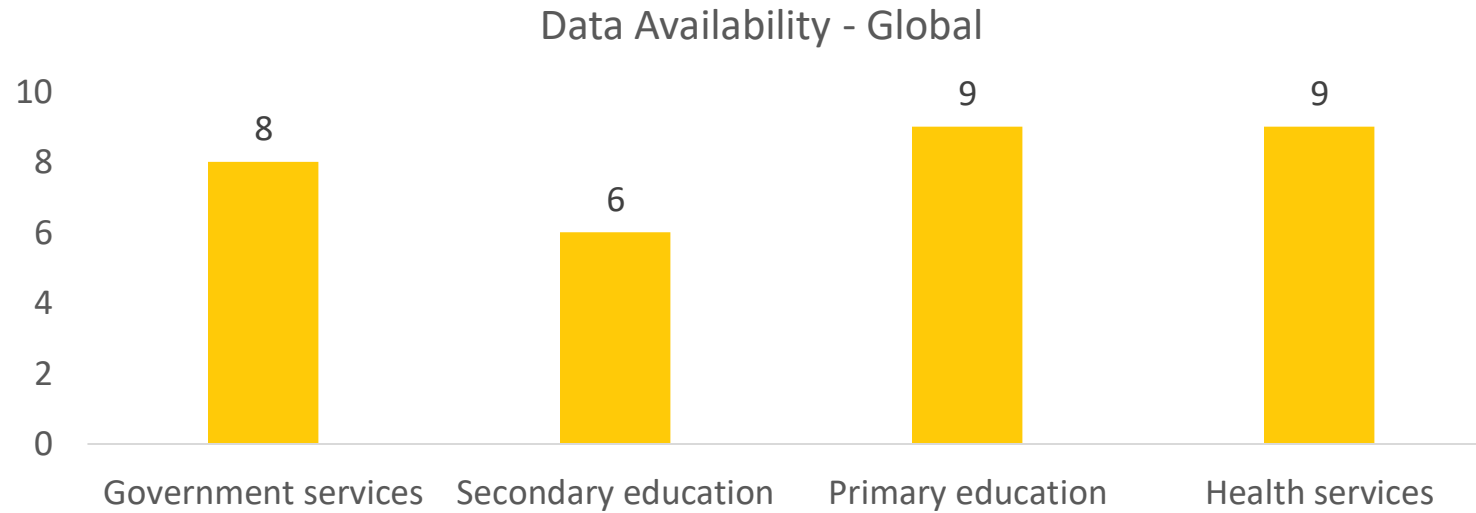
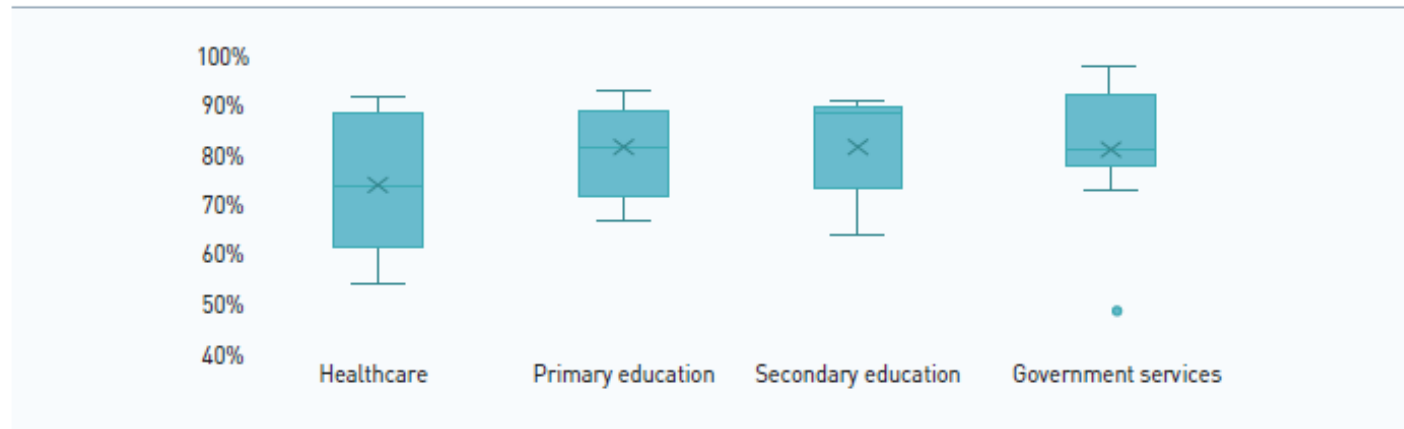


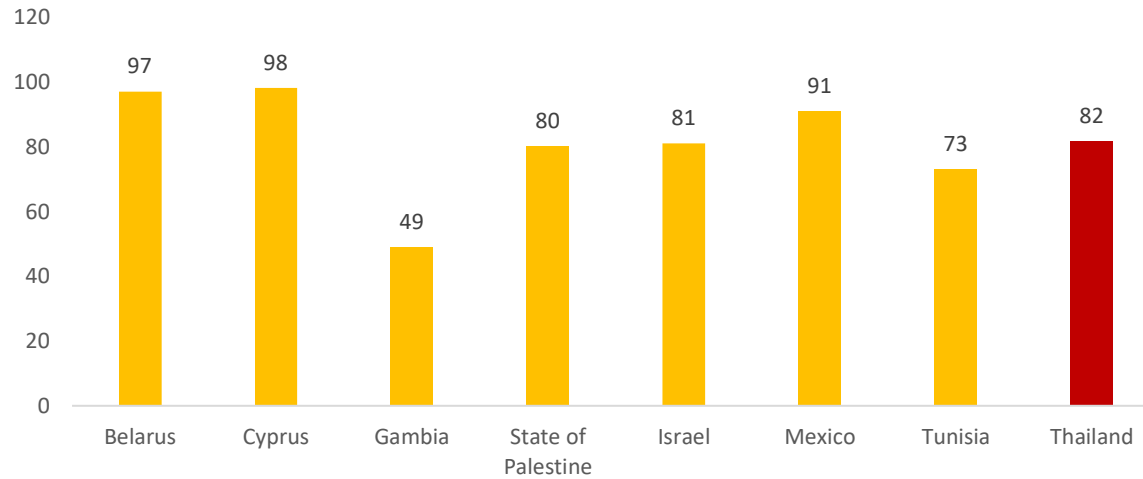
Figure 32: Proportion of population who say that overall they are satisfied with the quality of healthcare services, primary education services, secondary education services, government services, 2023 or latest data available since 2015



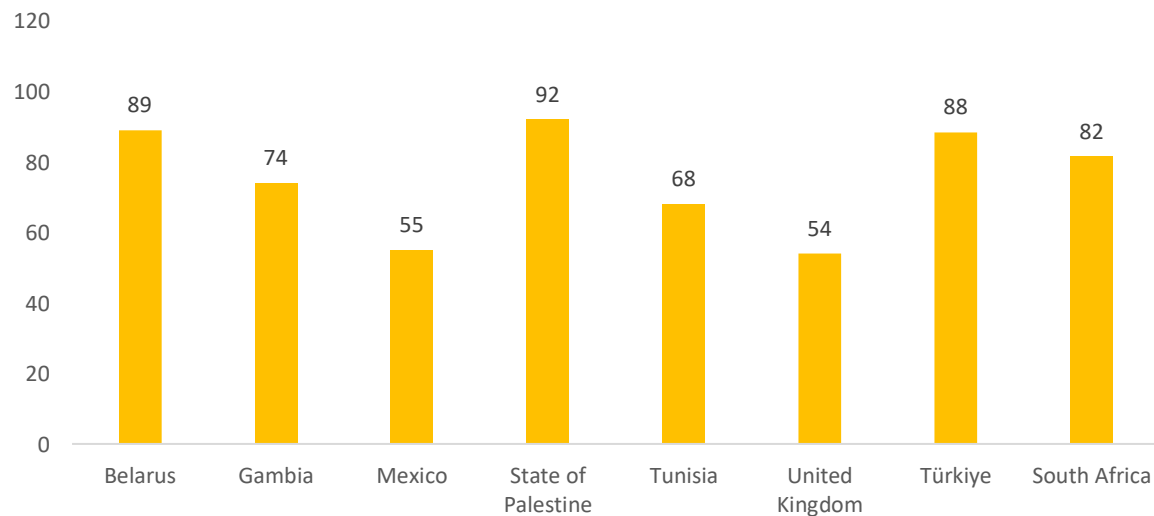
16.6.2 on Satisfaction with Public Services: Data Availability



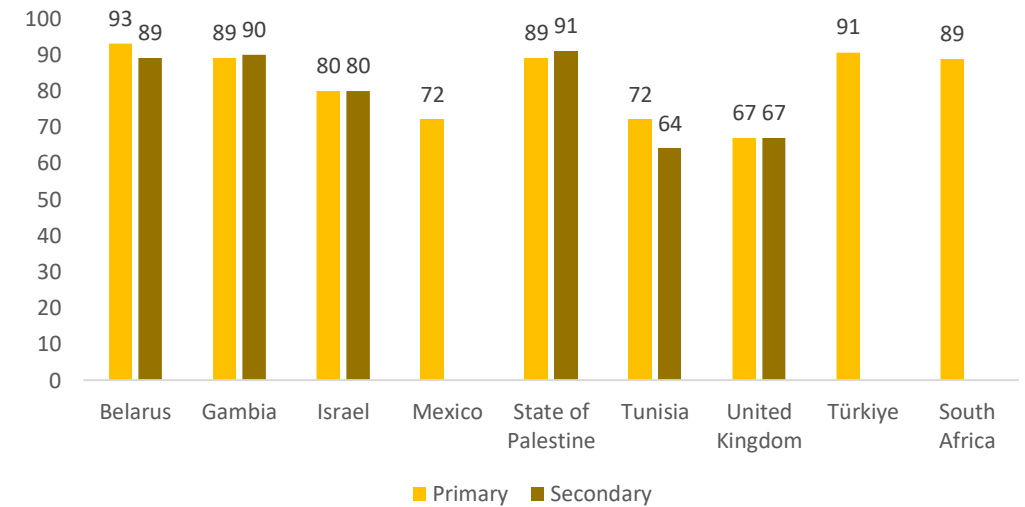
Government Services



Health Services



Primary / Secondary Education





16.7.2 on Responsive and Inclusive Decision Making

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



- ✓ Measures political efficacy (inclusive and responsive decision-making)
- ✓ Is a proxy for the ability to participate in society
- ✓ Key measure of the overall health of a governance system
- ✓ Complements indicators 16.7.1 on inclusive representation

Do politicians listen to us?



Inclusive decision-making

Decision-making which provides people with an opportunity to 'have a say', that is, to voice their demands, opinions and/or preferences to decision-makers.

Having a channel to express one's demands, opinions or preferences about what the government does, and feeling listened to.

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?

Responsive decision making

Decision-making in which decision-makers and/or political institutions listen to and act on the stated demands, opinions and/or preferences of people.

Feeling that decision-makers listen to and act on one's demands, opinions or preferences.

2. And how much would you say that the political system in [country X] allows people like you to have an influence on politics?

Scale	1. Not at all	2. Very little	3. Some	4. A lot	5. A great deal
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Decoding Metrics: **The How?**



1

	Inclusive decision-making	Responsive decision making
	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 X] allows people like you to have an influence on politics?
1. Not at all	8	16
2. Very little	22	30
3. Some	26	26
4. A lot	34	14
5. A great deal	10	14
Sum of percentage of those who responded <u>positively</u>	(26+34+10) = 70	(26+14+14)=54

2

$$(70 + 54) / 2 = 62$$

16.7.2 on Responsive and Inclusive Decision Making: How to compute



Inclusive Decision Making: The indicator recommends the use of the question ‘How much would you say the political system in [country X] allows people like you to have a say in what the government does?’ and to use the response categories ‘1- not at all’, ‘2-very little’, ‘3-some’, ‘4-a lot’, ‘5-a great deal’. If a different scale was used please use insert the % of positive responses according with the scale used.

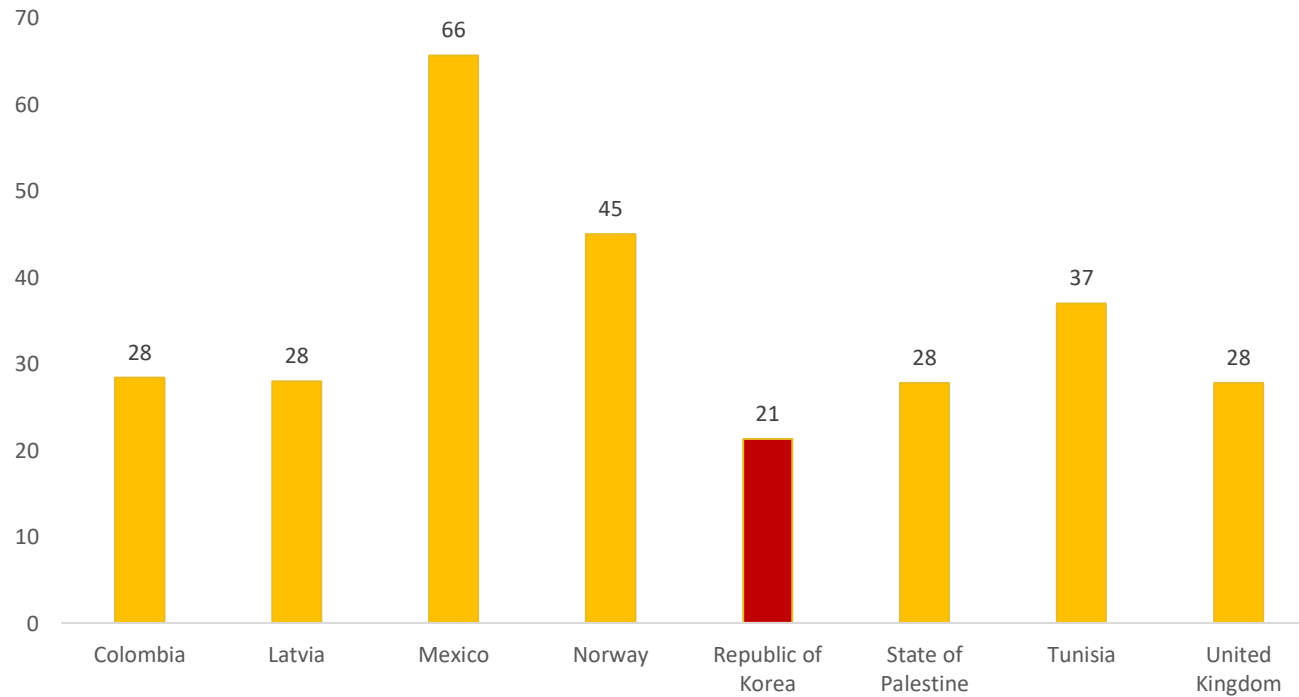
Responsive Decision Making: The indicator recommends the use of the question ‘And how much would you say that the political system in [country] allows people like you to have an influence on politics?’ and to use the response categories ‘1- not at all’, ‘2-very little’, ‘3-some’, ‘4-a lot’, ‘5-a great deal’. If a different scale was used please use insert the % of positive responses according with the scale used.

	% of respondents who have respondent positively to “How much would you say the political system in [country X] allows people like you to have a say in what the government does?” (positive responses refer to the answers ‘some’, ‘a lot’, ‘a great deal’)	% of respondents who have respondent positively to “And how much would you say that the political system in [country] allows people like you to have an influence on politics?” (positive responses refer to the answers ‘some’, ‘a lot’, ‘a great deal’)	Percentage of individuals that have a positive response to both questions.
Total / National:			
Sex			
Male			
Female			
Urban/rural			
Urban			
Rural			
Education level			
Primary			
Secondary			
Tertiary			

$$(70+54)/2= 62$$



16.7.2 on Responsive and Inclusive Decision Making: Data Availability



Data are available for 8 countries, 1 out of which from Asia

16.7.1 – Representation and Participation



Proportional representation of various demographic groups (youth, sex, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions at national and/or sub-national...



16.7.1a*

(a) The legislatures



16.7.1b

(b) The public service



16.7.1c

(c) The judiciary

*Under IPU custodianship



16.7.1b on Public Service – Why measure?

Research shows that when the **public service is representative** of the people they provide services to:

- People perceive the public service to have **greater legitimacy**
- People have **higher levels of trust** in public institutions

More representative public service → more inclusive policymaking processes → higher quality and fairness of policy decisions

(vs. less representative public service → decision-making influenced by vested interests)



Public Service



Population

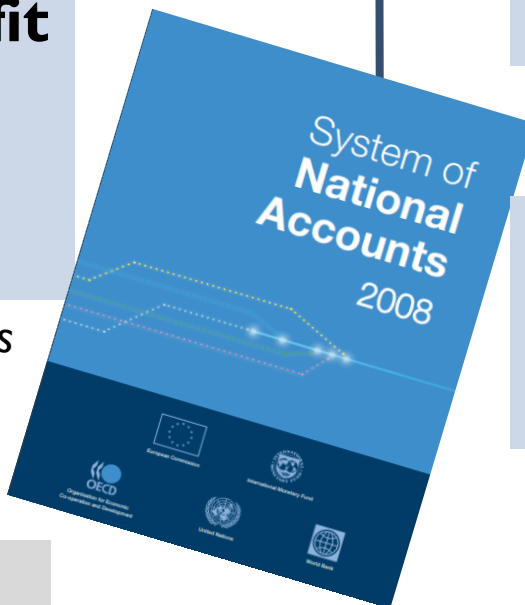
1. What institutional units are included?

“All ministries, agencies, departments and non-profit institutions that are controlled by public authorities.”

– **General Government Sector** as defined in the *System of National Accounts 2008*

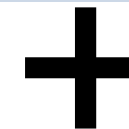
Excludes:

- Military
- Public corporations and quasi-corporations owned & controlled by government units



2. What administrative levels are included?

Employment in national / central government



Employment in ‘state government units’ (or equivalent sub-central level)

– As defined in the *System of National Accounts 2008*

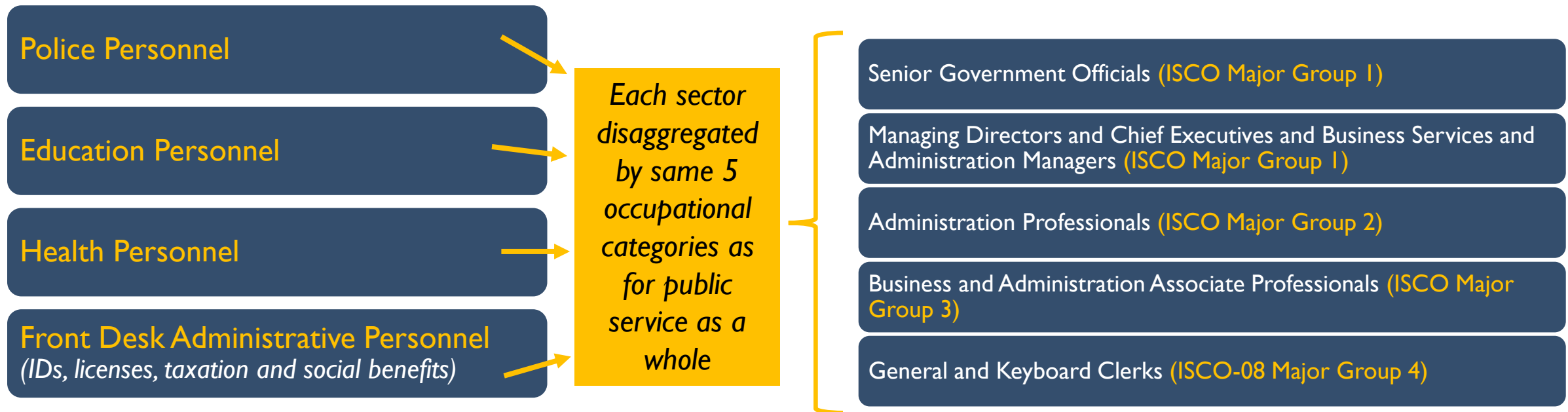
Excludes:

- Local government units

16.7.1b on participation and representation in public service: Dimensions



- Disaggregation based on Decision-making level, Socio-demographic characteristics and 4 sectors (frontline of service delivery)
 - Sectors where public servants have **frequent direct interaction with the public**
 - Sectors that account for a **substantial portion of public service jobs**



Public Service (16.7.1b)

What is included in the different occupational categories?

Standardized occupational categories	ISCO-08 code	Corresponding grades, levels or occupations included in the national classification of public servant positions ⓘ
Senior Government Officials ⓘ	1112	
Managing Directors and Chief Executives ⓘ	112	
Business Services and Administration Managers ⓘ	121 ⓘ	
Administration Professionals ⓘ	21, 242, 25, 26 ⓘ	
Business and Administration Associate Professionals ⓘ	31, 33, 34, 35 ⓘ	
General and Keyboard Clerks ⓘ	41 ⓘ	

* The indicators only considers positions held by career public servants, obtained on the basis of merit and seniority



16.7.1b: What exactly is needed for reporting?

Computation method: 4 ratios of two proportions

Women	Ratio 1a	=	$\frac{\text{Proportion of women across the public service}}{\text{Proportion of women in the working-age population}}$
	Ratio 1b	=	$\frac{\text{Proportion of women in managerial occupations in the public service}}{\text{Proportion of women in the working-age population}}$
Youth	Ratio 2	=	$\frac{\text{Proportion of persons < 35 years in the public service}}{\text{Proportion of persons between eligibility age and 34 in the population}}$
Persons with a disability	Ratio 3	=	$\frac{\text{Proportion of persons with a disability in the public service}}{\text{Proportion of persons with a disability in the working-age population}}$
Nationally relevant population groups	Ratio 4	=	$\frac{\text{Proportion of population group A (B, C, ...) in the public service}}{\text{Proportion of population group A (B, C, ...) in the working-age population}}$

=0: No representation at all	=1: Equal representation as in population	<1: Representation is lower than in population	>1: Representation is higher than in population
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Public Service (16.7.1b)

• Computation method step 1: Number

TABLE 1: Raw Numbers

Note 1: Orange-highlighted cells are mandatory for official reporting

	Number of men	Number of women	Total	
Section 1: Disaggregation by occupational categories				
Total public service personnel				
Senior Managers: Senior Government Officials	236	189	425	
Other Managers: Managing Directors and Chief Executives and Business Services and Administration Managers	3848	4353	8201	
Administration Professionals	17393	33452	50845	
Business and Administration Associate Professionals	11559	12712	24271	
General and Keyboard Clerks	1626	8262	9888	
Total national-level public service personnel (including police, education, health, front-desk administrative and all other public service personnel)	127374	193147	320521	
Public service personnel in selected sectors				
Police personnel	Senior Managers: Senior Government Officials			
	Other Managers: Managing Directors and Chief Executives and Business Services and Administration Managers	551	471	1022
	Administration Professionals	714	1750	2464
	Business and Administration Associate Professionals	7804	4234	12038
	General and Keyboard Clerks	258	1394	1652
	Total national-level police personnel	10507	9177	19684

Public Service (16.7.1b)

- Computation method step 1: Number

Section 2: Disaggregation by age groups			
Below 25 years	13978	14980	28958
Age 25-34	26764	44465	71229
Age 35-44	26637	43781	70418
Age 45-54	30349	45911	76260
Age 55-64	23974	37422	61396
Age 65 and above	5672	6588	12260
Section 3: Disaggregation by disability status			
Disability			
No Disability			
Section 4: Disaggregation by contextually relevant population groups			
Population Group A:	101742	155640	257382
Population Group B:	15151	22536	37687
Population Group C:	1744	2702	4446

Public Service (16.7.1b)

• Computation method step 2: Proportions

TABLE 2: Proportions

	Proportion of female public servants	Proportion of 'young' public servants below 25	Proportion of 'young' public servants aged 34 and below	Proportion of public servants with a disability	Proportion of public servants in population group A	Proportion of public servants in population group B	Proportion of public servants in population group C
Total public service personnel							
Senior Managers: Senior Government Officials	44.47						
Other Managers: Managing Directors and Chief Executives and Business Services and Administration Managers	53.08						
Administration Professionals	65.79						
Business and Administration Associate Professionals	52.38						
General and Keyboard Clerks	83.56						
Total national-level public service personnel (including police, education, health, front-desk administrative and all other public service personnel)	60.26	9.03	31.25	0	80.30	11.76	1.39

Public Service (16.7.1b)

• Computation method step 3: Ratios

Proportion of persons with a **disability** in the working-age population

TABLE 3: Ratios

	Female representation ratios	'Youth' representation ratios	Disabled persons representation ratios	Population group A representation ratios	Population group B representation ratios	Population group C representation ratios
	Denominator: 50%	Denominator: 35	Denominator: 0	Denominator: 80	Denominator: 18	Denominator: 1.6
Total public service personnel						
Senior Managers: Senior Government Officials	0.89					
Other Managers: Managing Directors and Chief Executives and Business Services and Administration Managers	1.06					
Administration Professionals	1.32					
Business and Administration Associate Professionals	1.05					
General and Keyboard Clerks	1.67					
Total national-level public service personnel (including police, education, health, front-desk administrative and all other public service personnel)	1.21	0.89	0	1.00	0.65	0.87

Percentage of persons between **eligibility age and 34** in the population

Proportion of **population group A (B, C, ...)** in the working-age population

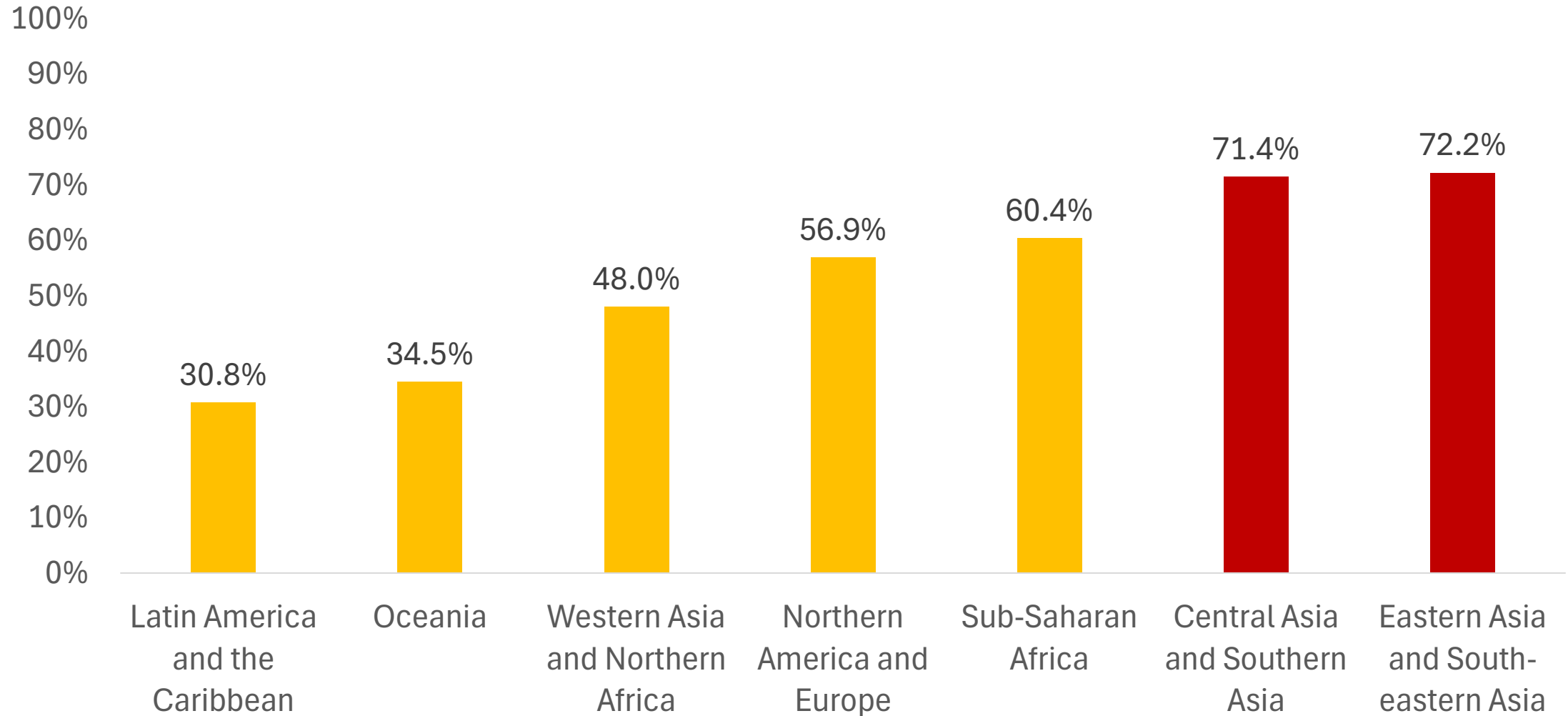
=0: No representation at all

=1: Equal representation as in population

<1: Representation is lower than in population

>1: Representation is higher than in population

Women in Public Service: Data Availability – 126 countries



16.7.1b on participation and representation in public service: Data Availability

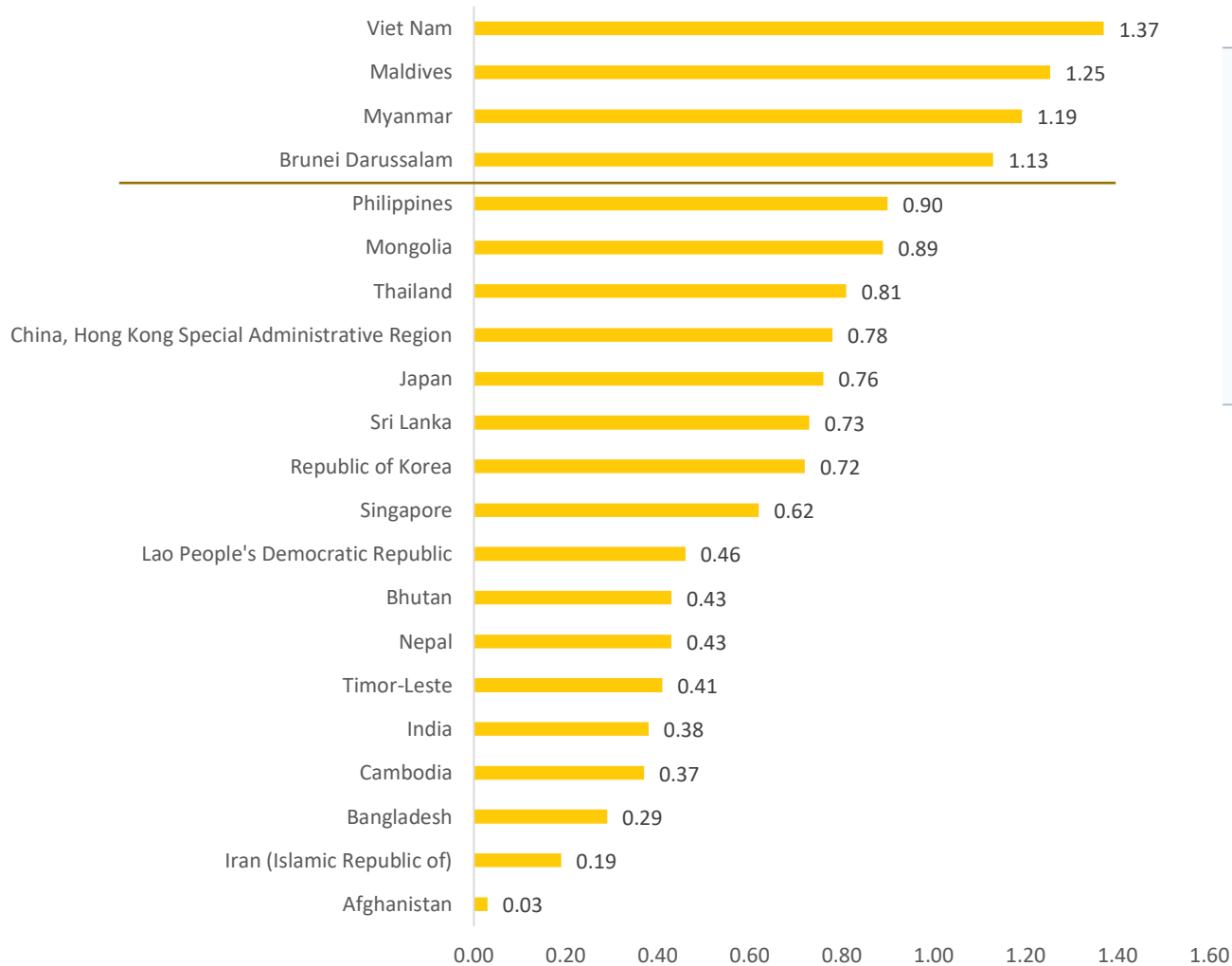
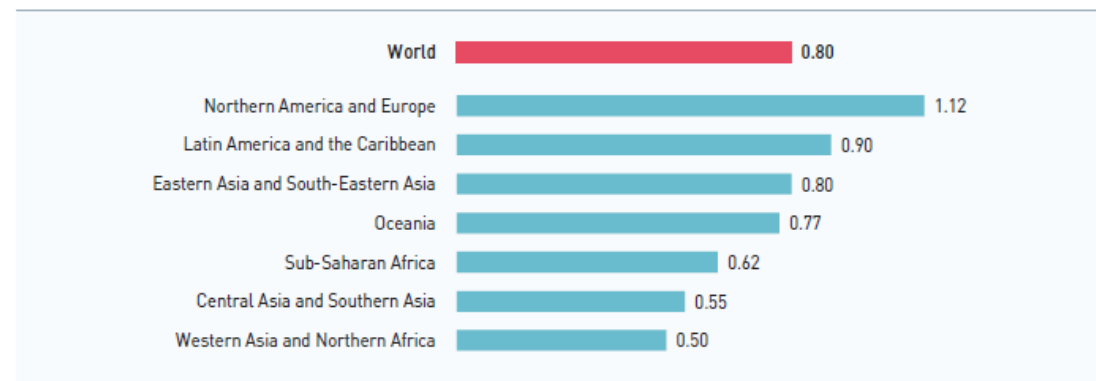
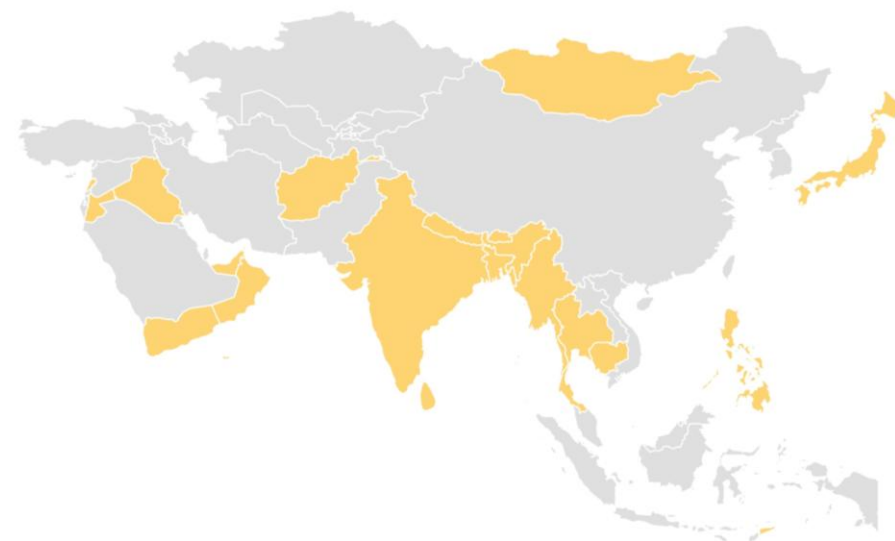


Figure 38: Ratio of women in public service to the proportion of women in the working age population, by region, 2022 or latest data available since 2015



Source: UNDP



Indicator 16.7.1b Data available

Sources: Labor Force Survey (LFS) and Admin Records

16.7.1c on participation and representation in Judiciary

Indicator 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

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

21.1 Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.



Judiciary



Population

- When judiciaries are perceived to exclude certain groups, **individuals from excluded groups may be less willing to turn to courts** to access justice.
- Research shows that diversity in judicial positions renders decision-making by the judiciary:
 - **More responsive** to the concerns of the whole population; and
 - **More legitimate** in the eyes of citizens.

16.7.1c: Disaggregation by court level, and by position

Court levels

Supreme / Constitutional Courts

Higher-Level Courts

Lower-Level Courts

Decision-making positions

Judge:

A person authorized to decide cases in a court of law

Registrar:

A judicial officer of the court entrusted with judicial or quasi-judicial functions who has autonomous competence.

16.7.1c: What exactly is needed for reporting?

Computation method: 8 ratios of two proportions

Women	Ratio 1 (Judges)	$\frac{\text{Proportion of female judges among all judges}}{\text{Proportion of women in the working-age population}}$
	Ratio 2 (registrars)	$\frac{\text{Proportion of female registrars among all registrars}}{\text{Proportion of women in the working-age population}}$
Youth	Ratio 3 (judges)	$\frac{\text{Proportion of judges < 45 years among all judges}}{\text{Proportion of individuals between eligibility age and 44 in the population}}$
	Ratio 4 (registrars)	$\frac{\text{Proportion of registrars < 45 years among all registrars}}{\text{Proportion of individuals between eligibility age and 44 in the population}}$
Pop. groups	Ratios 5 & 6	<i>For nationally relevant population groups</i>
Disability	Ratios 7 & 8	<i>For persons with a disability</i>

=0: No representation at all

=1: Equal representation as in population

<1: Representation is lower than in population

>1: Representation is higher than in population

Judiciary (16.7.1c)

- Computation method step 1: Number

Step 1: Number of judges and registrars from various demographic groups

		Sex (number)		Age group (number)					Disability (number)		Population Groups (number)		
		Male	Female	<35	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Disabled	Not disabled	Group A	Group B	Group C
Constitutional/ Supreme courts	Judges												
	Registrars												
Higher-level courts	Judges												
	Registrars												
Lower-level courts	Judges												
	Registrars												
TOTAL (across all levels of courts)	Judges												
	Registrars												

Judiciary (16.7.1c)

- Computation method step 2: Proportions

Step 2: Proportional representation of various demographic groups among judges and registrars

	Proportion of female judges and registrars		Proportion of 'young' judges and registrars aged 44 and below		Proportion of judges and registrars with a disability		Proportion of judges and registrars in population group(s) A		Proportion of judges and registrars in population group(s) B		Proportion of judges and registrars in population group(s) C	
	Judges	Registrars	Judges	Registrars	Judges	Registrars	Judges	Registrars	Judges	Registrars	Judges	Registrars
Constitutional / supreme courts												
Higher-level courts												
Lower-level courts												
Total (across all levels of courts)												

Judiciary (16.7.1c)

• Computation method step 3: Ratio

Step 3: Ratios compared to overall working-age population

	Female representation ratios: Proportion of female judges and registrars / Proportion of women in the working-age population		'Youth' representation ratios: Proportion of 'young' judges and registrars aged 44 and below / Proportion of the working-age population aged above the eligibility age and below 45		Disability representation ratios: Proportion of judges and registrars with a disability / Proportion of persons with a disability in the working-age population		Population group(s) representation ratios: Proportion of judges and registrars in population group A / Proportion of persons in given population group in the working-age population		Population group(s) representation ratios: Proportion of judges and registrars in population group B / Proportion of persons in given population group in the working-age population		Population group(s) representation ratios: Proportion of judges and registrars in population group C / Proportion of persons in given population group in the working-age population	
	Judges	Registrars	Judges	Registrars	Judges	Registrars	Judges	Registrars	Judges	Registrars	Judges	Registrars
	Denominator 50%		Denominator 0		Denominator 0		Denominator 0		Denominator 0		Denominator 0	
Constitutional / supreme courts												
Higher-level courts												
Lower-level courts												
Total (across all levels of courts)												

Women in the Judiciary: Data Availability – 78 countries

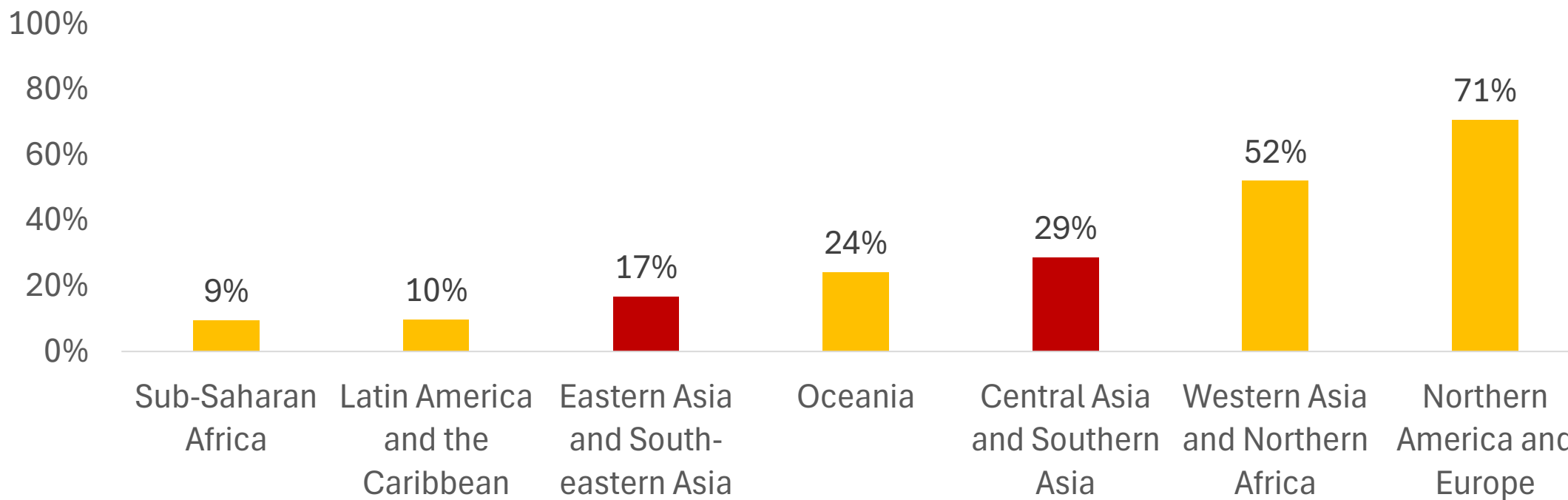
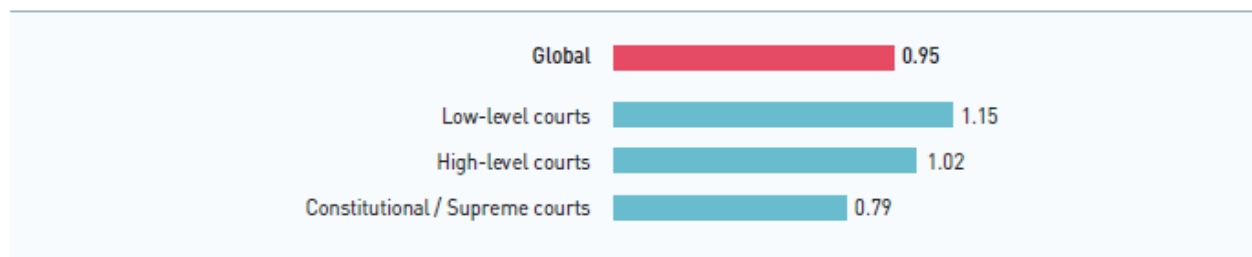


Figure 41: Ratio of female judges in the judiciary to the proportion of working age women, by level of court, 2022 or latest data available since 2015



Source: UNDP

16.7.1c on participation and representation in Judiciary: Data Availability

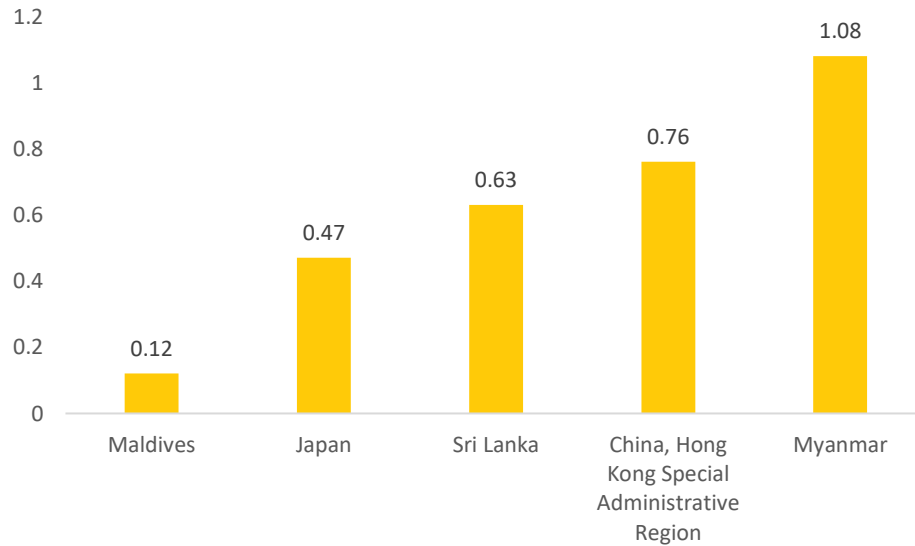
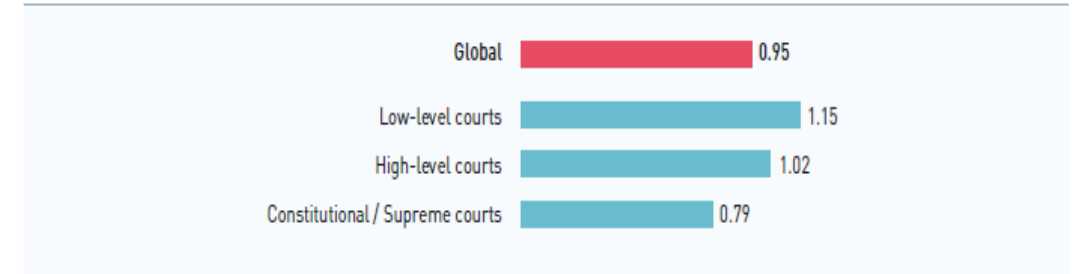


Figure 41: Ratio of female judges in the judiciary to the proportion of working age women, by level of court, 2022 or latest data available since 2015



Source: UNDP



Indicator 16.7.1c
Data available

Sources: Supreme Judicial Council, National Statistical Institutes, Security and Judicial Statistics

Addressing the SDG16 Data Gaps



This is a link to the initiative: <https://www.undp.org/publications/sdg16-survey-initiative>



Modules



Access to Justice

Access to Dispute Resolution Mechanisms



Corruption

Bribery



Discrimination

Experience of discrimination



Governance

Satisfaction with Public Services
External Political Efficacy



Violence

Physical, Sexual and Psychological Violence
Safety
Sexual and Non Sexual Harrassment
Violence Reporting



Human Trafficking

Trafficking in Person for Forced Labour



Modules

A

Full implementation of the Survey, including all modules, sections and disaggregations.

Used to respond to considerable data gaps.

General assessment of the SDG 16 progress.

Recommend if no prior data collections have been made.



B

SDG 16 Survey is aligned with another survey on peaceful, justice and inclusive institutions

To align indicators that were previously collected with the recommended methodology.

To continue data production and continue series (as much as possible).



C

Integration into ongoing continuous survey where one or more modules are integrated in a host survey. Ideally a social survey in a similar thematic

Intended to fill specific data gaps or to respond to a greater demand of information in a phased approach.



Examples of Data Sources



16.3.3

Legal Problems Survey (Canada)
Legal Needs Module (Colombia attached to: Survey on Coexistence and Citizen Security)
Governance, public safety and justice survey (South Africa)
SDG16 Survey (The Gambia, Togo - SDG Monitoring Survey)
Corruption Survey (Nigeria, Ghana)

Living Standards Survey
Governance, Peace and Security Surveys (Tunisia)
SDG16 Survey (The Gambia, Togo - SDG Monitoring Survey)
Governance, public safety and justice survey (South Africa)
Gallup World Poll, Latinobarometer, World Values Survey
OECD Trust Survey

16.6.2
16.7.2

16.7.1 b
16.7.1 c

Ministry of Justice, Judicial Administration, Ministry of Internal Affairs,
Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, Court Administration
HRMIS
Ministry of Gender, Inclusion, Equality (if exists)
Labor Force Surveys

Thank you!



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