Data sources guidance for outcome indicators on article 5:

Right to equality and non-discrimination

UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

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HR/PUB/22/7

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5.16: 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 (Sustainable Development Goal indicators 10.3.1 and 16.b.1), disaggregated by sex, age and disability

Level 1: Indicator for which data are already being produced and reported on in at least some countries

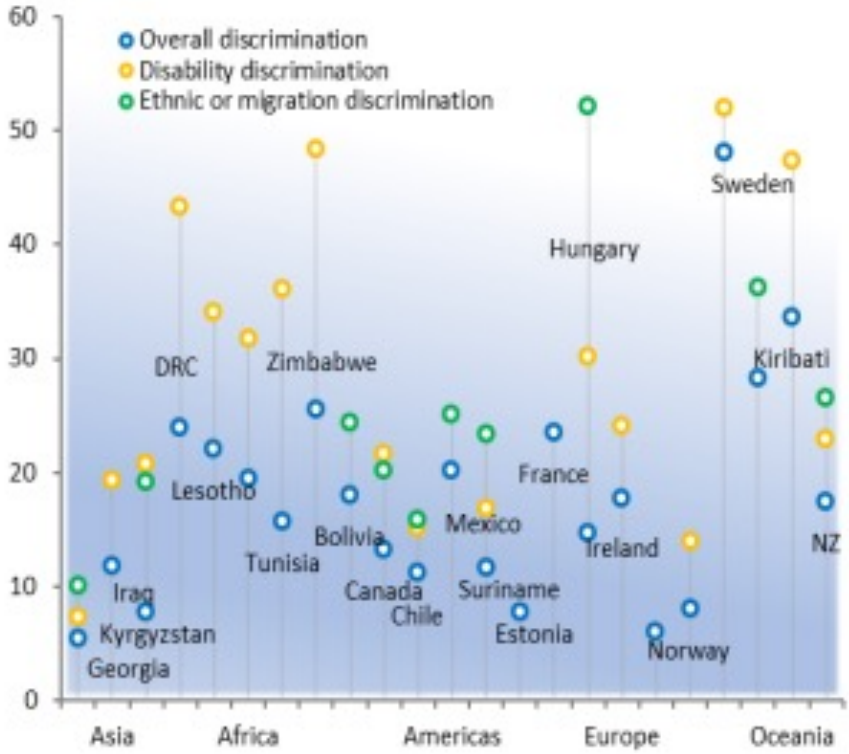
Link to the metadata related to this SDG indicator

Household surveys, such as Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, victimization surveys and other social surveys, are the source for this indicator. It is recommended that, in the context of the metadata for indicator 16.b.1, the interviewer provide a brief definition of discrimination or harassment, followed by two questions to be included in surveys:

1. Question 1: In [country], do you feel that you have personally experienced any form of discrimination or harassment during the last five years, namely, since [year of interview minus five] (or since you have been in the country), on the following grounds?
2. Question 2: In [country], do you feel that you have personally experienced any form of discrimination or harassment during the past 12 months, namely, since [month of interview] [year of interview minus one], on any of these grounds?

Data for 24 countries from 2014 to 2019 are available on the database of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators.

Prevalence of discrimination in various countries, 2014–2019 (percentage)



Source: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, "SDG indictors under OHCHR's custodianship". Available at www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-and-mechanisms/human-rights-indicators/sdg-indicators-under-ohchrs-custodianship.

Note: Bolivia – Plurinational State of Bolivia; DRC – Democratic Republic of the Congo; NZ – New Zealand.

Data disaggregated by disability status reveal that the highest prevalence of discrimination experienced by those with disabilities was recorded in Africa and Oceania, at 39 and 35 per cent, respectively. In addition, on average, one in three people have personally experienced discrimination, with higher levels still among women with disabilities. These women did not mention disability as the most frequently experienced ground of discrimination, but cited religion, ethnicity and sex, pointing to the need for measures to tackle cumulative and intersecting forms of discrimination. Further information can be found in *How COVID-19 is changing the world: a statistical perspective – Volume II* (September 2020, pp. 36–37), compiled and edited by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Statistics Division and the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) has also developed examples of survey questions to facilitate indicator disaggregation by relevant characteristics, including disability. See "Guidance note for implementation of survey module on SDG indicator 16.b.1 & 10.3.1 (discrimination)", annex.

Discrimination in Australia

In the 2015 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, respondents were asked the following questions:

1. "In the last 12 months do you feel that you have experienced discrimination or have been treated unfairly by others because of your condition/s?" For those who responded "yes", a follow-up question was asked: "Who treated you unfairly or discriminated against you because of your condition/s?" A list of possible options was provided.

2. "In the last 12 months have you avoided situations because of your condition(s)?" Those who responded "yes" were asked the following question: "What situation(s) did you avoid because of your condition(s)?" A list of multiple responses was provided.

According to the survey, in 2015, approximately 8.6 per cent of persons with disabilities reported experiencing discrimination during the previous year. A considerably higher proportion, 31 per cent, reported an instance of avoidance due to an underlying disability. Viewing these prevalence rates across the life course, there was a clear age pattern in both perceived discrimination and avoidance. Prevalence rates were high between the ages of 15 and 44, declining from 45 to 65, and low and stable from the age of 65.

5.17: Number and proportion of reasonable accommodation requests granted in the public sector, disaggregated by sex, age and disability

Level 3: Indicator for which acquiring data is more complex or requires the development of data collection mechanisms that are not currently in place

If a country has a centralized accommodation fund or if there is an accommodation fund at a subnational level, it would theoretically be possible to use administrative data to report on who received accommodations. However, a report could not be found covering all accommodations made throughout the public sector. One option would be to survey public sector employees.

In some countries, certain sectors do keep track of such accommodations. In the United States of America, for example, private employers must retain records of accommodations for one year, and educational institutions and local and state governments must retain them for two years. Theoretically, these records can be reported to the US Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to be aggregated and tracked.

5.18: Proportion of population living below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural) (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 1.1.1) and disability

Level 1: Indicator for which data are already being produced and reported on in at least some countries

Link to the metadata related to this Sustainable Development Goal indicator

According to the metadata:

> The World Bank obtains poverty data through country-specific programmes, including technical assistance programmes and joint analytical and capacity-building activities. It has relationships with national statistical offices on work programmes involving statistical systems and data analysis. Poverty economists from the World Bank typically engage with national statistical offices broadly on poverty measurement and analysis as part of technical assistance activities. Within the World Bank, the Global Poverty Working Group is responsible for the collection, validation and estimation of poverty estimates. It archives the data sets obtained from national statistical offices and then harmonizes them, applying common methodologies.

A variety of Household Income and Expenditure Surveys and Living Standards Measurement Studies contain data on disability. The World Bank has compiled information on how disability is addressed within all of the data instruments that it supports, which is available in *Disability Measurement in Household Surveys: a Guidebook for Designing Household Survey Questionnaires*.

As an example, using data from the integrated household survey of 2010/11 in Malawi, the national panel survey of 2009/10 in Uganda and the national panel survey of 2010/11 in the United Republic of Tanzania, it is possible to calculate the proportion of households living below $1.90 per day, as presented in table 1.

Table 1: Share of households below $1.90 per day by Disability Status (percentage)

	Malawi (percentage)	Uganda (percentage)	United Republic of Tanzania (percentage)
Severe disability	64	57	20
Moderate disability	52	46	12
No disability	53	45	12

Source: Sophie Mitra "Prevalence of functional difficulties", in *Disability, Health and Human Development,* Shaun Grech, Nora Groce and Sophie Mitra, eds. (New York, Palgrave MacMillan, 2018), Table 4.6. Available at www.palgrave.com/gp/book/9781137536372.

Note: "Severe" and "moderate" correspond to the author's definition related to the degree of difficulty doing basic activities.

5.19: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 1.2.1) and disability

Level 1: Indicator for which data are already being produced and reported on in at least some countries

Link to the metadata related to this Sustainable Development Goal indicator

According to the metadata:

> National poverty estimates are typically produced and owned by country Governments, sometimes with technical assistance from the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Upon release of the national poverty estimates by a Government, the Global Poverty Working Group of the World Bank assesses the methodology used by the Government, validates the estimates with raw data whenever possible and consults the country's economists for publishing. Accepted estimates, along with metadata, are published in the World Development Indicators database and the Poverty and Equity database of the World Bank.
>
> The poverty assessments of the World Bank are another source. The World Bank periodically prepares poverty assessments of countries in which it has an active programme, in close cooperation with national institutions, other development agencies and civil society groups, including poor people's organizations. In poverty assessments, the extent and causes of poverty are reported and strategies to reduce it are proposed. They are the best available source of information on poverty estimates using national poverty lines. They often include separate assessments of urban and rural poverty.

Some examples of countries that have reported on this indicator, as presented in the report of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific entitled *Building Disability*

Inclusive Societies in Asia and the Pacific (United Nations publication, 2018), are shown in table 2. The data sources are from Georgia (integrated household survey of 2015), Indonesia (national socioeconomic survey of 2012), Macao, China (administrative data from the Social Welfare Bureau from 2016), Mongolia (household socioeconomic survey of 2014) and the Republic of Korea (survey of household finances and living conditions of 2015).

Table 2: Percentage of persons living under the national poverty line, by disability status and sex

	Persons with disabilities			*Persons without disabilities*		
	Male (%)	**Female (%)**	**Both sexes (%)**	**Male (%)**	**Female (%)**	**Both sexes (%)**
Georgia	25.2	22.6	24.0	20.3	19.6	19.9
Indonesia	18.4	19.4	18.9	14.3	14.6	14.5
Macao, China	11.5	10.9	11.2	0.9	1.1	1.0
Mongolia	26.8	27.0	26.9	21.3	21.4	21.4
Republic of Korea	33.2	36.2	34.5	11.0	14.8	12.9

Source: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, *Building Disability-Inclusive Societies in Asia and the Pacific* (United Nations publication, 2018).

5.20: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 1.4.1), disaggregated by sex, age and disability

Level 2: Indicator can be produced with straightforward additions or modifications to existing data collection efforts

Link to the metadata related to this Sustainable Development Goal indicator

For the metadata on this indicator, basic services are drinking water, sanitation, hygiene facilities, electricity, clean fuels, mobility, waste collection, health care, education and broadband Internet.

The main sources of data for this indicator are censuses, administrative data and household surveys, including Demographic and Health Surveys, Household Income and Expenditure Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and others by the World Bank, UNICEF and UNDP. These data sources are also described in the various metadata for the constituent Sustainable Development Goal indicators.

The latest round of Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys includes questions on disability. Demographic and Health Surveys contain an optional module with disability questions.

While no examples of countries reporting on this indicator could be found, it would be straightforward for countries to report on the indicator using the optional module of Demographic and Health Surveys or other surveys that collect information on disability, as well as on basic services. For example, in Uganda, the Demographic and Health Survey of 2016 includes measures of access to drinking water and sanitation, wealth, handwashing, household population and composition, educational attainment and school attendance. The survey also includes the Washington Group short set of questions on functioning and can be found through the DHS Program. An analyst would need to recode the variables and create a cross-tabulation by age, sex and disability.

5.21: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 1.4.2) and disability

Level 2: Indicator could be produced with straightforward additions or modifications to existing data collection efforts

Link to the metadata related to this Sustainable Development Goal indicator

According to the metadata:

> Sustainable Development Goal indicator 1.4.2 is composed of two parts: the proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land (a) with legally recognized documentation and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure. Both parts provide two complementary data sets on security of tenure rights needed for measuring the indicator.
>
> Part (a) is computed using national census data or household survey data generated by the national statistical system and/or administrative data generated by the land agency (depending on data availability).
>
> Part (b) is computed using national census data or household survey data that feature the perception questions globally agreed through expert group meetings.
>
> Administrative data are routinely produced by land administration institutions. The 116 countries reporting that they have electronic land information systems can generate the required data at a low cost on a routine basis and at high levels of disaggregation.
>
> Many countries collect land-related data through nationally representative multi-topic household surveys. These provide information, separately for residential and non-

residential land, on (a) the share of individuals with legally documented rights and (b) the share of individuals who perceive their rights to be secure. Nationally representative household surveys also provide data on two other key elements: the reported type of documentation, and the perception of tenure security by tenure type, as well as the other types of disaggregation discussed above.

For example, in the Demographic and Health Survey, the respondent is asked if they own a house or land. If the answer is "yes", the respondent is asked if there is a title or deed and if their name is on the title or deed, as can be seen in the example for women aged 15–49 years in table 3. In the survey, the data are reported by gender, age, urban/rural, region, wealth quintile and disability, but not by disability status. Questions on disability are included in the Demographic and Health Survey of Malawi, so the relevant data disaggregated by disability could be computed.

Table 3: Women aged 15–49 years and home or land ownership

	House	Land
Number of women who own a house/land	14,509	14,163
Women's name is on the deed	3%	2%
Women's name is not on the deed	3%	2%
House/land does not have a title or deed	93%	96%

Source: Malawi, National Statistical Office and ICF, *Malawi Demographic and Health Survey 2015-16* (Zomba, Malawi, and Rockville, Maryland, United States of America, 2017), tables 16.5.1 and 16.6.1. Available at www.nsomalawi.mw/images/stories/data_on_line/demography/mdhs2015_16/MDHS%202015-16%20Final%20Report.pdf.

5.22: Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 8.5.1)

Level 2: Indicator can be produced with straightforward additions or modifications to existing data collection efforts

Link to the metadata related to this Sustainable Development Goal indicator

According to the metadata:

> There are a variety of possible sources of data on employees' earnings. Establishment surveys are usually the most reliable source, given the high accuracy of earning figures derived from them (the information typically comes from a payroll and is therefore

precise). However, the scope of these statistics is limited to the coverage of the establishment survey in question (usually excluding small establishments, agricultural establishments and/or informal sector establishments).

Household surveys (and especially labour force surveys) can provide earnings statistics covering all economic activities and all establishment types and sizes, but the quality of the data is highly dependent on the accuracy of respondents' answers.

Data on earnings can also be derived from a variety of administrative records.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) hosts data from labour force surveys and provides relatively straightforward access to pre-tabulated data on mean nominal monthly earnings of employees by sex and occupation (local currency).

Some of the surveys include questions related to disability, but ILO does not have a pre-tabulated table for this information. A table for Spain is found below (table 4). ILO could produce such a table, with the information disaggregated by disability status, for countries that include disability within their labour force surveys.

Table 4: Mean nominal monthly earnings of employees by sex and occupation, Spain, 2015 (euros)

	Total	*Male*	*Female*
Total	€ 1,894	€ 2,122	€ 1,644
1. Managers	€ 4,134	€ 4,399	€ 3,604
2. Professionals	€ 2,889	€ 3,213	€ 2,656
3. Technicians and associate professionals	€ 2,298	€ 2,485	€ 1,997
4. Clerical support workers	€ 1,787	€ 2,053	€ 1,651
5. Service and sales workers	€ 1,330	€ 1,608	€ 1,144
6. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	€ 1,329	€ 1,330	€ 1,326
7. Craft and related trades workers	€ 1,724	€ 1,764	€ 1,302
8. Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	€ 1,802	€ 1,845	€ 1,518
9. Elementary occupations	€ 1,038	€ 1,301	€ 881
10. Armed forces occupations	€ 2,107	€ 2,196	€ 1,579

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística, "Encuesta Anual de Estructura Salarial: año 2015", press release, 28 June 2017.

5.23: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 8.5.2)

Level 1: Indicator for which data are already being produced and reported on in at least some countries

Link to the metadata related to this Sustainable Development Goal indicator

According to the metadata:

> The preferred official national data source for this indicator is a household-based labour force survey. In the absence of a labour force survey, a population census and/or other type of household survey with an appropriate employment module may be used to obtain the required data. It is important to note that unemployment data derived from employment office records or unemployment registers would refer not to unemployment (as defined for the purposes of this indicator, using the three criteria of being without a job, seeking employment and available for employment) but to registered unemployment. Thus, they would not be comparable with indicator 8.5.2.

Collection process

> The Department of Statistics of ILO sends out its annual questionnaire on labour statistics to all relevant agencies within each country (e.g. the national statistical office or ministry of labour), requesting the latest annual data available and any revisions on numerous labour market topics and indicators, including many Sustainable Development Goal indicators. Indicator 8.5.2 is calculated from statistics submitted to ILO through this questionnaire, as well as through special agreements with regional and national statistical offices or through the processing of microdata sets of national labour force surveys.

The following table presents data from the labour force survey of Armenia, which provides information on this indicator.

Table 5: Sustainable Development Goal indicator 8.5.2: unemployment rate by disability status in Armenia (percentage)

	All (percentage)	Male (percentage)	Female (percentage)
Total	19.0	17.8	20.4
With disability	19.0	17.7	20.7
Without disability	17.8	20.7	13.3

Source: International Labour Organization, "Statistics on unemployment and supplementary measures of labour underutilization", ILOSTAT database. Available at ilostat.ilo.org/topics/unemployment-and-labour-underutilization/.

5.24: Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 10.2.1)

Level 1: Indicator for which data are already being produced and reported on in at least some countries

Link to the metadata related to this Sustainable Development Goal indicator

According to the metadata:

> Data on income or consumption come from nationally representative household surveys or assessments of income or consumption distributions, typically carried out and overseen by national statistical offices. After some quality control and harmonization, the data are available through PovcalNet, the online tool of the World Bank for global poverty and inequality measurement. However, this source does not provide disaggregation by disability.

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of Chad includes questions on income and disability. The report based on the survey, available at the website of the DHS Program, presents disability prevalence by income quintile, as can be seen in table 6.

Table 6: Proportion of the population of households with a person with disability, by income quintile, Chad, 2015 (percentage)

Disability prevalence by income quintile (percentage)	
Lowest quintile	31
Second quintile	20
Third quintile	17
Fourth quintile	16
Highest quintile	15

Source: Institut National de la Statistique, des Études Économiques et Démographiques (INSEED) and ICF International, *Enquête Démographique et de Santé et à Indicateurs Multiples au Tchad (EDS-MICS) 2014–2015* (N'Djaména and Rockville, 2016), table 16.3.

5.25: Coverage by essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population) (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 3.8.1), disaggregated by sex, age and disability

Level 2: Indicator can be produced with straightforward additions or modifications to existing data collection efforts

Link to the metadata related to this Sustainable Development Goal indicator

According to the metadata:

> Many of the tracer indicators of health service coverage are measured through household surveys. However, administrative data, facility data, facility surveys and sentinel surveillance systems are used for certain indicators. Underlying data sources for each of the 14 tracer indicators are explained in more detail in annex I to the metadata for this indicator.
>
> In terms of values used to compute the universal health coverage service coverage index, values are taken from existing published sources. This includes assembled data sets and estimates from various United Nations agencies, as explained in more detail in the metadata.

> The mechanisms for collecting data from countries vary across the 14 tracer indicators; however, in many cases, a United Nations agency or inter-agency group has assembled and analysed relevant national data sources and then conducted a formal country consultation with Governments to review or produce comparable country estimates. For the universal health coverage service coverage index, once the existing information on the 14 tracer indicators is collated, the World Health Organization (WHO) conducts a country consultation with nominated focal points from Governments to review inputs and the calculation of the index. WHO does not undertake new estimation activities to produce tracer indicator values for the index; rather, the index is designed to make use of existing and well-established indicator data series to reduce the reporting burden.
>
> Summarizing data availability for the universal health coverage service coverage index is not straightforward, as different data sources are used across the 14 tracer indicators. Additionally, for many indicators, comparable estimates have been produced, in many cases drawing on different types of underlying data sources to inform the estimates while also using projections to impute missing values. Based on the underlying data sources for each of the tracer indicators (i.e. disregarding estimates and projections), the average proportion of indicators used to compute the index with underlying data available since 2010 is about 70 per cent across countries globally.

For countries that already have disability information in their source data, it is a simple matter of disaggregating the indicator. However, no countries were found to have done so.

It should be noted that this indicator does not cover support services, which are covered by other indicators.

5.26: Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service and the judiciary) compared to national distributions (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.7.1)

Level 3: Indicator for which acquiring data is more complex or requires the development of data collection mechanisms that are not currently in place

Link to the metadata related to this Sustainable Development Goal indicator

According to the metadata:

> The multiple data points pertaining to the parliamentary subcomponent of indicator 16.7.1 are compiled by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) based on information gathered through its Parline database on national parliaments.

IPU already collects data from secretariats of national parliaments on an ongoing basis for the Parline database, which can provide data on members and speakers, including up-to-date and disaggregated data on the following positions:

- Members – data disaggregated by sex and age
- Speakers – data disaggregated by sex and age
- Chairs of permanent committees on human rights and gender equality – data disaggregated by sex and age

Data on the age and sex of chairs of permanent committees on foreign affairs, defence and finance were added to the Parline database in 2020. This is building on the successful attempt made by IPU in 2011 to collect sex-disaggregated data on committee chairs, broken down by area of competence (see IPU, *Gender-Sensitive Parliaments: A Global Review of Good Practice* (2011)).

In the immediate future, data on the disability and population group status of individual members will not be collected because (a) such characteristics are rarely tracked by parliaments in a systematic way, (b) confidentiality and data protection concerns are likely to make such data collection challenging, if not legally impossible, and (c) data on the representation of persons with disabilities or various population groups will likely be of limited potential use aside from reporting on this indicator.

Instead, lists of electoral or constitutional provisions guaranteeing the representation of persons with disabilities and various population groups in parliaments are already compiled in the Parline database (see the section on reserved seats and quotas) and will be used to report on this indicator.

In the future, it is recommended that the inclusion survey be considered by the IPU network of national parliaments. In this survey, each member is asked to self-report on (a) levels of difficulty in performing activities in five core functional domains – namely, seeing, hearing, walking, cognition and communication (the inclusion survey is an adapted version of the standardized questions of the Washington Group short set of questions on functioning), and (b) his or her affiliation to a national, ethnic, religious or linguistic minority group or to an indigenous or occupational group, in keeping with the United Nations principle of self-identification with regard to indigenous peoples and minorities.

Given the potential sensitivity of disclosing information on population groups and disability, declaring and being transparent about which body is sponsoring the inclusion survey can make respondents more comfortable. It is important for the sponsor to be a neutral entity, independent from the employer institution, with the capacity to protect the confidentiality of survey respondents. In this regard, organizations such as IPU or national statistical offices are particularly well-positioned to administer the inclusion survey in national parliaments and to perform subsequent data analysis.

According to the Parline database, 41 countries have reserved seats and quotas for at least one of the following groups: women, indigenous peoples, minorities, youth, persons with

disabilities or others. A review of these data yielded the information that the countries listed in table 7 had seats reserved for persons with disabilities.

Table 7: Number of seats reserved for persons with disabilities, by legislative bodies and country

Country	Legislative body	Number of seats reserved for persons with disabilities
Afghanistan	House of Elders	2
Kenya	Senate	2
Rwanda	Chamber of Deputies	1
Uganda	Parliament	5
Zimbabwe	Senate	2

Source: Based on data from the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Parline: Global Data on National Parliaments database. Available at data.ipu.org.

OHCHR, UNDP and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime have developed the Sustainable Development Goal 16 survey initiative, which is aimed at providing a coherent survey instrument that countries can use to measure progress on multiple survey-based indicators on Goal 16. The survey is dedicated to the collection of data on governance, access to justice, violence, corruption, discrimination and trafficking in persons. It focuses on 13 global indicators on Goal 16 and others, with data derived from population surveys. This type of data source presents numerous advantages, including high quality data and the ability to produce indicators disaggregated by a number of variables. Monitoring progress on these indicators will require a substantial increase in the number of national surveys on crime victimization, access to justice and corruption, which can be costly and challenging for national statistical offices to implement on a regular basis. To ease the task of these offices to monitor the survey-based indicators as part of their reporting on Goal 16, it is proposed that dedicated Goal 16 survey modules be developed and then included in ongoing data collection programmes of household and other relevant statistical surveys. The survey initiative has been piloted in eight countries. The Sustainable Development Goal 16 survey initiative questionnaire is available online.