

Twining Project (HR 09 IB JH 01)

**Establishing a
comprehensive system
for anti-discrimination
protection**

Final event, June 10th, 2013



Handbook on how to collect equality data

Barbara LIEGL and Lana VELIMIROVIĆ VUKALOVIĆ



Ludwig Boltzmann Institute
Human Rights



REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
Ombudsman



Government of the Republic of Croatia
Office for Human Rights and
the Rights of National Minorities

Structure of presentation

- What is equality data?
- Why is equality data needed?
- Sources of equality data
- Motivation for drafting handbook on how to collect equality data
- Role of the OHRRNM in the Croatian anti-discrimination system
- Development of a data base
- Handbook and definitions of equality data



What is equality data?

- Equality data contains information for describing, analyzing and assessing conditions and issues of equality in a society
- Contains a representative sample of equality groups
- Describes or indicates the situation of a specific equality group
- Compares one equality group to another group
- Provide contextual data on the equality groups and fields (e.g. gender structure, size, etc.)
- Be usable for constructing equality indicators (e.g. working age population differentiated by ethnic origin, age, gender, etc.)

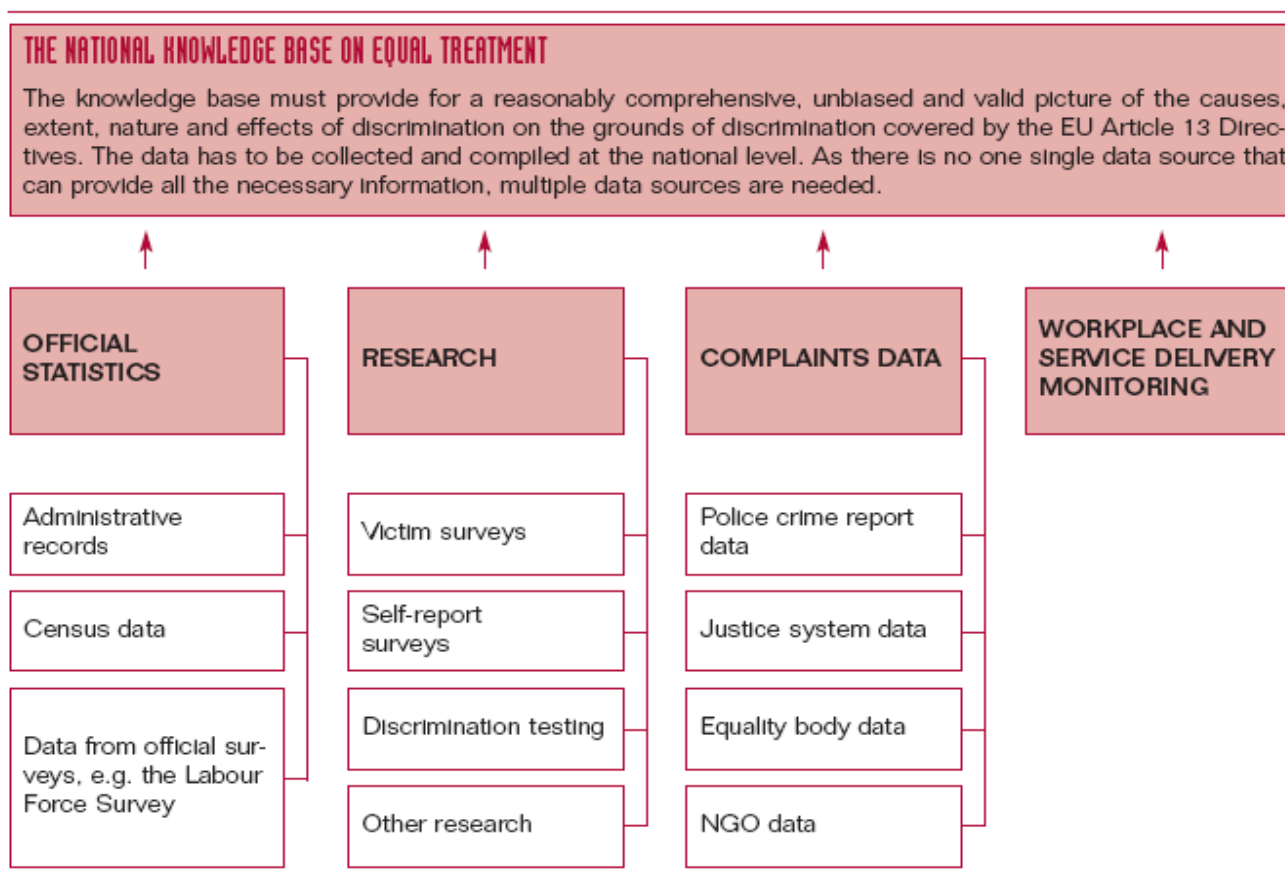


Why is equality data needed?

- Promote equality and combat discrimination
- Gain insight into the structure of discrimination, the prevalence of inequalities and the advancement and effectiveness of policies in this field
- It is necessary for a broad range of activities for which the OHRNM is legally mandated to, including e.g.
 - The development of a comprehensive system of protection and promotion of human rights and monitor its effectiveness
 - The monitoring of the National Anti-discrimination Plan and related Action Plans or
 - The improvement of standards and the protection of human rights in the Republic of Croatia.



Sources of equality data



Source: European handbook on equality data , EC 2007

Why a handbook on how to collect equality data? (i)

- Raise awareness for what kind of data can be used in analyzing equality issues and how existing data sources can be utilized for collecting equality data
- Starting point for establishing an institutionalized cooperation between bodies collecting data and the OHRRNM
- This cooperation should be based on agreements including
 - the legal basis for exchanging data
 - responsibilities for transferring and receiving data
 - key criteria of data collection – such as quality, continuity, reliability and comparability
 - definitions of the categories and indicators of equality data
 - when and how to submit the data to the OHRRNM



Why a handbook on how to collect equality data? (ii)

- Checklist providing support to those gathering and sending data to the OHRRNM as well as to the employees of the OHRRNM in order to
 - gather and provide comprehensive data in the field of equality tailored to the needs of the OHRRNM,
 - facilitate the compliance of the data with legal requirements as well as quality standards,
 - interpret the data in an adequate way (e. g. What conclusions can actually be drawn based on the data gathered?).



OHRRNM – role in the Croatian anti-discrimination system (i)

- Actively involved in developing and enhancing the implementation of the anti-discrimination strategies and instruments in the Republic of Croatia
- **Reviews** the situation of the human rights and the rights of national minorities in Croatia and compliance of national legislation with the provisions of the Croatian Constitution and the Constitutional Law on National Minorities, as well as international instruments on human rights and combating trafficking in persons, and **proposes measures** to achieve these rights;



OHRRNM – role in the Croatian anti-discrimination system (ii)

- **cooperates** with relevant ministries, other governmental bodies and institutions, working with local and territorial (regional) self-government, the Office of the Ombudsman and the Councils for National Minorities as well as with the international community and international regional organizations;
- **monitors** the implementation of the Constitutional Law on National Minorities and the Action Plan for the implementation of the Constitutional Law on National Minorities and **coordinates the preparation of reports** on the implementation of these acts;



OHRRNM – role in the Croatian anti-discrimination system (iii)

- **develops, coordinates and monitors** the implementation of the production of reports on the implementation of the National Program for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights, the National Plan for the Fight against Discrimination, the National Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, the National Strategy for Roma Inclusion until 2020 and the Decade of Roma Inclusion 2005-2015;
- **monitors** the implementation of recommendations from the annual reports of the Office of the Ombudsman: Report of the Ombudsman/Report on discrimination/Report on the performance of the National Preventive Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
- and **prepares a report on their implementation** for the adoption by the Government



OHRRNM – role in the Croatian anti-discrimination system (iv)

- **co-ordinates the work** of the Task Force for monitor hate crimes, **central body for collecting and publishing data on hate crimes:**

Code of Conduct in the case of hate crimes:

- obligation - Chapter 23 "Judiciary and Fundamental Rights", submeasure 9.2.1. (**establishment of record results** in cases of discrimination and hate crimes)
- form for **statistical data management** - an integral part of the Protocol
- objective: improving the system of hate crimes monitoring;



OHRRNM – role in the Croatian anti-discrimination system (v)

- **implements projects and programmes** of the European Union within its scope of work;
- **organizes and conducts seminars / trainings / round tables / conferences** for different target groups on a wide range of topics related to human rights issues;
- **organizes the celebration** of important international dates related to different areas of human rights.



OHRRNM - reporting activities – relevance of statistics

- Relevance of statistical data:
comparability of data → monitoring of trends → enhancing the system
- Availability of relevant data
- Access to relevant data
- Method and frequency of data collection
- Organization of data by categories and time periods
- Quantitative and qualitative data
- Adequate personal data protection

Co-operation with all relevant stakeholders – data collectors



Ludwig Boltzmann Institute
Human Rights



REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
Ombudsman



Government of the Republic of Croatia
Office for Human Rights and
the Rights of National Minorities

OHRRNM – development of the Equality Data Base - OBJECTIVES

OBJECTIVES:

- 1) creating a **centralized data base** of all relevant Equality Data
- 2) formalizing co-operation with relevant stakeholders – data collectors:
 - **FORMAL AGREEMENTS** on statistical data transfer
 - **HANDBOOK** – a useful tool to facilitate data transfer
 - **DEFINITIONS** of Equality Data
- 3) comparing equality data on the quantitative and qualitative basis and determining ongoing trends
- 4) assessing trends and providing recommendations for improving of the antidiscrimination system on the national level (improvement of measures and activities within national strategic documents)
- 5) complete and comprehensive reports of the OHRRNM

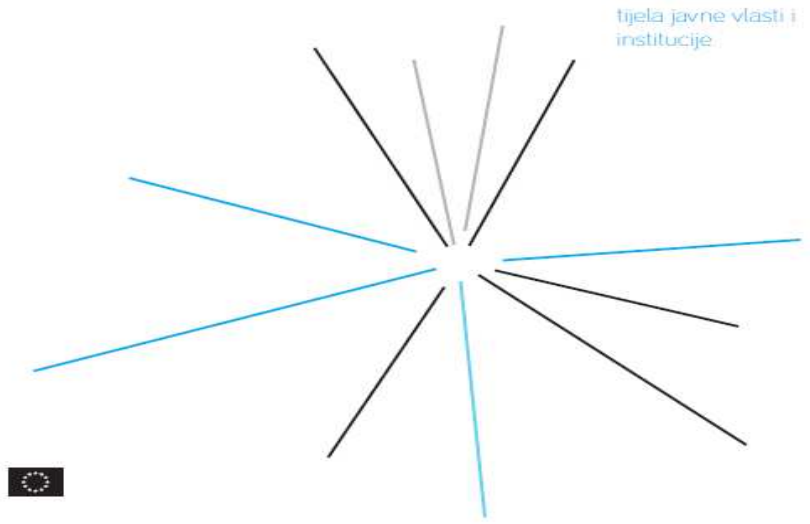


HANDBOOK on how to collect Equality Data

kako prikupljati podatke o jednakosti?

Praktičan vodič za tijela javne vlasti i institucije.

Praktičan vodič za prikupljanje podataka o jednakosti



REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
Ombudsman



Government of the Republic of Croatia
Office for Human Rights and
the Rights of National Minorities

DEFINITIONS of Equality Data

- **Definitions relating to categories and sub-categories (in English and Croatian; sources of definition; when collected?)**

Citizenship is a legal status of a person determined by the affiliation to the country, which means that person has rights and duties foreseen by the state, its constitution or administration for its people (citizens). The 2011 Census data on citizenship are presented for the Croatian citizens (including data for double citizenship – Croatian and other), foreign citizens, stateless persons and persons of unknown citizenship (answer was not given). In detailed classification by the country of citizenship, data on the Croatian citizens are presented first, followed by data on the foreign citizens by countries.

Dual citizenship - Persons with dual citizenship (Croatian and other) are included in the category “Republic of Croatia”.

- **Definitions related to indicators (General, Employment, Education, Social Security, Prosecution, Political participation, Data collected by the Office of the Ombudsman)**



Ludwig Boltzmann Institute
Human Rights



REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
Ombudsman



Government of the Republic of Croatia
Office for Human Rights and
the Rights of National Minorities

Thank you for your attention!



Ludwig Boltzmann Institute
Human Rights



REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
Ombudsman



Government of the Republic of Croatia
Office for Human Rights and
the Rights of National Minorities